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REVISIÓN - RESUMEN

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Reducción de aerosoles en la atención odontopediátrica mediante Técnica de Hall: Revisión sistemática

Aerosol reduction in pediatric dental care using the Hall Technique: A Systematic Review

Camila Lazo[1], Daniel Olivares[1], Javiera Olivos[1], Pamela Muñoz[2]

RESUMEN

Objetivo: determinar la efectividad y supervivencia de dientes primarios tratados con coronas metálicas instaladas mediante Tecnica de Hall (TH).

Materiales y métodos: Se realizó una búsqueda bibliográfica con términos DeCS: “Dental Caries, Hall technique, Crown and Child” en las bases de datos PubMed/MEDLINE y Scopus. Se incluyeron artículos con antigüedad no superior a 5 años, sin restricción de idioma, con sujetos de estudio entre 0-13 años, sin patologías de base ni maloclusiones.

Resultados: Se obtuvieron 111 artículos, de los cuales 48 correspondían a duplicados, 1 sin acceso al texto completo, 50 artículos no referían las variables consideradas en el estudio. Finalmente 12 estudios fueron seleccionados, de los cuales 6 correspondieron a ensayos clínicos[4-9], 4 estudios de cohorte[2,3,10,11] entre estos 2 eran retrospectivos y 2 prospectivos, 1 revisión sistemática[12] y 1 monografía[13]. Principalmente las lesiones cariosas profundas selladas con coronas metálicas preformadas utilizando TH presentaron mayor tasa de éxito y supervivencia que las técnicas convencionales.

Conclusión: La técnica de Hall parece ser una opción de manejo de caries mínimamente invasiva, efectiva y duradera, además de ser un procedimiento más económico y con buena recepción por parte de los pacientes.

1. Pregrado, Facultad de Odontología Universidad de Chile.
2. Departamento del Niño y Ortopedia Dentomaxilar, Facultad de Odontología Universidad de Chile.

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Correspondencia:

Javiera Olivos Peralta

Correo electrónico:
jolivosperalta@hotmail.com

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Técnica de Hall; niños; caries dental; corona metálica.

KEYWORDS:
Hall technique; child; dental caries; metal dental crown

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To determine the effectiveness and survival of primary teeth treated with metal crowns installed using the Hall technique (HT).

Materials and methods: A bibliographic search was carried out using the DeCS terms: "Dental Caries, Hall technique, Crown and Child" in the PubMed / MEDLINE and Scopus databases. Articles published in the last 5 years were included, with no language restriction, with study subjects between 0-13 years of age, without underlying pathologies or malocclusions.

Results: 111 articles were obtained, of which 48 corresponded to duplicates, 1 had no access to the full text, and 50 articles did not refer to the variables considered in the study. Finally, 12 studies were selected, of which 6 corresponded to clinical trials, 4 were cohort studies. Among these, 2 were retrospective and 2 prospective, 1 was a systematic review, and 1 monograph. Deep carious lesions treated with preformed metal crowns using HT had a higher survival rate and success than conventional techniques.

Conclusion: The Hall technique appears to be a minimally invasive, effective, and long-lasting caries management option, besides being a more economical procedure and well received by patients.

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