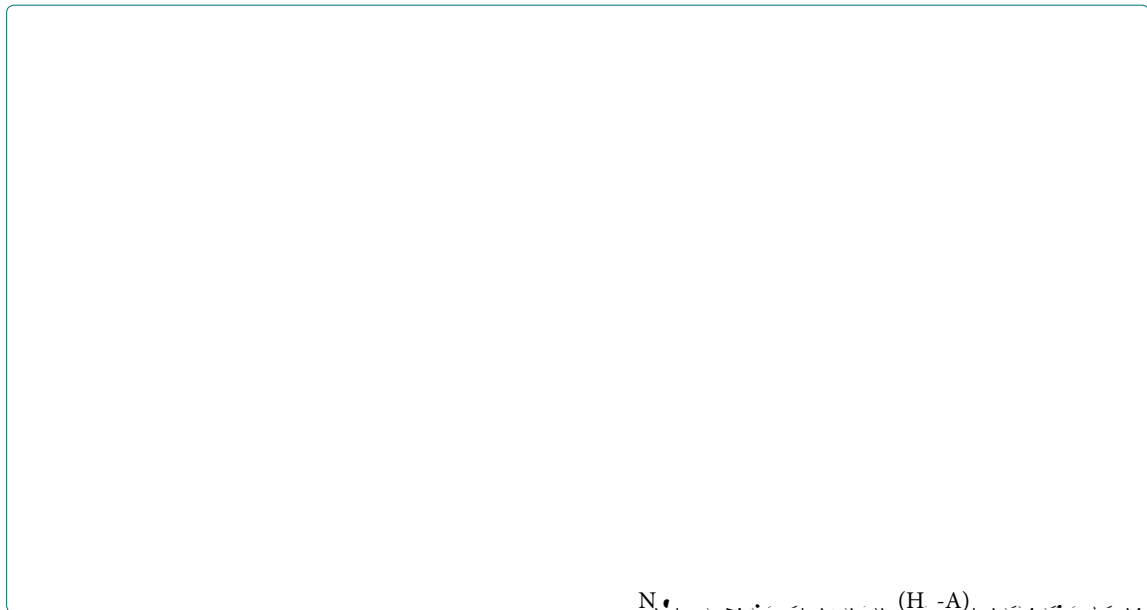


Sickle Cell Disease's orofacial manifestation and dental management: A Scoping Review

The study also discovered that employing a multidisciplinary approach has



Keywords:

Sickle Cell Disease, Oral Manifestation, Dental Management, Scoping Review

Introduction

Recent studies have shown that Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) is a genetic hemoglobinopathy characterized by the presence of hemoglobin S (HbS). The disease is most prevalent in individuals of African descent, with a prevalence of approximately 1 in 500. The clinical manifestations of SCD are diverse and can affect multiple organ systems, including the cardiovascular, pulmonary, and neurological systems. In the oral cavity, SCD can manifest as a variety of dental and periodontal conditions, including gingivitis, periodontitis, and oral ulcers. The pathogenesis of these oral manifestations is multifactorial, involving both local and systemic factors. The local factors include hypoxia, dehydration, and increased blood viscosity, which can lead to microvascular occlusion and tissue ischemia. Systemic factors include chronic inflammation and immune dysregulation, which can exacerbate the local tissue damage. The clinical presentation of oral SCD is often insidious and may go unrecognized until a dental examination. The diagnosis is typically confirmed through a combination of clinical findings and laboratory tests, including hemoglobin electrophoresis and genetic testing. The management of oral SCD is multidisciplinary, involving the collaboration of hematologists, dentists, and other healthcare professionals. The primary goal of management is to alleviate symptoms and prevent complications. This may include the use of pain relievers, antibiotics, and blood transfusions. In addition, patients should be encouraged to maintain good oral hygiene and avoid activities that may increase the risk of infection or dehydration. The prognosis for oral SCD is generally good, with most patients responding well to treatment. However, long-term management is essential to prevent the development of chronic oral conditions and to improve the overall quality of life.

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Received: 29-Aug-2022, Manuscript No: jmis-22-75007, Editor Assigned: 01-Sep-2022, pre QC No: jmis-22-75007(PQ), Reviewed: 15-Sep-2022, QC No: jmis-22-75007, Revised: 20-Sep-2022, Manuscript No: jmis-22-75007(R), Published: 27-Sep-2022, DOI: 10.4172/jmis.1000144
Citation: Ahmed G (2022) Sickle Cell Disease's Orofacial Manifestation and Dental Management: A Scoping Review. J Med Imp Surg 7: 144.
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... (RBC). J... RBC... 6.

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Materials and Methods

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Discussion

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