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MYRRH USE IN DENTISTRY

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Search Strategy:

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1 myrrh$.tw. (206)
2 limit 1 to dentistry journals (4)
3 exp "biomedical and dental materials"/ or exp mouthwashes/ or pharmaceutical preparations, dental/ (516139)
4 1 and 3 (3)
5 (toothpaste$ or dentifrice$ or mouthwash$ or mouthrin$ or dentist$).tw. (63396)
6 1 and 5 (5)
7 2 or 4 or 6 (5)

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Authors
Mansour G; Ouda S; Shaker A; Abdallah HM.
Authors Full Name
Ouda, Soliman; Shaker, Ahmed; Abdallah, Hossam M.
Institution
Mansour, Ghada. Department of Oral Basic and Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Dentistry, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia; Department of Oral Medicine, Periodontology, Oral Diagnosis and Oral Radiology, Faculty of Dentistry, Alexandria University, Alexandria, Egypt.
Title
Clinical efficacy of new aloe vera- and myrrh-based oral mucoadhesive gels in the management of minor recurrent aphthous stomatitis: a randomized, double-blind, vehicle-controlled study.
Source
Local Messages
THIS JOURNAL IS AVAILABLE IN THE BDA LIBRARY
Abstract
OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the clinical efficacy, and safety of newly customized natural oral mucoadhesive gels, containing either aloe vera or myrrh as active ingredients, in the management of minor recurrent aphthous stomatitis (MiRAS).

SUBJECTS AND METHODS: Ninety subjects with MiRAS were recruited from Oral Medicine Clinic, at Faculty of Dentistry, King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia, for this randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. Two new natural gels, containing aloe vera and myrrh, were prepared in a concentration of (0.5% w/w), in addition to a plain mucoadhesive gel used as a placebo. Patients with fresh ulcers (<48-h duration) were instructed to apply either one of the three gels four times a day for a period of 5 days. Clinical efficacy was investigated in the form of changes in ulcer size, pain intensity, erythema, and exudation at days 4 and 6 of study entry. Participants were interviewed for the emergence of any side effects.

RESULTS: 76.6% of patients using aloe gel showed complete ulcer healing, 86.7%, and 80% of them revealed subsidence of erythema and exudation, respectively, especially at day 6 visit, whereas 76.7% of myrrh-treated patients revealed almost absence of pain at day 6. No side effects were encountered with the use of any of the three gels.

CONCLUSION: The new formulated aloe- and myrrh-based gels proved to be effective in topical management of MiRAS. Aloe was superior in decreasing ulcer size, erythema, and exudation; whereas myrrh resulted in more pain reduction.

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Authors
Al-Mobeeriek A.
Institution
Al-Mobeeriek, Azizah. Department of Oral Medicine and Diagnostic Sciences, College of Dentistry, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
Title
Effects of myrrh on intra-oral mucosal wounds compared with tetracycline- and chlorhexidine-based mouthwashes.
Source
Clinical Cosmetic & Investigational Dentistry. 3:53-8, 2011.
Other ID
Source: NLM. PMC3652358
Abstract
AIM: To evaluate the effect of myrrh compared with chlorhexidine gluconate- and tetracycline-containing mouthwashes on wound healing over time in an animal model.

METHODS: A unilateral incision on the right buccal mucosa was made, and the wound was irrigated with myrrh-, chlorhexidine gluconate-, or tetracycline-based mouthwashes at various time intervals. Clinical and histological examination was performed for all the groups.
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RESULTS: It was found that the myrrh suspension promotes healing and repair of damaged tissue when used over a short period of time (less than 2 weeks) and in a low-concentration suspension; however, it can have harmful effects if used in excess or over a long period of time.

CONCLUSION: Further studies will also be required to study these effects and their mechanism of action in detail.

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Authors
Taheri JB; Azimi S; Rafieian N; Zanjani HA.
Authors Full Name
Azimi, Somayyeh; Rafieian, Nasrin; Zanjani, Hosein Akhavan.
Institution
Taheri, Jamile B. Oral Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Science, Tehran, Iran.
Title
Herbs in dentistry. [Review]
Source

Abstract
Herbs have been used for centuries to prevent and control disease. Herbal extracts are effective because they interact with specific chemical receptors within the body and are in a pharmacodynamic sense, drugs themselves. By using herbal medicines, patients have avoided the many side effects that generally come with traditional medicines, but this does not mean that side effects do not occur. Only knowledgeable practitioners can prescribe the right herb and its proper dosage. Herbal medicines had been considered in every culture, however, pharmaceutical companies overturned this type of thinking. Now, pharmaceuticals are called traditional and herbs are libeled as the ‘alternative’. The biggest challenge and problem is lack of information about the effect of herbs in oral tissues, mechanism of effect, and side effects. Several popular conventional drugs on the market are derived from herbs. These include aspirin (from white willow bark), digitalis (from foxglove), and sudafed (modelled after a component in the plant ephedra). Herbal products can vary in their potency. Therefore, care must be taken in selecting herbs, even so, herbal medicines have dramatically fewer side effects and are safer to use than conventional medications. The herbs described in this article are Bloodroot, Caraway, Chamomile, Echinacea, Myrrh, Peppermint, Rosemary, Sage, Thyme, Aloe Vera, Propolis, and a summary of other herbs that are useful in dentistry. Herbs may be good alternatives to current treatments for oral health problems but it is clear that we need more research. Copyright © 2011 FDI World Dental Federation.

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Authors
Vo J; Chudasama DN; Rinchuse DJ; Day R.
Authors Full Name
Chudasama, Dipak N; Rinchuse, Donald J; Day, Richard.
Institution
Vo, Jossette. School of Orthodontics, Jacksonville University, Jacksonville, Florida, USA.
Title
A clinical trial to evaluate the effects of prophylactic fluoride agents on the superelastic properties of nickel-titanium wires.
Source

Abstract
AIM: To study the effects of a prophylactic fluoride regimen on the mechanical properties of nickel-titanium (Ni-Ti) archwires under clinical conditions.

METHOD: The unloading properties of 100 Ni-Ti wires were tested using a three-point bending test at five deflections (0.5 mm, 1.0 mm, 2.0 mm, 3.0 mm, and 3.1 mm). Sixty-six 0.016 3 0.022-inch Ni-Ti wires were tested after being used intraorally for 6 weeks using two protocols. Thirty-three wires were evaluated after the use of fluoride-containing Crest toothpaste (sodium fluoride 0.243%, 0.15% w/v fluoride ion) and Equate fluoride rinse (sodium fluoride 0.05%, fluoride ion 0.0226%). Another 33 wires were examined after a nonfluoridated natural toothpaste (Tom's of Maine; calcium carbonate, xylitol, myrrh, propolis, sodium lauryl sulfate, carrageenan, spearmint and peppermint oils, glycerin, and water) was used. Another 34 Ni-Ti wires served as a control; they were tested as received. Statistical analyses were carried out with a linear-mixed model (analysis of variance [ANOVA]).
RESULTS: Force degradation occurred within both groups of intraorally used wires but not in the unused archwires. When compared to unexposed wires, those with fluoride exposure exhibited slightly higher force degradation at 3.1 and 3.0 mm deflection, but they displayed less force degradation at 0.5 and 1.0 mm deflection.

CONCLUSIONS: Topical fluoride regimens decreased the unloading property of Ni-Ti wires at higher deflections but increased it at lower deflections. Copyright © 2010 Quintessence Publishing Co, Inc.