



Dental Treatment in a Child with Moyamoya Disease

Mohammad Mahmoud Alkeshan^{1,2*}, Ji-Soo Song¹, Teo Jeon Shin¹, Hong-Keun Hyun¹, Jung-Wook Kim¹, Sang-Hoon Lee¹, Ki-Taeg Jang¹ and Young-Jae Kim¹

¹Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Seoul National University, Republic of Korea

²Ministry of Health, Makkah, Saudi Arabia

***Corresponding Author:** Mohammad Mahmoud Alkeshan, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Seoul National University, Republic of Korea and Ministry of Health, Makkah, Saudi Arabia.

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Aim

The purpose of this poster presentation is to describe the interesting aspects of dental treatment of a pediatric patient with Moyamoya disease (MMD) who presented with early childhood caries and dental fear, and the challenges to maintain the oral health of a patient undergoing complex medical treatment.

Case Report

A 4-year-old boy with MMD visited Seoul National University Dental Hospital complaining of dental caries. Clinical and radiographic examination revealed multiple carious teeth. The patient was anxious and uncooperative and was treated with full coverage crown restorations for posterior teeth and composite restorations for anterior teeth under general anesthesia.

Discussion

MMD is a rare progressive disease of the proximal cerebral blood vessels having unknown cause, which is strongly associated with genetic factors. MMD is commonly found in East Asian countries such as Japan, China, and Korea. MMD tends to affect children between the ages of 5 and 10 years, and adults in the third to fourth decades of life.

MMD is characterized by narrowing of the internal carotid artery, middle and anterior cerebral arteries leading to irreversible blockage of the main blood vessels to the brain. The disease signs include stroke or mini-strokes, paralysis of part of the body, disability, or loss of consciousness. The dentists should consider the management plans for reducing the risk of strokes.

Conclusion

The management of patients with MMD need a multidisciplinary health care with good communication between the patient's physician, neurologist, anesthesiologist, and pediatric dentist to provide a safe and efficient comprehensive care. Dental treatment under general anesthesia might be considered for uncooperative and very anxious children who are diagnosed with MMD. Complete coverage restorations might be the treatment of choice for the patients with MMD. Written informed consent was obtained from his legal guardian for the study.

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