2016

陳坤智教授

榮譽講座

地 點:台大醫學院502講堂

講 師: Dr. N. R. Krishnaswamy、陳德賢、邱丕霞、陳韻之醫師 主 辦: 台大矯正同門會·台大醫院矯正科·中華民國齒顎矯正學會

協辦:光哲生技醫療器材有限公司

註1:其他學生泛指各醫院之住院醫師及PGY受訓醫師

註2:台灣口腔矯正醫學會會員比照本會會員收費

報名方式: A. 郵局劃撥戶名: 社團法人中華民國齒顎矯正學會 劃撥帳號: 14969234

B. 線上刷卡網址:http://mbs.tao.org.tw/mbstao/amtao/amtao_reg.jsp

註:劃撥或線上刷卡時,請特別註明課程日期。

學 分:本會授與專科醫師認證7.2學分。

非專科醫師依「衛生署醫事人員繼續教育積分管理辦法」登錄7.2學分,公務人員登錄「公務人員終生學習時數」6小時。

為尊重智慧財產權,演講進行中禁止攝影、錄影、錄音

Schedule

09:00~10:30	Efficiency driven Mechanics for Goal Directed treatment	N.R. Krishnaswamy	Yeong-charng Yen
10:30~11:00	Coffee break		
11:00~12:30	Treatment Alternatives for Skeletal Malocclusion	N.R. Krishnaswamy	Yeong-charng Yen
12:30~13:30	Lunch		
13:30~14:30	My journey on Orthodontics	陳德賢	Johnny Liaw
14:30~15:30	Invisalign & IDT in my orthodontic practice	邱丕霞	Johnny Liaw
15:30~16:00	Coffee break		
16:00~17:00	TMD & Orthodontics	陳韻之	Jane Yao



Dr. N.R. Krishnaswamy

- Ragas Dental College & Hospital, Chennai, India 矯正科主任教授及副校長
- Fellow of the Royal college of Surgeons of Edinburgh
- Diplomat of the Indian Board of Orthodontics
- President of the Indian Orthodontic Society
- Chairman of the Indian Board of Orthodontics



陳德賢醫師

- 台灣大學牙醫學士
- 美國哈佛大學醫療管理碩士
- 前台大醫院總醫師、兼任主治醫師
- 前台北市立忠孝醫院矯正科主治醫師

2016/

09:00~17:00

- 大龍牙醫診所矯正科主治醫師
- ●前矯正研討會會長



邱丕霞醫師

- 台灣大學牙醫學士
- 台大醫院牙科部主治醫師
- 台大醫學院公衛所碩士
- 邱丕霞牙醫診所負責醫師
- Invisalign白金菁英醫師



陳韻之醫師

- •台灣大學牙醫學士
- ●瑞士蘇黎士大學博士
- 台大醫院牙科部主治醫師
- •台灣顱顎障礙症學會理事長

歡迎Professor, Dr. N. R. Krishnaswamy蒞臨台灣演講 - 嚴永強

筆者第一次聆聽Dr. Krishnaswamy的演講乃是於五年前的2011年5月2日於馬來西亞的首府,Kuala Lumpur所舉辦的17th MAO annual meeting。當年MAO同時邀請了另外二位speakers:丹麥的Professor, Birte Melsen及美國北卡州的Professor, Dr. Paul Thomas。

Dr. Krishnaswamy當時共演講了三場:

- 1. Esthetics-The Orthodontic Challenge
- 2. Functional occlusion a trail blazer
- 3. Self-ligation and Treatment Efficiency

筆者收穫頗豐。爾後方與Professor, Dr. Krishnaswamy熟悉。筆者於1999-2000完成Roth Williams Functional Occlusion Center之二年訓練,Professor, Dr. Krishnaswamy於2008-2009年完成訓練。在齒顎矯正學的領域內有甚多互相學習之機會。其臨床學識及專業技術有其獨特之處,cases做得非常好。演講時論文review非常完整。隨後Professor, Dr. Krishnaswamy曾先後拜訪高雄及台北市共二次,每次皆舉辦整天的學術演講。台灣的齒顎矯正專科醫師皆從其所學甚多。

相信國內的齒顎矯正專科醫師若是參與此次演講盛會必能從中得到豐碩的回報。

順便一提:2012年11月29日至12月2日TAO第一次official的參與8th APOC Meeting於India的首都New Delhi,有6位醫師30分鐘演講(日本也是6位),14位醫師15分鐘的oral presentations及26位醫師的poster presentations暨5位醫師擔任chairpersons皆是拜Professor, Dr. Girish及Professor, Dr. Krishnaswamy的友誼支持。

希望各位醫師皆能熱心參與此次盛會!謝謝您!

嚴永強醫師

特別推薦

今年的陳坤智教授榮譽講座,除了印度的Dr. N. R. Krishnaswamy是國際知名的學者及講師,也在國內講者邀請了陳德賢醫師與邱丕霞醫師這二位當我還在醫院實習時教過我的學姐,她們的學識令我折服又有具有極大的臨床個人魅力與完美執著性格,能應允邀請來分享她們獨到的看法與做法,相信大家是有耳福的!而我大學同學陳韻之醫師,在蘇黎士大學取得博士學位後回台大任教,這些年在TMD上的臨床造詣,真是造福了不少牙科醫師,拯救了病人、也成為我們摸不著頭緒時的幫忙,真是難為他了!許多治療觀念與做法,隨著臨床經驗的累積,他也有更多獨到的見解。在治療TMD上,我們需要更多的再教育,趨吉避凶、正確的因應病患需求,達到雙贏的局面。今年藉著榮譽講座,大家一起來多元學習!!

台大矯正科主任 姚宗珍 醫師

真誠邀約

今年的陳坤智教授榮譽講座我們特別邀請到印度Ragas Dental College & Hospital, Chennai, India矯正科主任Dr. N. R. Krishnaswamy教授,他不僅是國際知名的學者及講師,也曾擔任印度矯正學會理事長;他在8th APOC (Asian Pacific Orthodontic Conference)於新德里舉辦時,擔任學術主委,給予當時首度以APOS (Asian Pacific Orthodontic Society)正式會員國參加盛會的TAO極大的協助,提供台灣醫師在國際學術殿堂自由學術發表的空間,可謂台灣真摯友人。此次能夠邀請到Dr. Krishnaswamy再次蒞台演講,特別請他就曾於AAO報告過的兩個主要講題與大家分享,相信一定能讓大家深刻感受Incredible India在矯正上的學術發展,從而省思我們在日常門診的相關應用。

除了國外講師之外,我們也邀請到國內資深的陳德賢醫師與邱丕霞醫師兩位台大的傑出校友為我們分享他們在矯正學習上的心路歷程及臨床實務成功經營的秘訣心法。在台大矯正同門會成立之初,以台大矯正科受訓之醫師為基本骨幹,大家互相分享、相互扶持。後來隨著時間流轉,從姚宗珍主任由國外學成回台任教,到國內矯正進修環境日益多元發展,我們也體認到台大矯正同門會除研究所畢業生外,也應邀請大學部畢業而在矯正專業學有專精的校友,一起加入同門會的行列。同門會以聯絡情感、扶持後進、共同學習、光耀台大為宗旨,除聯誼出遊外,也獎勵研究生參與國際會議,增廣視野。定期舉辦讀書會,並不定期舉辦演講,多方交流學習。此外,也鼓勵所有會員多多發表,期能讓世界聽見台大、看見台灣。在此也邀請專業於矯正的台大傑出校友一起來共同分享參與!

最後我們還邀請到矯正醫師的好朋友-陳韻之醫師,台灣顱顎障礙症學會理事長。每當矯正醫師為了顳顎關節頭疼的時候,就自然想到了陳醫師。而陳醫師 總能為病患妥善處理,解除矯正醫師的頭痛,同時化解醫病之間的矛盾,實在是所有矯正醫師的好朋友。歡迎大家一起來聽聽這位大家共同的老朋友,他在顳顎 關節疼痛領域的治療上,目前最新的想法與治療方式。相信您絕對會滿載而歸,不虛此行!

台大矯正同門會會長 廖炯琳 醫師

Goal Directed Treatment and Efficiency Driven Mechanics

As orthodontists we have had an abiding interest in "straightening teeth" more than anything else. Our goal is to obtain a class I molar relationship where in the teeth are well aligned and the incisors are in acceptable cephalometric angle. If this is all that is required for a successful treatment outcome than there would be very few post orthodontic instances of TMJ problem, occlusal wear, periodontal bone loss, dental relapse and poor soft tissue balance. Orthodontic treatment has an impact on almost all the facial structures and we need to have definitive goals and measurable criteria for all these structures.

Orthodontists have always focused on treatment mechanics. There is nothing that they like more than to go to a meeting and watch crooked teeth get straight. It is as if treatment mechanics is more important than diagnosis and treatment planning. This is probably due to the way mechanics has been taught. Mechanics has been taught in a "cookbook" fashion based on Angle's classification of malocclusion. Angle's classification is based only on tooth relationship. This causes the orthodontist to focus on "teeth only" and on the mechanics to move the teeth. The greatest failure in orthodontics is not the failure of mechanics but improper diagnosis, which in turn is based on treatment goals. So diagnosis and treatment goals are directly related. This presentation will reassess orthodontic treatment goals and highlights mechanics that will effectively help in realizing the goals.

Treatment Alternatives for Skeletal Malocclusions

A sizeable majority of patients seeking orthodontic treatment have underlying skeletal dysplasia. The treatment options for these conditions are dependent upon the age and severity of the skeletal discrepancy. The alternatives include growth modification, orthodontic camouflage with and without the use of TAD, Orthognathic surgery and soft tissue surgery. The indications, limitations and outcome of the various alternatives will be discussed in this presentation.

Malocclusion has both a skeletal and dental component and a significant number of patients who seek orthodontic treatment have a skeletal discrepancy which may be in the sagittal, vertical or transverse dimension. If the patient is prepubertal, growth modification can be advocated and at the other end of the spectrum, surgery is the ideal option in nongrowing patients. However if the patient reports after cessation of growth or not willing for Orthognathic surgery, orthodontic compensation can be attempted to camouflage the skeletal discrepancy. The merits of each of these treatment alternatives and its feasibility and limitations will be highlighted on an evidence based approach with illustrative cases.