**Sample Abstract Guidelines:**

1. Abstract Content should be in English
2. The maximum word count should be 250-300 words
3. If your title includes scientific notation, Greek letters, bold, italics, or other special characters/symbols, do make sure they appear correctly.
4. Corresponding details of corresponding author should be correct which will be used for further communication.
5. Abstracts should highlight the major points of your research and should not include tables, figures and references.

Tooth Shade and Blood Type: A Descriptive Cross-sectional Study in Tunisia **Format**



**Presentation title: Tooth Shade and Blood Type: A Descriptive Cross-sectional Study in Tunisia ‎**

**Corresponding Author name: Pr Dalenda Hadyaoui**

**Affiliation:** Department of fixed prosthodontics,University of Monastir

**Ph. No: 98 676349**

**Email ID’s: dalendahadyaoui@yahoo.fr**

**WhatsApp No: 0021698676349**

**Any alternative number: No**

**Other Authors if any: Dr Imen Kalghoum**

**Presentation type:** Oral presentation

**Abstract (250-300 words):** Aim: The aim of the study was to assess the prevalence of tooth shade and its correlation with blood type.

Materials and methods: This study analyzed 312 blood donors at the university Hospital in Monastir between November 2021 and June 2022.

Both male and female subjects were included, with ages ranging from 18 to 60 years old. Patients with certain dental conditions or habits were excluded from the study. The study recorded various information about blood donors, including gender, age, governorate of origin, tooth shade, and blood type. The tooth shade values were recorded using A–D shade guide. Data input and tabulation were carried out using Microsoft Excel 2016 and SPSS (version 25.0).

Results: The study included 312 participants, with 85.58% males and 14.42% females. Tooth shade value B was the most prevalent (43%), and D was the least prevalent (7%). The statistical analysis showed that there was no significant link between tooth shade and blood type. However,

there were three statistically significant categories: Blood type B/Tooth shade B, Blood type O/Tooth shade C, and Blood Type O/Tooth shade D.

Conclusion: The study examined the link between tooth color and blood type but did not find a significant link. However, significant values were

found in different subgroups. A wider selection of subjects and a more rigorous measurement equipment might lead to more favorable results.

Clinical significance: By considering the patient’s blood type alongside other relevant factors, clinicians can enhance the accuracy and precision

of tooth shade selection, resulting in harmonious and natural-looking dental restorations. This approach improves patient satisfaction and acceptance.

**Biography (150-200 words):**

Dr Dalenda Hadyaoui has her expertise in fixed prosthodontics as a specialist and professor, passion in improving the health and wellbeing.. She has built this model after years of experience in research, evaluation, teaching both in hospital and education institutions.