Patient whit West Syndrome and Autistic Spectrum Disorder: Case report



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Introduction

West syndrome (WS) is a severe form of epilepsy of idiopathic origin, which manifests in early childhood between 3 and 7 months of age, it is considered a malignant condition that is characterized by the triad of Delayed epileptic spasms, psychomotor development and electroencephalographic pattern of hypsarrhythmia on the electroencephalogram. Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder that affects the areas of social and behavioral communication, which can manifest as intellectual disability, developmental difficulties, psychological and behavioral disorders. The behavior management for this patient can be difficult but using the correct adaptation technique a successful dental treatment can be executed.

Case Report

- 7-year-old female patient.
- Frankl 1 scale
- West syndrome and autism spectrum disorder.
- mixed dentition, first phase
- · Gingivitis induced by dental biofilm
- Onychophagia
- attends dental evaluation for permanence of temporary teeth (5.1-6.1),
- without history of previous dental care.

Treatment Phases

1. Diagnosis and planification

The first part of the treatment consists of adaptation and patient management sessions first in the morning with an anticipation strategy, say show do and desensitization.

Prophylaxis and fluoride application





2. Exodontia

the extraction of teeth 5.1 and 6.1 in dental boxes



3. Controls

Follow up every 3 months with fluoride application, oral hygiene instruction, dietary advice, and evaluation of tooth replacement.



Conclusion

This case demonstrates that it is important to consider the patient's systemic condition. West syndrome and autism spectrum disorder require a multidisciplinary approach where patient management is essential to provide the best possible dental treatment

References

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