



**Japan Association
of Microscopic Dentistry**

The 20th Annual Meeting & Scientific Session Symposium

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Considerations for positioning molar implant procedures under the microscope.

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In prehistoric times, humans began to use tools and fire to protect themselves from enemies, light the dark night, and keep warm, which allowed for great evolution.

In the early 1920s, C.O. Nylen, later called the father of microsurgery, performed the world's first surgery under the microscope in the field of otolaryngology.

Since then, doctors (medical professionals) and engineers (technicians) have improved their treatment techniques, microscopes themselves, and peripheral devices and equipment, and the field has expanded to include ophthalmology, neurosurgery, gynecology, vascular surgery, and urology.

The efforts and challenges of our predecessors have enabled the diffusion of the microscope into the field of dentistry, where the benefits of the variable high magnification bright field have enabled more accurate and minimally invasive treatment, and contributed not only to the improvement of treatment techniques but also to education.

The use of microscopes in dentistry is unique and continues to evolve due to the limitation of not being able to obtain a view from the pharyngeal direction.

In Japan, the use of microscopes in endodontics has been partially covered by insurance and has been used not only by specialists but also by general clinicians and dental hygienists, with great success.

This time, from the standpoint of a clinician, the superiority and evaluation of using a microscope about the implant procedure in the maxillary molar part, the difference and common points between the way of thinking, characteristics, and precautions for direct view (mirrorless) in the formation of molar teeth, and in the trend of DX (digital transformation) that has been widely discussed recently, I would like to think about how the microscope will be involved in the future, how the word "see" will change and how it will evolve, and how it will evolve, and draw the future with everyone who loves microscopes.

We would like to think about how the word "seeing" is changing and evolving together with everyone who loves microscopes, and would like to envision the future of microscopes.