

Vijesti iz znanosti

News in Dental Sciences

ENDODONCIJA

Dezinfekcija endodontskog područja uvijek je u središtu endodontskih istraživanja. Skupina turskih stručnjaka zaključila je da niskotemperaturna plazma pri atmosferskom tlaku obećava kao dezinfekcijsko sredstvo za korijenske kanale. Naime, pokazala se jednako učinkovita ili čak bolja od natrijeva hipoklorita kod liječenja korijenskih kanala inficiranih bakterijom *E. faecalis*, jednim od glavnih uzročnika neuspješne endodontske terapije (1). Gljivice u endodontu također su velik problem jer mogu biti uzrok neuspješne endodontske terapije. Djelovanje na gljivicu *Candida albicans* svjetлом aktivirane dezinfekcije – toluidinom pokazalo se uspješno, ali je ipak slabije nego kod natrijeva hipoklorita (2,5 % i 5,25 %), klorheksidina (2 %) i oktenidin-hidroklorida. Pritom se, kod svjetlom aktivirane dezinfekcije, preporučuje optimizacija protokola (2). Za intrakanalni uložak proučava se i primjena vanadijeve kloroperoksidaže, enzima koji se u preliminarnim testovima pokazao biokompatibilnim, a ima i snažnu protubakterijsku aktivnost, uključujući i jako djelovanje na biofilm bakterije *E. faecalis*. Pritom je težište i na optimizaciji sastava otopine kako bi bila što prilagođenija visokom pH, ako bi se primjenila u kombinaciji s kalcijevim hidroksidom (3, 4). Brazilski autori uspoređivali su uspješnost jedno- i dvoposjetnih endodontskih zahvata te su dokazali kako nema razlike u smanjenju bakterijskog opterećenja endodonta (ni jedan uzorak nije bio sterilan nakon tretmana), a količina endotoksičnosti uložka (5). Istraživanje endodontskih cemenata pokazalo je da vrijeme između endodontskog tretmana i postavljanja intrakanalnog kolčića nema utjecaja, a vrsta cementa itekako je djelovala na adheziju i retenciju intrakanalnih kolčića (6).

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RESTAURATIVNA STOMATOLOGIJA

Otkriveno je da je veza jetkajuće ispirućih adheziva na dentin stabilnija ako se pri jetkanju koristimo metafosfornom kiselinom umjesto ortofosfornom. Naime, nakon šest mjeseci nije bilo razlike u mikrotrenzilnoj snazi veživanja kod jetkanja metafosfornom kiselinom, a kod jetkanja ortofosfornom bilo je velikih statističkih razlika. Istaknimo da su uzorci treirani ortofosfornom kiselinom imali značajno nanopropuštanje i degradaciju hibridnog sloja (1). Dugotrajnost i snaga adhezijske veze mogla bi se poboljšati i dimetilnim sulfoksidom jer on tek u visokim koncentracijama djeluje nepovoljno na kolagen, a u niskima inhibira enzime u dentinu koji mogu remetiti hibridizaciju (2). Kompoziti s amfotericinom B vezanim na nanočestice netoksični su i imaju jako i dugotrajno protugljivično djelovanje (3). Bulk-kompozitni materijali imaju prihvatljivu polimerizacijsku učinkovitost pri sloju debljine četiri milimetra te iznimno smanjuju polimerizacijski stres, što ih čini prihvatljivima za posteriorne restauracije (4). No stupanj konverzije može varirati u odnosu na konvencionalne kompozitne materijale (5). Kod preparacija II., razreda prema Blacku, uporabom dvostruko stvrđnjavajućih kompozita jednostavnom bulk-tehnikom mo-

ENDODONTICS

Endodontic space disinfection has always been in research focus. Group or turkish authors determined that low temperature atmospheric plasma was a promising root canal disinfectant. It was equal or even better than sodium hypochlorite in disinfecting root canals infected with *E. Faecalis*, one of the main factors in endodontic treatment failure (1). Fungal endodontic infection also represents one of the possible reasons for endodontic treatment failure. Light Activated toluidine disinfection was shown to be less effective on *C. albicans* than sodium hypochlorite (2,5% and 5,25%), chlorhexidine (2%), and octenidine hydrochloride. It was suggested that light activated disinfection protocols should be optimized (2). Vanadium chloroperoxidase is researched as a possible intracanal dressing. It was biocompatible with strong antibacterial activity including high activity against *E. Faecalis* biofilm. Optimization of the solution properties on high pH is underway in order to use it together with calcium hydroxide (3,4). Brazilian authors concluded there was no difference in bacterial load reduction between single and two visit endodontic treatment (with calcium hydroxide intracanal dressing, none of the specimens was sterile at the end). However, endotoxin quantity was significantly higher in single visit treatment group (5). Endodontic sealer research showed timing of root canal post cementation didn't affect adhesion and retention, but the type of sealer did (6).

RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY

Etch and rinse adhesive was found to have more durable and stable dentin bonding if metaphosphoric acid is used for etching. Micro tensile bonding strength after 6 months shown no difference to the baseline, while orthophosphoric acid etched specimens showed substantial micro leakage and bonding strength loss as well as hybrid interface deterioration (1). Longevity and strength of adhesion could be increased by using dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO).. Namely, only in high concentrations it damages collagen, while in lower it inhibits dentine enzymes which could interfere with hybridization (2). Amphotericine B modified silica nano filler composites were shown to be non toxic with substantial and persistent anti fungal action (3). It was found that bulk composite materials have acceptable polymerization efficacy at 4 mm thick layers with significant decrease of polymerization stress, which makes them suitable for direct posterior restorations (4) . However, their degree of conversion may vary significantly in comparison with conventional composite (5). Using a dual cure composite materials in simple bulk technique in Black's 2nd class cavities yields results comparable to that of conventional light curing composites in laye-

gu se postići rezultati koji se mogu usporediti s onima dobivenima primjenom svjetlosnopolimerizirajućih kompozita uz tehniku slojevanja (6). Japanski stručnjaci dokazali su da se kompozitni materijal može postaviti 10 minuta nakon postavljanja MTA, odnosno u jednom posjetu moguće je postaviti i MTA i kompozitni ispun (7). Kad je riječ o utjecaju pojedinih intraoralnih čimbenika na svojstva kompozitnih i staklenih ionomernih materijala, pokazalo se da lijekovi protiv astme (salbutamol sulfat) djeluju na hrapavost površine i boju materijala (8). Osim toga korištenje sredstava za izbjeljivanje kod kuće može smanjiti tvrdoču površine pojedinih kompozitnih materijala (9). Istraživanje utjecaja mljeđne kiseline pokazalo je, osim demineralizacije, i ubrzani zamor materijala kod dentina, što može uzrokovati razmjerno brzo neuspjeh restorativnog zahvata zbog pučanja dentina. Smanjuje se i granica izdržljivosti čak za 30 posto, uz povećanu incidenciju stvaranja napuklina kod ponovljenog stresa (10). Vodenja otopina natrijeva bikarbonata (10-postotna) djelotvorna je u osiguravanju povećane snage veze adhezijske reakcije pri petominutnim tretmanima nakon izbjeljivanja (11).

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PARODONTOLOGIJA

Nova trodimenzionalna metoda analize koštanih defekata kombinacijom konfokalnog skenera i mikrokompjutorizirane tomografije prikazana je za longitudinalno praćenje pojedinih tkivnih komponenti nakon primjene augmentacijskih materijala *in vivo*. Primjenom te metode može se kvantificirati regeneracija kosti (1). U vodenoj tkivnoj regeneraciji ispitivalo se može li se rabiti korionska membrana te se pritom pokazalo da se znatno povećala količina novostvorene kosti u odnosu na kontrolnu skupinu (2). Naime, marker parodontnog ligamenta *periostin* izraziti je modulator u aktivnosti stanica parodontnog ligamenta. Djelujući pozitivno na proliferaciju i migraciju te modulirajući upalni odgovor, ima važnu zadaću u dinamici staničnog matriksa zahvaćenog kroničnom upalom (3).

Također se pokazalo da rekombinantni humani trombocitni faktor rasta snažno djeluje na stvaranje nove, dobro vaskularizirane kosti pri operativnim zahvatima očuvanja grebena (4,5).

Hidrogelni polimeri mogu olakšati regenerativne zahvate jer omogućuju lakše postavljanje osoinduktivnog materijala. Tako hidroskijopropilni metilcelulozni polimer, u kombinaciji s bifazičnim kalcijevim fosfatom, obećava u augmentaciji koštanih defekata u parodontologiji i implantologiji (6).

Uloga ciljanog endodontskog zahvata kod uznapredovalih parodontitisa pokazala se povoljnoma za regeneraciju koštanog defekta i zaustavljanje parodontne bolesti. Osim toga zabilježeno je iznimno povećanje gustoće kostiju i poboljšanje ostalih kliničkih parametara (7). Kad je riječ o genoskoj terapiji parodontnih tkiva, u gingivu štakora uspješno je unesena plazmidska DNA. Pritom su korišteni mjehurasti liposomi u kombinaciji s ultrazvukom, pa su se aktivirali plazmidni geni u stanicama gingive. To je još jedan pomak u nastojanju da se, u sklopu tretmana parodontitisa, u stanicu ciljano unose geni koji liječe ili pak pametni lijekovi (8).

ring technique (6). Japanese authors have shown that it is possible to place an adhesive restoration 10 minutes after MTA placement, meaning it is possible to finish the restorative treatment in a single visit (7). Asthma inhalation medications containing salbutamole sulphate were shown to influence color and surface roughness of glass ionomere and composite materials (8). Also, overnight home bleaching can decrease surface hardness or certain composite materials (9). It was noticed that lactic acid can, besides demineralization effect, increase dentine material fatigue, which can in turn lead to restorative treatment failure due to breakage of dentine in rather short period. It was demonstrated that resistance limit was decreased for 30% with tendency of micro crack occurrence under repeated load (10). Restorative treatment bonding strength was positively influenced by applying 10% solution of sodium bicarbonate when performed immediately after bleaching. Treatment duration was 5 minutes (11).

PERIODONTOLOGY

New 3D bone defect analysis method by combining confocal scanner and micro-computerized tomography was shown to be appropriate in a longitudinal assessment of tissue components after application of the bone augmentation materials *in vivo*. By using this method it is possible to quantify bone regeneration (1). Chorionic membrane was tested in guided tissue regeneration and the results have demonstrated significant increase of newly formed bone when compared to a control group (2). Periodontal ligament marker *periostin* was shown as an exceptional modulator of periodontal ligament cell activity by positively affecting cellular proliferation, migration and inflammatory regulation. It has a significant role in the chronic inflammation affected cellular matrix dynamic (3). It was also demonstrated that recombinant human platelet derived growth factor induces the formation of well perfused new bone after the alveolar ridge preservation procedures (4, 5).

Hydrogel polymers could simplify regenerative procedures providing easier application of augmentation material. Hydroxypropyl-methylcellulose polymer combined with biphasic calcium phosphate represents a promising combination for augmentation of bone defects in periodontology and implantology (6).

Endodontic procedure of teeth with severe periodontitis has shown improvement in healing of the bone lesion as well as stopping the progression of the periodontal disease. A significant decrease in radiolucency was recorded as well as improvement of other clinical parameters (7). Improvements in gene transfection technology have led to a successful plasmid gene transfection of rat gingival cells using bubble liposomes and ultrasound at a specific setting. This is another step in toward a healing gene transfection or smart medicine application (8).

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ORALNA KIRURGIJA I ORALNA MEDICINA

Dokazano je da površinska svojstva implantata mogu utjecati na diferencijaciju makrofaga u upalni ili cijelidbeni fenotip. Cijeljenje je bolje ako pri diferencijaciji u reparatorni fenotip, što se događa ako je površina implantata pjeskarena i jetkana kiselinom (1).

Problem u proučavanju periimplantitisa bio je, između ostaloga, i nedostatak životinjskog modela. S pomoću knock-out imunodeficijentnih miševa uspjelo se stvoriti eksperimentalni model periimplantitisa, što otvara nove mogućnosti u proučavanju etiopatogeneze bolesti, ali i prosudbe o učinkovitosti postupaka liječenja (2). Kad je riječ o prednosti zigmatičnih implantata u odnosu na augmentacijske tehnike rješavanja problematike atrofične maksile, zaključeno je da ni jedno dosadašnje istraživanje ne zadovoljava kriterije randomizirane – kontrolne studije te će se uskoro istraživači morati posvetiti radu na dobro pripremljenoj studiji (3). U studiji o uporabi tankih gerijatrijskih implantata kao retencije i stabilizacije potpune donje proteze, francuski autori zaključili su da takvo terapijsko rješenje odgovara većini bezubih pacijenata (4). Terahercna metoda detekcije oralnog karcinoma na temperaturama od -20 i 20 stupnjeva po uzdanu je u identificiranju karcinomatoznih stanica. Tom metodom bilo je moguće otkriti i tumore skrivene u zdravom tkivu. Frekvencijski raspon detekcije iznosi je 0,2 do 1,2 THz, a citološka analiza, korištenjem terahernog skeniranja, mogla bi se početi primjenjivati u dijagnostici oralnog karcinoma (5). Fotodinamska terapija ima svoje mjesto u endodonciji, parodontologiji, ali i u tretiranju pretkanceroznih, kanceroznih i ostalih ležaja oralne sluznice, no potrebna su daljnja istraživanja kako bi se odredili čimbenici uspjeha terapije (6, 7). Jedan od njih, aminolevulinična kiselina kao fotosenzibilizator, pokazala se prihvatljivom u fotodinamskoj terapiji leukoplakije (8). U istraživanju kserostomije pokazalo se da je ekspresija proteina BMP 6 bila značajno izražena kod egzokrine disfunkcije u sklopu primarnoga Sjögrenova sindroma i da je ta disfunkcija neovisna o protutijelima i imunoj aktivaciji (9). Kao mogući supstituti sline proučavaju se emulzije temeljene na lecitinu, a obavljena su i istraživanja njihovih fizičkih svojstava (10). Kod HIV-pozitivnih bolesnika s oralnom kandidijatom te poremećajima kože i noktiju uočena je smanjena koncentracija selen-a, mikroelementa u plazmi (11).

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ORAL SURGERY AND ORAL MEDICINE

It was demonstrated that implant surface morphology can influence macrophage differentiation into one of two phenotypes: inflammatory or healing. Wound healing is faster if macrophages are differentiated into reparatory phenotype, which is attributed to a sand blasted and acid etched implant surface (1). Problem in periimplantitis research was lack of animal model. By using a knock - out immunodeficient mice a first successful experimental mice periimplantitis model was created. It will help in understanding the disease etiopathogenesis as well as treatment options efficiencies (2). When comparing efficacy of zygomatic implants with augmentation techniques when treating an atrophic maxilla it was concluded that none of the studies fulfills the criteria of the case-control study, so it is an imperative to perform well designed studies in the future (3). In the study of geriatric thin implants as a retention and stabilization of mandibular over denture French authors concluded that it represents a treatment option for majority of patients (4). Terahertz method of oral carcinoma screening at temperatures of -20 and 20 degrees Celsius has shown potential to reliably identify cancer cells, including detecting hidden tumors. Scanning energy frequency was 0,2 - 1,2 THz and this cytological method could find its place in oral carcinoma diagnostic (5). Photodynamic therapy has been used in endodontics, periodontology, treating precancerous, cancerous and non - cancerous lesions. However, further studies are indicated in order to optimize all the factors of the therapy. One of these factors is aminolevulinic acid, a photo sensitizer that has shown a potential to be used in photodynamic therapy of the leukoplakia (8). Xerostomia research has demonstrated that BMP6 protein expression is increased in cases of endocrine dysfunction as a part of primary Sjogren syndrome. This dysfunction was shown to be independent of antibodies and immunological activation (9). As a possible saliva substitute a lecithin based emulsions are being researched and physical properties of emulsions were determined (10). HIV positive persons with oral candidiasis and skin and nail disorders had lower selenium serum concentrations (11).

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STOMATOLOŠKA PROTETIKA

Petogodišnja klinička evaluacija mostova baziranih na itrijoksidu, stabiliziranom tetragonalnom cirkonoksidsnom polikristalu, pokazala je da je kriterije zadovoljavalo 95 posto radova (1). Pri cementiranju keramičkih krunica kompozitnim cementima, polimerizacijski stres na njih gotovo da ne utječe ako je debljina sloja 50 mikrona. No kod debljih slojeva cementa, stres je značajan (2). Kod preparacija nosača pokazalo se da studenti završne godine Jordanskog sveučilišta tek u 32,7 posto slučajeva prepariraju Zub s konvergencijom manjom od 12 stupnjeva, što upućuje na to da im je potrebna intenzivnija edukacija (3).

U pregledu literature o učinkovitosti dezinfekcije proteza u slučaju infekcije bakterijom *C. albicans* ističe se da se najčešće primjenjuju uranjanje u 0,5-postotni natrijev hipoklorit, tretman nistaratom i mikrovalna radijacija. Također je zaključeno da o toj temi ima malo dobrih studija (4). U evaluaciji *in vitro* citotoksičnosti termoplastičnog poliamida i polimetilmetakrilata kao baza proteza, ističe se da se toksičnost materijala povećava dugoročnim starenjem (5). Kod individualno prilagođenih intrakanalnih nadogradnjih dokazano je da je izravna metoda oblikovanja i cementiranja u jednom koraku postigla veću snagu veze i manje mikropropuštanje (6). S obzirom na to da gingiva ima značajan utjecaj na boju cervikalnih dijelova potpunih krunica, predlažu se umjetne desni pri izradi nadomjestaka (7). Isto tako pokazalo se da različiti kompozitni cementi mogu znatno utjecati na njihovu konačnu boju (8).

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PROSTHODONTICS

Five-year clinical evaluation of zirconium-based bridges has shown a 95% of restorations to be in adequate state (1). When cementing full ceramic crowns using composite cements, polymerization stress because of shrinkage has little effect on the crowns if it is in a thin layer (50 micrometers). However, with thicker layers a substantial crown strain may develop (2). Research of Jordanian final year student stump preparation revealed only 32,7 % of preparations satisfied with less than 12 degrees of convergence. These findings stress importance of practice of stump preparation procedure (3).

Literature review of papers on disinfection of dentures during *C. Albicans* infection revealed that 0,5 % sodium hypochlorite immersion disinfection was commonly used method, together with nystatin treatment and microwave radiation. It was concluded that this area lacks well designed studies (4). In vitro evaluation of thermoplastic polyamide and polymethylmethacrylate toxicity as denture bases revealed increased toxicity during long term ageing (5). Direct method of forming and cementation individually adjustable root canal posts has shown better bond strength and less micro leakage when compared to the indirect method (6). Considering the substantial influence of the gingiva on the final color of the all ceramic crowns it was suggested always to use artificial gingiva during modeling and production (7). It was also demonstrated that different composite cements can affect the final color of the all ceramic crown (8).<

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