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KVALITETA ŽIVOTA POVEZANA S ORALNIM ZDRAVLJEM KOD NOSITELJA POTPUNIH PROTEZA STARIE ŽIVOTNE DOBI

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Cilj: Svrha istraživanja je bila procijeniti kvalitetu života povezanu s oralnim zdravljem (KŽOZ) te utvrditi faktore koji značajno utječu na ispitivanu KŽOZ kod nositelja potpunih proteza starije životne dobi. Ispitanici i metode: Istraživanje, temeljeno na odgovorima iz upitnika, je uključilo ukupno 301 ispitanika, štićenika domova za starije osobe, nositelja potpunih gornjih i/ili donjih proteza, prosječne starosti od 74 godine. Prvi dio upitnika sadržavao je opća pitanja, a drugi dio upitnika je bila hrvatska verzija OHIP-49 (Oral Health Impact Profile) upitnika. OHIP-49 upitnik sastoji se od 7 domena s ukupno 49 pitanja. Dobiveni rezultati statistički su obrađeni, a rezultati su analizirani na razini značajnosti od 0.05. Rezultati: Dobivene su sljedeće vrijednost - OHIP zbroj bodova 26.52 te srednje vrijednosti za svaku pojedinu domenu: funkcionalno ograničenje 6.79; fizička bol 5.12; psihička nelagoda 2.06; fizička nesposobnost 5.97; psihička nesposobnost 2.45; socijalna nesposobnost 1.26; hendikep 2.84. Dobivena je statistički značajna povezanost između svih 7 OHIP domena ($p<0.05$). Dob ispitanika, stupanj obrazovanja, zanimanje, veličina mjeseta stanovanja, vrsta potpune pomične proteze (gornja, donja, obje) i duljina nošenja proteza značajno utječu na KŽOZ ($p<0.05$). Zaključak: Rezultati istraživanja potvrđuju multidimenzionalnost KŽOZ. Ispitanici mlađe dobi, ispitanici iz manjih mjeseta stanovanja, manje obrazovani i oni koji proteze nose kraće vremena pokazuju veći (negativni) učinak oralnog zdravlja na kvalitetu života.

Ključne riječi: oralno zdravlje, kvaliteta života, pomične zubne proteze, ljudi starije životne dobi

ORAL HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG ELDERLY COMPLETE DENTURE WEARERS

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Aim: The aim of this study was to examine the oral health-related quality of life (OHRQoL) among elderly people wearing complete removable dental prostheses (CRDP), and to determine which factors are affecting it significantly. Participants and methods: Total of 301 participants were included in this, questionnaire-based, study. All participants, with average age of 74 years, were residents of elderly care homes wearing maxillary and/or mandibular CRDP. The questionnaire used in this study consisted of two sections; first section included questions giving general information and in second section the Croatian version of Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP)-49 questionnaire was implemented. OHIP – 49 questionnaire consisted of 49 items representing seven OHIP domains. The results obtained were statistically analyzed with a significance level of 0.05. Results: Obtained OHIP summary score was 26.52, and mean values obtained for each domain of OHIP-49 questionnaire were as follows: functional limitation 6.79; physical pain 5.12; psychological discomfort 2.06; physical disability 5.97; psychological disability 2.45; social disability 1.26; handicap 2.84. Statistically significant correlations were found between results among all seven OHIP domains ($p<0.05$). Factors such as participants' age, education, profession, residence place size, type of CRDP, and the length of denture wearing period statistically significant affected OHRQoL ($p<0.05$). Conclusion: The results of this study reaffirmed multidimensionality of the OHRQoL, and revealed that younger participants, participants from rural places, those with lower level of education, and shorter period of denture wearing demonstrated higher (negative) impact on OHRQoL.

Keywords: oral health, quality of life, removable dental prosthesis, elderly people

PLANIRANJE DJELOMIČNE PROTEZE – ZADATAK STUDENTA DENTALNE MEDICINE

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Planiranje djelomičnih proteza složen je i zahtjevan dio stomatološke protetske terapije. U principu svaki protetski rad, a posebice djelomične proteze, čine sa tkivima usne šupljine otvoreni i multivarijantni sustav. Pod otvorenim smatramo sustav koji ima više mogućih adekvatnih rješenja, a ne samo jedno idealno. Multivarijatnim sustavom smatramo onaj na kojeg više ili manje utječu različite konstitucijske, anatomske, morfološke ali i bihevioralne te socijalne varijable. Zadatak je nastavnika i nastave iz kolegija Mobilna protetika da studentima omoguće uvid u kompleksnost planiranja djelomičnih proteza, te da steknu vještine baratanja s nizom varijabli koje će dovesti do dizajna i izrade djelomične proteze specifične za svakog pojedinog pacijenta. Studenti 4 godine dobili su zadatak da na modelima jednog kolege iz grupe uspostave stanje djelomične bezubosti. Učinjena je analiza vrste bezubosti te preliminarno planiranje na dvodimenzionalnom shematskom modelu (fotografiji). Prodiskutirane su moguće opcije i varijeteti protetskih terapija. Zatim je učinjena analiza u artikulatoru. Modificirane su početne postavke i završno planiranje učinjeno je uz pomoć paralelometra. Sve faze dokumentirane su i prikazane u ovom radu. Studenti su vrlo dobro prihvatali zadatak i njegovim ispunjenjem stekli bolji uvid u poteškoće koje mogu očekivati prilikom planiranja djelomičnih proteza.

TASKS FOR STUDENTS OF DENTAL MEDICINE – PLANING REMOVABLE DENTURE

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Removable denture planning is one of the most complicated and demanding dental procedures. Every prosthodontic treatment, especially mobile one, makes with tissues of the oral cavity open and multivariate system. By open, we consider system which has multiple adequate solutions, not just ideal one. Multivariate means that a number of variables like: constitution, anatomy, morphology but also behavioral and social variables influence that system. It falls in the goal of every teacher of mobile prosthodontics to allow for the students entrance into complexity of partial removable denture planning. Also skills needed to perform that task in accordance with every patient individual characteristics need to be developed. Students of the 4th year had been given a task to design a model of partially edentulous jaw. The task was performed by taking alginate impressions of one of the students, putting them in the articulator and then deciding which of the teeth should be removed. After that photographs were taken, and every student designed its own removable partial prosthesis plan. All the solutions were presented and discussed within group. Final planning was utilized using articulators and parallelometer. All the phases were documented and analyzed. Students accepted this task with a great agility and in-

Ključne riječi: studenti dentalne medicine, planiranje djelomične proteze, nastavne metode

LJUSKICA BEZ PREPARACIJE, ESTETSKO RJEŠENJE ZA ROTIRANI GORNJI LATERALNI INCIZIV

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Ljuskice bez preparacije nude nove mogućnosti u estetici osmijeha. Pacijenti koji nisu zadovoljni oblikom, položajem ili bojom zuba sada mogu bez brušenja zdravih zuba ili dugotrajne ortodontske terapije postići vrhunsku estetiku osmijeha. Pacijentica nezadovoljna rotiranim gornjim lateralnim incizivima izabrala je non-prep ljuskice kao brzo i kvalitetno rješenje za svoj osmijeh. U ovom slučaju prikazat ćemo korekciju položaja i oblike tipično rotiranog gornjeg levog lateralnog sjekutića ljuskicom bez preparacije od glinične keramike. Nakon korektturnog otiska adicijskim silikonima (Profil, Heraeus Kulzer GmbH, Hanau, Germany) te izrade radnog modela, u laboratoriju je izrađena ljuskica koja je adhezivno cementirana transparentnim kompozitnim cementom (Clearfil Ethetic Cement EX, Kuraray Co., Tokyo, Japan). U ovom slučaju pacijentica je bila iznimno zadovoljna brzinom i ishodom terapije. Ljuskice bez preparacije pružaju superiorni estetski rezultat uz očuvanje tvrdih Zubnih tkiva.

Ključne riječi: Ljuskica, estetika

ARTROSKOPIJA I ARTROCENTEZA KAO TERAPIJSKE MOGUĆNOSTI TMP-A

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Temporomandibularni poremećaj (TMP) je zajednički naziv za sva stanja kronične orofacialne boli nedentalnog podrijetla. Simptomi variraju od boli u preaurikularnom području, čeljusnim zglobovima i žvačnim mišićima; ograničenim ili nesimetričnim kretanjima donje čeljusti; zvukovima u čeljusnim zglobovima (škljocanje, pucketanje i škrpanje) za vrijeme kretnji donje čeljusti do glavobolja, boli u vratu, boli lica te boli u uhu. Epidemiološke studije ukazuju da 50-75% osoba u jednoj populaciji ima bar neki znak poremećene funkcije stomatognatog sustava tijekom života, a da 20-25% osoba ima znacajne simptome temporomandibularnih disfunkcija. Prema Američkoj akademiji za orofacialnu bol (AAOP), temporomandibularni poremećaji podijeljeni su u (artikularne) poremećaje čeljusnih zglobova i (neartikularne) poremećaje žvačnih mišića. Postupci koji se predlažu za liječenje TMP-a jako variraju i imaju širok spektar modaliteta. Liječenje uključuje: bihevioralnu th., fizikalnu th., th. okluzijskim udlagama i okluzalno ubrušavanje, farmakološku th i kirurško liječenje. Kirurška terapija dolazi na kraju. Mora se stalno imati na umu da su svи kirurški postupci liječenja zglobova, a naročito TMZ-a manje ili više invazivni i da u sebi nose određene rizike i potencijalne komplikacije. Artrocenteza ili lavaža zglobnog prostora je kao terapijska mogućnost predstavljena 1990. godine. Kirurzi to ne smatraju kirurškom metodom jer uistinu nema krvi, to je postupak u kojem se ispiri tekućina iz zgloba ulaskom igle u zglobni prostor i izlaskom tekućine kroz drugu iglu postavljenu na drugom mjestu zglobnog prostora. Tako se lavira sinovijalna tekućina čime se ispiru medijatori upale odgovorni za bol u zglobu. U istom aktu može se aplicirati protutpalni lijek u zglob. U zglobni prostor (uvijek gornji) se ulazi iglom promjera 1 mm, ispunji se prostor tekućinom (fiziološkom, Ringerovom i sl.) koja s druge strane izide van. Artroskopija kao dijagnostičko-terapijska metoda prvi je put prezentirana kod temporomandibularnog zgloba 1986. godine. Radi se o endoskopskoj metodi kojom se artroskopom malenog promjera (svega 2mm) uđe u TMZ i preko ekrana na endoskopskom stolu prati unutrašnjost zgloba i po potrebi obavljaju intervencije u zglobu. Artroskopom se može ciljano, pod kontrolom oka, aplicirati terapiju (lijekove) u sam zglob. S obzirom da se radi o malenom zglobu u estetski zahtjevnoj regiji, treba naglasiti da ova intervencija ne ostavlja oziljke jer je otvor na koži za ulazak artroskopa minimalan (samo ubod gracilnog mikro-instrumenta) i ne zahtijeva šivanje. Artroskopija TMZ-a se izvodi u općoj anesteziji. U Hrvatskoj su se oba postupka prvi put počela primjenjivati na Klinici za maksilofacijalnu i oralnu kirurgiju KBC Rijeka.

Ključne riječi: temporomandibularni zglob, artroskopija, artrocenteza

terest. Final result was better understanding of removable partial denture planning process and all of its difficulty.

Key words: dental medicine students, design of removable dentures, teaching methods

NO-PREP VENEERS, AESTHETIC SOLUTION FOR TIPICALLY ROTATED UPPER LATERAL INCISOR

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No-prep veneers offer new opportunities in the aesthetics of the smile. Patients who are dissatisfied with the shape, position or color of their teeth can achieve superior aesthetics of the smile avoiding healthy tooth preparation or long orthodontic treatments. A patient dissatisfied with rotated upper lateral incisors has chosen no-prep veneers as quick and high-quality solution for her smile. In this case, we will report on the position and shape correction of the typically rotated upper left lateral incisor using no-prep veneer made of feldspathic porcelain. First, corrective impression was taken using A- silicone (Profil, Heraeus Kulzer GmbH, Hanau, Germany). After constructing the veneer and examining its fit in the mouth, it was adhesively cemented (Clearfil Esthetic Cement EX, Kuraray Co., Tokyo, Japan). In this case, the patient has been highly satisfied with the speed and outcome of her therapy. No-prep veneers provide superior aesthetic results while preserving hard dental tissue.

Key words: Veneer, esthetic

ARTHROSCOPY AND ARTHROCENTESIS AS THERAPEUTIC POSSIBILITIES IN TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DYSFUNCTIONS

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Temporomandibular disorders (TMD) are the umbrella term for a group of conditions characterized by orofacial pain of non-dental origin. Symptoms may vary from pain in the preauricular zone, temporomandibular joints and masticatory muscles; restricted or asymmetric movements of the lower jaw; temporomandibular joint noises (clicking, popping and crepitus) during the lower jaw movements, to headache, neck pain, facial pain and earache. Epidemiologic studies show that 50-75% of the people in a population exhibit at least one of the signs of disharmonic function of the stomatognathic system during lifetime, and 20-25% of the persons have significant symptoms of temporomandibular dysfunction. According to the American Academy for Orofacial Pain (AAOP), temporomandibular disorders can be divided into (articular) disorders affecting the temporomandibular joints and (non-articular) disorders of the masticatory muscles. The suggested procedures for TMD therapy vary widely and have a multi-modality spectrum. Treatments may include: behavioral therapy, physical therapy, therapy with occlusal splints and occlusal adjustment, medications, and surgical therapy. Surgical therapy is the last choice. It is necessary to keep in mind that all surgical interventions aimed at joint treatment, and this is especially true for temporomandibular joint, have inherent risks and possible complications. Arthrocentesis or joint lavage has been introduced as therapeutic possibility in 1990. Surgeons do not view it as a surgical method since there is actually no blood; the procedure is used with the aim to flush the fluid from the joint by inserting a needle, while the excess synovial fluid is aspirated through another needle placed at a different point on the joint capsule. The synovial fluid is therefore flushed together with inflammatory mediators which originally caused the temporomandibular pain. The same procedure can be used for application of the anti-inflammatory medication inside the joint capsule. A canula of 1mm in diameter is inserted into the joint space (always the upper), followed by instillation of a liquid (saline solution, Ringer solution, etc.) which is then drained through another canula. Arthroscopy as a diagnostic and therapeutic method has been first introduced in for temporomandibular joint in 1986. This is an endoscopic method which uses a small diameter arthroscope (not larger than 2 mm) to enter the TMJ enabling a close view of the joint interior visible on the screen as well as certain procedures inside the TMJ in cases it is deemed necessary. By using the arthroscope it is possible to apply precisely, under visual control, medications inside the joint. Since it is a rather small joint placed in the esthetically challenging region, it should be emphasized that this intervention does not leave scars since the entering wound for the arthroscope is minimal (involving only a punch of a gracile micro-instrument) and does not require stitching. Arthroscopy of the TMJ is performed in general anesthesia. Both procedures have been first introduced in Croatia at the Clinic for Maxillo-facial and Oral Surgery of the Clinical Hospital Center in Rijeka.

Key words: temporomandibular joint, arthroscopy,arthrocentesis

IMPLANTOPROTETIČKA NADOKNADA JEDNOG ZUBA – UVJETI USPJEŠNOSTI

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Napredak i klinička istraživanja u tehnologiji biomaterijala posljednjih desetljeća pružili su terapeutu učinkovita sredstva u terapiji nadoknade izgubljenih zuba. Terapijske opcije u situacijama gubitka zuba od nadoknade djelomičnom protezom i različitim klasičnim ili adhezivnim mošnim konstrukcijama proširele su se na nadoknadu krunicom nošenom implantatom. Dokazana uspješnost dentalnih oseointegrirajućih implantata revolucionarizala je protetsku terapiju nadoknade izgubljenih zuba i značajno doprinijela funkcionalnoj, estetskoj i psihološkoj rehabilitaciji pacijenta nakon gubitka zuba. Međutim, rekonstrukcija jednog zuba u vidljivom segmentu zubnog niza zahtjeva poseban pristup u izradi krunice nošene implantatom u svim terapijskim segmentima, od planiranja, managementa mekih tkiva, odabira materijala do cementiranja i održavanja. Predavanjem će se obuhvatiti znanja i vještine nužne u kliničkom radu terapeuta vezane uz suvremenu fiksno-protetsku terapiju u svrhu postizanja potpune estetske, funkcione i biološke integracije krunice nošene implantatom. Prikazat će se najčešće pogreške pri planiranju, izradi, fiksaciji i održavanju ovakvog tipa nadomjeska. Polaznici će biti upoznati s najnovijim dostignućima i posebnostima u izradi potpunokeramičke krunice nošene implantatom u svim fazama izrade nadomjeska s osvrtom na uvjete uspješnosti navedene terapije iz estetskog, parodontološkog i biomehaničkog aspekta. Također, prikazat će se najčešće pogreške pri planiranju, izradi, fiksaciji i održavanju, uzroci i posljedice te postupci u svrhu prevencije i uklanjanja pogrešaka.

Ključne riječi: Krunica na implantatu, planiranje IP terapije, Bezmetalna keramika, izlazni profil.

UPALA MASETERIČNOG MIŠIĆA IZAZIVA OBOSTRANU MEHANIČKU ALODINIJU

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Bol maseteričnog mišića jedan je od najčešćih znakova TMP i orofacialne boli uopće. Etiopatogeneza poremećaja još je uvijek nedovoljno razjašnjena te je i terapija nedostatna. Novije studije ukazuju na važnost neuralnih mehanizama u nastanku poremećaja što potvrđuje i činjenica o postojanju znakova i simptoma poremećaja u pacijentu u kojih nisu vidljive promjene strukture stomatognatog sustava. Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je utvrditi obostranu bolnost maseteričnog mišića nakon jednostrane upale masetera te ekspreziju IL-1 β u TRG. Jednostrana upala maseteričnog mišića dovele je do obostranog smanjenja praga boli masetera te promjene u razini IL-1 β ipsilateralnog TRG. Dobiveni rezultati ukazuju na ulogu IL-1 β u upalom izazvanoj boli masetera dok su promjene u bolnosti kontralateralnog mišića vjerojatno posredovane promjenama u višim moždanim centrima.

Ključne riječi: bol, maseterični mišić, upala

INSTRUMENTALNE METODE ODREDIVANJA BOJE U FIKSNO-PROTETSKOJ TERAPIJI

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Usklađenost boje nadomjeska i prirodnih zubi čini jednu od glavnih odrednica uspjeha fiksno-protetske terapije, osobito kad je riječ o estetskom segmentu. Međutim, pravilan odabir boje predstavlja izazov za svakog terapeuta. Postoje različite metode određivanja boje u dentalnoj medicini, ali se sve mogu srvesti u dvije osnovne skupine: vizualne i instrumentalne. Budući da vizuelna percepcija boje predstavlja zbroj fizioškog i psihološkog odgovora na podrazum, nepredvidljiva je i subjektivna. Neki od mogućih čimbenika za koje se navodi da utječu na odabir boje su dob, spol, uvjeti osvjetljenja, kut promatrana, temeljna sposobnost razlikovanja boja promatrača, njegovo iskustvo i pristranost, psihofizičko stanje, umor i uzimanje određenih lijekova. U težnji za što objektivnijim i točnjim određivanjem boje zuba razvijeni su instrumenti koji se koriste u tu svrhu. Oni uključuju kolorimetre, spektroradiometre, spektrofotometre i digitalne kamere. Instrumentalnom metodom se pokušava isključiti ljudska pogreška i osigurati ponovljivost mjerjenja. Postoje uređaji koji boje zuba mjeru točkasto ili segmentalno – zasebno za cervicalnu, srednju i incizalnu trećinu. Stoga je za obuhvaćanje cijelog zuba potrebno provesti nekoliko mjerjenja. Drugi uređaji jednim mjerjenjem obuhvaćaju cijeli zub i generiraju prosječnu boju ili zub raščlanjuju na segmente s detaljnijom analizom boje. Sofisticiraniji uređaji istovremeno daju slikovni prikaz zuba. Unatoč dobrim rezultatima i velikoj točnosti, uređaji za mjerjenje boje još uvijek nisu značajnije zastupljeni u kliničkoj praksi – ponajviše zbog relativno visoke cijene. U ovom radu autori se osvrnu na probleme koji se javljaju prilikom određivanja boje u fiksno-protetskoj terapiji te daju pregled mogućnosti određivanja boje zuba, s posebnim naglaskom na instrumentalne metode.

Ključne riječi: Određivanje boje zubi, instrumentalna metoda, kolorimetar, spektrofotometar

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IMPLANT-SUPPORTED SINGLE CROWN – PATHWAY TO SUCCESS

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Advancements and clinical research in biomaterials technology within the last decades have provided dentists with effective means in reconstruction of lost teeth. Therapy options have widened from various fixed, removable and combined appliances to implant-supported crowns and bridges. Successful implant-prosthodontics has revolutionized reconstructive prosthodontic therapy of lost teeth and significantly improved functional, esthetic and psychological patient rehabilitation. However, reconstruction of a single tooth in esthetic region demands a specific approach in all treatment aspects, from planning, soft tissue management, materials choice to fixation and maintenance.

The lecture encompassed knowledge and skills needed in modern clinical practice dedicated to achieving full esthetic, functional and biologic integration of implant-supported single crown. The most common mistakes in planning, fixation and maintenance, as well as techniques for their prevention and repair were discussed. Treatment modalities and up-to-date clinical methods in full ceramic implant-supported crown were presented with specific focus on esthetic, periodontologic and biomechanical aspects.

Key words: Implant-supported crown, planning in implant prosthodontics, full ceramics, emergence profile.

MASSETER MUSCLE INFLAMMATION INDUCES BILATERAL ALLODYNIA

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Pain in masticatory muscles is among the most prominent symptoms of TMD and orofacial pain in general. Etiopathogenesis of disorder is still unclear and there is no adequate therapy. Recent studies implicate importance of neural mechanisms in disorder which is in agreement with fact that patients that report signs and symptoms of TMD often don't have any obvious changes of stomatognathic system. Aim of this study was to investigate bilateral nociceptive behavior response and IL-1 β mRNA expression in TRG neurons following unilateral masseter muscle inflammation in rats. The present data support the involvement of upregulated IL-1 β in masticatory muscles inflammatory pain condition, and suggest that pain in contralateral side is likely due to altered information processing in higher centers for TMD pain.

Key words: inflammation, masseter muscle, pain

INSTRUMENTAL COLOR MATCHING IN PROSTHODONTIC TREATMENT

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The color match of a dental restoration is often the controlling factor in overall acceptance by the patient, especially in the esthetic region. However, closely matching restoration with natural teeth can be a challenging task. There are two groups of methods currently used in order to record the dental shade: visual selection and instrumental methods. Visual methods are recognized as being subjective, as several factors can affect the quality of color selection, such as: age, gender, fundamental color matching ability, experience, bias, fatigue, and emotional state of the observer, some medication, and shade matching conditions which include incidental light. In order to eliminate these shortcomings, instrumental methods were introduced into practical activity. There are several types of instrumental methods which can be used for dental shade assessment, including colorimeters, spectroradiometers, spectrophotometers, and digital cameras. Shade measuring devices allow for standardized, repeatable shade determinations for increased accuracy. Different measurement devices only measure the color of a limited area on the tooth surface – either spot measurement or measurement of each third of the tooth – cervical, middle and incisal. Other devices encompass the complete tooth surface providing an average color or a color map after detailed analysis. Some instruments provide complete tooth images for visual reference and assessment. Despite their objectivity and accuracy, color matching instruments are not widely used in dental practice yet – mainly because they are expensive. In this report the difficulties of shade matching in prosthodontics are discussed and the current status of systems for tooth color matching is reviewed.

Key words: Tooth color matching, instrumental color matching, colorimeter, spectrophotometer

PRIMJENA LITIJ-DISILIKATNE KERAMIKE U ESTETSKOJ SANACIJI PREDNJIH ZUBA

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Estetska sanacija prednjih zuba problem je s kojim se svakodnevno susrećemo u kliničkoj praksi. Gubitak dijela ili cijelog prednjeg zuba narušava psihofizičko stanje pacijenta i jedan je od glavnih razloga dolaska pacijenta u ordinaciju. Međutim, prilikom rehabilitacije prednje regije Zubnog niza uvijek je potrebno imati saniranu potpornu zonu. Litij-disilikatna keramika danas se nameće kao materijal izbora prilikom ispunjavanja visoko estetskih zahtjeva naših pacijenata. Prikazan je slučaj 35-godišnje žene koja je nezadovoljnja izgledom svoja prednja dva gornja središnja sjekutića. Kliničkim pregledom i analizom rendgenskih snimaka utvrđeno je da su oba sjekutića oštećena abrazijskim promjenama incizalnog ruba uzrokovanih gubitkom potporne zone u obje lateralne regije Zubnog niza. Nakon izrade studijskih modela i funkcionalne analize donesen je načrt protetske terapije. Uspostava potporne zone postignuta je izradom metal-keramičkih krunica sidrenih na dva Sky implantata (Bredent GmbH&Co.KG, Senden Germany) u područje 36 i 47. U dogovoru s pacijenticom estetski nedostaci prednjih središnjih sjekutića sanirani su s dvije vestibularne ljske napravljeni iz litij-disilikatne keramike IPS.e.max (Ivoclar Vivadent, Schaan, Liechtenstein). Otisci su uzeti polieternim materijalom Impregum PentaSoft (3M ESPE, St. Paul., Minn., SAD) srednje konzistencije u individualnoj žlici, te su modeli preneseni u artikulator korištenjem obraznog luka. Ljske su cementirane svjetlosno polimerizirajućim transparentnim kompozitnim cementom Variolink 2 (Ivoclar Vivadent, Schaan, Liechtenstein) dok su metal-keramičke krunice cementirane konvencionalnim cink-oksidi fosfatnim cementom (Hoffmann Dental Manufaktur GmbH, Berlin, Germany). Estetska sanacija prednjih zubi litij-disilikatnom keramikom zadovoljava optimalne estetske i funkcione zahtjeve pacijenata. No da bi terapijski uspjeh bio dugoročan uvjet je sanirana potporna zona i stabilna okluzija.

Ključne riječi: Vestibularne ljske, litij-disilikatna keramika, potporna zona

KORIJENSKE KAPICE- PRIJELAZ S DJELOMIČNE BEZUBOSTI NA POTPUNU PROTEZU

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Usprkos sve češćem korištenju implantoloških terapijskih koncepta, kod mnogih djelomično i potpuno bezubih pacijenata još uvijek postoji potreba za dobro retiniranom klasičnom protezom. Odluka koji terapijski koncept izabrat će ovisi o brojnim čimbenicima: namjeni, trajnosti, financijskim mogućnostima pacijenta, dokazanosti u praksi (stomatologija temeljena na dokazima) i specifičnim zahtjevima pacijenta. Terapija potpune ili gotove potpune bezubosti moguća je izradom pokrovnih proteza. Pokrovne proteze dodatno su retinirane: teleskopskim krunama i čitavim spektrom pričvršnih elemenata: kuglama, prečkama, aktivnim elementima i sl. Korijenske kapice su jednostavni fiksno protetski nadomjesci. Osim što su financijski nezahtjevni, omogućuju bolju propriocepciju. U slučaju gubitka zuba opskrbljenog korijenskom kapicom, protezu je vrlo lako reparirati bez znacajnijeg utjecaja na njenu funkciju. Također, kapicu je moguće opskrbiti dodatnim retencijskim elementom čime se postiže bolja retencija i stabilizacija proteze. Ovisno o biološkoj osnovi razlikujemo ekstrakoronalno retinirane kapice za vitalne zube i intrakoronalno retinirane kapice za ispravno endodontski tretirane zube. Korijenskim kapicama osiguravamo dugovječnost i uspjeh protetske terapije, te povećavamo stupanj zadovoljstva pacijenta, a time i porast kvalitete života.

Ključne riječi: korijenske kapice, pokrovne proteze, bezubost

PROTETSKA REKONSTRUKCIJA ZAGRIZA U KLASI II PO ANGLE-U

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Klasa II po Angle-u, odnosno distookluzija, specifična je varijacija odnosa gornje i donje čeljusti. Vrlo često uvjetuje specifične odnose u temporomandibularnim zglobovima i ortopedsku nestabilnost donje čeljusti. Prilikom djelomičnog ili potpunog gubitka zubi, rekonstrukcija zagriz u tom odnosu je posebno otežana naručito u slučajevima gdje gubimo dotadašnje habitualne okluzijske odnose. U ovom predavanju biti će prikazane tehnike: kompjuterizirane i manualne (mehaničke) analize okluzije, podešavanje i kalibracija artikulatora prema specifičnostima okluzije u klasi II po Angle-u. Protruzijski pomak nastaje kada se mandibula pomakne iz položaja centrične relacije (CR) u položaj maksimalne interkuspidacije (MI). Pacijenti s izraženom klasom II često pokazuju velik iznos tog pomaka. Smanjivanje tog pomaka na vrijednosti približne nuli, nakon što je pacijent godinama već funkcionirao s njim može se pokazati pogreškom. Demonstrirano je drevanje i rekonstrukcija (očuvanje) incizalnog pomaka u potpuno prilagodivim artikulatorima i prilagodba laboratorijskih procesa tom cilju. Sve tehnike omogućuju rekonstrukci-

APPLICATION OF LITHIUM-DISILICATE CERAMICS IN THE AESTHETIC RESTORATION OF FRONTAL TEETH

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Aesthetic restoration of frontal teeth is a problem we encounter in every day practice. The loss or destruction of frontal teeth affects the well being of patients. However a restored support zone is a prerequisite for restoration in the frontal region. Lithium-disilicate ceramics is today the material of choice if we want to meet the high aesthetic demands of our patients. We report of a 35 year old woman unsatisfied the aesthetics of her two maxillary central incisors. After clinical examination and analysis of x-rays it was determined that both her central incisors were abraded due to loss of support zones in both lateral regions. After study casts were made and functional analysis was performed a prosthetic plan was devised. Support in the lateral regions was re-established with two metal-ceramic crowns on two Sky implants (Bredent GmbH&Co.KG, Senden Germany) in region 36 and 47. Aesthetics of her frontal incisors was restored with two lithium-disilicate IPS.e.max veneers (Ivoclar Vivadent, Schaan, Liechtenstein). Impressions were made with medium viscosity polyether material Impregum PentaSoft (3M ESPE, St. Paul., Minn., SAD) in an individual tray. The models with placed in articulator via facebow. The veneers were cemented with lightcuring transparent composite cement Variolink 2 (Ivoclar Vivadent, Schaan, Liechtenstein). Metal-ceramic crowns were cemented with conventional zinc-oxide phosphate cement (Hoffmann Dental Manufaktur GmbH, Berlin, Germany). Aesthetic restorations of frontal teeth with lithium-disilicate ceramics meet optimal aesthetics and functional requirements. For long-term success a restored support zone and a stable occlusion is vital.

Key words: Vestibular veneers, lithium-disilicate ceramics, support zone

ROOT CAPS - TRANSITION FROM PARTIAL EDENTOULISM TO COMPLETE DENTURES

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Despite the more frequent use of implantological therapeutic concepts, with many partially and completely edentulous patients, there is still a need for adequately retained classical prosthesis. The decision to choose a therapeutic concept depends on many factors: the main purpose, duration of use and manufacture, financial considerations, sustainability in practice (evidence-based dentistry) and specific requirements of the patient. Therapy of edentulous or almost edentulous patient is possible using overdentures. Overdentures are additionally retained by telescopic crowns and complete range of various attachments: balls, bars, active elements, etc. Root caps are simple fixed prosthodontics appliances. In addition to being financially acceptable, they provide better proprioception. In the case of tooth loss equipped with root cap, prostheses are easily repaired without a significant impact on its function. Also, the cap supplied with additional retention element ensures better retention and stability of dentures. Depending on the biological basis we distinguish extracoronally retained caps for vital teeth and intracoronal retained caps for properly endodontically treated teeth. Caps ensure the longevity and success of prosthetic treatment. They increase patient satisfaction, and thus increase the quality of life.

Key words: root caps, overdenture, edentulous

PROSTHODONTIC RECONSTRUCTION OF ANGLE'S CLASS II BITES

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Angle's class II or distoocclusion is characterized by specific variation of upper and lower jaws relationship. Except of specific position between upper and lower arches there are specifics in temporomandibular joint and often orthopedic instability between jaws. Partial or total loos of teeth in that relationship makes bite reconstruction complicated and difficult, especially in cases in which habitual relationships are lost. This lecture explained techniques and procedures involved in such reconstruction. Techniques involve: occlusal analysis- mechanic and computerized, articulator adjustment – specifics of calibrating individually adjustable articulators to specific conditions of class II occlusion. Protrusion shift is produced when mandible moves from centric relation position (CR) to maximal intercuspal position (MI). Patient in class II usually have great discrepancy between CR and MI position. Reducing that discrepancy to zero after the masticatory system has been used on it for few decades may prove as mistake. Determination and reconstruction (pres-

ju zagriza izradom mobilnih i fiksni koji će moći otkloniti ili barem uspješno korigirati probleme uzrokovane distokluzijom mogu otkloniti.

Ključne riječi: klasa II po Angleu, protetska rekonstrukcija, protruzijski pomak, potpuno

3. kongres Hrvatskog društva za stomatološku protetiku HLZ-a

KORIŠTENJE CAD/CAM-A U SVAKODNEVNOJ ORALNOJ REHABILITACIJI

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Svaki oblik terapije u ustima pacijenta smatramo rehabilitacijom žvačnog sustava. Ona može biti promjenjiva (privremena), kao što je izrada okluzijskih udloga ili privremenih protetskih radova, i nepromjenjiva (trajna), kao što su ortodontska terapija, kirurška terapija te protetska terapija u obliku selektivnog ubrušavanja okluzijskih dodira, izrada trajnih protetskih radova, itd. Osim znanja terapeuta i korištenja suvremenih postupaka i instrumenata (obrazni luk, artikulator), danas za izradu preciznih privremenih i trajnih protetskih radova stoji na rasploštanju i CAD/CAM tehnologija. Preciznom digitalizacijom artikuliranih radnih modela moguće je planirati različite vrste radova u uslužnim programima te temeljem njih, pomoću glodalice, precizno izraditi radove iz različitih vrsta materijala. U ovom predavanju prikazat će se prednosti integracije moderne CAD/CAM tehnologije, pri laboratorijskom planiranju i izradi privremenih i trajnih protetskih radova, u svakodnevni klinički specijalistički protetski rad.

Ključne riječi: CAD/CAM, protetski rad

PROTOKOL IMEDIJATNOG OPTEREĆENJA U IMPLANTO-PROTESTSKOJ TERAPIJI

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Zadnjih godina, imedijatno opterećenje dentalnih implantata protetskim radovima postaje sve prihvaćeniji standardni protokol za djelomično i potpuno bezube pacijente. Brojni klinički, biomehanički i biološki čimbenici utječu na uspjeh ovakvog oblika terapije. Na sreću, većinu ovih čimbenika možemo kontrolirati posebno kroz pravilno provedene kirurške i protetske postupke. Imedijatno opterećenje dentalnih implantata nudi brojne prednosti kako za pacijenta tako i za stomatologa. Kiruški postupak odvija se u jednoj posjeti time se izbjegava dodatno traumatiziranje (zahvat otvaranja implantata) pacijenta. Terapija u konačnici traje kraće. Međutim, primjena ovog protokola često, čak i među kolegama, stvara dilemu o opravdanosti budući da se vrlo pouzdani rezultati postižu konvencionalnim i ranim opterećenjem implantata. Stoga su česti komentari da se radi o marketinškoj strategiji da se privuku pacijenti. Što kažu znanstvena istraživanja i demantira li ih praksa? Bit će prikazana vlastita iskustva kroz kliničke slučajevе gdje se primijenio protokol imedijatnog opterećenja s naglaskom na protetske aspekte liječenja.

Ključne riječi: Imedijatno opterećenje, dentalni implantati, protetski radovi

OTISAK U DVA SLJEDA ZA IZRADU OBTURATORSKE PROTEZE

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Kod pacijenata sa stečenim defektom gornje čeljusti provodi se protetska terapija s ciljem orofacialne rehabilitacije i zatvaranja (obturacija) resekcione šupljine, uz poboljšanje funkcije, govora i estetskog izgleda pacijenta. Planiranje protetske terapije i uspješno zatvaranje defekta ovise o veličini defekta i količini preostalog koštanoga tkiva. Protetska rehabilitacija pacijenata sa stečenim defektom gornje čeljusti može se uspješno riješiti klasičnim putem, tj. izradom obturatorske proteze. Kako bi obturacija maksilarnog defekta bila potpuna, potreban je precisan resekcionski model. Ona je kod takvih pacijenata često teško pristupačna za otiskivanje zbog ograničene mogućnosti otvaranja usta. Stoga je, u prikazanom slučaju, primjenjena metoda otiska u dva slijeda. Prvim otiskom su precizno otisnute sve intraorale strukture, ali samo ulaz u resekciju šupljinu. Radni model dobiven izljevanjem ovog otiska bio je pogodan za izradu metalne baze obturatorske proteze. Drugi, definitivni otisak, unesen je u usta pomoći metalne baze obturatorske proteze koja je poslužila kao žlica, dajući na taj način mogućnost otiskivanja cijele resekcione šupljine. Nakon toga obturatorska proteza je završena na uobičajen način.

Ključne riječi: djelomična maksilektomija, tehnika otiskivanja, nepčani obturator, trizmus

elevation) of protrusion shift in highly adjustable articulator is demonstrated and adjoining laboratory procedures as well. All demonstrated techniques and procedures allow for fabrication of dental removable and fixed constructions which are fitted well and highly specific for patient with Angle's class II occlusion.

Key words: Angle's class II, prosthodontic reconstruction, protrusion shift, individually adjustable articulators

USE OF CAD/CAM IN EVERYDAY ORAL REHABILITATION

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Every treatment in a patient's mouth is considered as masticatory system rehabilitation. It can be changeable (temporary), like fabrication of occlusal splints or temporary restorations, and unchangeable (permanent), like orthodontic treatment, surgical treatment and prosthetic treatment in the form of selective grinding of occlusal contacts, fabrication of permanent restorations, etc. Beside operators' knowledge and use of modern procedures and instruments (face bow, articulator), there is also CAD/CAM technology available today for fabrication of precise temporary and permanent restorations. By precise digitalization of articulated master casts it is possible to plan various kinds of restorations in the software, which enables fabrication of precise restorations from various types of material by means of milling machine. This lecture will present advantages of integration of modern CAD/CAM technology for laboratory planning and fabrication of temporary and permanent restorations into everyday clinical specialized prosthetic work.

Key words: CAD/CAM, prosthetic work

PROTOCOL OF IMMEDIATE LOADING IN IMPLANT-PROSTHETIC THERAPY

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In recent years, the use of immediately loaded implants by prosthetic restorations became more acceptable as a standard protocol for partially and completely edentulous patients. Numerous clinical, biomechanical and biological factors affecting the success of this type of therapy. Fortunately, most of these factors can be controlled separately through properly performed surgical and prosthetic procedures. Immediate loading of dental implants offers many advantages to the patient as well as to the dentist. It allows for a single stage surgery, thereby avoiding the physical trauma and chair time of the uncovering procedure. Immediate loading therapy shortens the total rehabilitation time. However, the application of this protocol often, even among dentists, creating a dilemma of justification because it is very reliable results can be achieved by conventional and early loading protocols. Hence the frequent comments that it is a marketing strategy to attract patients. What are the scientific studies saying about this and does the practice deny them? In presentation will be shown own experiences through clinical cases where was applied immediate loading protocol with a focus on aspects of prosthetic therapy.

Key words: Immediate loading, dental implants, prosthetic restorations

TWO-STEPS IMPRESSION TECHNIQUE IN PRODUCTION OF OBTURATOR PROSTHESES

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In order to obtain orofacial rehabilitation (and defect obturation) maxillary tissue defects are treated prosthetically, thus improving oral function, speech, and esthetics. Treatment planning and successful obturation depend on the extent of the maxillary defect and the remaining hard tissue. Prosthetic rehabilitation of a patient with an acquired maxillary defect can be still successfully achieved by obturator prosthesis – a conventional way. Precise obturation of maxillary defect requires an accurate impression of the resection cavity which is often hard to achieve due to limited possibility of mouth opening present at these patients. Therefore, a two-step impression technique was performed. First-step impression precisely showed all the intraoral structures but only the entrance of the resection cavity. Working cast made from this impression was suitable for obturator metal base production. The second step or definitive impression (material) was inserted into the patient's mouth with the help of obturator metal base, serving as a tray, thus giving the opportunity to take the impression of the whole resection cavity. Afterwards, obturator prosthesis was completed by a conventional technique.

Key words: partial maxillectomy, impression technique, palatal obturators, trismus

ALGORITAM IZBORA RETENCIJSKIH ELEMENATA METALNE DJELOMIČNE PROTEZE

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Izbor elemenata za retenciju metalne djelomične proteze uvjetovan je brojnim i kompleksnim čimbenicima. Broj i raspored preostalih zuba, njihova biološka i strateška vrijednost, veličina zvačnih sila, ekonomski i tehnološki čimbenici,... utječu na izbor adekvatnog retencijskog elementa za svakog pojedinog pacijenta. Ovim radom pokušat ćemo dati smjernice za izbor optimalnog retencijskog elementa metalne djelomične proteze. Kao polazna točka poslužiti će nam klasifikacija po Kennedy-u te broj preostalih zuba. Retencijske elemente podijelili smo u teleskopske sustave, prečke, rezilijentne zglobne veze, ne-rezilijentne zglobne veze, te zglobne veze s aktivnim elementima. Grafički su predložene mogućnosti izbora određene vrste retencijskog elementa u ovisnosti o vrsti opterećenja i rasporedu preostalih zubi u obje čeljusti.

Ključne riječi: retencija, retencijski element, metalna djelomična proteza, opterećenje, broj preostalih zubi

ESTETSKI PROTETSKI I IMPLANTO-PROTETSKI NADOMJESTCI – INDIKACIJE ZA IZRADU, ODABIR MATERIJALA, ESTETSKI PRIPREMINI I DEFINITIVNI ZAHVATI

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Estetski protetski nadomjestci pored estetskih restorativnih definitivno rješenje u pacijentata s visokim estetskim očekivanjima. Materijali iz kojih se izrađuju pored kvalitetnih mehaničkih svojstava u tom slučaju moraju posjedovati i odlična optička svojstva kako bi svojim izgledom u potpunosti oponašali prirodne zubne strukture. Ovisno o težini estetskog odstupanja zatečenog u ustima pacijenta (estetska anomalija oblika, položaja, veličine i boje zubi te njihov mogući pojedinačni, višestruki ili potpuni manjak u zubnom luku), opseg postojecih oštećenja tvrdih zubnih struktura, starosti pacijenta, vrsti materijala iz kojih će se izraditi te načinu retencije razlikujemo nekoliko vrsta estetskih fiksnih i mobilnih protetskih nadomjestaka. U predavanju će biti riječi o različitim mogućnostima izrade takvih nadomjestaka te će se prikazati njihovi postupci izrade od postavljanja indikacije, odabira vrste nadomjestaka do provođenja estetskih pripremnih i definitivnih postupaka.

Ključne riječi: djelomična bezubost, potpuna bezubost, protetski nadomjestak, dentalni implantat

BOL ZUBA ZBOG SNIŽENE VERTIKALNE DIMENZIJE I TEMPOROMANDIBULARNOG POREMEĆAJA - PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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Donosimo prikaz 59 godišnje pacijentice koja je zatražila pomoć zbog spontane, oštare, jake i probadajuće болi u području gornjih i donjih frontalnih zubi. Bol se javlja 2-3x dnevno u trajanju 8-10 minuta, a prisutna je unazad 3 mjeseca. Također, navodi bol u desnom temporomandibularnom zglobovi i bol pri kretnji donje čeljusti. Pacijentica je obrađena anamnestičkim upitnikom za TMD, učinjen je detaljni klinički pregled, test vitaliteta zuba, analiza ortopantomograma i studijskih modela. Kod pacijentice su isključeni dentinska preosjetljivost i pulpna bol, no utvrđena je snižena vertikalna dimenzija zbog gubitka premolara i molara te TMD. Pacijentici je preporučena orala rehabilitacija te je u početnoj fazi napravljena miorelaksirajuća nagrizna udлага. Nošenjem udlage bol se polaže već nakon 4 dana. Iako je pacijentici preporučena kompleksna protetska rehabilitacija, zbog loše finansijske situacije istoju nakon 6 mjeseci terapije udagom, napravljene privremene wironit proteze u obje čeljusti te nova udaga. Pacijentica se redovito kontrolira i bez boli je već godinu dana. Zubna bol zbog snižene vertikalne dimenzije obično se očituje kao tupa i dugotrajna bol kao posljedica preopterećenja. Ovakav oblik болi – ostra, jaka i probadajuća, rijedak je oblik koji se može interpretirati kao dentinska preosjetljivost ili kao pulpna bol što može dovesti do nepotrebnih terapijskih postupaka.

Ključne riječi: dentalna bol, temporomandibularni poremećaj, smanjena vertikalna dimenzija

SELECTION ALGORITHM FOR RETENTIVE ELEMENTS OF REMOVABLE METAL PARTIAL DENTURES

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Selection of retentive elements for metal partial dentures is influenced by a number of complex factors. Number and position of remaining teeth, their biological and strategic value, the masticatory forces, economical and technological factors, etc. influence the choice of the most appropriate retentive element for each patient individually. This paper attempts to provide guidelines for the selection of the optimal retentive element for metal partial dentures. As a starting point we are using the Kennedy classification and the number of remaining teeth. Retentive elements are divided into telescopic systems, bars, resilient attachments, non-resilient attachments and attachments with active elements. Optimal choices of retentive elements dependent on the load type and position of the remaining teeth are presented graphically.

Key words: retention, retentive elements, removable metal partial denture, type of load, number of the remaining teeth

AESTHETIC PROSTHETIC AND IMPLANT-PROSTHETIC RESTORATIONS - INDICATIONS FOR PREPARATION, MATERIAL SELECTION, AESTHETIC PREPARATORY AND DEFINITELY PROCEDURES

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Esthetic prosthodontics and implant prosthodontics – indications, material selection, esthetic preliminary and definite restorations. Esthetic prosthodontic appliances, as well as esthetic restorative ones, present one of the definite dental restorations with high esthetic expectations. Materials used in these situations should achieve excellent mechanical as well as optical characteristics to obtain perfect natural dental appearance. Several esthetic fixed or removable prosthodontic appliances can be used depending on the severity of the esthetic discrepancies in patient's mouth (esthetic anomalies of the shape, location, size or colour of the tooth, single or multiple tooth loss), extent of the hard dental tissues defects, patient's age, types of the materials or modes of retention achieved. Different options in constructing preliminary and definite restorations, their indications, selection and management procedures are going to be discussed in this lecture.

Key words: partial edentulousness, complete edentulousness, prosthodontic appliance, dental implant

TEETH PAIN DUE TO REDUCED VERTICAL DIMENSION AND TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDER - A CASE REPORT

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We present a case of 59-year-old female patient who sought help due to spontaneous, sharp, severe, and stabbing pain in region of upper and lower frontal teeth. The pain had been occurring 2-3 times during day in duration of 8-10 minutes and it had lasted for 3 months. She has also mentioned the right temporomandibular joint pain and pain during movement of the mandible. The patient has completed the TMD questionnaire. Detailed clinical examination, thermal pulp vitality test, analyses of panoramic radiograph and study models were performed. Dentin hypersensitivity and pulpal pain were excluded, but the reduced vertical dimension due to loss of premolars and molars, and TMD were diagnosed. Oral rehabilitation was recommended to the patient and a miorelaxant splint was performed in the initial stage. The pain withdrew after 4 days of wearing the splint. Although a complex prosthetic rehabilitation was suggested to the patient, due to a poor financial situation wironit dentures in both jaws and a new splint were done after 6 months. The patient has been under control and without pain in the last year. Tooth pain due to reduced vertical dimension is often manifested as dull and prolonged pain as a consequence of the overload. This form of pain - sharp, severe, and stabbing, is a rare form of odontalgia which can be misdiagnosed as dentin hypersensitivity or pulpal pain and can lead to unnecessary treatment procedures.

Key words: dental pain, temporomandibular disorder, reduced vertical dimension

METODE ODREDIVANJA VERTIKALNE DIMENZIJE OKLUZIJE KOD BEZUBIH ČELJUSTI

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Uvrđivanje vertikalne dimenzije okluzije ili vertikalnih maksilomandibularnih odnosa je jedna od faza u protetičkom postupku zbrinjavanja bezubih pacijenata. Za tu namjenu se koristi više različitih metoda ili načina. Nema sustavnih komparativnih studija u vezi tih metoda, tako da nema pouzdane znanstvene osnove za određivanje ispravne vertikalne dimenzije. Sva određivanja vertikalne dimenzije se smatraju privremenima dok se zubi probno ne postave. Ti prvotni odnosi su ustavljeni i zabilježeni zagriznim bedemima. Promatranje fonetike i estetike je korisno u provjeri vertikalne relacije. Kratko će se opisati slijedeće metode: neuromuskularna relacija, zlatni rez, anatomska metoda, anatomska metoda-artikulator, odnos grebena-incizivna papila, odnos grebena-paralelnost, mjerenja starih proteza, Willijeva metoda, prijeekstrakcijski zapisi, fiziološko mirovanje, fonacija i estetika, početak gutanja te dodirni osjećaj i doživljjeni ugoda.

Ključne riječi: vertikalna relacija, metode registracije, vertikalna dimenzija okluzije

METHODS FOR DETERMINING VERTICAL DIMENSION OF OCCLUSION IN TOOTHLESS JAWS

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Determining vertical dimension of occlusion or vertical maxillomandibular relations is one of the phases in the process of prosthodontic treatment in edentulous patients. For that purpose, several different methods or ways has been used. There are no systematic comparative studies on those methods, so there is no reliable scientific base for determining proper vertical dimension. All determinations of vertical dimension are considered temporary until provisional teeth set-up. Those initial relations are established and recorded with occlusal rims. Observation of phonetics and aesthetics is useful in checking the vertical relation. Briefly are described the following methods: neuromuscular relation, golden ratio, anatomic method, anatomic method-articulator, ridge relation-incisive papilla, ridge relation-parallelism, measurement of old dentures, Willi's method, pre-extraction records, physiological rest position, phonetics and aesthetics, swallowing threshold as well as tactile sense and patient-perceived comfort.

Key words: vertical relation, registration methods, VDO

PLANIRANJE DJELOMIČNE PROTEZE – ZADATAK U NASTAVI

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Planiranje djelomičnih proteza složen je i zahtjevan dio stomatološke protetske terapije. U principu svaki protetski rad, a posebice djelomične proteze, čine sa tkivima usne šupljine otvoreni i multivarijantni sustav. Pod otvorenim smatramo sustav koji ima više mogućih adekvatnih rješenja, a ne samo jedno idealno. Multivarijantnim sustavom smatramo onaj na kojem više ili manje utječu različite konstitucijske, anatomske, morfološke ali i behavioralne te socijalne varijable. Zadatak je nastavnička i nastava iz kolegija Mobilna protetika da studentima omoguće uvid u kompleksnost planiranja djelomičnih proteza, te da steknu vještine baratanja s nizom varijabli koje će dovesti do dizajna i izrade djelomične proteze specifične za svakog pojedinog pacijenta. Studenti 4. godine dobili su zadatak da na modelima jednog kolege iz grupe uspostave stanje djelomične bezubosti. Učinjena je analiza vrste bezubosti te preliminarno planiranje na dvodimenzionalnom shematskom modelu (fotografiji). Prodiskutirane su moguće opcije i varijeteti protetskih terapija i odabrano je najbolje rješenje s obzirom na pozitivne i negativne učinke svih proteza. Zatim je učinjena analiza u artikulatoru. Modificirane su početne postavke i završno planiranje učinjeno je uz pomoć paralelometra. Sve faze dokumentirane su i prikazane u ovom radu. Sam zadatak predstavlja je izazov za sve studente, no nakon njegova savladavanja studenti su imali znatno bolji uvid u poteškoće koje se javljaju prilikom planiranja proteza. Ključne riječi: studenti dentalne medicine, planiranje djelomične proteze, nastavne metode

ESTETIKA – MY WAY

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Pojam estetike je možda najlakše objasniti kroz značenje grčke riječi *aisthanomai* (grč. osjećam, opažam), iz koje naziv „estetika“ izvorno potječe. Estetika je znanost o umjetnosti i umjetničkom stvaralaštву te znanost o lijepom i kao takva u svemu nastoji pronaći dati obilježe lijepog. To je također i jedna od filozofske disciplina. Alexander Gottlieb Baumgarten rekao je da "Estetika" znači "kritika ukusa". Time je naglasio individualnost percepције, kao što je i Leibnitz rekao: "Nemamo racionalnog znanja o lijepom. Što, ipak, ne znači da nemamo o njemu nikakva znanja. Ono se oslanja na ukus. Netko se izjašnjava o tome da li je data stvar lijepa, iako ne može objasniti zbog čega je tako. Lijepo je nešto slično instinktu". Gotovo svi kanoni ljepote su odraz njihovog tvorca, od Waldorfske venere, preko starih kultura Egipta, asirije, Grčke, Rima, do suvremenih pojimova ljepote – estetike. Niti u danasnjem "globalnom selu" pojam estetike nije jednako shvaćen u cijelom svijetu. Usta i zubi su bitan faktor u estetskom dojmu svakog pojedinca. Pravilni, svjetli zubi postali su imperativ protetskih zahvata i ultimativni zahtjev pacijenata. Na seriji slučajeva pokušat ću pokazati estetska rješenja od vrlo obimnih rehabilitacijskih zahvata do minimalno invazivnih rješenja.

Ključne riječi: estetika, protetska rehabilitacija, minimalno invazivni postupci

PLANING REMOVABLE DENTURE – TASK FOR TEACHERS

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Removable denture planning is one of the most complicated and demanding dental procedures. Every prosthodontic treatment, especially mobile one, makes with tissues of the oral cavity open and multivariate system. By open, we consider system which has multiple adequate solutions, not just ideal one. Multivariate means that a number of variables like: constitution, anatomy, morphology but also behavioral and social variables influence that system. It falls in the goal of every teacher of mobile prosthodontics to allow for the students entrance into complexity of partial removable denture planning. Also skills needed to perform that task in accordance with every patient individual characteristics need to be developed. Students of the 4th year had been given a task to design a model of partially edentulous jaw. The task was performed by taking alginate impressions of one of the students, putting them in the articulator and then deciding which of the teeth should be removed. After that photographs were taken, and every student suggested its own removable partial prosthesis. All the solutions were presented and discussed within group, and after considering all benefits and disadvantages one design for upper and one for lower jaw was selected. Final planning was utilized using articulators and parallelometer. All the phases were documented and analyzed. Students accepted this task with a great agility and interest. Final result was better understanding of removable partial denture planning process and all of its difficulty.

Key words: dental medicine students, design of removable dentures, teaching methods

ESTHETICS – MY WAY

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The concept of Esthetics is perhaps the easiest to explain the meaning of ancient Greek word *aisthanomai* (feel, observe). Aisthanomai represent the origin of the meaning. Esthetic is the science of art and artistic creativity, and science about beauty an attractiveness, and in every object of observation is trying to find and give beauty. It is also philosophical discipline. Alexander Gottlieb Baumgarten have said that "Esthetics" means "critics od taste". He tries to emphasize the individuality of perception, as also Leibnitz have said: "We do not any rational knowledge about beauty. That whatever means we have some perception and knowledge about it. That perception is based on taste. Somebody will describe something as nice or beautiful, although it is almost impossible to explain that statement. Perception of beauty is something similar to instinct". Every postulates of beauty are representations of its author, from Venus from Waldorf, thru ancient Egypt, Assyria, Greek and Rome to nowadays perceptions of beauty – esthetics. Nor in the modern "Global village" world, "esthetic" or beauty is not equally understood. Mouth and teeth are important factor in esthetic appearance of the individual. Correct position, bright color and nice shaped teeth becomes "must be" in prosthetic reconstructions, and in patients demands. On a series of cases it will be shown some esthetic solutions from very complex rehabilitations and reconstructions of stomatognathic system to minimally invasive solution for therapy.

Key words: esthetics, prosthetic rehabilitation, minimally invasive procedures

UTJECAJ ŠESTOMJESEČNE TERAPIJE STABILIZACIJSKOM UDLAGOM NA KVALITETU ŽIVOTA PACIJENATA SA TEMPOROMANDIBULARnim POREMEĆAJIMA

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Cilj: Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je procjeniti učinak stabilizacijske udlage na poboljšanje kvalitete života pacijenata s temporomandibularnim poremećajima (TMD). Materijali i metode: U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 30 ispitanika (7 muškaraca i 23 žene) redovnih pacijenta Žavoda za stomatološku protetiku Stomatološkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Po utvrđenom postojanju TMD-a (DKI/TMP protokol), pacijentima je putem OHIP-14 upitnika procjenjena kvaliteta života te utjecaj TMD-a na svakodnevno funkciranje. Za procjenu intenziteta boli korištena je vizualno-analogna skala (VAS). Potom je svim pacijentima izradena stabilizacijska udlaga. Pacijenti su praćeni u intervalima: nakon mjesec dana, nakon tri mjeseca te nakon šest mjeseci nošenja stabilizacijske udlage. Procjenjivane mjere ishoda uključivale su VAS, OHIP-14, iznos otvaranja usta, postojanje defleksije kod otvaranja, škljocaj zglobo, te iznos kretnji donje čeljusti. Rezultati: Pronadene su značajne razlike u intenzitetu boli tijekom terapije udlagom i to između svih mjerjenja ($p<0,05$). OHIP-14 pokazao je statistički značajne razlike ($p<0,05$) u smislu poboljšanja kvalitete života uz smanjenja funkcionalne ograničenosti, fizičke, psihičke i socijalne onesposobljenosti te smanjenja hendikepa nastalog poremećajem. Zaključak: Ovim istraživanjem dokazano je da pacijenti s dijagnosticiranim TMD-om pokazuju siromašniji stupanj kvalitete života te da je stabilizacijska udlaga učinkovito terapijsko sredstvo koje u umnogome olakšava svakodnevno funkciranje te poboljšava stanje cjelepuknog žvačnog sustava.

Ključne riječi: temporomandibularni poremećaji, udlaga, bol, kvaliteta života, OHIP-14, temporomandibularni zglob

ESTETSKI I FUNKCIJSKI PUNI KERAMIČKI RADOVI U PODRUČJU PREDNJIH ZUBI

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Keramičke ljske i pune keramičke krune potvrđene su u kliničkoj praksi za estetsko i funkcionalno nadomještanje u području prednjih zubi. Preduvjet uspjeha je točno planiranje i sustavni tijek terapije. Na studijskim modelima prvo se dijagnostičkim navoštavanjem simulira planirani rezultat terapije. Na tako pripremljenim dijagnostičkim modelima izrađuju se ključevi iz tvrdog kitastog silikona za kasniju izradu provizorija. Preparaciji tvrdog Zubnog tkiva pristupa se na novi način, čime je njegovo odstranjanje preciznije nego dosad. Vertikalno odrezanim ključevima iz kitastog silikona moguće je točno provjeriti iznos preparacije tvrdih Zubnih tkiva. Prikaz ekgvijugivnih i subgingivnih granica preparacije sigurno je moguće uz promišljeno postupanje s mekim tkivom. Nakon toga slijedi i precizno uzimanje otiska gornjeg i donjeg Zubnog luka pomoću individualiziranih žlica za otisk te izrada modela. Za prikaz mekih tkiva na modelu izrađuje se elastična gingivna maska iz silikona. Kako bi se ispunili funkcionalni zahtjevi Zubnog nadomjestka, provodi se, svakodnevno praksi orientirano, određivanje međucjelusnih odnosa. Slijedi tehnička izrada Zubnog nadomjestka. Na kraju se detaljno prikazuje siguran postupak adhezivnog cementiranja punih keramičkih radova.

Ključne riječi: Esteretika, funkcija, prednji zubi

ESTETSKA REHABILITACIJA KOMPPLICIRANE FRAKTURE ZUBA

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Pacijentica 26 godina starila se na pregled zbog komplikirane frakture lijevog gornjeg očnjaka koja je nastala nakon trauma i loma zigomatične kosti. Frakturna je uključivala cijelu kliničku krunu i dio korijena na vestibularnoj strani zuba. Nakon endodontskog sanacije odstranjena je šinirana kruna zuba. S obzirom da je odstranjeni dio korijena vestibularno sezao preko 3 mm ispod slobodnog ruba gingive bila je nemoguća jednostavna protetska sanacija. Postoje 4 mogućnosti za riješavanje takvih komplikiranih frakturna. Prva mogućnost je vadenje zuba i ugradnja implantata, a druga vadenje zuba i izrada mosta. Oba rješenja su invazivna, s vrlo komplikiranom terapijom i upitnim estetskim uspijehom. Treća mogućnost je osteotomija s gingivektomijom i izrada nadogradnje i krunice. Takva mogućnost je manje invazivna, ali estetski vrlo upitna. U terapiji naše pacijentice odlučili smo se za četvrtu mogućnost koja je obuhvaćala ortodontsko izvlačenje zuba i izrada nadogradnje i krunice na tom zubu. Ortodontska terapija trajala je tri mjeseca. U tom periodu pacijentica je imala privremenu krunicu od kompozitnog materijala. Nakon skidanja ortodontskog aparata zub je ostavljen s privremenom krunicom 2 tjedna prije otiska kako bi se vidjelo da li postoji eventualno kakvo apikalno vraćanje zuba. Nakon toga izradena je definitivna staklokeramička krunica i pacijentica je uspješno funkcionalno i estetski zbrinuta.

Ključne riječi: Estetska rehabilitacija, frakturna krunica, staklokeramička krunica

IMPACT OF SIX-MONTH THERAPY WITH STABILIZATION SPLINT ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS

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AIM: The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of stabilization splint on improving the quality of life of patients with temporomandibular disorders (TMD). MATERIALS AND METHODS: The study included 30 patients (7 men and 23 women); regular patients of the School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb. After determined existence of TMD (RDC/TMD protocol), patients through OHIP-14 questionnaire assessed quality of life and the impact of TMD on daily functioning. To assess pain intensity was used visual analog scale (VAS). Then, we made stabilization splint for all patients. Patients were followed at intervals: after one month, three months and after six months of using stabilization splint. Evaluated outcome measures included the VAS, OHIP-14, the amount of mouth opening, the existence of deflection at the opening, clicking in the temporomandibular joint and the amount of movement of the mandible. RESULTS: Significant differences were found in the intensity of pain during therapy splint and between all measurements ($p<0,05$). OHIP-14 showed a statistically significant difference ($p<0,05$) in terms of improving quality of life by reducing functional limitations, physical, psychological and social disability and handicap reduction resulting disorder. CONCLUSION: This study demonstrated that patients with diagnosed TMD showed poorer level quality of life and that the stabilization splint is effective therapeutic agent which greatly facilitates daily functioning and improves the condition of the entire masticatory system. Key words: temporomandibular disorders, occlusal splint, pain, quality of life, OHIP-14, temporomandibular joint

ESTHETIC AND FUNCTIONAL FULL CERAMIC RESTORATIONS OF ANTERIOR TEETH

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Ceramic veneers and full ceramic crowns are proven in clinic practice for esthetic and functional replacement in the area of anterior teeth. A precondition of success is exact planning and systematic course of treatment. Diagnostic wax-up on master casts is made first to simulate the planned result of treatment. Hard putty silicone keys are made on such prepared diagnostic casts for subsequent fabrication of provisional restorations. Hard dental tissue is prepared in a new way, by which its removal is more precise than before. By means of vertically cut putty silicone keys it is possible to check the exact amount of preparation of hard dental tissues. Equigingival and subgingival preparation margins can undoubtedly be shown if soft tissue management is well thought out. This is followed by precise impression taking of the upper and lower dental arch by means of custom impression trays, and by fabrication of casts. An elastic gingival silicone mask is made in order to indicate soft tissues on casts. Interarch relationships are established in order to fulfil functional requirements of the restoration. The next step is technical fabrication of the restoration. At the end, a safe procedure of adhesive cementation of full ceramic restorations is shown in detail.

Key words: Esthetics, function, anterior teeth

ESTHETIC REHABILITATION OF A COMPLICATED CROWN FRACTURE

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A 26-year-old female was referred for treatment of a traumatic injury occurring in the left maxillary region with suspected crown-root fracture of the canine. Upon clinical and radiographic examination, it was confirmed that the fracture involved the crown and the buccal part of the root. After proper endodontic treatment the temporary splinted tooth crown was removed. Since the fracture line was located about 3 mm subgingivally in the buccal aspect, a conventional prosthodontic treatment was not possible. There are 4 solutions to the problem of complicated crown fractures. The first two possibilities involve extraction of the remaining root and placement of an implant or a conventional bridge afterwards. These solutions are invasive, relatively complicated and of questionable esthetic outcome. The third solution is a surgical crown lengthening followed by placement of a post and core and a crown. This is a less invasive treatment, but still a predictable esthetic outcome can not be assured. In the presented case, it was decided to preserve the tooth by extruding the root orthodontically to move the fracture line to a supracrestal position after which a conventional post and core build-up and crown placement would be possible. During the three months of orthodontic treatment the tooth was provisionally restored with a composite restoration. After the period of active extrusion the tooth was observed for two weeks to prevent a relapse in the apical direction. Following impression

STANJE ZUBI, PROTETSKIH RADOVA I ŽVAČNA UČINKOVITOST U STARIJIH OSOBA NA PODRUČJU SJEVERNE HRVATSKE

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Oralno zdravlje osoba starije životne dobi usko je povezano sa fiziološkim promjenama u procesu starenja i sistemskim kroničnim bolestima i stanjem. Najčešći problemi sa oralnim zdravljem u starijih osoba vezani su za karies, parodontopatijske teže oblike parcialne i subtotalne bezubosti, te nedostatnu oralnu higijenu. Održavanje oralne higijene je posebice važno jer utječe na nastanak karijesa i bolesti parodonta, a time i posljedično na gubitak protetskih nadomjestaka. Istraživanje je obavljeno na skupini od 110 osoba starije životne dobi u domovima umirovljenika na području sjeverne Hrvatske, od čega je 21.8 % bilo muških i 78.2 % ženskih ispitanika. Prosječna utvrđena starosna dob ispitanika iznosila je 79 godina. Prema rezultatima testa žvačne učinkovitost po Yoshidi i suradnicima dobivenim na istraživanju skupini osoba starije životne dobi utvrđena je značajno smanjena učinkovitost žvakanja. Svega 33 % osoba moglo je žvukati sve vrste hrane, 49 % je moglo žvukati mekanu hranu, a 18 % samo tekuću hranu. Najveći broj pregledanih protetskih radova bio je stariji od 10 godina, a vremenski najduži je bio rad star 50 godina. U preko 60 % osoba utvrđen je gubitak više od 24 zuba. Utvrđeno stanje zubi, protetskih radova i žvačne učinkovitosti ukazuje na potrebu češćih stomatoloških pregleda ove dobe skupine radi provođenja učinkovitije stomatološke terapije i preventivnih i edukacijskih programa za srednje medicinski i paramedicinski kadar koji pomažu u opće zdravstvenoj skrbi starijih osoba.

Ključne riječi: stariji, protetski radovi, žvačna efikasnost

SEM ANALIZA MORFOLOŠKIH PROMJENA POVRŠINE CIRKONIJ-OKSIDNE KERAMIKE UZROKOVANIH RAZLIČITIM NAČINIMA OBRADE

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Najčešći razlog neuspjeha terapije potpunokeramičkim nadomjescima su chipping i delaminacija obložne keramike. Veza između dvaju materijala u tim dvostrukim sustavima još nije u potpunosti razjašnjena. Svrha rada bila je istražiti stupanj hrapavosti površine osnovne konstrukcije cirkonij-oksidnog nadomjeska i njen utjecaj na kvalitetu veze s obložnom keramikom. Materijali i metode: Izrađena su 4 uzorka itrijem stabiliziranog cirkonijevog oksida IPS e.max ZirCAD (Ivoclar Vivadent, Schaan, Liechtenstein) čija je površina obrađena na 4 različita načina kako bi se utvrdile razlike u hrapavosti te njihov utjecaj na veznu čvrstoću osnovne konstrukcije s obložnom keramikom. Površina prvog uzorka polirana je dijamantnim brusnim sredstvima, drugi uzorak je nakon poliranja pjeskaren cesticama Al₂O₃ (250µm), treći uzorak je nakon poliranja i pjeskarenja podvrgnut regeneracijskom pečenju (15min/1000°C), dok je na četvrti uzorak nakon poliranja i pjeskarenja naneseno vezno sredstvo ZirLiner (Ivoclar Vivadent). Površina uzorka snimljena je SEM-om pod povećanjem X 100 i X 1000. Hrapavost je izmjerena profilometrom. Rezultati: Utvrđeno je da način obrade površine jezgrenog materijala utječe na hrapavost koja je u korelaciji s veznom čvrstoćom između dvaju materijala. Najveći stupanj hrapavosti imali su polirani i pjeskareni uzorci s veznim sredstvom, zatim polirani i pjeskareni, sljedili su polirani i pjeskareni s regeneracijskim pečenjem te su najegladi bili samo polirani uzorci. Zaključak: Najveće promjene morfologije površine zabilježene su na uzorcima koji su polirani, pjeskareni i s veznim sredstvom. Da bi se odredila optimalna hrapavost koja će osigurati kvalitetnu veznu čvrstoću dvaju materijala u dodiru potrebno je nastaviti istraživanje.

Ključne riječi: cirkonijev dioksid, delaminacija, hrapavost površine, vezna čvrstoća

POGREŠKE PRI IZRADI INDIVIDUALNE ŽLICE

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Individualna žlica izrađuje se na anatomske modelu i služi točnom i preciznom otiskivanju tkiva ležišta i rubova buduće proteze. Individualna žlica treba biti stabilna, čvrsta i nesavitljiva, te jednakomerno udaljena od tkiva ležišta proteze. Prije izrade individualne žlice izljevaju se anatomske modeli. Rubovi anatomske modela se obrađuju trimerom i brusnim sredstvima za gips. Preekstenzivno trimanje radnih modela onemogućuje pravilno ucrtavanje budućih granica pomične sluznice. Nakon ucrtavanja granica radni model

taking the tooth was definitely restored by means of a glass-ceramic crown. The multidisciplinary treatment resulted in a successful rehabilitation of function and esthetics. Key words: Esthetic rehabilitation, Complicated crown fracture, glass ceramic crown

CONDITION OF TEETH, PROSTHETIC APPLIANCES AND THE CHEWING EFFICIENCY OF ELDERLY IN NORTHERN CROATIA

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Oral health of the elderly is closely linked to physiological changes in the aging process and systemic chronic diseases. The most common problems with oral health in the elderly are associated with dental caries, periodontal disease, severe forms of partial or subtotal edentulousness, and inadequate oral hygiene. Maintenance of oral hygiene is particularly important because it affects the formation of caries and periodontal disease thus resulting in the teeth loss. The research was conducted on a group of 110 elderly people in retirement homes in northern Croatian, of which 21.8% were male and 78.2% female. Mean age of the examinees was 79 years. According to the obtained results of the chewing test efficiency by Yoshida et al. in the tested group of elderly, significantly reduced effectiveness of chewing was found. Only 33% of people could chew all kinds of food, 49% could chew soft foods, and only 18% fluid food. Most of the examined prosthetic appliances were older than 10 years and the longest was 50 years old prosthetic work. In more than 60 per cent of the tested persons was identified the loss of more than 24 teeth. Determined condition of teeth, prosthetic appliances and reduced chewing efficiency indicates the need for more frequent dental examinations of this age group. It is of utmost importance to carry out preventive and educational programs on different dental topics for secondary medical and paramedical staff assisting in general as well as oral health care of elderly. Key words: elderly, prosthetic appliances, chewing efficiency

SEM ANALYSIS OF MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES ON THE SURFACE OF ZIRCONIA CAUSED BY DIFFERENT SURFACE TREATMENTS

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Chipping and delamination of veneering porcelain in zirconia FPDs are described as the most frequent failure reasons. Bond between zirconia core and veneering ceramics in bilayered systems has not yet been clarified. Aim of the study was to explore the level of zirconia surface roughness and its influence on the bonding quality between core and veneering ceramics. Materials and methods: Four blocks of Y-TZP IPS e.max ZirCAD (Ivoclar Vivadent, Schaan, Liechtenstein) were sintered. Surface of each sample was treated differently to determine differences in surface roughness after each treatment and its influence on shear bond strength between materials. Surface of the first sample was ground with diamond bur, after grinding second sample was sandblasted with Al₂O₃ particles (250 µm), third sample was ground, sandblasted and regeneration fired (15min/1000°C) and the surface of the fourth sample was ground, sandblasted and a liner ZirLiner (Ivoclar Vivadent) was additionally applied. All samples were submitted to SEM analysis under magnifications X100 and X1000. Measurement of surface roughness was performed using the stylus instrument. Results: It was established that zirconia surface treatments had influence on the surface roughness which is in correlation with shear bond strength between two materials. Highest roughness was recorded in the ground, sandblasted sample with liner, followed by ground and sandblasted, ground, sandblasted and regeneration fired and the smoothest was ground sample. Conclusion: The greatest morphological changes were recorded in the sample which was ground, sandblasted and treated with liner. The research needs to be carried on to determine optimal surface roughness which would improve shear bond strength between zirconia core and veneering ceramics.

Key words: Zirconia, delamination, surface roughness, bond strength

THE MISTAKES IN SPECIAL TRAY FABRICATION

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Special tray is fabricated on primary cast and is used for accurate and precise impression of tissues and borders of future dentures.

The tray should be stable, rigid and nonflexible, and equally distant from the tissues. Before fabrication of special tray, the primary cast should be poured. The base of primary casts should be trimmed using a model trimmer. Over extensive trimming of primary

prekriva se slojem ružičastog voska debljine cca 1-2 mm koji služi kao držać prostora za budući otiskni materijal. Sloj voska treba postaviti 1-2 mm kraće od učrtanih granica žlice. Rubovi žlice trebaju biti gotovo u dodiru s radnim modelom. Postavljanje voska do učrte- ne granice žlice na radnom modelu rezultira preširokom žlicom i rubovima žlice koji nisu sukladni granici pomične i nepomične sluznice. Na gornjoj čeljusti područje stražnjeg ventilnog ruba ne prekriva se voskom, a na donjoj bukalna područja i retromilohioidni prostor, kako bi individualna žlica izravno dodirivala ta područja i osigurala stabilizaciju i bolje otiskivanje tih područja tijekom izvođenja funkcijskih kretnji. Podminirana područja se također moraju ispuniti voskom i anatomski model se mora izolirati. Akrilatna ručica se postavlja na prednji dio žlice kako bi se žlica mogla lakše unositi i kontrolirati za vrijeme uzimanja otiska. Ručica treba biti tako postavljena da ne ometa funkciju gornje i donje usne, odnosno abruptno u smjeru uzdužne osi budućih zubi i zatim prema van. Ključne riječi: individualna žlica, izrada, otisci, pogreške

casts disables marking the correct borders of special tray. After marking the borders, primary casts are covered with a rose wax layer thickness 1-2 mm, used as a spacer for the future impression material. Layer of wax should be adapted 1-2 mm shorter than borders of the tray. The borders should be almost in contact with the primary cast. Alignment of the wax up to the lines of borders on the primary cast results with too wide tray so the borders are not in harmony with the limiting structures. Area of posterior palatal seal on the maxilla, buccal areas on the mandibula and mylohyoid space is not covered with a wax layer so the tray touches the ridge in these areas and ensures direct contact, stabilization and better impression during hand manipulated functional movements. Severe undercuts should be blocked out using wax and the separating medium should be applied to avoid the special tray from binding to the cast. The acrylic handle should be placed in the anterior region, so the tray can be easily put in the mouth providing control during impression making. The handle must be parallel to the long axis of the teeth and should not arise horizontally from the tray because it may interfere with lip movements.

Key words: special tray, fabrication, impressions, mistakes