

Posteri

Posters

Indeks društvenoga statusa po Hollingsheadu radnika, službenika i poljoprivrednika u dobi od 35-44 godine

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Ispitati epidemiološke značajke i razlike u nastanku karijesa između ispitivane gradske i seoske srednje različita društvenoga statusa.

Rađeno prema preporuci stručnjaka Svjetske zdravstvene organizacije (WHO) na uzorku od 190 ispitanih osoba u dobi od 35-44 godine.

Nakon izvršene ankete, oralnoga pregleda i medicinsko-statističke obradbe podataka dobiveni su sljedeći rezultati: a-1) U tablici dentalnoga morbiditeta radnika intenzitet karijesa izražen je KEP indeksom i prosječnim KIP-om. U muških ispitanika KEP iznosi 14,26, a ukupan KEP je 585. U žena KIP je 15,84, a ukupan KEP 301. Izračunani χ^2 iznosi 19,8019, a tablični na razini pouzdanosti od 0,05 i s dva stupnja slobode iznosi 5,99. a-2) U službenika ukupan KEP za muškarce i žene je 397, a prosječni KIP indeks 14,50. Izračunani χ^2 iznosi 6,2254, a tablični je isti kao za a-1. a-3) U poljoprivrednika ukupan KEP za muškarce i žene je 176, a prosječni KIP indeks 14,64. Izračunani χ^2 iznosi 1,0515, dok je tablični isti kao za a-1. b) U tablici odnosa KIO, KIZ i KIP svih ispitanika vidi se da je KIO 98,80 %, KIZ 48,17 % i KIP 14,60 %. c) U tablici odnosa stupnja oralne higijene i broja karijesa svih ispitanika vidi se da je ukupan K 134, KIP 1,82, ukupan OHI-indeks 221,29 te OHI-indeks po osobi 2,22. d) Podatci o broju karijesa i stupnju oralne higijene koincidiraju, tj. što je u ustima veći broj karijesa, oralna je higijena lošija. U trenutku pregleda u žena je oralna higijena bila bolja.

Znanstveni doprinos rada sastoji se u mogućnosti usporedbe dobivenih rezultata s rezultatima drugih autora. Dobiveni rezultati ujedno su indikatori za provedbu prikladnoga programa preventivnih mjera u ispitivanoj populaciji.

Index of Social Status According to Hollingshead of the Labourer, Office Workers and Agricultural Workers, Aged 35-44 Years

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To examine the epidemiological characteristics and differences in the occurrence of caries among the examined urban and rural populations of different social status.

Performed according to the recommendations of the World Health Organisation (WHO) on a sample of 190 examined subjects, aged 35-44 years.

After completion of a questionnaire, oral examination and medical-statistical analysis of data the following results were obtained: a-1) In the table on dental morbidity of labourers the intensity of caries is expressed by KEP-index and mean KIP. In the male examinees KEP amounts to 14.26, while the total KEP is 585. In females KIP is 15.84 and total KEP 301. Calculated χ^2 amount to 19.8019 while tabularly at the level of reliability of 0.05 and with two degrees of freedom, it amounts to 5.99. a-2) For office workers the total KEP for men and women is 397, and average KIP-index 14.50. Calculated χ^2 amounts to 6.2254, while tabularly it is the same as a-1. a-3) For agricultural workers total KEP for men and women is 176, and average KIP-index 14.64. Calculated χ^2 amounts to 1.0515, while tabularly it is the same as a-1. b) In the table of KIO, KIZ and KIP relations for all examinees KIP 98.80%, KIZ 48.17% and KIP 14.60%. c) In the table showing the relationship between the level of oral hygiene and the number of caries for all examinees, total K 134, KIP 1.82, total OHI-index 221.29 and OHI-index per person 2.22. d) Data on the number of caries and the level of oral hygiene correlate, i.e. when there is a higher number of caries in the mouth, oral hygiene is poorer. At the time of the examination oral hygiene was better in women.

The scientific contribution of the study is the possibility of comparing the obtained results with the results of other authors. The obtained results are also indicators for the application of an adequate programme of preventive measures in the examined population.

Laser u implantologiji

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Lasersko zračenje
Međudjelovanje laser-tkivo
CO2 laser
Er:Yag laser
Diodni laser
Nd:Yag laser
KTP laser

Danomice je sve veća uporaba lasera u stomatologiji, a samim tim i u oralnoj kirurgiji. Na području implantologije laserskom se terapijom postižu izvrsni rezultati u fazi postoperativne boli i otekline, te se bitno skraćuje vrijeme zaraštanja rana. Koristeći s pozitivnim učinkom laserske terapije na koštanu regeneraciju, ubrzavamo i oseointegraciju titan-ske slitine s kosti. Postoperativne komplikacije, npr. periimplantitisi i periimplantni mukozitisi, minimalne su zbog potpune dekontaminacije područja. Osim toga moguće je vrlo uspješno modelirati meka i tvrda tkiva u potpunoj sterilonosti, bez krvarenja, uz minimalnu traumu i uporabu anestezije. Dakle, laser u kombinaciji s konvencionalnim metodama omogućuje znatno veći postotak uspješnosti terapije. Izazov svakog kliničara u svim granama stomatologije, pa tako i u implantologiji, jest znati kako, kada i gdje upotrijebiti određenu tehniku. Zato je važno znati načelo rada pojedinoga tipa lasera, vrijeme ekspozicije tkiva, te učinak različitih valnih duljina na tkivo kako bi se postignuli optimalni rezultati.

The Laser in Implantology

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Laser radiation
Interaction of laser-tissue
CO2 laser
Er: Yag laser
Diode laser
Nd: Yag laser
KTP laser

Everyday increasing application is found for the laser in dentistry, and thus also in oral surgery. In the field of implantology, excellent results have been achieved by laser therapy in the phase of post-operative pain and swelling and greatly reduced period of wound healing. By utilising the positive effect of laser therapy on bone regeneration we can also accelerate osseointegration of titanium alloy with bone. Postoperative complications, e.g. peri-implantitis and periimplant mucositis are minimal because of complete decontamination of the area. Furthermore, it is possible to very successfully model the soft and hard tissue in complete sterility, without bleeding, and with minimal trauma and use of anaesthesia. Thus, the laser in combination with conventional methods enables a significantly greater percentage of successful therapy outcomes. A challenge for every clinician in all branches of dentistry, and thus in implantology, is to know how, when and where to use a certain technique. Consequently it is important to learn the principle of work for each type of laser, period of tissue exposure, and the effect of different wavelengths on tissue in order to achieve optimal results.