

treated for loss of the left upper middle incisor. In the case presented an implant was used with corresponding elements for a superstructure.

Following insertion of the implant the patient was supplied with a temporary acrylic crown on the same day, which she wore for four months, after which a permanent metal ceramic crown was fabricated. This method proved to be a satisfactory solution with regard to the aesthetic, phonetic and mental-social problem of the loss of a dominant frontal tooth.

Ortodontsko - implantoprotetička rehabilitacija hipodoncije

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Prikaz slučaja pacijentice u dobi od 30 godina s hipodoncijom zuba 12. U prvoj fazi liječenja fiksnim ortodontskim aparatom distaliziran je zub 13, u stvoreni prostor u regiji 12 postavljen je zubni usadak te je nakon 6 mjeseci provedena protetska sanacija.

Orthodontic - Implantoprosthetic Rehabilitation of Hypodontia

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A case is presented of a female patient aged 30 years with hypodontia of tooth 12. In the first phase of treatment tooth 13 was distalised by fixed orthodontic apparatus, and a dental implant placed in the area created in region 12 and after 6 months prosthetic treatment was carried out.

Rezultati petogodišnjega praćenja implantoprotetičke rehabilitacije ratnih ozljeda lica i čeljusti

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Udio ozljeda glave u ratnim ozljedama čini gotovo 15%. Strijelne i eksplozivne ozljede specifične su po mehanizmu nastanka i po rezultirajućim oštećenjima. Ratne ozljede maksilofacijalne regije po svojem su opsegu i po opsegu trajnih oštećenja u pravilu mnogo nepovoljnije od mirnodopskih te je tomu proporcionalna i težina rehabilitacije takvih ozljeda.

Implantoprotetička rehabilitacija danas je rutina, ali je u doba neposredno nakon Domovinskoga rata bila tek u začetcima. U Klinici za kirurgju lica, čeljusti i usta KB "Dubrava" rehabilitirano je više defekata zuba i čeljusti ratnih vojnih i civilnih invalida Domovinskoga rata metodom ugradnje titan-skih oseointegrirajućih usadaka, a zatim rehabilitacijom protetskim napravama. Prikazani su slučajevi implantoprotetske rehabilitacije ratnih ozljeda lica i čeljusti s praćenjem više od 5 godina.

Results of Five-Year Monitoring of Implantoprosthetic Rehabilitation of Combat Wounds to the Face and Jaws

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Of all combat wounds the share of head wounds amounts to almost 15%. Gunshot and explosive wounds are specific both with regard to the mechanism of occurrence and with regard to the resulting damage. Combat wounds in the maxillofacial region, because of their extent and the extent of the permanent damage, are as a rule far worse than those that occur during peacetime, and the difficulty of rehabilitation of such wounds is proportional.

Today implantoprosthodontic rehabilitation is routine, although in the period immediately after the Homeland War it was just in its initial stage. In the Clinic of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery University Hospital "Dubrava", Zagreb several defects of the teeth and jaws in military and civil invalids of war were rehabilitated by the method of inserting titanium osseointegrating implants, followed by rehabilitation with prosthetic devices. Cases are presented of implantoprosthodontic rehabilitation of combat wounds to the face and jaws with five-year monitoring.

Uspješnost 8-godišnje implantoprotetičke terapije

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Kliničari već desetljećima nastoje nadoknaditi izgubljene zube usadbom aloplastičnog materijala u kost i izradbom jednog od protetičkih radova.

Cilj rada je pregled i ocjena funkcijske trajnosti implantoprotetičke terapije djelomice ozubljenih pacijenata.

U razdoblju između godine 1997. - 2005. selekcionirano je temeljem anamneze, RTG raščlambe i kliničkoga pregleda 36 pacijenata za fiksnu implantoprotetsku terapiju. Broj usadaka i izbor fiksnoga rada ovisio je o individualnoj situaciji, pacijentovoj želji, cijeni rada te pristupačnosti određenoga kliničkog postupka. Na studijskim modelima navoštani su radovi i izrađene individualne udlage.

Rezultati pokazuju da je tijekom osam godina sanirano 36 osoba (21 žena i 15 muškaraca) u dobi od 16 do 75 ($x = 40,3$) godina. Najčešće indikacije bile su postojeći manjak zuba (22 pacijenta), trauma (10), puknuće devitaliziranoga zuba (2) i anodoncija bočnoga sjekutića (1). Ugrađeno je 53 usatka (50 ITI, 1 Ankilos, 1 Astra Tech i 1 Brånemark). Izrađeno je 28 samostalnih krunica (16 MK, 7 FK i 5 AK) te 14 hibridnih mosnih konstrukcija (10 kovinokeramičkih i 4 od Au-Pt slitine i polimernoga fasetnog materijala). Svi radovi su cementirani. Može se zaključiti da se najčešće radi o estetskim indikacijama za implantoprotetičku terapiju u ženskih osoba. Budući da je odziv pacijenata na kon-

trolne preglede zanemariv, teško je ocijeniti kliničko stanje spomenutih radova, ali se sa sigurnošću može reći da je uspješnost terapije 100% nakon 6 godina funkcijske trajnosti.

Success of Eight-Year Implantoprosthodontic Therapy

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For decades clinicians have attempted to replace lost teeth by the insertion of alloplastic material in the bone and construction of prosthetic devices.

The aim of the study was to examine and evaluate the functional durability of implantoprosthodontic therapy in partially edentulous patients.

During the period between 1997-2005 36 patients were selected on the basis of history data, radiographic analysis and clinical examination for fixed implantoprosthodontic therapy. The number of implants and choice of fixed device depended on the individual situation, wish of the patient, cost of the device and also accessibility of a particular clinical procedure. Devices were waxed on study models and individual splints constructed.

The results demonstrated that during the eight years 36 patients (21 women and 15 men) were treated, aged 16 - 75 ($x = 40.3$) years. The most frequent indications were lack of teeth (22 patients) trauma (10), fracture of a non-vital tooth (2) and anodontia of a lateral incisor (1). Fifty-three implants were placed (50 ITI, 1 Ankilos, 1 Astra Tech and 1 Brånemark). Twenty-eight individual crowns were constructed (16 MK, 7 FK and 5 AK) and 14 hybrid bridge constructions (10 metaloceramic and 4 of Au-Pt alloy and polymer veneer material). All devices were cemented.

It can be concluded that the most frequent indications for implantoprosthodontic therapy were aesthetic in female patients. As the response of patients to return for a check-up was negligible, it is difficult to assess the clinical condition of the above devices. However, it can be safely said that after 6 years of functional durability the success of therapy is 100%.