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PREDAVANJA

REKONSTRUKCIJA PREDNJIH ZUBI DIREKTNIM KOMPOZITNIM RESTAURACIJAMA

Izv.prof.dr.sc. Vlatko Pandurić

Zavod za endodonciju i restaurativnu stomatologiju, Stomatološki fakultet,
Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska
vpanduric@sfzg.hr

Predviđajući uspjeha u rekonstrukciji prednjih zubi je prilagodba terapije mogućnostima pacijenta, unutar medicinskih i etičkih parametara struke. Mora postojati nekoliko načina na koji možemo pacijentu pružiti željeni sklad funkcije i estetike kako bi rekonstruirani zub izgledao prirodno. Jedan od najpoštednijih i najbržih načina je direktna rekonstrukcija kompozitnim materijalima. Da bi ona bila uspješna, potrebno je poznavati percepciju boje a posebno slojevito postaviti kompozitni materijal i na taj način oponašati optičke karakteristike tvrdih tkiva zuba, cakline i dentina. Kako su to dva različita tkiva, nemoguće je postići priželjkivani rezultat samo jednom bojom kompozitnog materijala. Cilj ove prezentacije je upozoriti na percepciju estetskih parametara prednjih zubi, morfoloških detalja koji sudjeluju u formiranju estetskog dojma. Također objasniti pojmom „dimenzije boja“ te slojevito postavljanje kompozitnog materijala kako bi se postigao prirođan izgled.

ESTETSKA REKONSTRUKCIJA PREDNJIH ZUBI LASERSKI PREFABRICIRANIM LJUSKICAMA

Izv.prof.dr.sc. Bernard Janković

Zavod za endodonciju i restaurativnu stomatologiju, Stomatološki fakultet,
Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska
jankovic@sfzg.hr

Suvremeni trendovi u estetskoj stomatologiji idu u smjeru kako poboljšanja svojstava materijala, tako i u smjeru olakšavanja i ubrzavanja svakodnevnog rada. S druge strane, pacijenti sve više zahtijevaju vrhunsku estetiku i, naravno, da sam postupak bude što jednostavniji, brži i na kraju i što jeftiniji. Sve te zahtjeve pacijenata često je vrlo teško ispuniti. Estetske rekonstrukcije u fronti predstavljaju veliki izazov za kliničara, bilo da se radi o direktnim kompozitnim ili indirektnim keramičkim ljkusnicama i gotovo je nemoguće ispoštovati sve navedene zahtjeve pacijenata, a često podrazumijeva veliku vještini i znanje kako stomatolog tako i tehničara. U novije vrijeme su se pojavile prefabricirane kompozitne ljkusice koje znatno olakšavaju i ubrzavaju rad, a estetskim i mehaničkim svojstvima ne zaostaju ili bitno ne zaostaju za drugim tehnikama i materijalima. U ovome će predavanju biti govor o svojstvima tih ljkusica kao i o tehnički rada s njima. Kroz niz kliničkih slučajeva biti će prikazan postupak rada, materijali kao i izgled zubi prije i poslije zahvata.

KERAMIČKE ESTETSKE LJUSKE

Doc.dr.sc. Marko Jakovac

Zavod za fiksnu protetiku, Stomatološki fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu,
Hrvatska
jakovac@sfzg.hr

U modernoj dentalnoj medicini težimo minimalno invazivnim restauracijama. U takve restauracije ubrazamo i estetske ljske koje sve češće predstavljaju želje naših pacijenata. Keramičke estetske ljsku su indirektnе restauracije koje osim kliničkog dijela predstavljaju izazov za Zubne tehničare ili u novije vrijeme CAD-CAM glodalice. Od takvih rada va zahtijeva se duga funkcionalna trajnost, ali i posebna estetika, a vrijednosti preparacija se

LECTURES

RECONSTRUCTION OF FRONTAL TEETH BY DIRECT COMPOSITE RESTORATIONS

Professor Vlatko Pandurić

Department of Endodontics and Restorative Dentistry, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb, Croatia
vpanduric@sfzg.hr

A prerequisite of success in the reconstruction of frontal teeth is the adjustment of therapy based on the possibilities of a patient, within medical and ethical parameters of dental profession. Several options to achieve a satisfactory harmony of function and aesthetics in order to give the reconstructed tooth a natural appearance must be given to the patient. One of the most minimal invasive and fastest ways to accomplish that is a direct reconstruction with composite materials. To be successful in it, it is necessary to be familiar with the perception of color and particularly with layering of a composite material and thus imitate the optical characteristics of hard dental tissues, enamel and dentin. These two being completely different, it is impossible to achieve the wanted result using only one composite shade. The aim of this presentation is to point out the perception of aesthetic parameters of frontal teeth, morphological details that take part in creating the aesthetic appearance. Also, to explain the term „dimension of colors“ and layering of composite materials to achieve a natural look.

ESTHETIC RECONSTRUCTION OF FRONTAL TEETH WITH LASER PREFABRICATED VENEERS

Professor Bernard Janković

Department of Endodontics and Restorative Dentistry, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb, Croatia
jankovic@sfzg.hr

Contemporary trends in aesthetic dentistry are to improve material characteristics, but also to make everyday work easier and faster. On the other hand, patients demand high-end aesthetics and, of course, simpler, faster and cheaper procedure. All these demands are very hard to fulfill. Aesthetic restorations in frontal teeth are very challenging for a practitioner, no matter whether direct composite or indirect ceramic veneers are concerned and it is almost impossible to comply with all the patients' requirements, often involving great skills and knowledge of both a dentist and a laboratory technician. Prefabricated composite veneers have been recently introduced, which significantly facilitate and accelerate work, and do not fall behind other techniques and materials with their aesthetic and mechanical properties. This lecture will consider different properties of this kind of veneers and work technique. A clinical procedure, materials and appearance of teeth before and after the treatment will be demonstrated through a series of clinical cases.

CERAMIC ESTHETIC VENEERS

Assistant professor Marko Jakovac

Department of Fixed Prosthodontics, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb, Croatia
jakovac@sfzg.hr

In modern dental medicine, we strive for minimal invasive restorations. Aesthetic veneers are such restorations which are increasingly desired by our patients. Ceramic aesthetic veneers are indirect restorations which, besides clinical part, also represent a challenge for dental technicians or, more recently, CAD-CAM milling machines. A long functional durability, but also exceptional aesthetics are required from such restorations, and values

smanjuju. U predavanju i radnom dijelu prikazat će se tehnike preparacije i načini izrade keramičkih ljušaka.

OPSTANAK ISPUNA, RADI LI SE O MATERIJALU, PACIJENTU ILI STOMATOLOGU?

Prof.dr.sc. Niek Opdam

Zavod za preventivnu i restorativnu stomatologiju, Radboud University Medical Centre (Radboudumc), Nijmegen, Nizozemska
niek.opdam@radboudumc.nl

Stomatološke restoracije bi trebale biti dugovječne kako bi pacijentima osigurali dobro oralno zdravlje uz prihvatljiv trošak. Klinički primjeri dugotrajnih zlatnih inleja, krunica, ali i amalgamskih ispuna te u sadašnjem vremenu kompozitnih ispuna, često se spominju kako bi prikazali što se može postići s određenim vrstama materijala i restorativnim konceptima. Kliničke studije također su dokazale kako većina stomatoloških materijala primjenjenih u direktnim i indirektnim restoracijama rezultiraju njihovim dobrim opstankom. Ali, je li bilo najvažniji materijal? A što je s čimbenicima vezanim za pacijente? Svi stomatolozi znaju pacijente kod kojih "sve funkcioniра", ali također i pacijente kod kojih "sve ide krivo". A što je sa stomatologom? Vještina te precizno i točno primijenjene tehnike rada smatraju se visoko značajnim za uspjeh. No ipak, stomatolozi su ključni odlučujući čimbenik u odluci je li restoracija prihvatljiva ili loša, što rezultira popravkom ili zamjenom. Je li stomatolog proaktiv ili reaktiv, što su moguće posljedice na restorativni rad? Niek Opdam će prikazati pregled poznatih činjenica o dugotrajnosti stomatoloških restoracija i o mogućem utjecaju materijala, pacijenta i stomatologa.

POPRAVAK ISPUNA

Prof.dr.sc. Reinhard Hickel

Zavod za restaurativnu stomatologiju i parodontologiju, Stomatološki fakultet, Sveučilište Ludwig-Maximilian, München, Njemačka
hickel@dent.med.uni-muenchen.de

Općenito, najčešći razlozi neuspjeha ispuna su karijes uz ispun i lomovi, ali razlozi neuspjeha često variraju za različite skupine materijala. U prošlosti, kad bi se problem pojavio, ispun se često potpuno zamjenio jer se popravak smatrao "krpanjem". Ali to se promijenilo zadnjih godina. Na skoro svim sveučilištima, studenti se sada podučavaju popravku i da se ne trebaju zamjeniti sve loše restoracije. Često je popravak bolja alternativa koja čuva više Zubne strukture od zamjene ispuna. Općenito, ukoliko imamo nesavršene ispune, postoje četiri mogućnosti:

1. bez tretmana (promatranje),
2. obnova,
3. popravak ili
4. zamjena.

Odabir postupka – izuzimajući troškove – ovisi o veličini i pristupačnosti defekta, stanju ostatka ispuna i zuba, kao i o ujetima u oralnoj šupljini te sustavnom zdravstvenom statusu pacijenta. Na predavanju će se detaljno opisati postupci za različite materijale za ispune te raspraviti o trajnosti repariranih ispuna.

TERAPIJA OTVORENOG APEKSA: OD TRADICIONALNE APEKSIFIKACIJE DO NAJNOVIJIH REGENERATIVNIH ENDODONTSKIH POSTUPAKA

Prof.dr.sc. Elisabetta Cotti

Zavod za konzervativnu stomatologiju i endodonciju, Sveučilište u Cagliariju, Sardinia, Italija
cottiend@tin.it

Otvoreni apeks je terapijski izazov u endodonciji koji se može pojaviti u različitim kliničkim situacijama. Može biti posjedica: 1) traume koja je poremetila razvoj pulpo-dentinskog kompleksa u nezrelih zuba; 2) traume koja ostavlja Zub u stadiju nezavršenog razvoja korijena, ali koja se otkriva u odrasloj dobi; 3) kompleksnim anatomijama poput "dens in dente". Sadašnje terapijske mogućnosti i tehnike uključuju tradicionalnu apeksifikaciju, MTA apeksifikaciju i u najmlađih pacijenata, najnoviji trend su takozvani regenerativni postupci. Različite opcije bit će diskutirane u svjetlu kliničkog iskustva i literature.

Ciljevi:

1. Po završetku predavanja, sudionici bi trebali biti sposobni razmotriti "klasičnu apeksifikaciju" kao dobar i predvidljiv terapijski standard i najbolje sadašnje protokole za primjenu.
2. Po završetku predavanja, sudionici bi trebali biti sposobni prepoznati "MTA pre-formiranu barjeru" kao alternativnu terapiju koja postaje sve predvidljivija nakon 15 godina kliničkog iskustva i najbolje sadašnje protokole za primjenu.
3. Po završetku predavanja, sudionici bi trebali biti sposobni razmotriti mogućnost za po-kušaj "regenerativnih postupaka" u nezrelih zuba.

of preparations are decreased. In the lecture and in the practical part of the course, techniques of preparations and manufacturing of ceramic veneers are demonstrated.

RESTORATION SURVIVAL, IS IT THE MATERIAL, THE PATIENT OR THE DENTIST?

Professor Nick Opdam

Department of preventive and restorative dentistry, Radboud University Medical Centre (Radboudumc), Nijmegen, Netherlands
niek.opdam@radboudumc.nl

Dental restorations should have a good longevity in order to achieve good oral health for the patients at an acceptable cost. The clinical examples of long lasting gold inlays, crowns but also amalgam restorations and nowadays composite resin restorations are often mentioned to show what can be achieved with certain type of materials and restorative concepts. Clinical studies have also proved that most dental materials applied in direct and indirect restorations result in good restoration survival. But is it really the material that matters most? What about patient factors? All dentist know patients where 'everything works' but also patients where 'everything goes wrong'. And what about the dentist? Good skills and precise and accurately applied techniques are considered as highly important for success. However, dentists are the key decisive factor whether a restoration is acceptable or failed, resulting in repair or replacement. Is the dentist pro-active or reactive, what are possible consequences on restorative work?

Niek Opdam will present an overview of what is known about longevity of dental restorations and the role that materials, patients and dentists may possibly play in that respect.

REPAIR OF RESTORATIONS

Professor Reinhard Hickel

Department of Restorative Dentistry and Periodontology, Dental School, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich, Germany
hickel@dent.med.uni-muenchen.de

In general most frequent reasons for failure of restorations are caries adjacent to restorations as well as fractures but for the different groups of materials the reasons for failure are varying. In the past when a problem occurred the restoration was usually replaced completely as for many decades repair was considered as patchwork dentistry.

But that changed in the last years. Repair is now taught in nearly all universities and that not all defective restorations have to be replaced. Very often repair is a better and more tooth structure saving alternative than replacement.

In general there are four options in case of not perfect restorations:

1. No treatment (monitoring)
2. Refurbishment
3. Repair
4. Replacement

The procedure to be chosen – beside costs - is depending on the size of the defect and the accessibility, the condition of the rest of the restoration and the tooth as well as conditions in the oral cavity and the systemic status of the patients. Detailed procedures for different filling materials and the longevity of repaired restorations will be discussed.

THE TREATMENT OF THE OPEN APEX: FROM TRADITIONAL APEXIFICATION TO THE LATEST REGENERATIVE ENDODONTIC TECHNIQUES

Professor Elisabetta Cotti

Department of Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics, University of Cagliari, Sardinia, Italy
cottiend@tin.it

The "Open apex" is a treatment challenge in endodontics which may appear in a variety of clinical situations: it may be the consequence of: 1) trauma which has caused the interruption of the development of the pulpal-dental complex in immature teeth; 2) trauma which leaves the teeth in an immature stage, but is discovered in the adult age; 3) complex anatomies such as "dens in dente". Current treatment options and techniques include traditional apexification, MTA apexification, and in the youngest patients, the latest trend is represented by the so-called regenerative procedures.

The different options will be discussed in the background of clinical experience and literature.
Learning Objectives

1. At conclusion participants should be able to consider "classic apexification" as a good and predictable treatment standard and the best up to date protocols to use it.
2. At conclusion participants should be able to recognize the use of "MTA pre-formed apical barrier" as an alternative treatment which is becoming more predictable after 15 years of clinical experience and the best protocols on how to use it.
3. At conclusion participants should be able to consider the possibility to attempt "regenerative procedures" in immature teeth.

KARIJES MANAGEMENT – LIJEĆITI I ZABRTVITI UMJESTO BUŠITI I NAPUNITI?

Prof.dr.sc. Hendrik Meyer-Lueckel

Zavod za operativnu stomatologiju, parodontologiju i preventivnu stomatologiju, Sveučilište RWTH Aachen, Aachen, Njemačka
hmeyer-lueckel@ukaachen.de

Karijesni proces se danas uglavnom rješava invazivnim intervencijama. Pored neinvazivnih opcija, poput savjetovanja o prehranbenim i oralno-higijenskim navikama, kao i aplikacije fluorida, već godinama rabe se i pečatne smole za okluzalne plohe. Infiltacija karijesa također je mogući mikro-invazivni pristup karijesnim lezijama na proksimalnim i glatkim plohama. Nasuprotno pečaćenju, infiltracijom karijesa teži se penetraciji takozvanih infiltranata u tijelo karijesne lezije cakline. Nakon osvjetljavanja, infiltrant zatvara pore u leziji i tako prevenira dalju deminerjalizaciju, ali također i maskira bijelkasti izgled lezije. Sve navedene mogućnosti služe u modernoj paradigmi u karijesologiji da se lezije liječe i zabrtvite (heal & seal).

STAKLENO IONOMERNI CEMENTI KAO TRAJNI POSTERIORNI RESTORATIVNI MATERIJAL?

Prof.dr.sc. Sevil Gurgan

Zavod za restaurativnu stomatologiju, Stomatološki fakultet, Sveučilište Hacettepe, Ankara, Turska
sgurgan@hacettepe.edu.tr

Kompozitni materijali su se u proteklom desetljeću široko koristili za restoraciju posteriornih zubi. Mnogi kliničari koristili su ovu vrstu materijala prilično uspješno u stražnjim segmentima s visokim žvačnim tlakom tijekom zadnjih pet do deset godina. S druge strane, stakleno ionomerne cementi su klinički atraktivni stomatološki materijali i imaju određena jedinstvena svojstva zog kojih se mogu koristiti kao restorativni i adhezivni materijali. Unatoč prednostima poput adhezije za vlažnu zubnu strukturu, antikariogenim svojstvima zbog otpuštanja fluorida, termalne kompatibilnosti s caklinom, biokompatibilnosti i niske toksičnosti, stakleno ionomerne cementi pokazuju lošu prelomnu žilavost i veliko okluzalno trošenje u usporedbi s drugim restorativnim materijalima, poput kompozita i amalgama. Od nastanka stakleno ionomerne cemence, tijekom godina učinjene su njihove brojne modifikacije kako bi postali ravnopravni suparnik amalgamu ili kompozitnim materijalima za stražnje zube. Svrha ove prezentacije je raspraviti o stakleno ionomerne cementima kao materijalima za ispunje trajnih posteriornih zuba s njihovim kliničkim aplikacijama i ograničavajućim čimbenicima.

PROCJENA RIZIKA: KLJUČ ZA UČINKOVITIJE ODLUČIVANJE U RESTORATIVNOJ STOMATOLOGIJI

Prof.dr.sc. Nairn Wilson

Guy's, King's and St Thomas' stomatološki institut, King's College London, London, UK
nairn.wilson@kcl.ac.uk

Procjena rizika – proces evaluacije i procjene težine potencijalnih rizika – je ključ za učinkovitije odlučivanje u restorativnoj stomatologiji. Uzimajući u obzir multifaktorijsku prirodu karijesa i drugih uzroka oštećenja zuba, procjena rizika u restorativnoj stomatologiji može biti kompleksna. Izazov uključuje pažljivi pregled, primjenu podataka o najboljim dostupnim materijalima i postupcima poštujući želje pacijenta i uz razumnu primjenu kliničkog iskustva. Učinkovita procjena rizika u restorativnoj stomatologiji potiče proaktivno umjesto reaktivnog pristupa za očuvanje zuba.

DIREKTNO ILI INDIREKTNO – TO JE PITANJE!

Prof.dr.sc. Ulla Pallasen

Zavod za odontologiju, Fakultet zdravstvenih i medicinskih znanosti, Sveučilište u Kopenhagenu, Danska
ul@sund.ku.dk

Prošlo je vrijeme otkad se prevencija karijesa odnosila na široku ekstenziju kaviteta u zubu i ispod Zubnog mesa. U isto vrijeme, adhezivne tehnike rada su unaprijedene i danas je moguće proširiti indikacije za direktnе kompozitne ispunje, čak i kad se jako razoren zub treba restorirati. Iako se puno toga može riješiti direktnim ispunjima i tako primjeniti postupke koji su manje invazivni za zub i manje skupi za pacijenta, bit će zuba kojima će se prognoza znatno popraviti ukoliko se napravi indirektna restoracija poput inleja, onleja ili krunice. Čimbenici poput preostale zubne strukture, endodontskog zahvata, broja zuba, karijes rizika, para-funkcijskih navika, svojstva materijala, gospodarstva itd. će imati utjecaja na stomatologa koji vodi pacijenta u odluci o najboljoj soluciji.

Što je bolje za zub – direktno ili indirektno?

Kako varijable vezane za pacijenta utječu na odabir?

Što je u podlozi odluke između direktnog i indirektnog?

CARIES MANAGEMENT - HEAL & SEAL INSTEAD OF DRILL & FILL?

Professor Hendrik Meyer-Lueckel

Department of Operative Dentistry, Periodontology, and Preventive Dentistry, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany
hmeyer-lueckel@ukaachen.de

The caries process is nowadays mainly managed by invasive interventions. Besides non-invasive options, as dietary / oral hygiene counselling as well as application of fluorides, for occlusal surfaces sealants have been used for many years. Caries infiltration is another micro-invasive approach to deal with caries lesions at both proximal and smooth surfaces. In contrast to sealing, caries infiltration aims to penetrate the lesion body of enamel caries with so called infiltrants. After curing, the infiltrant occludes the lesion pores and thus prevents from further demineralization but also masks the whitish appearance of the lesions. All these options serve the modern paradigm in cariology to heal & seal caries lesions.

GLASS IONOMER CEMENTS AS PERMANENT POSTERIOR RESTORATIVE MATERIAL?

Professor Sevil Gurgan

Department of Restorative Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey
sgurgan@hacettepe.edu.tr

Resin based composites have been used extensively over the past decade to restore posterior teeth. Many clinicians have used this class of materials in posterior stress-bearing areas quite successfully for the last five to ten years. On the other hand, glass ionomer cements (GICs) are clinically attractive dental materials and have certain unique properties that make them useful as restorative and adhesive materials. Despite having advantages such as adhesion to moist tooth structure, anticariogenic properties due to the release of fluoride, thermal compatibility with tooth enamel, biocompatibility and low toxicity, GICs suffer from low fracture toughness and a higher rate of occlusal wear compared to other restorative materials, such as amalgam and composites. Since their introduction, many modifications have been performed over the years for GICs to represent a capable counterpart of amalgam or resin-based composites in posterior teeth. The objective of this presentation is to discuss GICs as a restorative material on the treatment of permanent posterior teeth with their clinical applications and the limiting factors.

RISK ASSESSMENT: THE KEY TO MORE EFFECTIVE DECISION MAKING IN OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

Professor Nairn Wilson

Guy's, King's and St Thomas' Dental Institute, King's College London, London, UK
nairn.wilson@kcl.ac.uk

Risk assessment - a process of evaluating and weighing up potential risks, is the key to more effective decision making in operative dentistry. Given the multifactorial nature of caries and other causes of damage to teeth, risk assessment in operative dentistry has the potential to be complex. The challenge involves careful examination, application of best available evidence, respecting the wishes of the patient and the judicious use of clinical expertise. Effective risk assessment in operative dentistry encourages proactive rather than reactive approaches to conserving teeth.

DIRECT OR INDIRECT – THAT IS THE QUESTION!

Professor Ulla Pallasen

Department of Odontology, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
ul@sund.ku.dk

Time has passed since the prevention of caries was performed by extending cavity preparations wide in the tooth and below the gingiva. In the same period adhesives techniques have improved and nowadays made it possible to extend the indications for direct composite resin restorations, also when rather destroyed teeth need to be restored. Although much can be solved by direct fillings and thereby make treatments less invasive for the tooth and less expensive for the patient, there still will be teeth, where the prognosis is improved, if an indirect restoration in terms of an inlay, onlay or crown is made. Factors as remaining tooth structure, endodontic treatment, number of teeth, caries risk, para-functional habits, material properties, economy etc. will all have an influence, when the dentist guides the patient to choose the best solution.

What is best for the tooth – direct or indirect?

How do patient related variables influence the choice?

And what lies under the decision between direct or indirect?

POSTERSKE PREZENTACIJE

1. ORALNO ZDRAVLJE U PREOTOMANSKOM I OTOMANSKOM RAZDOBLJU U HRVATSKOJ

Jelena Bradic¹, Antonija Bacic^{1*}, Zeljka Bedic², Mario Slaus², Marin Vodanovic¹

¹Studentice Stomatološkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

²Antropološki centar Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti

³Zavod za dentalnu antropologiju, Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu
vodanovic@sfzg.hr

Svrha: Otomansko (Tursko) carstvo utemeljeno je 1299. Otomansko carstvo je zauzimalo i dio teritorija današnje Hrvatske. Brojni sukobi, najčešće niskog intenziteta doveli su do promjena u načinu proizvodnje hrane i prehrabnenim navikama stanovništva. Svrha ovog istraživanja je analizirati oralno zdravlje stanovnika sjeverne Hrvatske (područje između Save, Drave, Mure i Dunava) u preotomanskom (11. – 13. stoljeće) i otomanskom (15. – 18. stoljeće) razdoblju.

Materijali i postupci: Na 737 lubanja iz preotomanskog (364 lubanje) i otomanskog razdoblja (373 lubanje) zabilježena je učestalost Zubnog karijesa, prijesmrtnog gubitka zuba i apsesa.

Rezultati: U preotomanskom uzorku je učestalost karijesa bila nešto veća u muškaraca (17,4%) nego u žena (16,7%), dok u otomanskom razdoblju nije bilo velike razlike među spolovima (14,1% kod muškaraca i 13,9% kod žena). Učestalost prijesmrtnog gubitka zuba je u preotomanskom razdoblju bila 14,7%, a u otomanskom razdoblju 21,2%). U preotomanskom uzorku su apsesi pronađeni u 5,8% uzoraka, a u otomanskom u 5,4% uzoraka.

Zaključak: Razlike u pokazateljima oralnog zdravlja između preotomanskog i otomanskog razdoblja su potvrđile prethodne hipoteze bazirane na bioarheološkim nalazima da su brojni ratni sukobi niskog intenziteta utjecali na način proizvodnje hrane, te izazvali promjene u načinu prehrane stanovništva.

2. ESTETSKA I FUNKCIONALNA REKONSTRUKCIJA FAKTURIRANOG SREDIŠNJEJG SJEKUTIĆA KOMPOZITNIM MATERIJALOM: PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

Brumini M¹, Braut A¹, Brekalo Pršo I¹

¹Katedra za endodonciju i restaurativnu stomatologiju, KBC, Medicinski fakultet, Sveučilište u Rijeci
martina.brumini@gmail.com

Uvod: Pacijentica (41) upućena je na Katedru za endodonciju i restaurativnu stomatologiju, KBC Rijeka, Medicinski fakultet Sveučilišta u Rijeci radi rekonstrukcije krune fakturiranog središnjeg sjekutića. Nekomplicirana frakturna mezijalnog i incizalnog dijela krune zuba 11 dogodila se 1994. godine. Od tada, pacijentica navodi izradu kompozitnih ispušta u 6 navrata zbog neodgovarajuće retencije ispušta.

Dijagnoza: Zub je asimptomatski, bez karijske lezije i pozitivne reakcije na test vitaliteta. Radiološki nalaz je uredan. Analizom okluzije utvrđuje se blaga primarna kompresija uslijed čega je Zub 11 položen palatalnije u odnosu na zubni luk. Uočava se prekontakt u CO te vodenje protrozijske kretnje jedino palatalnom plohom zuba 11. Pacijentica je obavještena o terapijskim mogućnostima te se odlučila za rekonstrukciju krune kompozitnim ispuštom (Tetric EvoCeram, Ivoclar Vivadent, Schaan, Liechtenstein).

Terapija: Učini se usklajivanje okluzijskih kontakata prebrusavanjem palatalne plohe zuba 11. Osigura se vodenje protrozijske distalnog dijelom palatalne plohe zuba 11 i preostalim sjekutićima. Primjenila se direktna metoda izrade ispušne tehnikom slojevanja kompozitnog materijala. Palatalna ploha izradi se slojevanjem A2 boje preko čega se nosi transluscentna boja. Labijalna ploha zuba 11 preoblikovala se dodatnim slojevanjem kompozitnog materijala kako bi bila u ravnni s labijalnom plohom zuba 21.

Zaključak: Usklajivanjem okluzijskih kontakata osigurala se retencija kompozitnog materijala. Nadomještanjem i preoblikovanjem labijalne plohe zuba 11, odgovarajućim izborom boje kompozitnog materijala, te direktnom metodom izrade ispušne tehnikom slojevanja ostvareni su estetski zahtjevi. Rekonstrukcija frakturnog središnjeg sjekutića kompozitnim materijalom pokazala se kao relativno brzo, jednostavno i ekonomski prihvatljivo rješenje koje udovoljava zahtjevima estetike i funkcije.

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

1. DENTAL HEALTH IN PRE-OTTOMAN AND OTTOMAN PERIOD IN CROATIA

Jelena Bradic¹, Antonija Bacic^{1*}, Zeljka Bedic², Mario Slaus², Marin Vodanovic¹

¹Students, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb

²Anthropological Centre, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts

³Department of dental anthropology, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb
vodanovic@sfzg.hr

Objective: The Ottoman Empire (Turkish Empire) was founded in 1299. Ottoman Empire occupied parts of territory of today's Croatia. Numerous conflicts, mostly of relatively low-intensity caused changes in food production and in dietary patterns of inhabitants. The aim of the study is to analyze dental health of inhabitants of North Croatia (area between Sava, Drava, Mura and Danube rivers) in pre-Ottoman (11th – 13th century) and Ottoman (15th – 18th century) period.

Materials and methods: Dental health markers: caries, ante-mortem tooth loss (AMTL) and abscesses were recorded in 737 skulls from pre-Ottoman (364 skulls) and Ottoman period (373 skulls).

Results: In the pre-Ottoman sample the frequency of dental caries is slightly higher in males (17.4%) than in females (16.7%). In the Ottoman sample the frequency of dental caries is almost equal between males and females (14.1% and 13.9%). The frequency of AMTL was 14.7% in pre-Ottoman and 21.2% in Ottoman sample. In the pre-Ottoman sample abscesses frequencies was 5.8% and 5.4% in the Ottoman sample.

Conclusion: Differences in dental health markers between pre-Ottoman and Ottoman samples confirmed previous hypothesis based on bioarchaeological findings that numerous, low-intensity conflicts affected the food production process and caused a change of dietary patterns of inhabitants.

2. ESTHETIC AND FUNCTIONAL RECONSTRUCTION OF FRACTURED CENTRAL INCISOR WITH COMPOSITE RESINS: A CASE REPORT

Brumini M^{1*}, Braut A¹, Brekalo Pršo I¹

¹Department of Endodontics and Restorative Dentistry, Clinical Hospital Centre, Faculty of Medicine, University of Rijeka
martina.brumini@gmail.com

Introduction: Patient (41) was referred to the Department of Endodontics and Restorative Dentistry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Rijeka for reconstruction of fractured central incisor. Uncomplicated fracture of mesial and incisal part of the crown occurred in 1994. Patient reported 6 previous unsuccessful treatments because of inadequate retention of composite restorations.

Diagnosis: Tooth was asymptomatic, with no evidence of dental caries and responded positively to vitality test. Radiographic examination revealed no signs of pathology. Occlusal examination revealed mild primary crowding resulting in palatally positioned fractured tooth in relation to the upper dental arch. Occlusal interferences were observed in CO. Protrusion was guided by the palatal surface of fractured tooth only. Patient was informed of treatment options and elected a direct bonded composite restoration (Tetric EvoCeram, Ivoclar Vivadent, Schaan, Liechtenstein).

Therapy: Occlusion was adjusted and protrusion is guided by the distal part of the palatal surface of fractured tooth and by other incisors. A direct restorative approach with free-hand bonding technique was performed. Palatal surface was substituted by A2 composite followed by translucent composite as the enamel substitute. Labial surface was redesigned with additional composite layers until it was in relation to the labial surface of the other central incisor.

Conclusion: Occlusal adjustment assured the retention of composite. Additional composite layers on labial surface, adequate colour selection and a direct restorative approach with free-hand bonding technique assured satisfactory esthetic results. Reconstruction of fractured central incisor with composite resins revealed as relatively quick, simple and economical solution that complies esthetic and functional demands.

3. MULTIDISCIPLINARNI PRISTUP KOD ZBRINJAVANJA POSLEDICA KOMPLICIRANE FRAKTURE KRUNE ZUBA UZROKOVANIH TRAUMOM

Antonela Beljan^{1*}, Vilma Brko¹, Marija Roguljić², Darko Kero³, Ivana Medvedec Mikić³

¹ studentica Studija Dentalne medicine Medicinskog fakulteta u Splitu

² Odjel za parodontologiju i oralnu medicinu, Stomatološka poliklinika u Splitu

³ Studij Dentalne medicine Medicinskog fakulteta u Splitu

ivana.medvedec@mefst.hr

Uvod: Pacijentica (20) dolazi na Zavod za endodonciju i restaurativnu dentalnu medicinu nezadovoljna trenutnim izgledom svojih gornjih prednjih zubi.

Dijagnoza: Inspekcijom se primjećuje promjena boje zuba 21 sa prisutnim sinus traktom na gingivi iznad navedenog zuba i frakturom koja je sezala subgingivno na palatalnoj strani zuba te rubna obojenja na postojećim kompozitnim ispunima na zubima 12,11. Iz anamnističkih podataka doznaje se da je Zub 21 pretrpio traumu prije četiri godine zbog čega je na njemu napravljen endodontski zahvat i kompozitnim materijalom nadograđena polovina krune zuba. Zubi 12 i 11 također su bili endodontski tretirani. Pacijentica je upućena na radioško snimanje navedenih zubi. Na periapikalnoj snimci vidjelo se neadekvatno endodontsko liječenje navedenih zubi.

Terapija: Nakon revizije endodontskih punjenja zubi napravljeni su i parodontološki zahvat gingivektomije na bukalnoj strani zubi sa ciljem produljenja kliničke krune zubi te na palatalnoj gingivi iznad zuba 21 kako bi se prikazao rub frakture i napravio odgovarajući kompozitni ispun. Po završetku procesa cijeljenja mekog tkiva na zubima 22, 21, 11, 12 napravljenje su direkte, potpune, kompozitne ljušticke slojevitom tehnikom.

Zaključak: Multidisciplinarni pristup u terapiji komplikirane frakture krune zuba može rezultirati dobrim estetskim rezultatima na zadovoljstvo i pacijenata i doktora dentalne medicine.

4. AKTIVACIJA GELOVA ZA IZBIJELJIVANJE ZUBI ATMOSFERSKOM PLAZMOM

Vedran Šantak^{1,2*}, Rok Zaplotnik³, Marijan Biscan², Slobodan Milošević², Eva Klarić⁴, Zrinka Tarle⁴

¹Dental office - Community Health Center, Zagreb, Croatia

²Institute of Physics, Zagreb, Croatia

³Jozef Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia

⁴Department of Endodontics and Restorative Dentistry, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

vsantak@gmail.com

Svrha: Svrha rada bila je ispitati mogućnost bržeg i boljeg efekta izbijeljivanja pomoću atmosferskog plazmenog mlaza (APM) u kombinaciji s gelovima za izbijeljivanje na pastilama hidroksilapatita.

Materijali i postupci: Izrađeno je 50 pastila napravljenih od praha hidroksilapatita obojenih zelenim čajem. Kako bi se odredilo optimalno vrijeme djelovanja APM-a korišteno je 15 pastila, dok je 35 pastila podijeljeno u tri grupe: grupa A tretirana je samo gelom za izbijeljivanje baziranim na karbamid peroksidu (KP), grupa B tretirana je 9 minuta APM-om u kombinaciji s karbamid peroksid (KP) gelom, te grupa C koja je tretirana isključivo APM-om. Tijekom procesa izbijeljivanja analizirana je optička emisija spektroskopija i temperatura na površini pastila pomoću pirometra. Boja pastila bila je odredena RGB kolorimetrom. Rezultati: Analizom promjene boja na pastilama prije i poslije tretmana pokazano je da APM u kombinaciji s gelovima za izbijeljivanje baziranim na različitim koncentracijama KP poboljšava efekt izbijeljivanja u 6 puta kraćem vremenu u odnosu na tretman predložen od strane proizvođača. Vrijednosti temperature na površini tretiranog uzorka nije prelazila 31 °C. Optička emisija spektroskopija pokazala je da se OH radikali povećavaju proporcionalno sadržaju peroksida u KP gelovima.

Zaključak: Ova studija pokazuje da upotreba APM-a u kombinaciji s KP gelovima dovodi do boljeg efekta izbijeljivanja u kraćem vremenu.

5. MIJERENJE TRANSMITANCije U STVARNOM VREMENU KAO METODA ZA ODREDIVANJE KINETIKE POLIMERIZACIJE KOMPOZITNIH MATERIJALA

Matej Par^{1*}, Danijela Marović², Hrvoje Skenderović³, Ozren Gamulin⁴, Eva Klarić², Zrinka Tarle²

¹ Privatna stomatološka ordinacija

² Zavod za endodonciju i restaurativnu stomatologiju, Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

³ Institut za fiziku Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

⁴ Zavod za fiziku i biofiziku, Medicinski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu
mpar@inet.hr

Svrha: Istražiti polimerizacijsku kinetiku eksperimentalnih kompozitnih materijala temeljenih na amorfnom kalcijevom fosfatu (amorphous calcium phosphate – ACP) mjerenoj transmitancije u stvarnom vremenu.

3. MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH IN THE TREATMENT OF COMPLICATED CROWN FRACTURE

Antonela Beljan^{1*}, Vilma Brko¹, Marija Roguljić², Darko Kero³, Ivana Medvedec Mikić³

¹ Student of the Study Programme of Dental Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Split

² Department of Periodontology and Oral Diseases, Dental Clinic in Split

³ Study Programme of Dental Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Split
ivana.medvedec@mefst.hr

Introduction: The patient (20) comes to the Department of Endodontics and Restorative Dental Medicine due to unsatisfactory appearance of her upper front teeth.

Diagnosis: By clinical examination discoloration of tooth 21 has been observed accompanied by the presence of sinus tract on adjacent gingival tissue and the subgingival fracture stretching across the palatal surface of the tooth. Marginal stainings on pre-existing composite fillings (teeth 11 and 22) were also observed. Medical history revealed that the tooth 21 has sustained complicated crown trauma four years ago. Root canal treatment was performed and composite restoration were placed on that tooth. Periapical radiographs of treated teeth were taken showing inadequate root canal fillings.

Treatment: A new endodontic treatment was performed on teeth 12, 11, 21. Furthermore, gingivectomy was performed on the bucal surfaces of teeth 12, 11, 21 and 22, as well as on the palatal surface of 21 in order to elongate the clinical crowns and to expose the fracture line on the tooth 21, thus enabling adequate restorative treatment. After successful healing of gingival tissue on the teeth, 12, 11, 21 and 22, direct composite veneers were made.

Conclusion: Multidisciplinary approach to the complicated fracture of the tooth crown can result in good esthetic results in mutual satisfaction for patients and dentists.

4. ACTIVATION OF TOOTH BLEACHING GELS BY ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE PLASMA

Vedran Šantak^{1,2*}, Rok Zaplotnik³, Marijan Biscan², Slobodan Milošević², Eva Klarić⁴, Zrinka Tarle⁴

¹Dental office - Community Health Center, Zagreb, Croatia

²Institute of Physics, Zagreb, Croatia

³Jozef Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia

⁴Department of Endodontics and Restorative Dentistry, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia
vsantak@gmail.com

Objective: The aim of this work was to investigate potential improvement of bleaching gels by combining them with helium Atmospheric Pressure Plasma (APP) and applying to pastilles made of hydroxyapatite.

Materials and methods: Fifty pastilles were made of 400 mg hydroxylapatite powder and colored with green tea. Fifteen pastilles were used to determine optimal APP treatment time and 35 pastilles were divided into three groups: group A was treated only with carbamide peroxide gel, group B was treated for 9 minutes with APP in conjunction with carbamide peroxide (CP) gels, while group C was treated for 9 minutes only with APP. During the bleaching treatment optical emission spectroscopy and non-contact surface temperature measurement using pyrometer were performed. Color of the pastilles was determined with red-green-blue colorimeter.

Results: The APP applied on CP gels of different carbamide peroxide concentrations showed higher bleaching efficacy in shorter time in comparison with CP gel alone. With the use of APP the bleaching time was reduced by more than 6 times. Surface temperatures of all treated samples did not exceed 31°C. The emission of OH radicals was found to increase proportionally to peroxide content of CP gels.

Conclusion: This study demonstrates that the bleaching activation of CP gels with APP promoted better whitening effect and shorter treatment time.

5. REAL-TIME TRANSMITTANCE MEASUREMENTS FOR ASSESSMENT OF POLYMERIZATION KINETICS OF COMPOSITE MATERIALS

Matej Par^{1*}, Danijela Marović², Hrvoje Skenderović³, Ozren Gamulin⁴, Eva Klarić², Zrinka Tarle²

¹ Private dental office

² Department of Endodontics and Restorative Dentistry, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb

³ Institute of Physics, University of Zagreb

⁴ Department of Physics and Biophysics, School of Medicine, University of Zagreb
mpar@inet.hr

Objective: To investigate polymerization kinetics of experimental composite materials based on amorphous calcium phosphate (ACP) using real-time transmittance measurements.

Materijali i postupci: Svjetlosno-polimerizirajući eksperimentalni kompozitni materijali pripremljeni su miješanjem metakrilatne smole (67% Bis-EMA, 23% TEGDMA, 10% HEMA) i punila od ACP-a, barijevog stakla (Ba) i slike (Si) pomoću dvostruko asimetrične centrifugalne miješalice. Pripremljena su tri materijala s ACP-om i jedan kontrolni materijal s konvencionalnim silaniziranim punilima (brojevi označavaju maseni udio pojedinog sastojka punila): ACP40, ACP40-Ba5Si5, ACP40-Ba9Si1 i Ba40Si10. Kao komercijalni kontrolni materijal primijenjen je Tetric EvoCeram. Uzorci u teflonskim prstenvima ($n=5$) promjera 6 mm i visine 2 mm postavljeni su između staklenih ploča debljine 1 mm. Tijekom polimerizacije (LED, 30 s, intenzitet 1200 mW/cm²) mjerena je transmittancija pri valnoj duljini od 468 nm, uz vremensku razlučivost od 20 s⁻¹. Promjena transmittancije grafički je prikazana kao funkcija vremena, a početni dio krivulje je aproksimiran pravcem. Nagib dobivenog pravca evaluiran je kao mjera brzine polimerizacije. Rezultati: Početni dio transmitancijskih krivulja eksperimentalnih materijala pokazuje linearni porast u trajanju od 17-19 sekundi za ACP-kompozite i 7 sekundi za Ba40Si10. Srednje vrijednosti nagiba pravca za materijale ACP40, ACP40-Ba5Si5, ACP40-Ba9Si1 i Ba40Si10 iznosile su: 4,1; 4,6; 4,5 i 7,1 (%/s). Transmitancijska krivulja komercijalnog materijala bila je eksponencijalnog oblika, bez uočljivog linearnog dijela.

Zaključak: Poseban oblik transmitancijskih krivulja eksperimentalnih materijala ukazuje na približno konstantnu brzinu reakcije kroz razmerno dug period polimerizacije, što može usporiti razvoj polimeričkog stresa, ali i oslabiti mehanička svojstva.

Ovo istraživanje poduprto je programom NZZ (08/31).

6. PRIMJENA VISOKO TRANSLUCENTNOG CIRKONIJ-OKSIDA U ESTETSKOJ ZONI – PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

Lana Bergman¹, Nikša Dulčić², Slađana Milardović Ortolan¹, Joško Viskić¹, Dražen Jokić³, Ketij Mehulić¹

¹Zavod za fiksnu protetiku, Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

²Zavod za mobilnu protetiku, Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

³Zavod za ortodonciju, Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

bergman@sfzg.hr

Uvod: Suvremeni dentalni materijali terapeutu omogućuju zadovoljavanje visokih estetskih zahtjeva te osiguravaju funkcionalnost i trajnost nadomjeska.

Dijagnoza: Pacijentica u dobi od 56 godina došla je s vertikalnom frakturom korijena gornjeg lijevog sjekutića. Rendgenskim pregledom utvrđen je nedostatak kosti zbog krovičnog upalnog procesa. Okluzija je bila stabilna s dovoljno interokluzijskog prostora.

Terapija: Pacijentica je odbila implantoprotetsku terapiju, tako da je odlučeno izraditi potpuno keramički most zbog visokih estetskih zahtjeva. Materijal izbora bio je translucentni cirkonijev oksid. Nakon atraumatskog vađenja zuba 21, alveola je augmentirana kako bi se dobila odgovarajuća bukalna kontura kosti. Zubi nosači 12, 11, 22 preparirani su s rubovima smještenima u početni dio sulkusa kako bi se osigurao estetski ishod. Nakon dvojmesečnog razdoblja nošenja privremenog nadomjeska uzeti su otisci. Kako bi se postigao funkcionalni konačni nadomjestak, pacijentovi individualni podaci preneseni su u CAD softver s pomoću obraznog luka. Most je dizajniran u softveru Ceramill Mind®. Osnovna konstrukcija izgledana je od bloka cirkonij-oksidsne keramike ZOLID u boji Preshade 1 u 5-osovinskoj glodalici Ceramill Motion 2. Potom je provedeno sinteriranje i individualizacija obložnom keramikom IPS e.max Ceram. Nakon probe nisu bile potrebne dodatne prilagodbe. Most je pričvršćen cementom RelyX Unicem.

Zaključak: Translucentni cirkonijev oksid u kombinaciji s najsvremenijom tehnologijom osigurava visoku čvrstoću nadomjska s izvrsnim estetskim rezultatom u prednjem segmentu zubnog niza.

7. MJERENJE NAGIBA POSTERIORNOG ZIDA ZGLOBNE KVRŽICE NA RADIOGRAFSKIM SNIMKAMA U SVRHU UGADANJA ARTIKULATORA

Kranjčić Josip^{1*}, Komar Dragutin^{1,2}, Čelebić Asja^{2,3}, Peršić Sanja³, Vojvodić Denis^{1,4}

¹Zavod za fiksnu protetiku, Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

²Klinički zavod za stomatološku protetiku, Klinički bolnički centar Zagreb

³Zavod za mobilnu protetiku, Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

⁴Klinički zavod za stomatološku protetiku, Klinička bolница Dubrava

kranjcic@sfzg.hr

Svrha: Određeni parametri mehaničkih zglobova artikulatora trebaju biti ugodeni na točne (ili što sličnije) vrijednosti onima koje postoje u pacijentovom temporomandibularnom zgobu (TMZ) kako bi okluzijska uskladjenost proteterskih radova i TMZ-a bila što bolja. Iako se za ugadanje nagiba kondilne staze (NKS) mehaničkog zgoba artikulatora najčešće koristi međučeljusni protuzijski registrat, može se primijeniti i postupak mjere-

Materials and methods: Light-curable experimental composite materials were prepared by blending methacrylate resin (67% Bis-EMA, 23% TEGDMA, 10% HEMA) with ACP, barium glass (Ba) and silica (Si) fillers using a dual asymmetric centrifugal mixer. Three ACP-based materials and one control material were prepared (numbers refer to the mass ratio of a certain component): ACP40, ACP40-Ba5Si5, ACP40-Ba9Si1 and Ba40Si10. Tetric EvoCeram was used as a commercial control. Samples in Teflon rings ($n=5$, diameter=6 mm, height=2 mm) were sandwiched between glass plates ($h=1$ mm). During the curing (LED, 30 s, irradiance of 1200 mW/cm²), transmittance was measured at wavelength of 468 nm and time resolution of 20 s⁻¹. Transmittance changes were plotted as a function of time and the initial part of transmittance curve was approximated by a straight line. The obtained slope was assessed as a measure of polymerization rate.

Results: The initial part of transmittance curves shows a linear rise lasting for 17-19 seconds for ACP-composites and 7 seconds for Ba40Si10. Mean slope values for materials ACP40, ACP40-Ba5Si5, ACP40-Ba9Si1 and Ba40Si10 were 4,1, 4,6, 4,5 and 7,1 (%/s), respectively. Transmittance curve of the commercial control resembled an exponential shape, with no detectable linear part.

Conclusion: A distinct shape of transmittance curves of experimental materials suggests a nearly-constant reaction rate throughout a rather long period of polymerization. This may retard the development of polymerization shrinkage stress, but also impair mechanical properties.

The study was supported by CSF programme (08/31).

6. USE OF HIGH TRANSLUCENCY ZIRCONIA IN THE AESTHETIC ZONE – A CASE REPORT

Lana Bergman^{1*}, Nikša Dulčić², Slađana Milardović Ortolan¹, Joško Viskić¹, Dražen Jokić³, Ketij Mehulić¹

¹Department of Fixed Prosthodontics, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb

²Department of Removable Prosthodontics, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb

³Department of Orthodontics, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb
bergman@sfzg.hr

Introduction: Modern restorative materials should enable the clinician to meet the patients' high esthetic expectations, as well as requirements regarding function and durability.

Diagnostics: A 56-year old female presented with a vertical root fracture of the upper left incisor. Radiographic examination demonstrated a buccal bone deficiency due to the chronic inflammatory process. The occlusion was stable with sufficient interocclusal space.

Therapy: The patient refused implant therapy, so the preferred treatment option was an all ceramic bridge due to high esthetic demands. The material of choice was translucent Zirconia. After the atraumatic tooth extraction of tooth 21, the socket was augmented to produce an appropriate buccal bone contour. The abutment teeth 12, 11, 22 were prepared with the margins placed slightly subgingivally to ensure a highly esthetic outcome. After a temporization period of two months with a chairside provisional, the impressions were taken. In order to fabricate a functional final restoration, the patient's individual data were transferred into the CAD software using a facebow. The bridge was designed in the Ceramill Mind® software. The Zirconia core structure was milled out of a Zolid block Preshade 1 in the Ceramill Motion 2, 5-axis milling unit, sintered and then layered with IPS e.max Ceram. The try-in was carried out without any problems; additional adjustments were not required. The restoration was luted with RelyX Unicem.

Conclusion: Translucent Zirconia with a state-of-the-art dental technique can provide high strength restorations with excellent esthetics and fit for the anterior zone.

7. ARTICULAR EMINENCE INCLINATION MEASUREMENTS ON RADIOGRAPHIC IMAGES FOR ADJUSTMENT OF ARTICULATOR

Kranjčić Josip^{1*}, Komar Dragutin^{1,2}, Čelebić Asja^{2,3}, Peršić Sanja³, Vojvodić Denis^{1,4}

¹Department of Fixed Prosthodontics, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb

²Department of Prosthodontics, University Hospital Centre Zagreb

³Department of Removable Prosthodontics, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb

⁴Department of Prosthodontics, Clinical Hospital Dubrava
kranjcic@sfzg.hr

Introduction: Certain parameters of mechanical articulator's joints should be adjusted to the correct (or at least similar) values of those that exist in the patient's temporomandibular joint (TMJ) in order to achieve harmony of dentures' occlusion with TMJ. Although the condylar path inclination (CPI) values of mechanical articulator's joint are mostly ad-

nja nagiba posteriornog zida zglobovine krvizice (NZK) na radiografskim snimkama. Svrha rada je bila prikazati postupak mjerjenja NZK-a na radiografskim snimkama u svrhu ugađanja artikulatora.

Materijali i postupci: NZK predstavlja anatomsku strukturu odnosno kut kojeg čini posteriorni zid zglobovine krvizice s Frankfurtskom horizontalom i na radiografskim snimkama se može mjeriti dvjema metodama: kao kut između linije koja spaja najkranijalniju točku zglobovine jamice i najkaudalniju točku zglobovine krvizice s Frankfurtskom horizontalom (M1) ili kao kut između najbolje prilagodene linije strmini posteriornog zida zglobovine krvizice i Frankfurtske horizontale (M2). NKS je pak kut pod kojim se kondil zajedno s zglobnom pločicom spušta po posteriornom zidu zglobovine krvizice u odnosu na horizontalnu referentnu ravninu.

Rezultati: Mjerjenjem NZK-a metodom M2 dobivaju se veće vrijednosti nego mjerjenjem metodom M1. Budući da između NZK vrijednosti izmjerena M1 metodom i NKS vrijednosti postoje samo male razlike, vrijednosti NZK-a izmjerene M1 metodom na radiografskim snimkama - ortopantomogramima i laterolateralnim kefalogramima mogu se koristiti za ugađanje nagiba vodilica mehaničkih zglobova artikulatora.

Zaključak: Opisani postupak mjerjenja NZK-a metodom M1 je jednostavan i brz za kliničku upotrebu, a daje točniju informaciju od prosječnih vrijednosti određenih za cijelu populaciju.

8. KOMPARATIVNA SEM ANALIZA UTJECAJA DVAJU LASERA I RAZLICITIH POSTAVKI LASERSKOG ZRAČENJA NA POVRŠINU GLAZIRANE LITIJ-DISILIKATNE KERAMIKE.

Joško Viskić^{1*}, Davor Jokić², Sladana Milardović Ortolan¹, Lana Bergman¹, Senka Meštrović², Ketij Mehulić¹

¹Zavod za fiksnu protetiku, Stomatološki fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu

²Zavod za ortodonciju, Stomatološki fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu

viskic@sfzg.hr

Svrha: Priprema površine glazirane litij-disilikatne keramike (LS_2) za lijepljenje ortodontskih bravica delikatni je i potencijalno opasan postupak zbog korištenja hidrofluorične kiseline (HF) za jetkanje površine. Kao alternativni postupak pripreme površine predloženo je korištenje Er-Yag i Nd-Yag zubnih lasera. Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je istražiti utjecaj dvaju lasersa i različitih postavki laserskog zračenja korištenjem SEM-a.

Materijali i postupci: Prema preporukama proizvođača izrađena su tri glazirana diska LS_2 keramike promjera 10 mm i debljine 2 mm. Na dva uzorka iscrtana je mreža od 16 polja (4x4). Prvi uzorak podvrgnut je djelovanju Er-Yag a drugi Nd-Yag laseru. Na svakom polje na oba uzorka korištenu su drugačije postavke laserskog zračenja a varijable su bile snaga (W), vrijeme izlaganja (s) i energija lasera (mJ). Treći uzorak je bio kontrola i podvrgnut je djelovanju 9.5% HF u trajanju od 20 s.

Rezultati: SEM analiza prvog uzorka nije pokazala bilo kakav učinak djelovanja lasera na površinu bez obzira na postavke laserskog zračenja. Površina drugog uzorka pokazao je tipičan toplinski utjecaj lasera na površini koji je rastao s promjenama postavki zračenja. Vidljiva su napuknuta, naglo taljenje i skrućivanje keramičke glazure i krateri u glazuri, no bez vidljivog utjecaja na hrapavost površine. Na površini kontrolnog uzorka vidljiva je svojstvena hrapava površina nakon jetkanja s HF. Površine oba uzorka obrađene s laserom vizualno se razlikuju od kontrole.

Zaključak: Unutar ograničenja ovog istraživanja zaključili smo da oba lasera bez obzira na postavke laserskog zračenja ne pokazuju prikladan utjecaj na površinu glazirane keramike u usporedbi s HF.

9. KOMPLIKACIJE ODONTOGENIH INFJEKCIJA

Zana Sejfija^{1*}, Osman Sejfija¹, Zana Aganić¹, Blerim Kamberi², Jehona Ahmed¹, Besa Maloku¹

¹Klinika za oralnu kirurgiju, Medicinski fakultet – Stomatološki odjel, Sveučilište u Prištini, Kosovo

²Klinika za bolesti zuba i endodonciju, Medicinski fakultet – Stomatološki odjel, Sveučilište u Prištini, Kosovo

zsejfija@gmail.com

Odontogene infekcije su relativno česta patologija u oralnoj i maksilofacialnoj regiji. Njihova dijagnostika se postavlja na osnovu: anamneze, kliničkog pregleda, rentgenoloških nalaza i eventualno laboratorijskih analiza. Terapija odontogenih infekcija je kirurška i medikamentozna. U nekim slučajevima kod ovih infekcija nastaju komplikacije. Komplikacije nastaju uslijed:

- Zakašnjele ili pogrešne dijagnoze infekcije
- Neadekvatne i pogrešne terapije
- Nesuradnje – izbjegavanja primijene terapije od strane pacijenta
- Postojanje općih bolesti koje pospješuju infekcije: diabetes, kardiomiopatije, renalna oboljenja, insuficijencija imunološkog sustava.

justed by interocclusal protrusive record, the articular eminence inclination (AEI) values measured on radiographic images can also be used. The aim of this paper is to present the AEI measurement for adjustment of articulator.

Materials and methods: AEI as an anatomical term is defined as an angle between the posterior wall of the articular eminence and the Frankfurt horizontal plane and could be measured by two methods: as an angle between the Frankfurt horizontal plane and the line connecting the highest point of glenoid fossa with the lowest point of articular eminence (M1) or an angle between the best fitting line to the posterior wall of the articular eminence and Frankfurt horizontal plane (M2). CPI is an angle generated by the condyle (along with the articular disc) during its movement against the posterior wall of the articular eminence in relation to the horizontal reference plane.

Results: AEI values measured by M2 method are higher than AEI values measured by M1 method. Differences between the AEI values measured by M1 method and CPI values are small, so AEI values measured by M1 method on radiographic images - panoramic radiographs and laterolateral cephalograms can also be used to adjust the CPI values in mechanical articulator's joints.

Conclusion: Presented procedure is quick and simple for clinical use, and provides more accurate CPI values than average values determined for a whole population.

8. SEM COMPARATIVE ANALYSES OF TWO DIFFERENT LASERS AND RADIATIONS SETTINGS EFFECTS ON THE SURFACE OF GLAZED LITHIUM-DISILICATE CERAMICS

Joško Viskić^{1*}, Davor Jokić², Sladana Milardović Ortolan¹, Lana Bergman¹, Senka Meštrović², Ketij Mehulić¹

¹Department of Fixed Prosthodontics, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb

²Department of Orthodontics, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb
viskic@sfzg.hr

Objectives: Surface preparation of lithium-disilicate (LS_2) ceramics prior to orthodontic bonding is a delicate and potentially hazardous procedure due to use of hydrofluoric acid (HF) in surface etching. Use of Er-Yag and Nd-Yag dental lasers has been suggested as an alternative to achieve adequate bonding. The aim of this study was to analyse using SEM two different lasers and radiation settings on the surface of glazed LS_2 ceramics, as no such study was found in literature.

Materials and methods: Three glazed LS_2 ceramic discs with diameter 10 mm and thickness 2 mm were produced according to the manufacturer's recommendation. On two samples a grid with 16 squares (4x4) was outlined. Sample 1 was subjected to Er-Yag and sample 2 to Nd-Yag lasers. Each square on both samples was subjected to different laser radiation settings with variables being power (W), time of exposure (s) and laser energy (mJ). Third sample was a control treated with 9.5% HF for 20 s.

Results: SEM analyses of the sample subjected to Er-Yag showed no effect whatever variables settings. Surface of the sample treated with Nd-Yag showed increasing effect characteristic with laser heat dissipation. Visible cracking, rapid melting and re-solidifying of ceramic glaze and creation of craters was found, but with little effect on surface roughness. Surface of the control sample showed roughness characteristic to HF etching. The surfaces of both laser treated samples were visually different to control.

Conclusion: Within the limitation of this study we conclude that both lasers, regardless of radiation setting, do not show appropriate surface modification in comparison to HF acid.

9. COMPLICATIONS OF ODONTOGENIC INFECTIONS

Zana Sejfija^{1*}, Osman Sejfija¹, Zana Aganić¹, Blerim Kamberi², Jehona Ahmed¹, Besa Maloku¹

¹Oral Surgery Department, Faculty of Medicine - Dental School, University of Prishtina, Kosovo

²Dental Pathology and Endodontics Department, Faculty of Medicine - Dental School, University of Prishtina, Kosovo

zsejfija@gmail.com

Odontogene infekcije su relativno česta patologija u oralnoj i maksilofacialnoj regiji. Their diagnosis can be set on the basis of: history, clinical examination, radiographic findings and possibly laboratory analysis. Therapy of odontogenic infections is surgical and medication. In some cases of odontogenic infections, several complications can occur. Complications occur due to:

- Delay or incorrect diagnosis of infections.
- Inadequate and incorrect therapy.
- Patient does not cooperate – patient will not take medications as prescribed.
- Systematic diseases that favor infections: diabetes, cardiomyopathy, renal diseases, immunodeficiency.

Komplikacije mogu biti lokalne i opće. Lokalne komplikacije su: gubitak zuba, nekroza lokalnog tkiva, denogene fistule. Opće komplikacije se ovisno od pravca širenja infekcije dijele na kranijalne i kaudalne. Terapija lokalnih komplikacija je kruška, dok je terapija općih komplikacija multidisiplinarna, ovisno o smjeru širenja i lokalizaciji infekcije.

10. ODONTOGENI NEKROTIZIRAJUĆI FASCIITIS VRATA I MEDIJASTINITIS NAKON EKSTRAKCIJE ZUBA

Nikola Bradić^{1*}, Jelena Bradić², Tea Hećimović², Naranda Aljinović-Ratković³

¹Klinika za anestezijologiju, reanimatologiju i intenzivnu medicinu, Klinička Bolnica Dubrava, Zagreb

²student, Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

³Klinika za kirurgiju čeljusti lica i usta, Klinička bolnica Dubrava, Zagreb
nbradic@kbd.hr

Uvod: Nekrotizirajući fasciitis vratne regije je rijetka komplikacija ekstrakcije zuba, karakterizirana fulminantnom infekcijom, nekrozom portkožnog tkiva i fascija, nerijetko šireći se i prema gornjem mediastinumu. Ovo stanje karakterizirano je visokom stopom komplikacija i smrtnosti u bolesnika. U ovom radu prezentiran je slučaj 26-godišnjeg bolesnika s nekrotizirajućim fasciitism i gornjim mediastinitisom nakon ekstrakcije karioznog zuba 37 s periapikalnim procesom.

Dijagnoza: Bolest započinje tjedan dana ranije povišenom temperaturom i submandibularnom oteklinom lijevo. Bolesnik je liječen tabletama amoksicilin/klavulanke kiseline. Ekstrakcija se izvodi u Zubnoj poliklinici KB Dubrava, kombinacijom lokalne i opće inhalacijske anestezije. Nепосредно по екстракцији, болесник постаје цијанотичан, отежано дише уз инспираторни стридор те долази до пада периферне arterijske saturacije kisikom.

Terapija: Po razvoju znakova, болесника se endoralehalno intubira, postavi na kontroliranu ventilaciju, i prebac u operacijsku dvoranu gdje se napravi hitna kirurška traheotomija. Tijekom traheotomije, u pretrahealnom prostoru se pronađe velika količina gnoja i slobodnog plina te se istodobno učine i obostrane vertikalne incizije kože i portkože vrata. Bolesnik se prebac u Jedinicu intenzivne medicine uz terapiju Cristicillinom, Gentamicinom i Medazolom. Kontrolni MSCT prišta ukazuje na obostrane pleuralne izljeve, te na razvoj descendentalnog mediastinitisa i drugi dan liječenja se učini desnostrana torakotomija uz kompletну mediastinotomiju s toaletom prišta. Četrnaestog dana liječenja bolesnika se prebac na Odjel.

Zaključak: Iako rijetka komplikacija, nekrotizirajući fasciitis nakon ekstrakcije zuba donje čeljusti zahtijeva ranu dijagnozu, osiguranje dišnog puta bolesnika i hitan kirurški tretman uz primjenu antibiotika i intenzivno liječenje. Česta komplikacija ovog stanja je descendentalni mediastinitis koji se brzo razvija i dodatno ugrožava bolesnika.

11. OTORINOLARINGOLOG I ORALNE BOLESTI

Tajana Gudlin Sbull^{1*}, Davor Vagić², Dražen Shejbal¹

¹Odjel za otorinolaringologiju Opće bolnice Varaždin, Varaždin, Hrvatska

²Zavod za otorinolaringologiju, Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu;

Klinika za otorinolaringologiju i kirurgiju glave i vrata Kliničkoga bolničkog

centra Sestre milosrdnice, Zagreb, Hrvatska

tajanagudlin12@net.hr

Svrha: U radu su retrospektivno obrađeni bolesnici liječeni od oralnih bolesti upućeni u otorinolaringološku ambulantu. Pod pojmom "oralne bolesti" smatramo patologiju usne šupljine i čeljusnog zgloba, čije liječenje otorinolaringolog dijeli s ostalim specijalnostima. Ispitanici i metode: Jednogodišnjim praćenjem obrađeno je 2012 bolesnika, izvedeno 3620 pregleda, što iznosi 1,7 pregleda po bolesniku. Bolesnika liječenih od oralnih bolesti bilo je 67, što je 3,3 % od ukupnog broja pacijenata, a broj pregleda po pacijentu s oralnim bolestima bio je u prosjeku 2. Pacijenti su po dijagnozama podijeljeni u tri skupine: 16 pacijenata imalo je sindrom temporomandibularne disfunkcije i boli, 16 je imalo sindrom pečenja usta, a 15 ih je liječeno od oralne kandidoze. Ostatak čini heterogene skupine sa dijagnozama uremijkog stomatitisa, nikotinizma, lichen oralisa, recidivnih afti, virusnog gingivostomatitisa, simptomatske linguae geographicae, ageuzije, disaguzije i angularnog helitiisa.

Rezultati: Od 16 pacijenata sa sindromom temporomandibularne disfunkcije i boli, osam ih je upućeno pod dijagnozom uhoblje i liječeno je antibiotikom, 11 pacijenata praćeno je tijekom cijelog liječenja, 10 ih je izliječeno terapijom diazepamom i diklofenakom. 50% pacijenata s evidentnom kandidozom usne šupljine moralo je biti liječeno peroralnim pripravkom flukonazona, a svih četvero pacijenata s linguom geographicom izlijećeno je lokalnom antihistaminskom terapijom.

Zaključak: Rezultati liječenja i broj bolesnika koje liječi otorinolaringolog ovise o dostupnosti ostalih specijalista koji se bave oralnim bolestima. Otorinolaringolog može uspješno liječiti većinu oralnih bolesti.

Complications are local or general. Local complications are: tooth loss, local tissue necrosis, sinus tract. General complications are divided into cranial and caudal, depending on the direction of the spread of infection. Treatment in local complications is surgical, whereas in general complications treatment is a multidisciplinary, depending on the direction of expansion and localization of the infection.

10. ODONTOGENIC NECROTIZING FASCIITIS AND MEDIASTINITIS AFTER TOOTH EXTRACTION

Nikola Bradić^{1*}, Jelena Bradić², Tea Hećimović², Naranda Aljinović-Ratković³

¹Clinic of Anesthesiology, Resuscitation and Intensive Care Medicine, University Hospital Dubrava, Zagreb

²Student, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb

³Clinic of maxillofacial and oral surgery, University Hospital Dubrava, Zagreb
nbradic@kbd.hr

Introduction: Necrotizing fasciitis of neck (NFN) is rare complication of dental extraction, characterized with fulminant infection, necrosis of subcutaneous tissues and planes, frequently spread into mediastinum. This condition characterized with high rate of complications and mortality. This paper presents a case of 26 years-old patient with NFN and with upper mediastinitis after extraction of carious tooth 37 with periapical process.

Diagnosis: Disease has begun one week earlier with increased body temperature and left sided submandibular edema. Patient was treated with amoxicillin/clavulanate tablets. Tooth extraction was performed at Dental ambulatory department, University Hospital Dubrava, Zagreb, in combined local and general inhaled anesthesia. Immediately after extraction, patient became cyanotic, dyspnoic with inspiratory stridor and sudden decrease of arterial oxygen saturation.

Therapy: Shortly after development of signs, patient was intubated, mechanically ventilated and transferred in the operating room to surgical tracheotomy. During tracheotomy procedure, in the pretracheal space, great amount of pus and free gas have been found and surgeon made vertical incisions of skin and subcutaneous parts of both sides of neck. Patient was transferred in the intensive care unit with triple antibiotic therapy (Cristacillin, Gentamicin, metronidazole). Control thoracic MSCT has shown mutual pleural effusions and descendant mediastinitis. Second day, right thoracotomy has been performed with complete mediastinotomy and drainage. At the day fourteen, the patient was discharged at the hospital ward.

Conclusion: Despite this condition is very rare, odontogenic NFN required early diagnosis, emergency establishment of airway and surgery treatment with antibiotics administration. Frequent complication could be descendant mediastinitis with quick development and very high mortality rate.

11. AN OTOLARYNGOLOGIST AND ORAL DISEASE

Tajana Gudlin Sbull^{1*}, Davor Vagić², Dražen Shejbal¹

¹Department of Otorhinolaryngology, General Hospital Varaždin, Varaždin, Croatia

²Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb, Clinical Hospital Centre "Sestre Milosrdnice", Zagreb, Croatia

tajanagudlin12@net.hr

Objectives: Through a retrospective study the patients treated for the oral diseases were investigated. The term "Oral diseases" implied pathology of the oral cavity and temporo-mandibular joint, which treatment an otolaryngologist share with other specialists.

Materials and methods: Through the one year period 2012 patients were investigated, and 3620 examinations were performed, which is 1,7 exams per patients. There were 67 patients treated from oral diseases, which was 3.3% of the overall patient number, with an average number of exams per patient was 2. The patients were divided into three clusters according to diagnoses: 16 patients with temporomandibular dysfunction, 16 with burning mouth syndrome and 16 with oral candidosis. The remaining patients had heterogeneous diseases such as uremic stomatitis, nicotinism, oral lichen, aphthous stomatitis, viral gingivostomatitis, symptomatic exfoliative glossitis, dysgeusia and angular stomatitis.

Results: Out of 16 patients with the temporomandibular joint disorder, eight were addressed to the ENT specialist as an earache and cured with antibiotics therapy, eleven patients were followed during the whole therapy and ten of them were definitive cured with oral non steroid analgesics in combination with diazepam. Half of patients in candidosis group had to be treated with per os fluconasol therapy, and all four patients with exfoliative glossitis were cured with local antihistamine drops.

Conclusions: A number of the causes of oral diseases patients in ENT outpatient depends on the availability of other specialists which treated these diseases. ENT specialist is able to treat most of the oral diseases which are addressed to ENT outpatient.

12. ORALNE NUSPOJAVE UZROKOVANE UPOTREBOM BEZRECEPTNIH PREPARATA ZA USNU ŠUPLIJINU

Željko Rotim¹, Matej Andabak², Vanja Vučićević Boras³, Ana Andabak Rogulj^{4*}, Granita Muhašherig⁵, Diana Terlević Dabić⁶

¹Privatna stomatološka ordinacija Rotim, Sesvete, Hrvatska

²Klinički bolnički centar Zagreb, Zagreb, Hrvatska

³Zavod za oralnu medicinu, Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu; Klinički bolnički centar Zagreb, Zagreb, Hrvatska

⁴Zavod za oralnu medicinu, Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Zagreb, Hrvatska

⁵Privatna stomatološka ordinacija, Peze, Albanija

⁶Privatna stomatološka ordinacija Dident d.o.o., Škofja Loka, Slovenija
anaandabak@gmail.com

Uvod: Iako su oralne lezije uzrokovane upotrebom bezreceptnih preparata za usnu šupljinu (OTC) rijetke, mogu se očekivati. Dobivanje relevantnih informacija od strane pacijenta u smislu početka korištenja OTC preparata i pojave oralnih lezija predstavlja izazov u kliničkoj praksi. Cilj ovog rada je prikazati pojavu oralnih lezija uzrokovanih upotrebom OTC preparata.

Prikaz slučajeva: Prikazali smo 5 slučajeva oralnih lezija izazvanih upotrebom OTC preparata. Koristi OTC preparati bili su Tinctura adstringens, gencijana violet, propolis, 0,2% klorheksidin glukonata i natrijevog hipoklorita. Nakon prestanka korištenja OTC preparata i topikalne kortikosteroidne terapije u svih pacijenata došlo je do povlačenja oralnih lezija. U jednom slučaju primjenjena je subkutana injekcija kortikosteroida.

Zaključak: Preparati koji se učestalo propisuju za higijenu i liječenje upale usne šupljine prepoznati su kao mogući uzročnici oralnih lezija. Našo mišljenje je da uklanjanje uzročnog lijeka i primjena topikalne kortikosteroidne terapije u većini slučajeva je dovoljna terapija.

13. UPITNIK ORTOGNATSKOG ASPEKTA KVALITETE ŽIVOTA - VALIDACIJA HRVATSKE VERZIJE DIJAGNOSTIČKOG INSTRUMENTA KOD ADOLESCENATA I ODRASLIH

Špalj S¹, Katić V¹, Stefanović N², Nakš E³, Roksandić Vrančić Z^{4*}

¹Katedra za ortodonciju Medicinskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Rijeci, Rijeka, Hrvatska

²Stomatološki fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu, Beograd, Srbija

³Univerzitet u Sarajevu, Stomatološki fakultet sa klinikama, Sarajevo, Bosna i Hercegovina

⁴Privatna ordinacija dentalne medicine, Karlovac, Hrvatska
zlatka604@gmail.com

Svrha: Validirati dijagnostički instrument koji se koristi za procjenu kvalitete života kod bolesnika s dentofacijskim deformitetima u hrvatskom kulturnom kontekstu.

Ispitanici i metode: Validacija Upitnika ortognatskog aspekta kvalitete života (OQLQ) nakon dvosmjerne metode prevođenja provedena je na prigodnom uzorku od 405 ispitanika. Uzorak se sastojao od studenata, zaposlenika Sveučilišta u Rijeci i pacijenata Klinike za dentalnu medicinu (34% muških) u dobi 16-41 godina (medijan 21, interkvartilni raspon 20-24). Dentofacijske karakteristike su procijenjene Indeksom složenosti, ishoda i potrebe (ICON) i Indeksom potrebe za ortodontskom terapijom (IOTN). Samostalno ispunjeni upitnici su uključivali samoprocijenjeno zadovoljstvo izgledom lica i funkcijom zuba, Profil utjecaja oralnog zdravlja (OHIP) i Kratak inventar simptoma. Za analizu podataka su upotrebljeni eksplanatorna faktorska analiza, korelacije i t-test za parove.

Rezultati: Faktorska analiza otkriva četiri subskale OQLQ slično izvornom instrumentu s odgovarajućom unutarnjom konzistencijom (Cronbach α raspona 0,71-0,85), no u hrvatskom kontekstu koristilo bi da se izostave tri čestice. Konvergentna validnost pokazuje da domena oralne funkcije (OF) mjeri konstrukt sličan OHIP-u, estetika lica (FE) sličan zadovoljstvu facijalnom estetikom, socijalni aspekt (SA) korelira s depresijom, a svjesnost estetike lica (AW) sa somatizacijom u rasponu od 0,331-0,466 ($p<0,05$). Korelacije s ortodontskim indeksima nisu bile značajne. Test-retest pouzdanost bila je visoka ($r=0,805-1,000$; $p<0,001$). U ispitivanju prikladnosti, promjene izazvane ortognatskom operacijom kod osoba s dentofacijskim deformitetom otkrivene su u domenama FE, SA i AW ($p<0,05$) ali ne i u OF.

Zaključak: Hrvatska verzija OQLQ ima zadovoljavajuće metrička svojstva te je primjenjiva za uporabu.

12. ORAL ADVERSE REACTIONS CAUSED BY OVER-THE-COUNTER ORAL AGENTS

Željko Rotim¹, Matej Andabak², Vanja Vučićević Boras³, Ana Andabak Rogulj^{4*}, Granita Muhašherig⁵, Diana Terlević Dabić⁶

¹Private dental practice Rotim, Sesvete, Croatia

²Clinical Hospital Center Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

³Department of Oral medicine, School of Dental medicine, University of Zagreb; Clinical Hospital Center Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

⁴Department of Oral medicine, School of Dental medicine, University of Zagreb, Zagreb

⁵Private dental practice, Peze, Albania

⁶Private dental practice Dident d.o.o., Škofja Loka, Slovenia
anaandabak@gmail.com

Introduction: Oral lesions due to the over-the-counter (OTC) products for oral cavity are rare, however they might be encountered. It is important to obtain relevant information upon temporal relationship between the OTC product use and onset of oral lesions. This paper's intent is to illustrate the appearance of oral lesions caused by OTC oral agents. Case reports: We present 5 cases of oral lesions induced by OTC products. OTC products were Tinctura adstringens, gentiana violet, propolis, 0,2% chlorhexidine gluconate and sodium hypochlorite. All patients were free of oral lesions after elimination of OTC products and topical corticosteroid therapy. In one case subcutaneous corticosteroid injection was applied.

Conclusion: Oral health care products prescribed usually for various inflammatory oral conditions have been recognized as possible causes of different oral lesions. Our opinion is that elimination of the offending OTC agent and local steroid therapy is sufficient therapy in most cases.

13. ORTHOGNATIC QUALITY OF LIFE QUESTIONNAIRE – VALIDATION OF CROATIAN VERSION OF DIAGNOSTIC INSTRUMENT IN ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS

Špalj S¹, Katić V¹, Stefanović N², Nakš E³, Roksandić Vrančić Z^{4*}

¹Department of Orthodontics, Faculty of Medicine, University of Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia

²Faculty of Dentistry, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

³University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Dentistry with Clinics, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

⁴Private Dental practice, Karlovac, Croatia
zlatka604@gmail.com

Objective: To validate diagnostic instrument used to assess quality of life in patients with dentofacial deformities in Croatian cultural context.

Subjects and method: The validation of the Orthognathic Quality of Life Questionnaire (OQLQ) after forward-backward translation was performed on convenient sample of 405 examinees. The sample consisted of students and employees of University of Rijeka and patients of University Dental Clinic (34% male) aged 16-41 years (median 21, interquartile range 20-24). Dentofacial characteristics were assessed by the Index of Complexity, Outcome and Need and Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need. Self-administrated questionnaires included self-perceived satisfaction with facial appearance and teeth function, Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP) and Brief Symptom Inventory. Explanatory factor analysis, correlations and paired samples t-test were used for data analysis.

Results: Factor analysis detected four subscales of OQLQ similar to the original instrument with adequate internal consistency (Cronbach α in range 0.71-0.85), but in Croatian cultural context it would benefit if three items were omitted. Convergent validity indicates that Oral function (OF) domain measures the construct similar to OHIP, Facial esthetics (FE) similar to satisfaction with facial esthetics, Social aspect (SA) correlates with depression and Awareness of facial esthetics (AW) with somatization ranging from 0.331-0.466 ($p<0.05$). Correlations with orthodontic indices were not significant. Test-retest reliability was high ($r=0.805-1.000$; $p<0.001$). In the responsiveness testing, changes induced by orthognathic surgery in patients with dentofacial deformities were detected in domains FE, SA and AW ($p<0.05$), but not for OF domain.

Conclusion: The Croatian version of the OQLQ has satisfactory metric properties and is thus applicable for use.

14. U KOJU MJERI DIZAJN RUČNOG ODVIJAČA MIJENA IMPLANTACIJSKI ZAKRETNI MOMENT ORTODONTSKIH MINI-IMPLANTATA?

Andrej Katalinić¹, Magda Trinajstić Zrinski², Zoran Domitan³, Sven Maričić⁴, Zlatka Roksandić Vrančić⁵, Stjepan Špalj²

¹Ortodontska ordinacija, Rijeka, Hrvatska

²Katedra za ortodonciju Medicinskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Rijeci, Rijeka, Hrvatska

³Fakultet strojarstva i brodogradnje Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Zagreb, Hrvatska

⁴Tehnički fakultet Sveučilišta u Rijeci, Rijeka, Hrvatska

⁵Privatna ordinacija dentalne medicine, Karlovac, Hrvatska

zlatka604@gmail.com

Svrha: Studija je ispitivala utjecaj dizajna ručnog odvijača u kombinaciji sa i bez bušenja pilot rupe unutarnjeg promjera implantata na implantacijski zakretni moment ortodontskih mini implantata, kontrolirajući duljinu implantata, kortikalnu debljinu i vertikalnu silu kao cofaktore.

Materijali i postupci: Ukupno 120 mini implantata (Forestudent, Pforzheim, Njemačka) promjera 1,7 mm te duljine 6 i 8 mm ručno su umetnuti u uzorke 120 kostiju svinjskih rebara. Mjerili su se maksimalni zakretni moment kao mjera primarne stabilnosti i vertikalna sila. Istraživanje je uključivalo postupke sa i bez pilot rupe, različite ručke odvijača i duljine osovina.

Rezultati: Dizajn ručnog odvijača ne mijenja moment umetanja u značajnoj mjeri. U višestrukom linearном regresijskom modelu širina unutarnjeg promjera pilot rupe mini-implantata je statistički značajan predskazatelj viših vrijednosti zakretnog momenta od ručno umetnutih cilindričnih miniimplantata ($p=0,032$). Ostali značajni predskazatelji višeg zakretnog momenta su: deblja kortikalna kost ($p<0,001$), duljina implantata 6 mm ($p=0,023$) i viša vertikalna sila pri maksimalnom momentu ($p>0,001$). Model objašnjava 43,6% ukupne varijabilnosti maksimalnog implantacijskog momenta. Kontrolom utjecaja svih ostalih faktora najveći samostalni doprinos objašnjenju većeg zakretnog momenta su debljina kortexa i vertikalna sila kod maksimalnog momenta što je odgovorno za 16,6% i 13,5% varijabilnosti dok su duljina implantata i prisutnost pilot rupe odgovorne za 2,5% i 2,3%.

Zaključak: Vrsta ručke i duljina osovine ručnog odvijača ne utječu značajno na implantacijski zakretni moment, dok pilot rupe unutarnjeg promjera implantata ima mali utjecaj na vrijednosti okretnog momenta ručno umetnutih samobušćih ortodontskih mini implantata.

15. MIOFUNKCIONALNA NAPRAVA TWIN BLOCK U TERAPIJI KLASE III U MLADOJ TRAJNOJ DENTICIJI - PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

Bojka Zgombić Popović^{1*}, Jurica Matijević², Paris Simeon²

¹Poliklinika Orthonova, Zagreb, Hrvatska

²Zavod za endodontiju i restaurativnu stomatologiju, Stomatološki fakultet

Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

ortodoncijamaksimirska@gmail.com

Uvod: Twin block, miofunkcionalna mobilna naprava, koristi se u terapiji klase II i klase III po Anglu u mješovitoj i mladoj trajnoj denticiji. Sastoji se od gornje i donje akrilatne ploče koje se kvačicama retiniraju na pojedini zubni luk, labijalnog luka i nagriznih bedema. Funkcija kostih nagriznih grebena koji se nalaze između maksile i mandibule je dobiti pomak mandibule i povećati vertikalnu ravnninu.

Dijagnoza: Pacijent dolazi u ordinaciju u dobi od 13 godina. Klinički nalaz pokazuje anomaliju klase III sa naznačenim frontalno obrnutim preklopom te jaku zbijenost uz prisutne rotacije u mladoj trajnoj denticiji. Odlučili smo se za terapiju Twin blockom te nakon toga nastavili fiksnom tehnikom.

Terapija: U našem slučaju, kosina pod kutem od 70° okrenuta je u suprotnom smjeru od standardnog, akrilatni blok u maksili nalazi se na premolarima, a u mandibuli na drugom premolaru i prvom molaru. Učinak bi trebao biti dentoalveolarna kompenzacija protruzijom gornjih inciziva i retruzijom donjih te postrotacija mandibule i povećanje vertikalne dimenzije lica. U našem slučaju pacijent je dobio Twin block sa ugradenim vijkom na gornjoj ploči kako bismo postigli maksimum i u transverzalnoj dimenziji. Bio je vrlo discipliniran te je nosio aparat oko 16 sati dnevno. Na kontrole je dolazio redovito svakih 6 tjedana.

Zaključak: Nakon 10 mjeseci terapije bili smo zadovoljni rezultatom. Dobili smo značajno povećanje vertikalne dimenzije lica, protruziju gornjih inciziva te značajno smanjenu zbijenost. Možemo zaključiti da se reverzni Twin block pokazao kao metoda izbora prve faze terapije kod anomalija klase III u mladoj trajnoj denticiji.

14. TO WHAT EXTENT DESIGN OF MANUAL SCREWDRIVER MODIFIES INSERTION TORQUE OF ORTHODONTIC MINI-IMPLANTS?

Andrej Katalinić¹, Magda Trinajstić Zrinski², Zoran Domitan³, Sven Maričić⁴, Zlatka Roksandić Vrančić⁵, Stjepan Špalj²

¹Orthodontic practice, Rijeka, Croatia

²Department of Orthodontics, Faculty of Medicine, University of Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia

³Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

⁴Faculty of Engineering, University of Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia

⁵Private dental practice, Karlovac, Croatia

zlatka604@gmail.com

Aim: The study focused on the influence of screwdriver design in combination with and without predrilling a pilot hole of inner implant diameter on insertion torque of orthodontic mini-implants, controlling for implant length, cortical thickness and vertical insertion force as co-factors.

Materials and methods: A total of 120 mini-implants (Forestudent, Pforzheim, Germany) of 1.7mm in diameter and 6 and 8mm in length were manually inserted into 120 swine rib bone samples. Maximal insertion torque as a measure of primary stability and vertical force were measured. The study included procedures with and without pilot hole and different screwdriver handles and shaft length.

Results: Design of manual screwdriver does not modify insertion torque to a significant extent. In multiple linear regression model pilot hole width of inner mini-implant diameter is a statistically significant predictor of higher torque values of manually inserted cylindrical mini-implants ($p=0.032$). Other significant predictors of higher torque are: thicker cortical bone ($p<0,001$), implant length 6 mm ($p=0,023$) and higher vertical force at maximal torque ($p<0,001$). The model accounts for 43.6% of total variability of maximal insertion torque. By controlling the effect of all other factors the most independent contribution to the explanation of higher implant insertion torques are cortical thickness and vertical force at maximal torque accounting for 16.6% and 13.5% of variability respectively, while implant length and the presence of pilot hole account for 2.5% and 2.3% respectively.

Conclusion: Handle type and shaft length of manual screwdriver do not significantly influence insertion torque, while predrilling a pilot hole of inner implant diameter has low impact on torque values of manually inserted self-drilling orthodontic mini-implants.

15. MYOFUNCTIONAL THERAPY OF CLASS III MALOCCLUSION IN A YOUNG PERMANENT DENTITION USING A REVERSE TWIN BLOCK APPLIANCE – A CASE REPORT

Bojka Zgombić Popović^{1*}, Jurica Matijević², Paris Simeon²

¹Polyclinic Orthonova, Zagreb, Croatia

²Department of Endodontics and Restorative Dentistry, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb, Croatia

ortodoncijamaksimirska@gmail.com

Introduction: Removable myofunctional appliance Twin block was meant to be used in mixed and young permanent dentition Angle class II and III. It consists of upper and lower acrylic plates with bite ramps, retained on arches by clasps. Bite ramp plane inclination between maxillary and mandibular parts results in mandibular shift and increases vertical separation of jaws.

Diagnosis: Patient was referred to an orthodontist at the age of 13. Clinical assessment revealed class III, pronounced underbite, crowding and rotations. Treatment plan was to correct class III in the young permanent dentition. Twin block would be initially used and a fixed orthodontic treatment was planned.

Therapy: In our case, a reverse plane inclination of bite ramps was made with the angle of 70° and they were placed on maxillary premolars and mandibular second premolars and first molars. This was made to achieve dentoalveolar compensation by upper incisal protrusion, lower incisal retrusion, mandibular post-rotation and vertical facial dimension increase. Also, the appliance had the midline expansion screw on the upper plate to adjust the transversal dimension. Patient's compliance and motivation were high and the appliance was worn 16 hours a day. Controls were performed every 6 weeks.

Conclusion: After 10 months, results were satisfactory. Vertical dimension was increased, upper incisors were protruded and crowding was considerably reduced. It can be concluded that a reverse Twin block represents a method of choice in the first phase of therapy in young permanent dentition cases with Angle class III.

16. PROSUDBA UČINKOVITOSTI KVALITETE ORALNO HIGIJENSKIH NAVIKA U POPULACIJI ISPITANIKA VISOKE KARIJES RIZIČNOSTI

Iva Klarić^{1*}, Tomislav Katanec¹, Hrvoje Juric², Zeljko Verzak², Sandra Anić Milosević³, Martina Majstorović²

¹ Privatna stomatološka ordinacija, Zagreb, Hrvatska

² Zavod za pedodonciju, Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Hrvatska

³ Zavod za ortodonciju, Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Hrvatska
majstorovic@sfzg.hr

Svrha: Svrha istraživanja bila je evaluirati kvalitetu oralno higijenskih navika temeljem procjene broja karijesogenih bakterija i vrijednosti pH sline u populaciji ispitanika visokog karijes rizika.

Materijal i postupci: U istraživanje je uključeno 49 ispitanika u dobi od 18 godina. Ispitanici su bili probani metodom slučajnog uzorka i podjednako distribuirani obzirom na spol. Temeljem procjene broja karijesogenih bakterija (*Streptococcus mutans* i *laktobacila*) i pH vrijednosti sline u ispitanika je procijenjen rizik spram karijesa. Temeljem anketnog upitnika procijenila se kvaliteta oralne higijene i učestalost stomatoloških posjeta u zadnjoj godini dana.

Rezultati: Od ukupnog broja ispitanika, njih 76% je imalo $MS < 10^5$, a 23,9% $MS > 10^5$; 74,5% je imalo $L < 10^5$, a 25,5% $L > 10^5$. 65,9% je imalo nisku pH vrijednost sline. Od ukupnog broja ispitanika s $MS < 10^5$, 65,7% je četkalo zube nakon doručka, a 34,3% prije doručka ($p=0,025$). Od ukupnog broja ispitanika s $L < 10^5$, 80% je koristilo četkicu sa srednje tvrdim vlnjkima, a 5,7% četkicu s mekanim vlnjkima ($p=0,026$). Od ukupnog broja ispitanika s niskim pH vrijednostima sline, 34,5% je obavilo dva ili tri i više posjeta stomatologu, a 31% niti jedan posjet stomatologu u zadnjoj godini ($p=0,002$).

Zaključak: Rezultati potvrđuju da regularnost četkanja zuba i kvaliteta zubnih četkica značljivo utječu na broj karijesogenih bakterija, dok su redovitost, a poglavito kvaliteta posjeta stomatologu važni u svrhu evluacije rizika i rane prevencije karijesa.

16. EVALUATION OF THE QUALITY OF ORAL HYGIENE HABITS IN HIGHLY CARIES RISK POPULATION

Iva Klarić^{1*}, Tomislav Katanec¹, Hrvoje Juric², Zeljko Verzak², Sandra Anić Milosević³, Martina Majstorović²

¹ Private dental practice, Zagreb, Croatia

² Department of Pedodontics, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb, Croatia

³ Department of Orthodontics, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb, Croatia
majstorovic@sfzg.hr

Objective: The purpose of the study was to evaluate the quality of oral hygiene based on evaluation of the number of cariogenic bacteria and saliva buffer capacity in highly caries risk population.

Materials and methods: The study included 49 patients aged 18 years. Participants were randomly selected and equally distributed according to gender. Caries risk as well as saliva buffer capacity was assessed based on the estimates of the number of cavity forming bacteria (*Streptococcus mutans* and *lactobacillus*). The survey was applied in order to evaluate the quality of oral hygiene and frequency of dental visits in the past year.

Results: Of the total number of participants, 76% had $MS < 10^5$ and 23.9% had $MS > 10^5$; 74.5% had $L < 10^5$, and 25.5% $L > 10^5$; 65.9% had low pH values. In participants with $MS < 10^5$, results showed that 65.7% brushed their teeth after breakfast and 34.3% before breakfast ($p = 0.025$). Out of participants with $L < 10^5$, 80% used a toothbrush with medium and 5.7% with soft bristles ($p = 0.026$). In participants with low pH values, 34.5% had two or three and more visits to the dentist, and 31% had no visits in the last year ($p = 0.002$).

Conclusion: The results confirm that the regularity of tooth brushing and quality of toothbrushes significantly affect the amount of oral cavity bacteria, whereas the regularity, particularly the quality of dental visits are important for caries risk assessment and early prevention of dental caries.