
Transdental Implants in the Case of Wider Indications for Apicotomy of the Median Upper Incisor

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Summary

The principles of classic mechanical retention are still applied today in modern medicine and dental medicine. Examples of this are transdental implants, modified from needle implants, i.e. triplants. The concept of their application originates from Scialoma in 1962, although in the literature they were mentioned even earlier. Because of the wide selection of indications and biocompatibility transdental implants have their place today in dental medicine. The case of a fourteen year-old girl is presented, in whom therapy with a transdental endosseous implant was applied, because of a recurrence of an otitic periapical process on the median left upper incisor following repeated apicotomy. The clinical and radiographic finding showed considerable loss of bone and dental tissue, which had resulted in the movement of the tooth in all directions. Because of the indications the therapy chosen ensured stability and lengthened the longitudinal axis of the tooth. Stainless steel wire, 0.9 mm in diameter, was used for the transdental implant, driven into the bone with the control of the naked eye. The case was monitored and documented during the period from 1990 until today, and proves the justification of the therapy. This example shows how a "lost tooth" does not always have to be that.

Zub u maksilarnome sinusu kao komplikacija tijekom vađenja gornjeg umnjaka

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Sažetak

Svi udžbenici oralne kirurgije spominju među mogućim komplikacijama tijekom vađenja zuba i uguravanje korijena zuba ili cijeloga zuba u maksilarni sinus. Dok je prva komplikacija razmjerno česta, i s njom se oralni kirurzi susreću gotovo dano-

mice, uguravanje cijeloga zuba u maksilarni sinus nije uobičajena komplikacija. Dva slučaja umnjaka u maksilarnome sinusu primljena su prošle godine na liječenje u Klinički zavod za oralnu kirurgiju KB "Dubrava", Zagreb. U oba se slučaja radilo o komplikaciji nastaloj za vrijeme alveotomije gornjih retiniranih umnjaka. U oba slučaja zubi su skliznuli u sinus za vrijeme rada Beinovom polugom. Pacijenti su hospitalizirani i nakon potrebne obradbe u općoj su anesteziji provedene ekstirpacije zuba pristupom kroz facijalnu stjenku. Nakon što su odstranjeni zubi, izvršene su tamponade dna sinusa jodoformnom gazom koja je izvedena u usta u prednjem dijelu reza i odstranjena treći dan nakon zahvata. Pošto su odstranjeni šavovi, pacijenti su nadzirani do prestanka objektivnih i subjektivnih smetnji i time je liječenje bilo završeno.

Primjeri se pokazuju kako bi se upozorilo da se komplikacija, za koju se obično misli da postoji samo u knjigama, može dogoditi svakome od nas. U tome smislu savjetujemo opreznu upotrebu kliješta samo u slučajevima kada je zub moguće obuhvatiti preko ekvatora njegove krune, a s određenim ogradama umjesto Beinove poluge preporučujemo bilo koju od parnih poluga koje obično upotrebljavamo u donjoj čeljusti za vađenje korjenova donjih višekorijenskih zuba.

The Tooth in the Maxillary Sinus as a Complication During Extraction of the Upper Wisdom Tooth

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Summary

All textbooks on oral surgery mention the pushing of the tooth root or the whole tooth into the maxillary sinus as one of the possible complications during tooth extraction. While the first complication is relatively frequent and oral surgeons come across it almost every day, pushing of the whole tooth into the maxillary sinus is an uncommon complication. Two cases of the wisdom tooth in the maxillary sinus were admitted last year for treatment in the Clinical Department of Oral Surgery. Both cases were complications which occurred during alveotomy of upper impacted wisdom teeth. In both cases the teeth