

# Abstracts of the 5<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Croatian Prosthodontics Society of the Croatian Medical Association: “Prosthodontics Solutions in Aesthetic and Functional Therapy”

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## Sažetci 5. Kongresa Hrvatskog društva za stomatološku protetiku Hrvatskog liječničkog zbora s međunarodnim sudjelovanjem: „Estetsko-funkcionalna protetička rješenja“

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President • Predsjednik: Dragutin Komar

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### Oral presentation

#### 01. PROSTHO-ENDODONTIC THERAPY

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Good diagnosis and prognosis are immensely important in pre-prosthodontic planning, as well as clear indications when it is better to remove the tooth. In everyday practice, we often encounter with long lasting endodontic tooth infections with periapical processes and extensive loss of coronal tooth structure, which represents an exceptional challenge in planning and predicting the success of endodontic treatment and therapy alone. Modern endodontic procedure involves high-quality infection control, mechanical preparation of root canals using rotary or reciprocating technology, advanced chemical and laser disinfection techniques, and bioceramic-based root canal sealers. Endodontic therapy is completed after high quality coronal tooth restoration, which aims to provide the function and aesthetics, and moreover, to prevent reinfection. The quality and quantity of healthy hard tooth tissue are the main factors, which should be taken into consideration when deciding on the way of reconstruction. The position of the tooth, thickness of the remaining walls, cavity geometry, presence of other restorations in the cervical area, material on the occlusal surface of the antagonist and occlusal contact should also be taken into consideration. Prosthodontic management of coronal tooth structure (analogous, digital), selection of ceramic materials and adhesive techniques are important for the ultimate success. Indirect adhesive restorations strengthen the remaining dental tissue, and what is more, their outer surface is considerably better when compared to direct composite restorations, which reduces the accumulation of bacterial plaque. Ceramic substitutions allow aesthetics, color stability, good edge alignment and biocompatibility. Single visit root canal treatment of complex endodontic cases with control x-ray images and analog / digital prosthodontic therapy will be presented in this lecture.

#### 02 ANALOG AND DIGITAL PROCEDURES IN PATIENTS' ORAL REHABILITATION WITH ZIRCONIA RESTORATIONS

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Oral and masticatory rehabilitation includes several procedures for restoring patients' individual masticatory, aesthetic, phonetic and psychosocial function. By setting up a correct oral rehabilitation plan and by determining individual interjaw relationships, biological properties of respective masticatory system tissues are respected, and individual prosthetic restorations are fabricated by means of the established clinical and laboratory procedures. In everyday practice, a variety of analog and digital procedures, materials, mechanical and digital instruments and software tools are available. This lecture will present everyday clinical and laboratory procedures for planning and fabrication of prosthetic restorations during patients' oral and masticatory rehabilitation with zirconia restorations.

### Usmena izlaganja

#### 01. PROTETIČKO-ENDODONTSKA TERAPIJA

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Dobra dijagnostika i prognoza zuba vrlo su važne u preprotetičkom planiranju, kao i jasne indikacije kada je zub bolje izvaditi. U svakodnevnoj praksi često se susrećemo s dugotrajnim endodontskim infekcijama zuba s periapikalnim procesima i opsežnim gubitkom koronarne strukture zuba, što je poseban izazov u planiranju i prognoziranju uspjeha endodontskog liječenja, i samoj terapiji. Suvremen endodontski zahvat ukључuje kvalitetnu kontrolu infekcije, mehaničku obradu kanala rotacijskim ili recipročnim strojnim tehnikama, napredne tehnike kemijske i laserske dezinfekcije, i brtvljenje endodontskog prostora biokeramičkim punilima. Endodontska terapija završena je tek nakon kvalitetne koronarne opskrbe zuba kojoj je cilj osigurati funkciju i estetiku zuba te sprječiti reinfekciju. Kvaliteta i kvantiteta zdravog tvrdog zubnog tkiva glavni su čimbenici koje treba uzeti u obzir kod odlučivanja o načinu rekonstrukcije. Treba voditi računa i o položaju zuba u luku, debljini preostalih stijenki, geometriji kaviteta, prisutnosti drugih restauracija u cervikalnom području, materijalu na okluzijskoj plohi antagonista i okluzijskih dodira. Protetičko planiranje koronarne opskrbe zuba (analogno, digitalno), izbor keramičkog materijala i adhezivne tehnike važne su u konačnom uspjehu terapije. Adhezivno cemirirani indirektni nadomjesci ojačavaju preostalo zubno tkivo te njihova vanjska površina mnogo je kvalitetnija u odnosu na direktne kompozitne restauracije, što smanjuje nakupljanje bakterijskog plaka. Keramičkim nadomjescima omogućuje se estetika, stabilnost boje, dobra rubna prilagodba i biokompatibilnost. U predavanju će se prikazati jedno posjetna endodontska terapija kompleksnih endodontskih slučajeva uz kontrolne rtg naze i analogno/digitalna protetička terapija kod gubitka ekstrarakularnog dijela zuba.

#### 02. ANALOGNI I DIGITALNI POSTUPCI U ORALNOJ REHABILITACIJI PACIJENATA RADOVIMA IZ CIRKONIJ-OKSIDNE KERAMIKE

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Oralna rehabilitacija žvačnog sustava obuhvaća niz postupaka kojima se uspostavlja individualna žvačna, estetska, fonetska i psihosocijalna funkcija pacijenta. Postavljanjem ispravnoga plana oralne rehabilitacije te određivanjem individualnih međučljusnih odnosa, postaju se bioška svojstva pojedinih tkiva žvačnog sustava, a zadanim slijedom kliničkih i laboratorijskih postupaka izrađuju se individualni protetički radovi. U svakodnevnom radu na raspolaganju je niz analognih i digitalnih postupaka, različitih materijala, mehaničkih i digitalnih instrumenata te programskih alata. U ovom predavanju prikazat će se svakodnevni klinički i laboratorijski postupci u planiranju i izradi protetičkih radova pri oralnoj rehabilitaciji žvačnog sustava pacijenata radovima iz cirkonij-oksidske keramike.

### 03. AESTHETIC AND FUNCTIONAL REHABILITATION OF BRUXISM PATIENTS: MISSION (IM)POSSIBLE?

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Do you know that sleep bruxism is reported by 8% of general population, while awake bruxism is reported by even 20% of general population? This means that on average every fifth patient at least once in their lives had an episode of bruxism. Is bruxism a contraindication for prosthetic treatment or is it just an aggravating circumstance? Are bruxism patients eligible for implant-prosthetic treatment? Almost every dentist who treats bruxism patients has considered such questions. The lecture will try to address the most common issues that dentists and dental technicians encounter in their daily work. The etiology, clinical features and diagnosis of bruxism will be presented through the latest scientific knowledge. Various aspects of bruxism treatment will also be presented through clinical cases, step by step, focusing on treatment planning and selection of materials for temporary and final prosthesis. It will also emphasize the importance of the use of occlusal splints before, during and after definitive prosthetic rehabilitation of bruxism patients.

### 04. COMMUNICATION IN ORAL REHABILITATION; NEW PROTOCOLS

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The modern esthetic dentistry is not only about appearance but also about function and functional durability. For functional durability the knowledge about materials and precision of clinical and laboratory work are essential. The clinical part therefore is more demanding for the clinicians especially if we are using minimal invasive approach. Optical devices and digital scanners are helpful for clinicians to achieve that goal.

The digital era in dental laboratory today is something that is more and more present but apart to digital dentistry touch of dental technician in high esthetic region is still necessary.

For the communication between dentist and dental technician some new protocols should be considered. We have new possibilities for faster and more accurate communications but also some limitations. It is very important for both sides to simplify protocols with respect to precision, function and esthetics.

### 05. MONOLITHIC IMPLANT-SUPPORTED RESTORATIONS DIGITAL WORKFLOW IN IMPLANT DENTISTRY

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Few technological advancements have altered the dental practice and laboratory landscape as strongly as the introduction of CAD/CAM technology. CAD/CAM has changed the way dentists interact with their labs, their patients and their teams. The ability to scan, design and mill crowns chairside has reduced from weeks to hours the time required to create high quality restorations. Cases sent to labs can be turned around in as little as two days, all the while providing dentists and laboratory technicians with tools that provide benefits in terms of dentist-lab communication, efficiency, cost control, quality and patient experiences. The all-digital workflow starts at the doctor's office with a scan of the patient's affected teeth. Dentists who perform digital impressions either send the digital case to their laboratory to have the restorations completed or process the restoration on an in-house mill. By definition "monolithic" means it is fabricated in full contour out of a single material. Traditionally crowns are made with a strong substructure of metal or zirconia. Both of these materials are very strong and virtually unbreakable. These substructures, or copings, are then veneered with a porcelain to full contour to give esthetics and function. The interface between the coping and the porcelain veneer, and the veneering porcelain itself (90-110 Mpa) are both much weaker than the coping itself. A monolithic crown eliminates the layer of a weaker porcelain over the crown thereby making the crown much stronger. The two options available for monolithic crowns right now are IPS e.max, and Full Contour Zirconia restorations.

The lecture will be presented indications, methods of making all-ceramic esthetic restorations both on prepared teeth and dental implants through a series of clinical cases.

### 03. ESTETSKO-FUNKCIJSKA REHABILITACIJA PACIJENATA S BRUKSIZMOM: (NE)MOGUĆA MISIJA?

Pelivan Ivica

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Znate li da je učestalo noćnog bruksizma u općoj populaciji 8 %, a dnevno čak 20 %? To znači da je prešjećno svaki peti pacijent barem jedanput u životu imao epizodu bruksizma. Je li bruksizam kontraindikacija za protetičku terapiju ili je on samo otegota okolnost? Mogu li pacijenti s bruksizmom biti implanto-protetički pacijenti? Ovakva su pitanja sigurno bila u mislima gotovo svakog doktora dentalne medicine koji se susreće sa slučajevima bruksizma u svom kliničkom radu. Predavanje će nastojati odgovoriti na najčešća pitanja s kojima se doktori dentalne medicine i dentalni tehničari suočavaju u svakodnevnom radu. Etiologija, klinička slika i dijagnostika bruksizma bit će prikazani kroz najnovije znanstvene spoznaje. Različiti aspekti terapije bruksizma također će biti prikazani kroz kliničke slučajeve, korak po korak, s naglaskom na planiranje terapije te odabir materijala za privremeni i konačni protetički rad. Također će se upozoriti na važnost uporabe okluzijskih udlaga prije, za vrijeme i nakon definitivne protetičke rehabilitacije pacijenata s bruksizmom.

### 04. KOMUNIKACIJA U ORALNOJ REHABILITACIJI - NOVI PROTOKOLI

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U modernoj estetskoj dentalnoj medicini izgled konačnog rada je nešto što mora pratiti dobru funkciju i funkciju trajnost. Kako bismo ostvarili zadovoljavajuću funkciju trajnost, potrebno je znanje o materijalima, kao i preciznost u kliničkom i laboratorijskom radu. Klinički rad je sve zahtjevниji kako upotrebljavamo više minimalno invazivna rješenja. Optička pomagala i digitalni skeneri mogu nam pomoći u ostvarenju tog cilja. Digitalizacija je sve više prisutna u dentalnom laboratoriju, ali bez obzira na digitalizaciju tehničar i njegova završna obrada nadomjestaka vrlo su važni pogotovo u estetskoj zoni. U komunikaciji između doktora dentalne medicine i dentalnog tehničara postoji potreba za novim protokolima. Danas imamo mogućnosti brže i preciznije komunikacije, no i neka ograničenja. Vrlo je važno pojednostaviti komunikacijske protokole za obje strane, ali uz zadovoljavajuću preciznost, funkciju i konačno esteriku.

### 05. MONOLITNE IMPLANTO PROTETIČKE RESTAURACIJE - DIGITALNI TIJEK RADA

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Malo tehnoloških inovacija promjenilo je stomatološku praksu i laboratorij tako snažno kao i uvođenje CAD / CAM tehnologije. CAD / CAM je promijenio način na koji stomatolozi komuniciraju sa svojim laboratorijsima, pacijentima i njihovim timovima. Mogućnost skeniranja, oblikovanja i gledanja krunica smanjila se s tjedana na jedan sat potreban za izradu visoko kvalitetnih nadomjestaka. Slučajevi poslani u dentalni laboratorij mogu se izraditi za samo dva dana, a stomatolozima i laboratorijskim tehničarima takva tehnologija pruža alate koji omogućuju brzu komunikaciju između stomatologa i laboratorija, učinkovitosti, kontrolu troškova, kvalitete i zadovoljstvo pacijenata. Potpuno digitalni radni proces počinje skeniranjem zuba pacijenta. Stomatolozi koji uzimaju digitalni otisak ili šalju internetom u svoj laboratorij kako bi završili izradu restauracije ili izraduju restauraciju u ordinaciji. Po definiciji „monolitna“ znači da je izrađena u punom obliku iz jednog materijala. Tradicionalno, krunice su napravljene od čvrste osnovne konstrukcije od metala ili cirkonijij oksida. Oba ova materijala su vrlo čvrsta i gotovo neraskidiva. Te podkonstrukcije, ili presvlake, zatim se slojevaju dentalnom keramikom do punog oblika kako bi se dobila estetika i funkcija. Spoj između konstrukcije izrađene od metala ili cirkon dioksida, te same keramike za slojevanje (90-110 Mpa) znatno su slabije od samog osnovnog materijala. Monolitna krunica eliminira sloj slabije slojevane keramike i time čini krunicu mnogo jačom. Dvije dostupne opcije za monolitne krunice sada su staklokeramika i Full Contour Zirconia restauracije.

Na predavanju će biti predstavljene indikacije, metode izrade potpuno keramičkih estetskih nadomjestaka na prirodnim zubima i zubnim implantima kroz niz kliničkih slučajeva.

## 06. WHEN TO RETAIN A PERIODONTALLY COMPROMISED TOOTH AND WHEN TO EXTRACT AND REPLACE IT WITH AN IMPLANT?

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In the era of implantology there has been a paradigm shift when it comes to tooth extraction. Teeth are being unnecessarily extracted and replaced by dental implants. However, long-term follow-up clinical studies have shown that periodontal treatment is very successful in maintaining teeth. The utilization of regenerative and resective surgical techniques significantly changes tooth prognosis and tooth survival rates and can prolong tooth extraction for decades. It is obvious that some teeth cannot be saved and that they should be replaced by prosthetic means or dental implants. In recent years, due to new long-term follow-up data on tooth retention, there has been a shift to maintain teeth and save them by all means. This lecture will try to address and explain when a periodontally compromised tooth is a good candidate for retention and maintenance and when it is wiser to extract it and replace it with a dental implant. The financial aspect of both approaches will also be addressed.

## 07. IMPLANTPROSTHETIC PRINTED RESTORATIONS IN EDENTUOUS PATIENTS – CONVENTIONAL/DIGITAL WORKING PROCEDURES

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No two dental cases are the same. Our bodies are unique, and each treatment is tailored, enabled by a long history of artisanal custom, human-centric craftsmanship. But, as with any trade, quality is dependent on the skills of a given dentist, assistant, or technician. Plus, achieving consistent, high-quality, affordable prosthetic restorations with so many potential sources of error is incredibly difficult.

There's no way around it: the future of dentistry is inevitably digital. With cutting-edge digital solutions for impression scanning, treatment planning, and digital manufacturing, what was once prohibitively expensive is rapidly becoming accessible, already transforming thousands of dental labs and practices worldwide.

Digital dentistry reduces the risks and uncertainties introduced by human factors, providing higher consistency, accuracy, and precision at every stage of the workflow. Intraoral/laboratory digital impression scanning removes many of the variables associated with taking a traditional impression, giving technicians more accurate data to use for designs. Dental CAD software tools provide visual interfaces similar to traditional workflows, with the added benefits of being able to automate certain steps, as well as easily identify and fix mistakes. Digital manufacturing equipment such as 3D printers or milling machines deliver a range of high-quality custom products and appliances with superior fit and repeatable results.

The aim of the lecture is to show the course of making implantoprosthetic printed restorations in completely edentulous patients with the help of conventional and digital working procedures.

## 08. MINI DENTAL IMPLANTS - THE TRUTH FROM THE CLINICAL PRACTICE

Čelebić Asja

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Mini dental implants (MDIs) are one-piece implants (diameter <2.9 mm) made from Ti90Al6V4 alloy, aimed for narrow alveolar ridges. The smooth part emerging from mucosa can be shaped as a ball (for denture retention) or as a conical abutment (for crown retention). MDIs were patented by Dr. Sendax in USA in 1999. Although being over 15 years in the market, data about their long-term clinical outcomes are still missing. They are contraindicated at sites bearing high chewing forces or when the patient is a bruxer. The ITI is an association with panels of worldwide experts who approve indications and make recommendations about procedures, based on published long-term clinical or laboratory results. Thus, MDIs were approved as the lower incisor abutments and for retention of mandibular complete overdentures (insertion of 4 MDIs, 10-18 mm long in the interforaminal region). They can be inserted with or without raising a flap. MDIs may also be used for retention of maxillary complete dentures, partial removable dentures, or as additional retentive elements to natural teeth in long-span bridges. Also, only 3 or 2 MDIs can be inserted for retention of a lower complete overdenture, however, there are no ITI recommendations. Early loading is recommended in the literature as a better option than immediate loading. Some studies found out that MDI survival was similar to that of standard implants, while some studies found significantly less survival rates of MDIs, especially when used for retention of maxillary complete dentures with reduced palatal coverage.

## 06. KADA SAČUVATI ZUB, A KADA GA ZAMIJENITI IMPLANTATOM?

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U eri implantologije promjenila se paradigma u vezi s ekstrakcijom zuba. Mnogi zubi se nepotrebno vade i zamjenjuju dentalnim implantatima. Međutim, zaboravlja se da su dugoročne kliničke studije pokazale da je parodontološka terapija izrazito efikasna u očuvanju zuba. Uporaba regenerativnih i resektivnih kirurških tehniku uvelike mijenja prognozu i preživljavanje zuba te može desetljećima odgoditi njihovu ekstrakciju. Naravno neki zubi se ne mogu spasiti te ih je onda potrebno nadoknadjiti protetskim radovima ili dentalnim implantatima. Posljednjih godina, potaknuti novim dugoročnim podatcima, bilježi se porast svijesti i superiornosti očuvanja zuba pred dentalnim implantatima. U ovom predavanju pokušat će se objasniti hodogrami određivanja kada se parodontološki kompromitirani zubi isplati sačuvati, a kada ga je potrebno nadomjestiti dentalnim implantatom. Pokazat će se i finansijski aspekti svakog pristupa.

## 07. IMPLANTOPROTETIČKI PRINTANI RADOVI KOD BEZUBIH PACIJENATA-KONVENCIONALNI /DIGITALNI RADNI POSTUPCI

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Ne postoje dva identična klinička slučaja. Naša tijela su jedinstvena, a svako liječenje je prilagođeno „skrojeno“ dugogodišnjoj ljudskoj sklonosti prema umjetnosti i umjeću. Ipak, kao kod bilo koje usluge, kvaliteta ovisi o sposobnostima pojedinog stomatologa, asistenta i zubnog tehničara. Uz to, postizanje dosljednih, visokokvalitetnih, pristupačnih protetičkih radova uz toliko mnogo potencijalnih izvora pogrešaka je izrazito teško. Budućnost stomatologije je neizbjegljivo digitalna. Uz najmodernija digitalna rješenja za skeniranje otiska, planiranje liječenja i digitalnu izradu, ono što je nekad bilo pretjerano skoro brzo postaje dostupno, te transformira tisuće Zubotehničkih laboratorija i ordinacija diljem svijeta. Digitalna stomatologija smanjuje rizike i nesigurnosti uvedene ljudskim čimbenicima, pružajući veću dosljednost, točnost i preciznost u svakoj fazi rada. Intraoralno/laboratorijsko digitalno skeniranje uklanja mnoge varijable povezane s uzmajanjem tradicionalnih otisaka dajući zubnim tehničarima preciznije podatke za dizajniranje. Dentalni CAD softverski alati pružaju vizualna sučelja slična tradicionalnom radu uz dodatnu korist od mogućnosti automatizacije određenih koraka, kao i lako prepoznavanje i ispravljanje pogrešaka. Digitalna proizvodna oprema, kao što su 3D pisači ili strojevi za glodanje, isporučuju niz kvalitetnih prilagođenih proizvoda i aparatova s vrhunskim i ponovljivim rezultatima.

Cilj predavanja je prikazati tijek izrade implantoprotetičkih printanih radova kod potpuno bezubih pacijenata s pomoću konvencionalnih i digitalnih radnih postupaka.

## 08. MINI DENTALNI IMPLANTATI – ISTINA IZ KLINIČKE PRAKSE

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*Zavod za mobilnu protetiku Stomatološkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu*

Mini dentalni implantati (MDI) su jednodijelni implantati promjera <2,9 mm napravljeni iz Ti90Al6V4 legure, namijenjeni za uske grebene, a supramukozni dio može biti izveden kao kugla (za retenciju proteze) ili kao konusni abutment (za retenciju krunice). Patentirao ih je dr. Sendax u SAD-u 1999. godine. Premda su više od 15 godina na tržištu, još nedostaju podaci o njihovim dugoročnim kliničkim rezultatima. Kontraindicirani su na mjestima velikih žvačnih sila ili ako je pacijent brukser. ITI je svjetska implantološka udružica čiji odbori vodećih svjetskih stručnjaka temeljem objavljenih rezultata kliničkih i laboratorijskih istraživanja odobravaju indikacije i donose preporuke o postupcima. Tako su MDI odobreni kao nosači krunica za donje sjekutice i kao nosači za donju totalnu protezu uz inserciju 4 MDI dužine 10-18 mm u mandibuli interforaminalno. Mogu se ugraditi uz odizanje režnja ili bez odizanja. MDI se još upotrebljavaju i za retenciju gornjih potpunih proteza, djelomičnih proteza, kao dodatna retencija uz pacijentove zube za mostove kod velikog raspona, itd. Takoder se i manji broj MDI (3, 2, čak i 1) koriste za retenciju donje potpune proteze. Međutim, o tome nema ITI preporuke. Rano opterećenje preporučuje se u literaturi kao bolja opcija od imedijatnog. Neke studije navode da je preživljavanje MDI jednakako kao i kod standardnih implantata, a neke da je značajno manje, osobito kada se koriste za retenciju gornje potpune proteze uz smanjenu nepčanu ploču. U predavanju će biti prikazani neuspjesi MDI iz kliničke prakse, analizirati će se razlozi neuspjeha, raspraviti mogućnosti sprječavanja neuspjeha i kontraindikacija s obzirom na debljinu i karakteristike sluznice ležišta proteze.

The lecture will present some MDI failures from a clinical practice, and will analyze the causes of MDI failures. The possibilities of preventing failures will be discussed. Contraindications for MDI insertion will be pointed out, especially those dependent on the thickness of a mucosa overlying a denture bearing area.

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## 09. CLEFT LIP AND PALATE – A PROSTHETIC CHALLENGE

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Patients with cleft lip and palate are not often seen in general dental practice although this congenital anomaly is one of the most common. General dentists are not usually prone to or are not sufficiently educated to treat such patients. Cleft lip and palate have an effect on the feeding, speech and hearing, but also on the psychosocial state of the individual. Among etiological factors are environmental and genetic influence or their combination. There are great morphological variations of clefts and each one can be considered as unique. Therefore, complex and interdisciplinary approach to such patients is required. Dentists, especially specialists in prosthetic dentistry, take an important place in the care of such patients, which does not only mean replacing the missing teeth but also replacement of lost hard and soft tissue of the jaw, as well as establishing functional occlusion and chewing function, phonation and aesthetic appearance of the patient. It will be present most commonly types of prosthetic modalities used by specialists in the treatment of such patients as well as examples of cases of prosthetic therapy of cleft lip and palate patients.

## 10. PROSTHETIC REHABILITATION OF PATIENTS WITH OSTEOONECROSIS OF THE JAW

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Medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaw presents death of bone cells, mostly in maxillofacial region. There are different predisposing factors related to medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaw. It is related to therapy with medications that affect metabolism of the bones (bisphosphonates, denosumab, antiangiogenic drugs). Because of increased use of these kind of medications, incidence of medication – related osteonecrosis is also increased. There are different protocols for its treatment, which include conservative and surgery treatment. Prosthetic rehabilitation after osteonecrosis recovery is an important factor in treatment of patients with medication – related osteonecrosis of the jaw (the main goal of treatment of osteonecrosis is raising the quality of life). Due to use of medications which are associated with the medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaw and due to primary disease (malignancy/comorbidity) it is important to have a clear plan for prosthetic rehabilitation if it's necessary. Multidisciplinary approach is also important. According to the literature every 10th osteonecrosis of the jaw occurs because of denture related traumatic ulcers. Therefore, more frequent controls and increased caution (occlusal corrections, relining) are necessary at patients with medication therapy associated with osteonecrosis of the jaw.

## 11. IMPLANT PROSTHODONTIC TREATMENT WITH ONE-PIECE IMPLANTS, SOME NEW POSSIBILITIES

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When using conventional implants and implant protocols, implants should be left to osseointegrate for three to six months, depending on bone quality and the location of the implant itself. On the other hand, implants placed in the cortical bone must be immediately loaded. Therefore, in strategic implantology, an immediately loading protocol is obligatory, whose outcome is predictable and safe due to anchoring implants in at least two cortical areas in the bone. Cortical bone is a highly mineralized tissue that provides firm implant stability, is not susceptible to resorption over the years and there is no need for augmentation, sinus lift or bone augmentations, but only one surgical procedure is sufficient. Afterwards, the implants are connected by a solid construction in the form of a temporary or permanent FPD. With strategic implantology, candidates for implant therapy are becoming even patients with severe atrophy of the jawbones, diabetes mellitus and patients with chronic diseases where conventional implantology does not produce results. In this way it is possible to rehabilitate the patient's smile in just three days.

Zahvala: Hrvatskoj zakladi za znanost za financiranje projekta 1218

## 09. RASCJEPI USNE I NEPCA - PROTETIČKI IZAZOV

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Pacijenti s rascjepom usne i nepca ne viđaju se često u općoj stomatološkoj ordinaciji iako je ova kongenitalna anomalija jedna od najčešćih. Opći stomatolozi najčešće nisu skloni, ili pak nisu dovoljno educirani, terapiji takvih pacijenata. Rascjepi usne i nepca utječu na funkciju hranjenja, govor i sluh, ali i na psihosocijalno stanje pojedinka s rascjepom. Među uzrocima se navode utjecaj okoliša i genetski utjecaji ili pak njihova kombinacija. Morfološke varijacije rascjepa su velike odnosno svaki se rascjep može smatrati jedinstvenim. Stoga je u pristup takvim pacijentima složen i interdisciplinarni. Stomatolozi, točnije specijalisti stomatološke protetike, zauzimaju važno mjesto u zbrinjavanju takvih pacijenata što ne podrazumijeva samo nadoknadu zubi koji nedostaju nego i nadoknadu izgubljenih tvrdih i mekih tkiva čeljusti, ali i uspostavljanje funkcionalne okluzije i žvačne funkcije, fonacije i estetskog izgleda pacijenta. Bit će prikazane vrste protetičkih radova koje najčešće primjenjuju specijalisti stomatološke protetike u zbrinjavanju takvih pacijenata kao i primjeri slučajeva protetičke terapije pacijenata s rascjepima usne i nepca.

## 10. PROTETIČKA TERAPIJA PACIJENATA S OSTENEKROZOM ČELJUSTI

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Medikamentozna osteonekroza čeljusti znači odumiranje koštanog tkiva, većinom u maksilofacialnoj regiji. Postoje različiti predisponirajući čimbenici za nastanak medikamentozne osteonekroze čeljusti. Povezuje se uz terapiju lijekovima koji utječu na metabolizam kosti (bisfosfonati, denosumab, antiangiogeni lijekovi). Zbog povećanja upotrebe tih lijekova povećava se pojavnost medikamentozne osteonekroze. Postoje različiti protokoli liječenja, a uključujući konzervativnu i kiruršku terapiju. Protetička rehabilitacija nakon saniranja osteonekroze važan je čimbenik u liječenju pacijenata s medikamentoznom osteonekrozom čeljusti (glavni cilj liječenja osteonekroze je podizanje kvalitete života). Zbog upotrebe lijekova koji se povezuju s medikamentoznom osteonekrozom čeljusti te zbog primarne bolesti (malignitet/komorbiditet) bitan je jasan plan protetičke rehabilitacije. Važna je i multidisciplinarna suradnja. Prema literaturi svaka 10 osteonekroza čeljusti nastane zbog dekubitusna proteze. Stoga su potrebne češće kontrole i povećan oprez (korekcija okluzije, potreba podlaganja) kod pacijenata na terapiji lijekovima koji mogu inducirati osteonekrozu čeljusti.

## 11. IMPLANTOPROTETIČKA TERAPIJA JEDNODIJELNIM IMPLANTATIMA, NEKE NOVE MOGUĆNOSTI

Buković Dino

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Prilikom uporabe tradicionalnih implantata i implatoloških protokola potrebno je ostaviti implantate da neometano cijele (oseointegriju) od tri do šest mjeseci, što ovisi o kvaliteti kosti i samoj lokaciji u čeljusti gdje se implant postavlja. S druge strane, implantati postavljeni u kortikalni dio kosti moraju biti imediјatno funkcijski opterećeni. Stoga se u strateškoj implantologiji prednost daje protokolu imediјatnog opterećenja čiji je ishod predviđi i siguran zbog sidrenja implantata u barem dva kortikalna područja u kosti. Kortikalna kost jest visoko mineralizirano tkivo koje pruža snažnu stabilnost implantatu, nije podložna resorpciji tijekom godina te nema potrebe za augmentacijom, sinus lftom ili koštanim transplantatima već je dovoljna samo jedna kirurska intervencija. Implantati se potom povezuju čvrstom konstrukcijom u obliku privremenog ili trajnog mosta. S pomoću strateške implantologije kandidati za implatološku terapiju postaju čak i pacijenti s jakom atrofijom čeljustnih kostiju, dijabetičari te pacijenti s kroničnim bolestima kod kojih klasična implantologija ne bi dala rezultate. Na ovaj način moguće je vratiti pacijentu osmijeh u samo tri dana.

## 12. PROSTHETICALLY DRIVEN IMPLANT THERAPY

Viskić Josko

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Digital technology innovations have led to advancements in implant therapy. Prosthetically driven implant therapy uses the benefits of such advancements during planning and surgical placement, and also during planning and manufacturing of prosthetic suprastructures. Such protocols enhance the aesthetical and functional quality, and the longevity of such restorations. Rearranging the classical implant placement protocols which require placing the implant body in the existing bone bed after which planning of the prosthetic suprastructure is done, prosthetically driven implant placement introduces digital protocols for virtual planning and design of the provisional and definite suprastructures before the surgical procedures. Planning of the ideal implant position is done in relation to the suprastructures in a computer program, after which surgical implant position is done using CAD/CAM surgical guides. The guides are designed integrating digital CBCT images and intra or extraoral digital scans that limit mistakes and complications that result from operator errors. Immediate non-functional or functional loading, and even definite suprastructure manufacturing and placement is possible due to correct planning in the prosthetic and surgical phase. Prosthetically driven implant therapy reduces the time and potentially the cost of such procedures, while increasing success and patient satisfaction.

## 13. PROSTHETIC REHABILITATION OF SEVERE TOOTH WEAR WITH AN INCREASED VERTICAL DIMENSION OF OCCLUSION (VDO). A CASE REPORT

Kuliš Matej

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Patients with pathological tooth wear have become a challenge dentist meet frequently nowadays. The etiology of pathological tooth wear is multifactorial and associated with various processes such as attrition, abrasion, erosion. Since pathological tooth wear can lead to a significant loss of tooth structure, such patients often need a restorative treatment which can be combined with an increased in vertical dimension of occlusion (VDO). Increasing VDO is crucial for the optimization of some complex prosthetic therapies. This case report presents prosthetic rehabilitation with an increased VDO of 63-year-old male patient with severe tooth wear which is mainly consequence of aggressive bruxism. The VDO was increased by 5mm to restore severe loss of the tooth structure and to established a new maxillo-mandibular relationship in static and dynamic occlusion. The procedure was carried out with help of a detailed diagnostic wax up (DWU). Monolithic ceramic restorations were used to restore worn dentition due to simple fabrication, mechanical properties and low complication rate.

## 14. SIGNIFICANCE OF OCCLUSION IN PATIENTS WITH TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS

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Occlusion has always had a prominent and controversial role in developing the concept of etiopathogenesis, diagnosis and therapy of musculoskeletal diseases of the stomatognathic system. Clinical diagnostic results of the population of 557 consecutive patients with orofacial pain were evaluated based on multidisciplinary diagnostics. 15.6% of patients gave up of the participation in the study. In this study, there was a definite correlation between the number of lost teeth and age ( $p < 0.001$ ). There was a higher proportion of patients with osteoarthritis (34.5%) who could not determine the occlusion status due to the loss of teeth than in the subgroup of patients (8.4%) with the displacement of temporomandibular joint (TMJ). 51.7% of patients with disc displacement and 41.6% of patients with osteoarthritis had Class I by Angle ( $p < 0.00001$ ). If only certain abnormalities were observed for these two subgroups of TMJ patients (Class II / 1, Class II / 2, Class III, Cross and Open Bite), the difference was insignificant ( $p = 0.5846$ ). Initial occlusion therapy can be performed in all patients with temporomandibular disorders (TMD) regardless of whether they have intact teeth and physiological occlusal relationships, or if they require orthodontic or prosthetic therapy. In the treatment of TMD patients there is a doubt as to whether there is an indication for definitive therapy; that is, if the painful TMD can be cured by reversible therapy or initial therapy. The term occlusion and occlusal therapy is the basis of prosthetic treatment, and the association of occlusion with physiological TMJ is doubtless. Occlusion provides orthopaedic stability of the temporomandibular joints, and occlusal stability provides mutual antagonistic contact in the position of maximal intercuspidation. Classified malocclusion condition has been shown to be insufficiently specific in association with the pathophysiology of TMD.

## 12. PROTETIČKI VODENA IMPLANTOPROTETIČKA TERAPIJA

Viskić Josko

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Implantoprotetička terapija razvija se svaki dan napretkom digitalnih tehnologija. Protetički vodena implantoprotetička terapija koristi se svim prednostima tih tehnologija prilikom planiranja i izvođenja kirurške ugradnje, te planiranja i izrade protetičke suprastrukture. Takav protokol znatno poboljšava estetsku i funkciju kvalitetu te trajnost izrađenog nadomjestka. Preokretanjem klasičnog protokola postavljanja implantata koji nađe prvo ugradnju implantata u postojeće koštano ležište nakon čega slijedi planiranje protetičkog rada, protetički vodena implantoprotetička terapija uvedi korištenje digitalnih protokola za virtualno planiranje i dizajn privremenog i finalnog nadomjestka prije kirurškog zahvata. Korištenjem suvremenih računalnih programa kliničar planira idealni trodimenzionalni položaj intraosnealnog implantata prema virtualno dizajniranom protetičkom nadomjestku, a tek tada se pristupa kirurškom zahvatu. Korištenjem računalno dizajniranih kirurških vodilica prema suvremenim trodimenzionalnim CBCT snimkama i intra ili ekstraorali digitalnih otisaka čeljusti mogućnost krive postave implantata zbog pogreške operatera je smanjena. Radi pravilnog planiranja i vodene ugradnje implantata moguće je i imedijatno nefunkcijsku ili funkciju opterećenje privremenim protetičkim nadomjestkom ili čak imedijatno postavljanje trajnog protetičkog rada. Ovakav način izrade implantoprotetičkih nadomjestaka smanjuje trajanje i potencijalno cijenu terapije, a povećava uspješnost terapije i zadovoljstvo pacijenta.

## 13. PROTETIČKA REHABILITACIJA ZNAČAJNO ISTROŠENE DENTICIJE S POVEĆANJEM VERTIKALNE DIMENZIJE OKLUZIJE – PRIZAK SLUČAJA

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Trošenje zuba s popratnim posljedicama je klinički izazov s kojim se stomatolozi u svakodnevnoj praksi sve češće suočavaju. Sve je više pacijenata s patološkim ili ubrzanim trošenjem zuba. Trošenje zuba je multifaktorijalno i povezano je s procesima kao što su atricija, abrazija i erozija. Budući da patološko trošenje zuba uobičajeno uzrokuje znatan gubitak strukture zuba, pacijenti s ovakvim stanjima vrlo često trebaju restauracijski tretman koji se može kombinirati s povećanjem vertikalne dimenzije okluzije (VDO). Odluka o povećanju VDO-a uobičajeno proizlazi iz nedostatka prostora za optimalno protetičko liječenje kojim bi se omogućila odgovarajuća funkcija stomatognatnog sustava u dinamičkoj i statičkoj okluziji. U ovom prikazu slučaja VDO se povećao 5 mm kako bi se nadoknadio znatan gubitak zubnih tkiva koji je uglavnom posljedica jakog broksizma i uspostavili novi međučeljusni odnosi u statičkoj i dinamičkoj okluziji. Planiranje zahvata provedeno je s pomoću izrade dijagnostičkog WAX UP-a (DWU). Monolitički keramički nadomjestci upotrijebili su se za zbrinjavanje značajno istrošene denticije zbog jednostavne metode izrade, mehaničkih i estetskih karakteristika i niske stopu komplikacija.

## 14. ZNAČENJE OKLUZIJE KOD PACIJENTA S TEMPOROMANDIBULARNIM POREMEĆAJEM

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U razvoju koncepcija etiopatogeneze, dijagnostike i terapije muskuloskeletalnih bolesti stomatognatinskog sustava okluzija je oduvijek imala istaknutu i kontroverznu ulogu. Evaluirani su rezultati kliničke dijagnostike populacije od 557 konsekutivnih pacijenata s orofacialnim bolovima temeljem multidisciplinarnе dijagnostike. Od sudjelovanja u studiji odustalo je 15,6 % pacijenata. U ovom istraživanju pokazala se nedovjedna povezanost broja izgubljenih zubi s porastom dobi ( $p < 0,001$ ). U pacijenta s osteoartritisom veći je udio pacijenta (34,5 %) kojima se ne može zbog gubitka zubi odrediti status okluzije, nego u podskupine pacijenata (8,4 %) s pomakom diska temporomandibularnog zglobova (TMZ). Kod pomaka diska 51,7 %, a kod osteoartritisa 41,6 % pacijenata ima klasu I po Angleu ( $p < 0,00001$ ). Ako se promatraju samo pojedine anomalije za te dvije podskupine TMZ pacijenata (po Angleu klasa II/1, klasa II/2, klasa III, križni i otvoreni zagriz) razlika je bila nesigifikantna ( $p = 0,5846$ ). Inicijalna okluzijska terapija može biti provedena kod svih pacijenata s temporomandibularnim poremećajima (TMP), bez obzira na to imaju li intakte zube i fiziološke okluzijske odnose, odnosno ako im je potrebna ortodontska ili protetička terapija. U liječenju pacijenata s TMP-om postoji nedoumica ima li indikacija za definitivnu terapiju, ako se bolni TMP može izlječiti oblicima reverzibilne terapije, odnosno inicijalnom terapijom. Pojam okluzije i okluzijskog liječenja temelj je protetičkog liječenja, a povezanost okluzije s fiziološkim TMZ-om je nedovjedna. Okluzija osigurava ortopedsku stabilnost čeljusnih zglobova, a okluzijska stabilnost osiguravaju međusobni antagonistički dodiri u položaju maksimalne interkuspidacije. Klasificirano malokluzijsko stanje pokazalo se nedovoljno specifičnim u povezivanju s patofiziologijom TMP-a.

## Poster presentations

### P1 SHORT MINI DENTAL IMPLANTS AS MANDIBULAR OVERDENTURE STABILIZATION: 1-YEAR COHORT STUDY

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Objectives: To study clinical performance of 4 short mini-dental implants (MDIs) (6 or 8 mm long) for mandibular overdenture (OD) stabilization in patients with extremely resorbed alveolar ridge (interforaminal height < 10 mm) and to compare them with standard length MDIs ( $\geq 10$  mm).

Material and methods: Short-MDI group consisted of patients with extremely resorbed mandibular alveolar ridge. Each patient received 4 short MDIs (6 or 8 mm long, 2 or 2.5 mm wide) in interforaminal region. Standard-MDI group consisted of patients who received MDIs longer 10 mm. MDIs were early loaded using matrices with O-rings mounted in the new mandibular ODs in interforaminal region. Clinical parameters: marginal bone loss (MBL), Modified Plaque Index (MPI) and Modified Bleeding Index (MBI) and prosthodontic complications were assessed after 1-year in function.

Results: Short-MDI group consisted of 28 patients. The MBL around short-MDI was  $0.26 \pm 0.35$  mm after first year in function. Two MDIs broke during insertion and none of the MDI was lost afterwards (100% survival). Most of the patients had a very good oral hygiene (64.28% had no plaque and 89.28% patients without bleeding). In standard-MDI group 35 patients participated. Mean measured MBL was  $0.34 \pm 0.40$  mm, a total of 7 MDIs were lost (95% survival) and had significantly higher MPI and MBI at first-year follow-up.

Conclusion: Within the limitations of this study, after one year in function, insertion of 4 short MDIs (6 or 8 mm long) in extremely resorbed mandibular alveolar ridge (interforaminal height < 10 mm) for stabilization of mandibular ODs showed very good results that are even better than for standard length MDIs.

Acknowledgment: Croatian Science Foundation for funding project: 1218: Mini dental implants and to Dentium (Seoul, Korea).

### P2 IS IT POSSIBLE TO USE ONLY 3 MINI-DENTAL IMPLANTS FOR RETENTION OF COMPLETE MANDIBULAR OVERDENTURE?

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Objectives: Insertion of 4 mini-dental implants (MDIs) has been recognized as standard procedure for complete mandibular overdenture (OD) retention. Possibility of insertion of only 3 MDIs has not been studied yet in a clinically controlled trial.

Methods: Forty patients appointed to receive MDIs were randomly allocated into 2 equal groups. The MDI-4 group received 4 MDIs at sites 32,34,42 and 44; the MDI-3 group received 3 MDIs (midline, 33 and 43). The MDIs were early loaded. Clinical and radiographic parameters were assessed before treatment, after insertion, after 1 and after 2 years, respectively. Marginal bone loss (MBL) was measured on panoramic radiographs. Prosthodontic/technical complications were recorded (adjustments, fractures, o-ring changes, matrix changes). Patient centered outcome measures (PROM) were assessed by the OHIP14 and the Chewing Function Questionnaire.

Results: There were no significant differences in MBL between the groups at the 1- and the 2-year examinations ( $p>0.05$ ). One-year mean MBL was  $0.34 \pm 0.52$  in the MDI-4, and  $0.36 \pm 0.60$  in the MDI-3 group and  $0.44 \pm 0.68$  (MDI-4) and  $0.45 \pm 0.75$  (MDI-3) after 2 years. One-year survival rate was 96% and 95% after 2 years (MDI-4 group); 98% and 98% (MDI-3 group). The PROM showed high improvement of quality of life and chewing ability after loading, with no significant difference between the groups ( $p>0.05$ ). Results remained unchanged over 2 years ( $p>0.05$ ). The MDI-3 group had more O-ring changes than the MDI-4 group ( $p<0.05$ ).

Conclusions: Retention of mandibular complete ODs by 3 MDIs instead of 4 is clinically plausible option at least in a short-term period.

Acknowledgement: Croatian Science Foundation for the project 1218

## Poster prezentacije

### P1 KRATKI MINI DENTALNI IMPLANTATI ZA STABILIZACIJU MANDIBULARNE TOTALNE PROTEZE: JEDNOGODIŠNJE PRAĆENJE

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Svrha: Ispitati kliničku uspješnost 4 kratka mini dentalna implantata (MDI) (6 ili 8 mm dužine) za stabilizaciju donje pokrovne proteze (PP) kod pacijenata s ekstremnom resorpcijom mandibularnog alveolarnog grebena (intraforaminalna visina < 10 mm), te ih usporediti s MDI-jem standardne dužine ( $\geq 10$  mm).

Materijali i Metode: Grupa kratki-MDI se sastojala od pacijenata s ekstremno resorbiranim mandibularnim alveolarnim grebenom. Pacijentima su ugradena 4 kratka MDI (6 ili 8 mm dužine, 2 ili 2.5 mm širine) intraforaminalno. U grupi sa standardnim MDI-jem su sudjelovali pacijenti kojima su ugradena 4 MDI intraforaminalno. MDI su vrlo rano opterećeni s pomoću O-ring matrica montiranih u novu donje PP. Klinički parametri: marginalni gubitak kosti (MGK), Modified Plaque Index (MPI) and Modified Bleeding Index (MBI) te protetske komplikacije procijenjeni su nakon 1 godina u funkciji.

Rezultati: Kratki-MDI skupina sastojala se od 28 pacijenata. MGK je iznosio  $0.26 \pm 0.35$  mm nakon godine dana. Dva MDI-ja su pušnula prilikom ugradnje, nakon čega više nije bilo gubitka MDI-ja (100% preživljjenje). Većina pacijenata je imala veoma dobru oralnu higijenu (64.28% nije imalo plaka i 89.28% bez krvarenja). U grupi standardni-MDI sudjelovalo je 35 pacijenata. MGK je iznosio  $0.34 \pm 0.40$  mm, te je izgubljeno sveukupno 7 MDI-ja (95% preživljjenje) te su imali značajno više MPI i MBI indekse.

Zaključak: Unutar ograničenja ove studije, nakon godinu dana rada, ugradnja 4 kratka MDI-ja (6 ili 8 mm duljine) u ekstremno resorbirani mandibularni alveolarni greben (intraforaminalna visina < 10 mm) za stabilizaciju mandibularnih PD pokazali su vrlo dobre rezultate koji su čak i bolji nego za MDI standardne duljine.

Zahvala: Hrvatskoj zakladi za znanost za finansiranje projekta: 1218: Mini dentalni implantati i Dentium (Seoul, Korea).

### P2 MOGU LI SE KORISTITI SAMO 3 MINI IMPLANTATA ZA RETENCIJU POTPUNE POKROVNE PROTEZE U DONJOJ CELJUSTI?

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Svrha: Ugradnja četiri mini implantata (MDI) priznat je postupak za retenciju mandibularnih potpunih pokrovnih proteza (PP). Svrha rada je procijeniti mogućnost korištenja samo 3 MDI-ja u kontroliranoj kliničkoj studiji.

Metode: Četrdeset pacijenata kojima je bila indicirana ugradnja MDI-ja slučajnim izborom raspoređeno je u 2 jednake skupine. Skupina MDI-4 dobila je 4 MDI na mjestima zubi 32, 34, 42 i 44; a skupina MDI-3 3 MDI (u sredini i na mjestima zubi 33 i 43). MDI su rano opterećeni. Klinički i radiografski parametri procijenjeni su prije terapije, nakon opterećenja, te prilikom 1. i 2. godišnje kontrole. Gubitak marginalne kosti (MBL) izmjerjen je na panoramskim snimkama. Bilježene su i protetičke/tehničke komplikacije (prilagodbe, frakture, promjene o-prstena, matrica). Mjere ishoda prema procjeni pacijenata (PROM) prikupljene su s pomoću OHIP14 i upitnika o funkciji žvakanja (CFQ).

Rezultati: Nije bilo značajnih razlika u rubnom gubitku kosti (MBL) između skupina ni nakon prve, ni nakon druge godine ( $p>0.05$ ). Srednja vrijednost bila je  $0.34 \pm 0.52$  kod MDI-4 i  $0.36 \pm 0.60$  kod MDI-3 nakon prve godine; a  $0.44 \pm 0.68$  (MDI-4) i  $0.45 \pm 0.75$  (MDI-3) nakon 2 godine. Stopa preživljavanja bila je 96% nakon prve i 95% nakon druge godine (MDI-4); a 98% i 98% za MDI-3 skupinu. Rezultati PROM-a pokazali su veliko poboljšanje kvalitete života i žvakanja nakon opterećenja, koji se nisu značajno razlikovali između skupina ( $p>0.05$ ) te su ostali nepromijenjeni tijekom 2 godine ( $p>0.05$ ). Skupina MDI-3 imala je značajno više promjena o-prstena ( $p<0.05$ ).

Zaključak: Retencija mandibularnih PP-a s pomoću 3 MDI klinički je prihvatljiva opcija u dvogodišnjem razdoblju.

Zahvala: Hrvatskoj zakladi za znanost za projekt 1218

**P3. PERIIMPLANT BONE LOSS AND CLINICAL OUTCOMES OF MINI-DENTAL IMPLANTS INSERTED IN FIRST PREMOLAR OR CANINE SITES SUPPORTING REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURES IN KENNEDY CLASS I PATIENTS: A 3-YEAR COHORT STUDY**

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**Objectives:** Outcomes and marginal bone loss (MBL) of mini-dental implants (MDIs) inserted in canine or first premolar sites for removable partial denture (RPD) retention in Kennedy Class I patients without all posterior teeth have not been documented yet.

**Purpose:** To assess radiographic and clinical outcomes of MDIs retaining Kennedy class I free-end saddle RPDs in a clinical controlled prospective study.

**Materials and methods:** Ninety patients received MDI-retained RPDs. Patients were recalled on 12, 24 and 36 months. Marginal bone loss (MBL), Modified Plaque (MPI) and Bleeding (MBI) Indices were assessed. MDI complications and prosthodontic complications were recorded.

**Results:** The 1-year success rate was 97.6% in 86 of the responding patients (4 MDIs were lost soon after loading, 2 in the mandible and 2 in the maxilla). Mean 1-year MBL was  $0.24 \pm 0.36$  mm, and  $0.32 \pm 0.49$  mm after two years in 61 patients who responded. Mean MBL was  $0.40 \pm 0.51$  in 56 respondents after 3 years. No MDIs were lost after the first year. The success rate was 96% and the survival with good prognosis 0.8% after 2 years; it was 95.2% and 1.6% after 3 years, respectively. Greater amount of MBL was recorded in females, younger patients, and in maxilla, but without statistical significance in any of the observation stages ( $P > .05$ ).

**Conclusions:** Two MDIs inserted in previous canine/first premolar sites for retention of free-end saddle RPDs is a successful treatment option over 3 years of observation.

**P4 FULL ORAL REHABILITATION**

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**Objectives:** Oral rehabilitation of a patient with fixed partial denture (FPD) on implants in the maxilla and on implants and separately on natural teeth in the mandible.

**Materials and Methods:** A patient came into a private dental polyclinic with a desire to reconstruct lost teeth and horizontal and vertical jaw relation. After detailed clinical and radiological (CBCT) examination all maxillary teeth were scheduled for extraction. Dental implants also had to be inserted into lateral edentulous ridges in the mandible, while anterior teeth needed to be reconstructed by means of a fixed partial denture (FPD). First steps included teeth extractions and implants placement in the maxilla with immediate temporary construction (FPD on all-on-4). At the same time, the mandibular implants were inserted and temporary bridges were made. Temporary FPD served to reconstruct jaw relationship and to provide a patient with a pleasant esthetic appearance. After 3 months the patient was recalled for a therapy with a permanent FPD.

**Conclusion:** After therapeutic procedures which lasted few month and included teeth extractions, implant placement, and construction of a temporary FPD, the patient finally received a permanent FPD. The procedures had a multidisciplinary approach and included a specialist of prosthodontics, endodontics and oral surgeon in order to establish a detailed plan and future reconstruction before the therapy ever started, and to explain the patient what to expect.

**P5 A 3-YEAR CLINICAL OUTCOMES AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS REHABILITATED BY MEANS OF BASAL AND COMPRESSIVE DENTAL IMPLANTS: CASE SERIES**

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**Objectives:** In patients with no alveolar bone in posterior maxillary regions, often combined with a small bucco-lingual ridge diameter, it is almost impossible to construct a fixed partial denture (FPD) by means of conventional implantology, even after a sinus-lift procedure, which increases duration of a treatment.

**P3 GUBITAK PERIIMPLANTNE KOSTI I KLINIČKI ISHODI TERAPIJE MINI-IMPLANTATIMA INSERIRANIMA NA MJESTU PRVOG PRETKUTNJAKA ILI OĆNJAKA ZA RETENCIJU DJELOMIČNE PROTEZE KOD PACIJENATA KENNEDY KLASE I: TROGODIŠNJE KOHORT ISTRAŽIVANJE**

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**Ciljevi:** Procjene o kliničkim ishodima i gubitku marginalne kosti (MBL) oko mini-implantata (MDI) koji su inserirani na mjesta oćnjaka ili prvih premolara za retenciju djełomične proteze (DP) kod pacijenata Kennedy klase I bez svih stražnjih zuba još nisu dokumentirane.

**Svrha:** Procjeniti radiografske i kliničke ishode MDI-a koji retiniraju DP s distalnim sedlima kod pacijenata Kennedy klase I u kliničkoj kontroliranoj prospektivnoj studiji.

**Materijali i metode:** Devedeset pacijenata dobilo je DP retiniranu MDI. Pacijenti su kontrolirani nakon 12, 24 i 36 mjeseci. Procijenjeni su: gubitak periimplantne kosti (MBL), modificirani plak indeks (MPI) i modificirani indeks krvarenja (MBI). Zabilježene su komplikacije kod MDI-ja i protetičke komplikacije.

**Rezultati:** Uspjeh nakon 1 godine bio je 97,6% u 86 ispitanih (4 MDI-a su izgubljena ubrzo nakon opterećenja, 2 u mandibuli i 2 u maksili). Prosječni 1-godišnji MBL bio je  $0.24 \pm 0.36$  mm, a  $0.32 \pm 0.49$  mm nakon dvije godine kod 61 pacijenta koji su došli na kontrolni pregled. Prosječni MBL iznosio je  $0.40 \pm 0.51$  u 56 ispitanih nakon 3 godine. Niti jedan MDI nije izgubljen nakon prve godine. Uspjeh je bio 96%, a preživljavanje MDI s dobrom prognozom 0,8% nakon 2 godine; nakon 3 godine uspješnost je iznosila 95,2%, a preživljavanje MDI s dobrom prognozom 1,6%. Veća količina MBL izmjerena je kod žena, mlađih pacijenata i u maksili, ali bez statističke značajnosti u bilo kojoj kliničkoj fazi kontrolnih pregleda ( $P > .05$ ).

**Zaključak:** Insercija dva MDI-a na mjesta oćnjaka / prvih premolara za retenciju DP s distalno slobodnim sedlima pokazala se uspješnim terapijskim postupkom tijekom 3 godine kliničke kontrole.

**P4 POTPUNA ORALNA REHABILITACIJA**

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**Cilj rada:** Napraviti oralnu rehabilitaciju fiksnim protetičkim radom na implantatima u maksili i na implantatima i posebno na Zubima pacijenta bez povezivanja zuba i implantata u mandibuli.

**Materijali i postupci:** U privatnu polikliniku dolazi pacijent sa željom da nadoknadi izgubljene zube i rekonstruira zagriz. Kliničkim i radioškim (CBCT) pregledom ustanovljeno je da su svi zubi gornje čeljusti za ekstrakciju. U donjoj čeljusti lateralne segmente potrebno je opskrbiti implantatima, a frontu izlijeviti i rekonstruirati fiksnim protetiskim radom. Terapija započinje ekstrakcijama i implantacijama u gornjoj čeljusti. Odmah nakon operativnog zahvata kreće se s izradom privremenog *all-on-4* rada. Istovremeno se ugraduju implantati lateralno u mandibuli i izrađuju donji privremeni mostovi. Privremnim radovima uspostavili su se novi međudjeljusni odnosi i poboljšala se estetika. Nakon završetka privremenih radova pacijent dobiva udagu (brukser) i dolazi nakon 3 mjeseca na izradu trajnih radova.

**Zaključak:** Nakon višemjesečne terapije koja je uključivala vadenja, implantacije, popravke i liječenja zubi, pacijent dobiva trajni rad. Pri izradi implantoprotetičkog rada potreban je multidisciplinarni pristup i suradnja protetičara, specijalista endodoncije i oralnog kirurga kako bi se detaljno isplanirao protetički rad prije početka terapije.

**P5 REZULTATI 3 GODIŠNJE ISTRAŽIVANJA KVALITETE ŽIVOTA KOD PACIJENATA LIJEĆENIH POMOĆU BAZALNIH I KOMPRESIJSKIH IMPLANTATA**

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**Svrha rada:** Kod pacijenata s opsežno resorberanim alveolarnim grebenima gornje čeljusti te malim vestibulo-palatinalnim promjerom, gotovo je nemoguće napraviti fiksno-protečki rad (FPD) pomoću konvencionalnih implantata, čak i s operacijom podizanja dna sinus-a te augmentacijama koje ne daju uvijek željene rezultate, a produžuju vrijeme trajanja terapije.

**Materijal i metode:** Ukupno 5 bolesnika (4 muškarca i 1 žena) s izrazito resorberanom al-

**Material and Methods:** A total of 5 patients participated. All of them had almost no maxillary bone in the posterior region and all of them had too small bucco-lingual diameter in the anterior region for standard-size dental-implant placement. They were treated by means of strategic implants (NSI, Italy) using a combination of thin compressive implants and basal cortical implants. Two distal implants were anchored in the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. Immediate loading was obtained by final porcelain-fused-to-metal FPD. Patient Reported Outcome Measures (PROM) were recorded using two questionnaires: the OHIP-14 and the chewing function questionnaire (CFQ): before treatment, 15 days after new FPD delivery, at the one-year and at the 3-year observation stages. **Results:** Patients had high summery scores of the OHIP14 and CFQ which decreased significantly after the treatment ( $p<0.01$ ) presenting a very high treatment effect. The scores continued to decrease at the 1-year observation stage and remained unchanged afterwards ( $p>0.05$ ). MPI was 1 in 4 patients and 2 in one patient. No problems were recorded with any of the implants, they were firm at each follow-up and no bone loss was recorded. **Conclusion:** Immediate loading of 10 strategic implants with a FPD in cases when standard size implants can't be inserted without demanding surgical augmentative procedures seems to be a clinically viable option, at least for the first 3-years of clinical use.

## P6 IMMEDIATE LOADING - NEW TECHNOLOGIES

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**Case report:** Patient came to dental office with upper denture. Two months earlier, all maxillary teeth had been extracted because of advanced stage of periodontal disease and several periapical lesions. Analyzing the CBCT, and using the software Codiagnostix and CARES, a virtual temporary bridge was created to plan the implants position considering the large bone defects that patient had. The envisaged angulation of implants was analyzed in order to predict whether the abutments could correct this angle and whether the screw holes would be in a satisfactory place on the crowns. A surgical guide was also planned to transmit precisely the virtual plan in the mouth and embed the implants at defined positions. A new Straumann BLX implant (March 2019) (Straumann, Switzerland) was used in the surgical part because there was an indication for immediate loading.

Abutment level impression was taken the same day and a bite template was positioned. The next day, the patient received a screw retained temporary bridge made of Telio CAD (PMMA) (Ivoclar Vivadent, Liechtenstein) with the Nexus composite (Ivoclar Vivadent, Liechtenstein). The aim of this presentation is to show how digital technologies facilitate the work of therapists and dental technicians and how predictability of the appearance of a definitive prosthetic replacement is important nowadays.

## P7 CREATING A TEMPORARY ALL ON 6 WITH A REINFORCED SKELETON

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The All on 6 concepts is a predictable therapeutic approach to the treatment of jaundice in patients who do not want to undergo demanding and long-lasting regenerative bone augmentation procedures. The concept has a high rate of success (93%) if the therapy plan is detailed and carefully followed by the rules of prosthetic load. In addition to the many factors that need to be met for a successful outcome of the therapy, it is advised to tighten the implant during the period of osseointegration. In this paper, one of the fastest and efficient ways of prosthetic delivery of dental implants will be presented in all 6 therapeutic concepts.

**CASE REPORT:** The patient, aged 68, comes to a specialist dental prosthetic clinic because of the inability to carry the upper full prosthesis. Clinical examination showed a great atrophy of the upper alveolar ridge and proposed the preparation of fixed prosthetic implant work. In the plan of therapy, it was decided to set 6 implants according to the All-on-6 concept, and to create temporary replacement by intraoral welding of the upgrades. In the area 14,13,11,21,23,24, 6 Nobel Biocare implants were placed (diameter 3.5mm and length 11.5mm, diameter 4.3mm and length 10mm at position 23). After implanting dental implants, a titanium construction was made, and the existing complete prosthesis was adapted to the titanium construction and modified to a fixed prosthetic replacement.

veolnom kosti u stražnjem dijelu i premalim vestibulo-palatalnim promjerom kosti u prednjem području za standardne veličine dentalnih implantata, uključeni su u istraživanje. Imali su neadekvatne stare potpune gornje proteze, te nisu bili spremni preći postupak nadomještanja koštane mase. Postavljeni su im bazalni i kompresijski implantati (NSI, Italija). Dva distalna implantata su usidrena u pterygoidnom procesu sfenoidne kosti, a ostali prema protokolu u gornjem čeljusti. Implantati su imedijatno opterećeni, u roku od 72h, fiksni protetičkim radom (semicirkularni most) izrađenim od metal-keramike. Pacijenti su praćeni pomoću dva upitnika: OHIP-14 i upitnika živačne funkcije (CFQ): prije liječenja, 15 dana nakon izrade protetičkog rada, nakon jedne i tri godine. Također je promatrana plak indeks (MPI).

**Rezultati:** Bolesnici su imali visoke početne rezultate na OHIP14 i CFQ koji su značajno smanjeni nakon tretmana ( $p <0,01$ ) koji pokazuju vrlo visoku učinkovitost liječenja. Rezultat se popravlja tijekom 1 godine i nakon toga ostaje nepromijenjen ( $p > 0,05$ ). MPI je 1 u 4 pacijenta i 2 u jedne bolesnice. Nisu zabilježeni problemi s bilo kojim od implantata, svi su čvrsti i bez gubitka okolne kosti.

**Zaključak:** Imedijatno opterećenje s 10 strateških implantata i fiksno-protetičkim radom, u slučajevima kada standardne dentalne implantata ne možemo koristiti bez zahtjevnih kirurških procedura, čini se da je kao moguća klinički održiva opcija, barem za prve 3-godine kliničke upotrebe.

## P6 IMEDIJATNO OPTEРЕĆENJE – NOVE TEHNOLOGIJE

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**Prikaz slučaja:** Pacijent dolazi u ordinaciju dentalne medicine s gornjom privremenom, potpunom protezom. Dva mjeseca ranije izvadeni su svi maksilarni zubi radi uznapredovalog parodontita i više periapikalnih lezija.

Analizom postekstrakcijskog CBCT-a, te pomoću softvera Codiagnostix i CARES izrađen je virtualni privremeni most u svrhu planiranja pozicije implantata s obzirom na velike koštane defekte koje je pacijent imao. Analizirala se predviđena angulacija implantata kako bi se predviđelo može li se sa suprastrukturama ispraviti taj kut te da li će otvoriti za vijke biti na zadovoljavajućem mjestu na krunicama. Također je planirana i kirurška šablona kojom se točno prenosi virtualni plan u usta i ugrađuju implantati na definiranim pozicijama.

U kirurškom dijelu korišten je novi Straumann BLX implantat (ožujak 2019.) (Straumann, Švicarska) čija indikacija je upravo imedijatno opterećenje. Isti dan postoperativno je uzet otisak na razini screw retained abutment-a i izrađena zagrizna šablonu. Idući dan je pacijent dobio fiksni privremeni most izrađen od materijala Telio CAD (PMMA) (Ivoclar Vivadent, Liechtenstein) uz Nexus kompozit (Ivoclar Vivadent, Liechtenstein) za imitaciju gingive.

Cilj ovog rada je prikazati koliko digitalne tehnologije olakšavaju rad terapeuta i dentalnog tehničara te koliko je danas važna predvidljivost izgleda definitivnog protetičkog rada.

## P7 IZRADA PRIVREMENOG ALL ON 6 S OJAČANIM SKELETONOM

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All on 6 koncept predstavlja predvidljiv terapijski pristup u liječenju bezubih čeljusti kod pacijenata koji ne žele prolaziti zahtjevne i dugotrajne regenerativne zahvate koštanih augmentacija. Koncept ima visoku stopu uspešnosti (93%) ukoliko se detaljno i pažljivo postavi plan terapije te poštuju pravila protetičkog opterećenja. Osim brojnih faktora koje je potrebno zadovoljiti za uspješan ishod terapije, savjetuje se čvrsto povezivanje implantata u periodu oseointegracije. U ovom radu biće prikazan jedan od brzih i efikasnih načina izrade privremene protetičke opskrbe dentalnih implantata kod all on 6 terapijskog koncepta.

**Prikaz slučaja:** Pacijentica stara 68 godina dolazi u specijalističku ordinaciju za dentalnu protetiku zbog nemogućnosti nošenja gornje potpune proteze. Kliničkim pregledom uočena je velika atrofija gornjeg avolarnog grebena te je predložena izrada fiksno-protetičkog rada na implantatima. U planu terapije odlučeno je postaviti 6 implantata prema konceptu All-on-6, te izraditi privremeni nadomjestak pomoću intraoralnog zavarivanja nadogradnji. U području zuba 14,13,11,21,23,24 postavljeno je 6 Nobel Biocare implantata (promjera 3,5 mm i dužine 11,5 mm, te promjera 4,3 mm i dužine 10 mm na poziciji zuba 23). Nakon ugradnje dentalnih implantata napravljena je titanska konstrukcija, te je postojeća potpuna proteza adaptirana na titansku konstrukciju i modificirana u fiksno-protetički rad.

**P8 IMMEDIATE IMPLANT PLACEMENT IN A SOCKET AFTER EXTRACTION OF ENDODONTICALLY FAILED MOLAR TOGETHER WITH PROSTHODONTIC RECONSTRUCTION: A CASE REPORT**

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**Objectives:** Alveolar ridge preservation using bovine or artificial bone particles with collagen matrix or PRF, with or without immediate implant placement has proved to reduce horizontal and vertical bone atrophy that occur, mostly in the coronal portion of the buccal bone plate following tooth extraction when compared to spontaneous socket healing.  
**Methods:** A patient with an endodontic failure due to chronic periapical lesion of the tooth 16 was scheduled for extraction. Roots were separated and extracted atraumatically. Wound was debrided, curetted, and cleaned first with Medazol solution and finally with physiological solution. The implant 5x10 mm (DENTIUM, South Korea) was inserted immediately in a previous site between the mesial-buccal and palatal root. Osteotomy site was extended 3-4 mm beyond the apical end of the socket to achieve primary stability. Space between the implant and the bone was filled with „sticky“bone (bone particles+I-PRF). The wound was closed with A-PRF and sutured. Another implant 3,75x10 mm was placed in the healed alveolus in the site 14 after raising a flap.

**Results:** Sutures were removed after 7 days. Four month later x-ray showed satisfactory results. Metal-ceramic fixed partial denture was made on 16-14 titanium abutments. Patient was very satisfied and without any problems over 1-year follow-up period.

**Conclusion:** With appropriate preoperative procedures immediate implant placement after cleaning and decontaminating the surgical sites may be indicated for replacing teeth lost due to chronic periapical lesions to prevent bone atrophy and to preserve bone due to regenerative potentials immediately after tooth extraction.

**P9 LESS IS MORE – MINIMALLY INVASIVE APPROACH FOR ACHIEVING SATISFACTORY AESTHETIC**

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In this clinical research we wanted to see if it is possible to achieve satisfactory aesthetic with minimally invasive tooth preparation. Twenty endodontically treated teeth, premolars and molars, were prepared for crown. The crowns were made from IPS e.max CAD (lithium-disilicate), which enables achieving excellent aesthetic results. As mentioned material beside conventional layering technic allows manufacture of monolithic crowns, it was decided that ten crowns will be monolithic and ten layered, and at the end the aesthetic of both crowns will be assessed and compared. For layered crowns the teeth were prepared following standard recommendations, 1.5 – 2 mm occlusal with 1 mm wide rounded shoulder, while for monolithic crowns the teeth were prepared 1 mm occlusal with 0.6 mm wide rounded shoulder and associated axial inclination. After cementation patients were asked to assess the aesthetic of crowns using Visual Analog Scale (VAS). As the length of VAS is 100 mm, by measuring the distance where the line is marked the numeric value of satisfaction with aesthetic of the crown was obtained. Patients average satisfaction with the aesthetic of layered crowns was 97.8%, while average patient's satisfaction with the aesthetic of monolithic crowns was 99.7%. From the obtained results it can be seen that with minimally invasive approach satisfactory aesthetic results can be achieved, compared to layered glass-ceramic crowns as one of the most beautiful material in fixed prosthodontics.

**P10 BOTULINUM TOXIN TYPE A IN PRE-PROSTHETIC TREATMENT**

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The smile is considered as the most attractive facial expression and plays a major role in facial aesthetics. Gummy smile (GS) is a synonym for excessive gingival display. It is defined as a normal smile with gingival visibility between the marginal gingiva of the maxillary central incisors and lower margin of the upper lip exceeding 4 mm. It is considered as unattractive. The prevalence of GS varies between 10,5-29%, predominantly occurring in women. Several etiological factors are related to GS onset, and therapeutic solutions dif-

**P8 IMEDIJATNA UGRADNJA IMPLANTATA U EKSTRACIJSKU RANU NAKON VAĐENJA NEUSPJESNO IZLJEČENOG MOLARA S KRONIČNIM PERIAPEKSNIM PROCESOM I PROTETIČKA REKONSTRUKCIJA: PRIKAZ SLUČAJA**

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Cilj: Prezervacija alveolnog grebena pomoću govedi ili umjerene kosti uz kolageni matriks ili PRF, s ili bez imedijatne ugradnje implantata smanjuje horizontalnu i vertikalnu atrofiju kosti koja se inače javlja najviše u koronarnom dijelu bukalne koštane stijenke nakon ekstrakcije zuba u usporedbi sa spontanim cijeljenjem alveole.

Metode: Zub 16 s kroničnom periapeksnom ležnjom zuba bio je određen za ekstrakciju. Korijeni su odvojeni u ekstrahirani atraumatski. Rana je debridirana, očišćena i prvo isprana Medazol otopinom i na kraju fiziološkom otopinom. Implantat 5x10 mm (DENTIUM, Južna Koreja) ugrađen je imedijatno u mjesto između mezijalno-bukalnog i palatinarnog korijena. Preparacija je proširena 3-4 mm dublje od apikalnog kraja alveole kako bi se postigla primarna stabilnost. Razmak između implantata i kosti bio je ispunjen „ljepljivom“ kosti (zrnca kosti + I-PRF). Rana je zatvorena s A-PRF-om i zašivena. Drugi implantat 3,75x10 mm ugrađen je u zacičljeni greben na mjestu 14 nakon podizanja režnja. Rezultati: Šavovi su uklonjeni nakon 7 dana. Četiri mjeseca kasnije rendgenski snimci pokazuju zadovoljavajuće rezultate. Metal-keramički most izrađen je na titanskim implantatnim nadogradnjama na implantatima u poziciji zubi 14 i 16. Pacijent je bio vrlo zadovoljan i bez ikakvih problema tijekom jednogodišnjeg razdoblja praćenja.

Zaključak: Uz odgovarajuće preoperativne postupke indicirana je imedijatna ugradnja implantata nakon čišćenja i dekontaminacije alveole nakon ekstrakcije zuba zbog kroničnih periapikalnih ležja, a kako bi se sprječila atrofija i očuvala kost zbog regenerativnih potencijala prisutnih odmah nakon ekstrakcije zuba.

**P9 MANJE JE VIŠE – MINIMALNO INVAZIVNIM PRISTUPOM DO ZADOVOLJAVAĆU ESTETIKE**

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U kliničkom istraživanju željelo se vidjeti da li minimalno invazivnim pristupom brušenju zuba možemo dobiti zadovoljavajuću estetiku. Dvadeset endodontski liječenih zubi, premolara ili molara, brušeno je za krunicu. Kao materijal izbora koristen je IPS e.max CAD (litij-disilikat), koji omogućuje postizanje odličnih estetskih rezultata. Kako navedeni materijal osim klasične slojevanje tehnike omogućuje i izradu monolitnih krunica odlučeno je da će deset krunica biti monolitnih a deset slojevanih, te da će se usporediti estetika obaju krunica. Za slojevane krunice zubi su brušeni po klasičnim preporukama, 1.5-2 mm okluzalno i 1 mm aproksimalno, dok su za monolitne krunice zubi brušeni 1 mm okluzalno sa stepenicom od 0.6 mm i pripadajućim kutom konvergencije. Nakon cementiranja pacijenti su zamoljeni da ocijene estetiku krunica koristeći Visual Analog Scale (VAS). Kako je VAS duga 100 mm mjerjenjem udaljenosti na kojoj je prekrivena linija dobili smo potstot zadovoljstva estetikom krunica. Prosječno zadovoljstvo pacijenata estetikom slojevanih krunica iznosilo je 97,8% dok je zadovoljstvo pacijenata monolitnim krunicama bilo 99,7%. Iz navedenih rezultata vidljivo je da minimalno invazivnim pristupom možemo dobiti zadovoljavajuće estetske rezultate, uspoređive sa slojevanim staklo-keramičkim krunicama kao jedinima od estetski najljepših materijala u fiksnoj protetici.

**P10 BOTULINUM TOKSIN TIPI A U PREDPROTETIČKOJ PRIPREMI PACIJENTA**

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Osmijeh se smatra najatraktivnijom facialnom ekspresijom i ima vrlo važnu ulogu u estetici lica. *Gummy smile* (GS) predstavlja prekomjernu vidljivost gingive. Definira se kao vidljivost gingive između marginalne gingive srednjih sjekutića i donjeg ruba gornje usne koja je veća od 4 mm pri normalnom osmijehu i smatra se estetski neprivlačnim. Javlja se u 10,5% - 29% populacije, češće u žena. Nekoliko različitih etioloških čimbenika može

fer for each of them. Hyperactive upper lip is the most common cause of GS in patients seeking the GS correction. Most of the treatment solutions are invasive including gingival, muscle or bone surgery. Botulinum toxin type A (BTA) presents a rather novel treatment option which is used as only therapeutic solution in clinical cases with hyperactive upper lip or as an additional treatment in GS cases of different etiology. Patients with hyperactive upper lip and GS present a challenge for prosthetic treatment especially in the maxillary anterior sextant, so BTA therapy could be the answer. Case report: A 21-year old patient was dissatisfied with the shape of her maxillary central incisors. Additionally, she reported discomfort related to excessive gingival display when smiling. Suggested treatment included GS correction using BTA and prosthetic therapy later on. After BTA therapy the patient was satisfied with her smile aesthetics and decided against the prosthetic treatment.

### P11 VIRTUAL DESIGN-VISUALISATION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION USING ONLY DIGITAL REPOSITIONING OF NATURAL TEETH

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While planning a prosthetic reconstruction it is important to carefully plan every detail to achieve satisfying aesthetics and function. The visualisation of the future construction is needed to inform the patient about the possible outcome before even starting the therapy. In this way it is possible to avoid the patient's disappointment. The success of the rehabilitation depends on the therapists, the technicians and the patient's satisfaction. The use of digital tools is unavoidable in the contemporary visualisation techniques. Also dental photography is used for easier communication between the therapist and the dental technician and assists in planning prosthodontics therapy.

### P12 ANTERIOR BRIDGE – AESTHETIC - CASE REPORT

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On the first appointment in a dental office, swelling and periapical abscess is registered on patient's right medial incisive. Clinically and X-ray exam revealed a vertical root fracture. With the patient's consent, tooth was extracted, but anatomical structures did not allow implantation without additional bone augmentation and guided tissue regeneration procedures. Patient refused implant therapy, because of long lasting procedures and fear of painful procedures. Anatomical crown of the extracted tooth was used as provisional restoration during bone and soft tissue healing. Tooth crown was adhesively cemented on adjacent teeth, using EverStick perio (GC Japan) glass fibers. After 6 months, prosthetic therapy was done. Tooth preparation was minimally invasive – partial veneers were prepared on mesial part of tooth 12 and palatal veneer on tooth 21. Ceramic systems allow the creation of restorations that perfectly fit into the adjacent tissues by color, shape and function. Lithium disilicate ceramic system e. max press (Ivoclar, Liechtenstein) was used to make the anterior veneer-retained bridge. Occlusal contacts and guidance were obtained, and restoration was cemented using adhesive cementation procedures. Contemporary ceramic systems and adhesive cementation, using composite adhesive system allow "invisible" restoration.

### P13. DIGITAL PLANNING AND PROSTODONTIC REHABILITATION OF PATIENT WITH PERIODONTITIS

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Female patient D. R., aged 41, sistemically healthy, non-smoker, after receiving initial periodontal therapy with systemic antibiotics (amoxicillin 500 mg and metronidazole 250 mg) was included in supportive periodontal therapy for three years (recall every six months), and decided to improve her appearance since she was not pleased with her smile. After clinical examination, esthetic prosthodontic rehabilitation of her anterior teeth with correction of smile line and reconstruction of lateral segment was planned. The initial DSD (digital smile design) was performed in order to visualize planned changes. After the agreement on tooth shape and color, 3D digital model was made in Dental Desktop 3Shape programme, printed using 3D printer and duplicated with silicone key on the pa-

destvi do nastanka GS, a terapijska rješenja se razlikuju za svakog od njih. Hiperaktivna gornja usna je najčešći uzrok GS-a u osoba koje traže njegovu korekciju. Većina terapijskih rješenja su invazivna i uključuju kirurske zahvate na gingivi, mišićima i kostima. Aplikacija botulinum toksina tipa A (BTA) predstavlja novije terapijsko rješenje koje se koristi kao jedina terapijska metoda u kliničkim slučajevima hiperaktivne gornje usne ili pak kao dodatno terapijsko sredstvo u korekciji GS-a druge etiologije. Obzirom da pacijenti s hiperaktivnom gornjom usnom i GS općenito predstavljaju izazov za protetičku opskrbu gornjeg frontalnog segmenta zubnog niza, terapija BTA predstavlja mogući odgovor. Prikaz slučaja: 21-godišnja pacijentica dolazi radi nezadovoljstva oblikom centralnih inciziva. Daljnjom anamnezom utvrđeno je nezadovoljstvo i vidljivošć gingive. Predložena terapija je uključivala primarno korekciju prekomjerne vidljivosti gingive primjenom BTA, te po potrebi naknadnu protetičku opskrbu centralnih inciziva. Nakon izvršene korekcije GS, pacijentica je bila zadovoljna izgledom svog osmijeha i odustala je od protetičke sanacije.

### P11 VIRTUALNI DIZAJN–VIZUALIZACIJA BUDUĆEG RADA DIGITALNIM REPOZICIIONIRANJEM PRIRODNIH ZUBA

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Prilikom planiranja protetičke rekonstrukcije potrebno je pažljivo planiranje kako bi zadovoljili estetske i funkcione zahtjeve pacijenta. Vizualizacija budućeg nadomjeska nužna je kako bi pacijent prije početka zahvata dobio uvid u ishod terapije čime izbjegavamo moguće nezadovoljstvo radom. Uspjeh rehabilitacije ovisi o zadovoljstvu pacijenta, terapeuta i tehničara. Pomoć digitalnih alata nezaobilazna je u modernim tehnikama vizualizacije konačnog ishoda terapije. Dentalna fotografija značajno olakšava komunikaciju između terapeuta, tehničara i pacijenta i pomaže pri planiranju protetičke rekonstrukcije.

### P12 ESTETIKA PREDNJE MOSTA - PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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Na pregledu vidljiva je fistula u području gornjeg desnog središnjeg inciziva. Kliničkim i radiološkim pregledom ustanovljena je vertikalna frakturna zuba. Uz suglasnost pacijenta zuba je ekstrahiran, ali anatomski odnosi nisu dozvolili postavljanje implantata, bez augmentacijskih i regenerativnih postupaka. Takvu terapiju pacijent je odbio, zbog dugotrajnosti postupka i straha od bolova. Prilikom ekstrakcije sačuvana je kruna zuba te je iskoristena kao privremeni nadomjestak tijekom cijeljenja kosti i mekog tkiva i adhezijski cementirana na susjedne zube uporabom EverStick perio (GC, Japan) trake staklenih vlačana. Nakon 6 mjeseci cijeljenja, napravljena je protetička sanacija. Preparacija zuba nosača napravljena je poštedom preparacijom - izbrušene su i to djelomično samo palatinale i aproksimalne strane zuba 12 i 21 uz mjesto medučlana. Suvremena tehnologija materijala i razvoj potpuno keramičkih sustava omogućio je izradu staklokeramičkog inlay mosta koji se svojim oblikom, bojom i translucentnošću uklopio u okolinu, a estetski zadovoljio pacijenta. Litij disilikatna keramika e. max press (Ivoclar, Liechtenstein) korištena je za izradu prednjeg mosta retiniranog ljskama. Upostavljeni su okluzijski odnosi te je nadomjestak cementiran adhezivnom tehnikom cementiranja. Suvremeni materijali i adhezivno cementiranje omogućili su „nevidiljiv“ staklokeramički nadomjestak.

### P13 DIGITALNO PLANIRANJE I PROTETIČKA REHABILITACIJA PACIJENTICE S PARODONTITISOM

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Pacijentica D. R. (41 godina, dobrog općeg zdravlja, nepušaćica) je, nakon inicijalne parodontne terapije uz sistemsku primjenu antibiotika (amoksicilin à 500 mg i metronidazol à 250 mg, oba 3 x 1) i tri godine potporne parodontne terapije (recall svakih šest mjeseci), odlučila uljepšati svoj osmijeh čijim izgledom nije bila zadovoljna. Kliničkim pregledom, u dogоворu s pacijenticom, odlučeno je protetičko estetsko zbrinjavanje frontalnog segmenta uz korekciju visoke linije osmijeha, te protetička rekonstrukcija lateralnih bezubih segmenata.

tient's existing teeth. Surgical crown lengthening procedure was performed on her anterior teeth (from 13 to 23) using a digital model. After gingivectomy a full-thickness flap was raised followed by osteotomy and osteoplasty in order to maintain the 3 mm distance from the alveolar ridge to the new gingival margin. Sutures were removed one-week post-op. After preparation using the mock-up, teeth were scanned and a provisional bridge-work in PMMA has been installed. Three months' post-op and after complete healing of the gingiva and alveolar bone, a minimal correction and polishing of abutment teeth was performed. A definitive bridgework was made of ZR-O2 ceramic material (Ivoclar Vivadent IPS E.MAX ZirCAD MT A2 multi). Patient is still included in the supportive periodontal therapy.

#### P14 PROSTHETIC REPAIR OF PATIENT WITH GENERALIZED PARODONTITIS STAGE 2, CLASS B - INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

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Patients with advanced periodontitis have loss of soft and hard tissues, and multidimensional interdisciplinary therapeutic approach is required to optimally achieve function and aesthetics by fixed prosthetic work. In the treatment of such complex aesthetic problems, it is necessary to correctly select the sequence of therapeutic interventions, where it is necessary to first reconstruct the hard tissues and then the soft ones, and then, by orthodontic extrusion, to improve the soft and hard tissues in order to obtain a satisfactory aesthetic outcome with a prosthetic therapy.

Učinjen je inicijalni DSD (*digital smile design*) kako bi se vizualizirale promjene koje su predložene na njezinim zubima. Nakon dogovora oko oblika i izgleda zuba, napravljen je 3D DSD u programu *Dental Desktop 3Shape*. Digitalni model je isprintan pomoću 3D printera, koji se preko silikonskog ključa "kopira" na postojeće zube. Produljene su kliničke krune zuba od 13 do 23 pomoću kirurške šablone napravljene prema digitalnom modelu. Učinjena je gingivektomija te je odignut režanj pune debljine. Pristupilo se osteotomiji i osteoplastici kako bi rub alveolarne kosti bio minimalno tri milimetra udaljen od novog ruba gingive. Šavovi su uklonjeni tjedan dana nakon zahvata. Nakon preparacije zuba preko *mock up-a*, isti su skenirani te je napravljen privremeni rad koji je frezan u materijalu PMMA. Nakon 3 mjeseca i potpunog cijeljenja gingive i alveolarne kosti, učinjena je minimalna korekcija preparacije i poliranje bataljaka. Definitivni protetički rad izrađen je od cirkonij-oksidne kermaike (Ivoclar Vivadent IPS E.MAX ZirCAD MT A2 multi). Pacijentica je i dalje uključena u potpornu parodontnu terapiju.

#### P14 PROTETIČKA SANACIJA PACIJENTA OBOLJELOG OD UZNAPREDOVALOG GENERALIZIRANOG PARODONTITISA STADIJA 2, RAZREDA B - INTERDISCIPLINARNI PRISTUP

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Pacijenti sa uznapredovalim parodontitism imaju gubitak mekih i tvrdih tkiva te je za optimalno postizanje funkcije i estetike fiksno-protetičkim radom potreban interdisciplinarni terapijski pristup u više faza. Kod terapije ovakvih kompleksnih estetskih problema potreban je ispravan odabir redoslijeda terapijskih zahvata gdje je potrebno prvo rekonstruirati tvrda tkiva potom meka te nakon toga ortodontskom ekstruzijom dodatno poboljšati meka i tvrda tkiva kako bi se protetičkom terapijom mogao dobiti zadovoljavajući estetski ishod.