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## 4. međunarodni kongres Hrvatskog stomatološkog društva HLZ-a

*4<sup>th</sup> International Congress  
of the Croatian Dental Society CMA*

*November 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup>, 2008, Hotel „Westin“, Zagreb, Croatia*

**1. Kongres Hrvatskog društva  
za oralnu medicinu i patologiju HLZ-a**

*1<sup>st</sup> Congres of the Croatian Society  
for oral medicine and pathology CMA*

*November 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup>, 2008, Hotel „Westin“, Zagreb, Croatia*



*Zagreb, 13 - 15 November 2008*

## Sažeci 4. međunarodnog kongresa Hrvatskog stomatološkog društva HLZ-a i

### 1. kongresa Hrvatskog društva za oralnu medicinu i patologiju HLZ-a

Hotel "Westin" - Zagreb, Hrvatska 13. – 15. studenog 2008.

**Abstracts of the 4<sup>th</sup> International Congress of the Croatian Dental Society CMA**

**1<sup>st</sup> Congress of the Croatian Society for Oral Medicine and Pathology CMA**

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### POZVANI PREDAVAČI

#### Biološka načela i minimalno invazivni postupci u implantnoj stomatologiji

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Kirurški postupci implantacije mogu se svesti na najmanju moguću mjeru primjenom suvremenih i združenih metoda u dijagnostici i planiranju terapije. Jednodijeljni usadci koji se više od dva desetljeća koriste u rehabilitaciji mandibule te ispravno smješteni dvodijelni implantati pridonose tome da se smanjuje broj tehničkih postupaka i broj dijelova implantata. Obje su vrste implantata ugradene u mandibulu i maksilu kako bi se imedijatno nadomjestili zubi nakon ekstrakcije te za odgodenu rehabilitaciju. Pojedinačnim i višestrukim slučajevima implantacije pristupilo se s minimalno invazivnim tehnikama i maksimalnim poštivanjem biologije i nesmetanog cijeljenja tkiva. Svi su usadci pokazali savršenu integraciju s koštanim i mekim tkivom. Pacijenti su vrlo rano počeli održavati implantate kod kuće. U većini slučajeva nije bilo potrebno preparirati abutmente niti pripremiti otiske. Jednodijeljni je oblik dopuštao i savršenu estetiku i ispravnu funkciju. Dvodijelne su se morfologije primjenjivale za održavanje razine tkiva u razdoblju Zubne ekstakcije i kako bi se potaknuto ravnomerni razvoj biološke širine u koronalnom području. Jednostavni kirurški i protetski postupci smanjuju broj dijelova usadaka, trajanje liječenja i cijenu u implantnoj stomatologiji.

#### Prijelazne ili imedijatne totalne proteze: dijagnostika, postupci i prognoze

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Demografske i epidemiološke studije upućuju na sve rjeđu bezubost. Ipak, očekivani porast gerijatrijske populacije održat će ukupan broj totalnih proteza na sadašnjoj razini. Isto tako dogodit će se velike promjene u zdravstvenom, društvenom i psihološkom statusu starijega stanovništva. Zbog toga novi bezubi pacijenti ne gube zube zato što ih zapostavljaju, nego jer su nadživjeli trajanje svojih fiksnih ili parcialnih proteza. Poznato je da je stomatologu kod pacijenata najteži početak prijelaza iz stanja ozubljenosti do bezubosti. Gubitak posljednjih zuba vrlo je stresno iskustvo i može promjeniti facijalni izgled te izazvati poteškoće u mastikaciji i nejasnu fonaciju. Starija se populacija također bori s fizičkim, zdravstvenim i emotivnim problemima te zato često daje otpor predloženoj terapiji. Svi navedeni čimbenici pridonoсе prijelazu iz ozubljenog u bezubo stanje. Dakle, važno je što više smanjiti traumu i promjene te pomoći pacijentu da postupno prevlada te poteškoće – korak po korak. Bit će predstavljeni različiti klinički postupci i tehnike.

### INVITED SPEAKERS

#### Biologicac Principles and Minimally Invasive Procedures in Implant Dentistry

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Modern as well as consolidated methods in diagnostics and treatment planning can reduce implant surgery procedures to a minimum. One-piece implants, involved in prosthetic rehabilitations in the mandible since more than two decades, and correct positioning of two-piece implants contribute to minimize technical steps and number of implant components. Both implant types have been inserted into the mandible and into the maxilla for immediate replacement after tooth extraction and for delayed rehabilitation. Single and multiple implant cases have been approached with minimally invasive techniques and maximum respect for biology and undisturbed wound healing of tissues. All implants showed perfect osseo- and soft tissue integration. Patients started domestic implant maintenance very early. No preparation of abutments and for impression taking was needed in most of the cases. The one-piece shape permitted both perfect aesthetics and proper function. Two-piece morphologies were handled in order to maintain tissue levels at the time of tooth extraction and to induce even coronal development of the biologic width. Simple surgical and prosthetic procedures in implant dentistry reduce number of implant components, treatment time and costs.

#### Transitional or Immediate Complete Dentures: Diagnostics, Procedures and Prognostics

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Demographic and epidemiological studies point out that the incidence of the edentulous condition is decreasing. But also anticipated that the grow of the elder population will serve to keep the total number of complete dentures constant. In the same time important changes will occur concerning the status of the elderly in respect of their health, social and psychological conditions. Consequently the new edentulous patient will not lose their teeth because neglect but rather because they will have outlived the life span of their fixed or partial restorations. It is well known that the most difficult challenge for the dentist and the patient is the initial transition from the dentate to the edentate state. The loss of the last teeth is a stressful experience and can mean changes in the facial appearance, mastication difficulties, and unclear speech. The elderly is also fighting; physical, health and emotional problems, and there are often a considerable resistance to the treatment plan which lead to a transition between partially edentate to the complete dentures. Therefore it seems very important to minimize the trauma and the changes, and also help the patient to overcome these problems by a step by step transitional procedure. Different clinical procedures and various technologies will be presented.

**Slikovni pregled temporomandibularnog zgloba**

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Slikovni pregledi temporomandibularnog zgloba mogu biti različiti, a uključuju obične filmove, konvencionalnu tomografiju, zatim cone-beam CT (CBCT), magnetsku rezonanciju i druge. Proteklih godina bilo je mnogo preporuka o uporabi tih tehnika, no još postoje nedoumice o tome koji je pregled najbolji za određenu bolest ili stanje, a neki stručnjaci čak dovode u pitanje potrebu za prikazom TMJ-a u svim situacijama. Ima i nekoliko istraživanja u kojima se ispitivala vjerodostojnost i pouzdanost filmova, panoramskog snimanja, tomografije, CT-a i MRI-ja kako bi se otkrile abnormalnosti TMJ-a. U ovom predavanju analizirat će se ta istraživanja kako bi se kliničarima pomoglo u donošenju informirane odluke o tome koji slikovni pregled treba zatražiti i je li on uopće potreban.

**Rekurentne oralne ulceracije - kako izbjegići zamke?**

Crispian Scully

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Ulceracije usne šupljine najčešće nastaju zbog traume i rekurentnog aftognog stomatitisa (RAS-a), ali slične multiple ulceracije mogu nastati i tijekom sistemskih bolesti (posebice hematoških, infektivnih, gastrointestinalnih i dermatoloških), ili reakcija na lijekove. Maligne neoplazme i kronične infekcije, kao što je tuberkuloza, mogu uzrokovati jedinstveni kronični ulkus. Rekurentne oralne ulceracije tipično karakteriziraju multipli ulkusi i mogu klinički nalikovati na RAS, ali, ako ne nastaju u djetinjstvu, ili ako se u kasnijoj dobi ne dogodi remisija, nalazu se pripisuje pojam ulceracija sličnih aftama (ASU-a). ASU-i se mogu javljati u nekim imunodeficijentnim stanjima, kod kroničnih virusnih infekcija, reumatoloških poremećaja, kožnih bolesti i autoimunih sindroma.

**Modifikacije u preparacijama vezanima za potpunu keramiku daju bolje dugotrajne rezultate i visoku estetiku**

Gerwin Arnetz

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Posljednjih nekoliko godina tehnologija materijala brzo napreduje, posebice kad je riječ o potpuno keramičkima sa sasvim različitim svojstvima od konvencionalnih protetskih materijala. Nakon novih promjena radnih uvjeta nameće se potreba za prilagodbom preparacija. U akademskim krugovima još prevladava mišljenje kako za potpuno keramičke inlaye treba modifcirati standardnu preparaciju za inlays, a ona se dosad u osnovi svodiла na izgled ormarića.

**Terapija parodontitisa – ekskluzivno za specijaliste?**

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Nove metode u terapiji parodontitisa, između ostalog, omogućuju i regeneraciju tkiva izgubljenog upalom. Takvi su postupci vrlo zahtjevnii, ali i dosta skupi. Jednostavnom pretragom parodonta mogu se otkriti rani oblici upalnih promjena na parodontu. Ta pretraga ne zahtijeva pregledne u specijalistickim ustanovama ili ordinacijama, nego je može i mora obaviti svaki stomatolog. Najveći broj pacijenata s upalnim gingivitidama / parodontitidama nije potrebno uputiti na daljnje specijalističke preglede i obradu, što je obično povezano s dodatnim opterećenjem pacijenta - gubitkom radnog vremena i troškovima puta. S obzirom na mnogo pacijenata s patologijom parodonta, u Hrvatskoj se ne može očekivati da će ukupna problematika biti pod nadzorom samo sa sadašnjim brojem specijalista parodontologa. Adekvatnije rješenje je prošireno područje rada stomatologa u općoj praksi te odgovarajuće poslijediplomsko usavršavanje.

**TMJ Imaging: The New and the Tried and True**

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Imaging examinations of the temporomandibular joint can take many forms, including plain films, conventional tomography, cone-beam CT (CBCT), MRI and others. Over the years there have been a number of published recommendations on the use of these techniques but there are still some controversies over which examination is best for certain disease states and even whether TMJ imaging is needed in all situations. There have also been a number of studies published that examined the validity and reliability of plain film, panoramic, tomography, CT and MRI for detecting abnormalities in the TMJ. These studies will be reviewed in an effort to help the clinician make an informed decision about whether and what type of imaging examination to request or perform.

**Recurrent Oral Ulcerations - Avoiding the Traps**

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Mouth ulceration result most commonly from local causes such as trauma, and recurrent aphthous stomatitis (RAS), but similar multiple ulcers can arise from systemic disease (especially haematological, infectious, gastrointestinal and dermatological disorders), or drug reactions. Malignant neoplasms and chronic infections such as tuberculosis, may cause chronic single ulcers. Recurrent oral ulceration typically presents with multiple ulcers and may clinically resemble RAS but, if it either does not commence in childhood, or it fails to resolve with age, the presentations have been termed aphthous-like ulceration (ALU).

ALU is found in some immunodeficiency states, chronic viral infections, rheumatological disorders, skin diseases and autoinflammatory syndromes.

**Modifications in Preparation Associated with All-Ceramics Results Better Long Term Results and High Esthetics**

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In view of the rapid progress made in the last few years in the field of material technology, especially with regard to all-ceramic materials, which have entirely different material properties than do conventional prosthetic materials, the preparation has to be modified to suit the altered conditions. The current teaching opinion concerning all-ceramic inlay preparation is that a modification of the still commonly used standard preparation of inlays, which is essentially a box-like preparation with rounded edges for mechanical retention, requires modification.

**Periodontal Therapy – Exclusively for Specialists?**

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The latest methods in periodontal therapy make it possible to regenerate tissue lost to inflammation. These procedures are both demanding and costly. Early forms of periodontal inflammation can be detected during a simple check-up. Such an examination isn't related to any specialist health care centers or clinics, so it can be and should be performed by each and every dentist. Most incidences of inflammatory gingivitis/ periodontitis don't require referral to a specialist, which usually requires more patient involvement, such as missing work and travel expenses. Considering the vast number of patients with periodontal disease living in the Republic of Croatia and the small group of extant periodontal specialists here, it wouldn't be realistic to expect it possible to control all of the issues regarding periodontal pathology.

**Autoimune bolesti: novosti u strategijama za oralnu skrb**

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Spektar autoimunih bolesti proteže se od organski specifičnih do multisistemskih. O takvoj skupini bolesnika najbolje se skrbe interdisciplinarni timovi u koje su uključeni stomatolozi i specijalisti oralne medicine. Koliko su važni stomatolozi, jasno je ako se istakne da se mota voditi računa o dostupnosti skrbi, komunikaciji, izobrazbi i problematički pristanka na liječenje. Sama bolest i njezino liječenje mogu rezultirati orofacijskim simptomima i znacima. Posebno će, u odnosu prema sekundarnom Sjoegrenovu sindromu, biti opisani reumatoidni artritis, sistemski lupus i sistemski skleroz. Također će biti predstavljene česte mukokutane autoimune bolesti koje može vidjeti stomatolog, s naglaskom na nove spoznaje u etiologiji i liječenju.

**Procjena životne dobi mladih azilanata u Norveškoj koji hine maloljetnost (dob manju od 18 godina)**

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Procjena životne dobi može se pokazati korisna kako za pokojnike, tako i za žive ljudе s upitnom dobi. Zubi su dosad bili osobito pouzdan alat u procjeni starosti. Mi smo se u Norveškoj poslužili tehnikom koja se također temelji na sposobnosti stomatologa da vizualno procijeni dob i njezino kombinira je s podacima o prehrani, bolestima, higijeni zuba te rezultatima primjenjenih znanstvenih metoda. Krajnji je rezultat procjena subjektive približne životne dobi. Azilanti koji hine maloljetnost, pa su zbog toga prema zakonu još djeca, predstavljaju sve veći problem u zapadnoj Evropi, uključujući i u Norvešku. Od godine 2002. naše je Ministarstvo vanjskih poslova odlučilo takvim pojedincima ponuditi da dokažu dob uz pomoć procjene dentalne dobi. Projekt je proveden na Stomatološkom fakultetu u Oslu. Iz tjedna u tjedan imali smo od 5 do 25 takvih procjena. Posljednjih mjeseci bilježimo tjedni porast zaprimljenih slučajeva te je naše Ministarstvo vanjskih poslova odlučilo ponovo postrožiti pravo na dobivanje azila, kako bi se smanjio broj useljenika. Ista je tehnika primjenjena kod svakog slučaja, a svaki izvještaj ponovno pročita, prekontrolira i potpisuje drugi stomatolog, što je mjera opreza u nadzoru kakvoće rada.

**Stomatološki CT s cone-beamom: kirurški aspekti i vodene protetske rekonstrukcije**

Marcus Abboud

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U toj se kliničkoj prezentaciji raspravlja o koristima i nedostacima planiranja implantata na temelju CT snimki i CT-om vođenom postavljanju implantata. Ta tehnologija obećava, posebice u kombinaciji s naprednim tehnikama poput imedijatnog opterećivanja i stupaka vodene koštane regeneracije kako bi se postigli prirodni estetski rezultati. Dobro poznavanje preciznog smještaja važnih anatomskih struktura, poput mandibularnog živca i supljina maksilarnih sinusa, te primjena kirurške šablonne pomazu ispravnom postavljanju svih implantata. Tijekom operacije kirurška se šablonna oslanja na mandibulu, meko tkivo ili zube. Istog dana može se postaviti i provizorijski konfekcijske izrade, čime se pacijentu odmah vraćaju funkcionalni zubi i estetski osmijeh. Implantati su opskrbljeni definitivnom restoracijom nakon razdoblja cijeljenja. Naglasak će biti na izazovima u navigiranom kirurškom pristupu i poboljšanoj konačnoj protetskoj rekonstrukciji.

**Minimalna intervencija: od osnova do primjene u praksi**

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Filosofija minimalne intervencije potanko je opisana u znanstvenoj literaturi, ali čini se kako njezina primjena u svakodnevnoj stomatološkoj praksi još predstavlja doista velik izazov. Svrha je ovog osvrta podsjetiti slušateljstvo na osnove koncepte MI-a:

**Autoimmune Diseases: An Update on Strategies for Oral Health Care Management.**

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The autoimmune spectrum extends from organ specific to multi-system disease. This patient group is best cared for in multidisciplinary teams, which should include the dentist and oral medicine specialist. The impact on the dentist includes patient access to care, communication, education and consent issues. Both the disease and its medical management may result in oro-facial symptoms and signs. Specifically rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus and systemic sclerosis will be reviewed in relation to secondary Sjögren's syndrome. The common mucocutaneous autoimmune diseases that may present to the dentist are also reviewed with an update on both aetiology and management.

**Age Estimation of Young Asylum Seekers in Norway Pretending to be Below 18 Year of Age**

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Age estimation may be useful both for dead person and for living persons with questionable age. The teeth have been shown to particularly effective and reliable for age estimation. In Norway we use a technique also based upon the ability of the dentist to assess the age visually and combine this with information on nutrition, diseases, and how the teeth have been taken care of, and also the results from scientific methods. The end result is an estimate of approximately age of the person in question. Asylum seekers pretending to be below 18 years and thus legally children, is a growing problem in Western Europe, Norway inclusive. From 2002 our Foreign Department decided to give such individuals the option of proving their age by dental age estimation. It is a project carried out by the dental school in Oslo. Variably, we have from 5 to 25 such age estimations per week. Lately, we have seen an increase in the number of cases per week and our Foreign Department have decided to tighten the right to asylum to try to reduce the number again. The same technique is used and every report is read and controlled and finally also signed by a second dentist as quality assurance precaution.

**Cone Beam Dental CT - Surgical Aspects and Guidance for Prosthetic Reconstruction**

Marcus Abboud

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The benefits and problems of CT based implant planning and guided implant placement are discussed in this clinical presentation. Especially in combination with advanced techniques like immediate loading and guided bone augmentation procedures for natural esthetic outcomes this technology seems to be promising. Knowledge of the exact location of important anatomy, such as the mandibular nerve and the maxillary sinus cavities, in combination with the drill guide helps to insure that all implants are properly placed. During the operation, the drill guide is supported by the jawbone, soft tissue or teeth. A prefabricated provisional restoration can be placed at the same day of surgery, immediately giving the patient functional teeth and an esthetic smile. After healing time implants are restored with a permanent restoration. Emphasis will be on the challenges of a navigated surgical approach and the enhanced final prosthetic reconstruction.

**Minimal Intervention: From the Basics to the Implementation Into Practice**

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The philosophy of Minimal Intervention is well described in the scientific literature but it seems that implementing it into everyday dental practice is still very challenging. The purpose of this communication is to remind the audience of the basics of the MI concept: 1) Diagnosis and disease control; 2) Detection and remineralisation of

- 1) dijagnosticiranje i nadzor bolesti;
- 2) detekciju i remineralizaciju ranih lezija;
- 3) minimalno invazivne terapijske postupke;
- 4) popravljanje defektnih restoracija umjesto njihove zamjene i
- 5) educiranje pacijenata.

Stomatolozima će biti ponuđeno i nekoliko ključeva u procjeni pacijentove izloženosti riziku razvijanja karijesa i kako bi usmjerili svoje odluke u vezi s lječenjem (restorativni prag, alternativni terapijski postupci...).

#### **Praksa i dvojbe kod metode zaliđivanja fisura**

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Metoda zaliđivanja fisura već godinama je jedna od najdjelotvornijih metoda u provedbi preventivne prakse u stomatološkim ordinacijama u razvijenim zemljama. Istraživanja su pokazala da je taj način pridonio redukciji nastanka karijesa u velikom broju slučajeva. Nažalost taj način zbog određenih dvojbi o njegovoj indikaciji i načinu korištenja nije tako prihvaćen na našem području. Pitanja kao što su zaliđivanje karioznog zuba, neadekvatna količina apliciranog zaliđivača, frakturna zaliđivača, njegova polimerizacija i slično, ograničavaju i sputavaju mnoge stomatologe u svakodnevnom radu. Zbog toga i zbog izvrsnih rezultata postignutih tom metodom, važno je prezentirati i dati objašnjenja o određenim dvojbama u vezi sa svakodnevnim korištenjem te metode. Najindikativniji podatak o njezinu nedovoljnom korištenju kod nas su istraživanja koja su pokazala da u svim epidemiološkim studijama u kojima se spominje taj način, postotak zaliđenih zuba je oko jedan posto u odnosu prema svim pregledanim zubima. Takva stajališta treba promijeniti i poticati stomatologe da se koriste tom metodom kako bi ona postala važan segment njihova rada.

#### **Osjetljivost zuba: stvarnost ili mit?**

Zoran R. Vulićević, Goranka Krstanović, Ivana Radović

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U svakodnevnoj stomatološkoj praksi dvije su vrste bohnih stanja kada je riječ o osjetljivosti zuba. Na prvom je mjestu osjetljivost vratova zuba, a druga se odnosi na postoperativnu osjetljivost nakon postavljanja kompozitnih ispuna. Dentinska preosjetljivost definira se kao oštra, kratkotrajna i prolazna bol koja nastaje kao odgovor eksponiranog dentina na termičke, kemijske ili osmotske podražaje. Dentin može biti eksponiran zbog gubitka cakline nakon atricije ili erozije, ili, pak, zbog recesije gingive, izlaganja površine korijena zuba i gubitka cementa. Gubitak cementa s eksponiranog korijena zuba može se dogoditi zbog abrazije (nepravilna tehniku pranja zuba), parodontnih bolesti ili neodgovarajućih parodontoloških tretmana. Terapija toga oblika dentinske preosjetljivosti temelji se na okluziji dentinskih kanalica i desenzibilizaciji živaca. Kad je riječ o postoperativnoj osjetljivosti dentina nakon postavljanja kompozitnih ispuna, suvremeno shvaćanje temelji se na nepotpunoj hidridizaciji spoja dentin – adheziv te na dinamici fluida u dentinskim kanalima. Prema Bränströmovo hidrodinamičkoj teoriji ta pojava nastaje zbog promjene intrapularnog tlaka uzrokovanoj kretanjem dentinske tekućine pod utjecajem različitih podražaja. Mogućnosti terapije najčešće su promjena ispuna i uspostava potpune hidridizacije tkiva dentina na spoju s kompozitom primjenom odgovarajućih dentinskih vezujućih sredstava.

#### **Zbrinjavanje tvrdih i mekih tkiva koja okružuju implantate**

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Sudionici će na predavanju moći proširiti svoje znanje o suvremenim tehnikama implantacije i naprednoj estetici u stomatološkoj rehabilitaciji. Naglasak će biti na izazovima kirurškog pristupa i na poboljšanju konačne protetske rekonstrukcije. Kombiniranje naprednijih tehnik, poput imedijatnog opterećivanja i postupaka vođene koštane regeneracije, jako mnogo obećava u postizanju prirodnih estetskih rezultata. Sudionici će dobiti i opšire obavijesti o tome kako donositi kliničke odluke u svakodnevnoj praksi. Sve počinje čuvanjem mjesta ekstrakcije, što je ključno za ubrzavanje postupka. Konačne i prognostičke dijagnostičke smjernice danas pomažu praktičaru da dobro predviđi estetski ishod na temelju specifične klasifikacije potencijalnih ležišta implantata. Oni koji budu pratili predavanje doznat će mnogo o tome kako sa-

early lesions; 3) Minimally invasive treatments; 4) Repair rather than replacement of defective restorations & 5) Patients' education. Some keys will also be given to GPs for the assessment of their patients' caries risk, and for guiding their treatment decisions (restorative threshold, alternative treatments...)

#### **Fissure Sealing – Practice and Concerns**

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For years now, fissure sealing has been one of the most effective methods among preventive measures conducted in dental practices in developed countries. Research has shown that this method has contributed to reduction in caries development in many cases. Unfortunately, it has been neglected in this region due to the great controversy that ensued over the indications of its application. The controversy pertained to sealing carious teeth, the application of inadequate quantities of sealant, sealant applicator fracturing, light-curing, etc. All of these stifled dentists in their everyday practice. This, accompanied with excellent clinical results obtained using fissure sealants, is why it's important to present the method and to dispell issue-related qualms. The most indicative data regarding insufficient application of this method in our area comes from studies citing the percentage of teeth examined with sealed fissures as 1% overall. It is necessary to change such opinions that led to this, and to use all the valuable skills and knowledge required to make fissure sealing an important segment in the dentists' work.

#### **Tooth Sensitivity - Myth or Fact?**

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We encounter two types of tooth sensitivity in our daily practice: the first one is related to cervical sensitivity, and the other occurs following recent routine dental procedures. Dentin hypersensitivity is defined as a sharp, passing pain with rapid onset which emerges as the exposed dentin's response to thermal, chemical or osmotic stimuli. Dentin becomes exposed due to enamel loss arising from attrition or erosion, or consequently due to gum recession, abrasion from improper brushing techniques, gum disease or inadequate periodontal treatment. Treating tooth sensitivity is achieved by sealing dentinal tubules and desensitizing nervous structures. Regarding dentinal hypersensitivity following the placement of resin restorations, current thinking is guided by the concept of insufficient hybridisation at the dentin-bond interface, as well as the fluid flow in dentinal tubules. According to Bränström's hydrodynamic theory of dentin hypersensitivity, pain occurs as the result of changes in intrapulpal pressure caused by fluid flow in dentinal tubules resulting from various stimuli. Treatment can be achieved through the replacement of an existing restoration on the offending tooth, which would establish comprehensive hybridisation at the resin-dentin interface using proper bonding agents.

#### **Hard and Soft Tissue Management Around Implants**

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Participants attending this lecture will gain a broader understanding of modern implant techniques and advanced esthetics in dental rehabilitation. One emphasis will be on the challenges of the surgical approach and the enhanced final prosthetic reconstruction. Especially the combination of advanced techniques like immediate loading and guided bone augmentation procedures for natural esthetic outcomes seems to be promising. Detailed information to aid in daily clinical decision-making will be acquired. It all begins with the preservation of the extraction site, which is a clinical key in expediting the process. Definitive and prognostic diagnostic guidelines allow today's practitioner to effectively forecast the esthetic outcome based on a specific classification of the potential implant sites. More specifically, participants will:

čuvati periimplantatno tkivo i kako se ono regenerira, čut će novosti o razvoju tvrdih tkiva i rekonstrukciji mekog tkiva. Dobit će uvid u indikacije i tehnike imedijatnog postavljanja implantata i protokole njihova opterećivanja u sklopu planirane terapije te će naučiti cijeniti recipročan odnos između kirurških i protetskih aspekata stomatološke terapije implantatima.

acquire a working knowledge of peri-implant tissue preservation and regeneration around implants, development of the hard tissue and reconstruction of the soft tissue, understand how and when to incorporate immediate placement and loading protocols within the treatment plan, develop a new appreciation for the reciprocal relationship that exists between surgical and prosthodontic aspects of dental implant therapy.

## DENTALNA ANTROPOLOGIJA

### POSTERSKE PREZENTACIJE

#### Analiza potpornog sustava zuba tijekom primjene fiksnih ortodontskih naprava

Jadranka Keros<sup>1</sup>, Nataša Ivošević -Magdalenić<sup>2</sup>, Ivana Savić-Pavičin<sup>1</sup>, Jelena Dumančić<sup>1</sup>

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2 - Privatna stomatološka praksa Čakovec

Svrha rada bila je utvrditi utjecaj fiksnih ortodontskih naprava na gustoću potporne kosti tijekom fiksne ortodontske terapije. Zbog toga su dvadeset i sedmorice ispitanika rendgenski snimljeni zubi prije postavljanja fiksne ortodontske naprave – prvo mjerjenje bilo je obavljeno nakon jednog mjeseca te drugo nakon osam mjeseci nošenja naprave. Snimke su digitalizirane, a izmjerene razine sivila na mjestima gdje se očekivala najveća resorpacija kosti, pretvorene su u optičke gustoće. Zatim su optičke gustoće na promatranim mjestima uspoređene s optičkim gustoćama kalibracijskog klinisa te izražene kao ekvivalent njihove debljine. Rezultati dvotermenskih mjerjenja pokazali su da nema veće razlike u gustoći koštanog tkiva potpornog sustava zuba tijekom osmomjesečne primjene fiksne ortodontske naprave. Na osnovi tih rezultata možemo zaključiti da nošenje fiksne ortodontske naprave tijekom osam mjeseci, uz odgovarajući odabir pacijenata, ispravnu dijagnozu i kontrolirano opterećenje, ne uzrokuje promjene u potpornom sustavu zuba.

#### Utjecaj konzistencije hrane i veličine zalogaja na žvačne kretnje

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2 - Zavod za stomatološku protetiku, Stomatološkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

Žvačne kretnje ovise o mnogo čimbenika, a način žvakanja je individualan. Svrha istraživanja bila je utvrditi opseg žvačnih kretnji s obzirom na konzistenciju hrane i veličinu zalogaja. Istraživanje je obavljeno na 30 ispitanika u dobi od 25 do 40 godina i imali su potpuno ili posve sanirano zubalo. Svi su pet minuta žvakali tri vrste hrane različite tvrdoće, a imali su i dvije veličine zalogaja. Snimanje je obavljeno stereo-foto-grametrijskim postupkom koje omogućuje definiranje prostornih koordinata određenim markerima na čeljusti ispitanika. Tri reflektirajuća markera bila su postavljena na korijen nosa (philtrum nasi), vrh brade (gnation) te na trup donje čeljusti ispod prvog kutnjaka, a njihova je putanja od početnog položaja tijekom žvakanja do povratka u položaj maksimalne interkuspidacije, promatrana u odnosu prema osi X, Y i Z. Dobiveni rezultati pokazali su da različite vrste hrane, s obzirom na tvrdoću i zalogaj različite veličine, utječu na opseg kretnji donje čeljusti. On je najveći dok se žvače tvrda hrana, a i veličina zalogaja povećava opseg žvačnih kretnji. Tvrdoća hrane i veličina zalogaja znatno utječu na opseg žvačnih kretnji donje čeljusti. Postoji pozitivna korelacija između opsega žvačnih kretnji i tvrdoće hrane te opsega žvačnih kretnji i veličine zalogaja.

#### Utvrđivanje kronološkog tijeka izrastanja umnjaka u hrvatskoj populaciji

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Određivanje dentalne dobi potrebno je u nekoliko kliničkih i znanstvenih disciplina - dječjoj stomatologiji, ortodonciji, forenzičnoj stomatologiji i paleostomatologiji. Svrha istraživanja bila je procijeniti kronološki tijek izrastanja umnjaka u hrvatskoj populaciji. Materijali i metode: Mjerjenje je obavljeno na 1249 ortopantomograma dobivenih iz stomatoloških ordinacija u kontinentalnoj Hrvatskoj i Dalmaciji. Dob

## DENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY

### POSTER PRESENTATIONS

#### Influence of Fixed Orthodontics Appliances on the Bone Density

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Aim: To establish the influence of fixed orthodontic appliances on the density of the supporting bone tissue. Materials and methods: Radiographs of twenty-seven subjects were taken before (1st measurement), and after eight months( 2nd measurement ) of fixed orthodontic therapy. The radiographs were digitalized, and levels of gray measured at the points where the greatest bone resorption was expected, and were computed to optic density. In standardization and comparison of values from both measurements we used a cooper caliper wedge(stepwedge), and optical densities at measured points were compared to the optical densities of the stepwedge, and expressed as equivalents of their thickness. Results: There is no significant difference in the change of the bone density before and after eight months of fixed orthodontic therapy. Conclusion: Fixed orthodontic therapy, with proper patient selection and optimal use of orthodontic forces, does not cause adverse resorption of the tooth supporting structures.

#### Influence of Food Consistence and Bolus Dimension on Mastication

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Aim: The masticatory motions depend on many factors, and the mode of chewing is an entirely individual trait. Aim of this paper was to establish the influence of food consistency and the size of the bolus on masticatory motions. Method: Our study was carried out in 30 subjects aged from 25 to 45 years with complete tooth sequence. Each subject was sitting in special chair in the same position. Three reflected markers were placed: on gnathion, philtrum nasi and on lower jaw ( beneath first molar), and followed with regard to axis x,y and z. Each subject was chewing for five minutes three types of food of various consistency cut in two size slices. Recording was made by stereo-photo-grammetric procedures, that enable the defining space-coordinates of specific marking points in human jaws. Results: The obtained results have proved that different types of food consistency and different bite dimensions influences the lower jaw chewing motions. The chewing motions within the chewing cycle were determined by the size of bolus and food consistency. They are in proportion with bolus size and food consistency. Conclusion: Despite individual characteristics of chewing food consistency and , bolus dimensions significantly influenced the course of chewing motions.

#### Chronological Course of Wisdom Teeth Eruption in a Croatian Population

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Dental age determination is required in various clinical and scientific disciplines: pediatric dentistry, orthodontics, paleostomatology and forensic dentistry. The aim of this research was to estimate the chronological course of wisdom teeth eruption in Croatian Caucasian population. The evaluated sample consisted of 1.249 orthopantomograms of Croatian Caucasian patients between 10 and 25 years and 530 males

ispitanika u trenutku snimanja bila je između 10 i 25 godina (sudjelovalo je 530 muškaraca i 719 žena). Za utvrđivanje kronološkog tijeka izrastanja umnjaka koristio se sljedeći sustav stupnjevanja u klasifikaciji nicanja umnjaka - od stupnja A: okluzalna ravnina prekrivena alveolarnom kosti, do stupnja D: kompletno izrastanje u okluzalnoj ravnini. Statistička analiza korelacije obavljena je bila softverom SPSS. Rezultati: Najmanja dob kod koje je okluzalna ravnina bila prekrivena alveolarnom kosti (stupanj A) bila je 10 godina, a srednja prosječna dob iznosila je 12,5 godina kod oba spola (SD 1,5 godina). Najmanja dob alveolarnog izrastanja umnjaka (stupanj B) bila je 12 godina kod ispitanica te između 12 i 13 godina kod ispitanika. Srednja prosječna dob alveolarnog izrastanja umnjaka bila je 15,9 godina (SD 1,8 godina kod muškaraca i 1,9 godina kod žena). U stupnju C najmanja dob gingivalnog izrastanja bila je 15 godina kod oba spola (SD 2 godine za oba spola). U stupnju D najmanja dob kompletног izrastanja umnjaka u okluzalnoj ravnini bila je kod oba spola 17 godina. Srednja dob kompletног izrastanja bila je između 20 i 21 godine kod muškaraca te 21,4 i 21,5 kod žena (SD 1,7 godina kod muških ispitanika i 1,9 godina kod ženskih). Rezultati dobiveni za izrastanje umnjaka u ovoj studiji pomažu utvrđivanju dentalne dobi te time pridonose razvoju kliničke i forenzične stomatologije.

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#### Određivanje dentalne starosti inkrementnim linijama

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Forenzička stomatologija temelji svoja načela na identificiranju i analizi grude zuba i struktura u usnoj šupljini. Promatranjem pod svjetlosnim i elektroničkim mikroskopom pripremljenog preparata, prepoznajemo različite karakteristične strukture nastale u rastu i razvoju u određenim fazama, što nam omogućuje da dobijemo podatak koji upućuje na informaciju o rastu i razvoju te dobi i spolu. Cakline predstavljaju najtvrdje tkivo u tijelu i postojana je, ali treba uključiti i promjene koje se zbivaju, poput trošenja zuba tijekom žvakanja ili pojave demineralizacije i karijesa. Kod mnogih bioloških sustava, pa i kod formiranja tvrdih tkiva poput cakline, karakterističan je kronobiološki dnevni ritam. Istraživanje je obavljeno na 45 zuba u gornjoj i donjoj čeljusti ekstrahiranih na temelju strogih indikacija stomatologa. Od svakoga su napravljena tri preparata poprečnih presjeka zuba debljine oko 0,9 mm. Na okular fotomikroskopa OPTION priključena je bila Olympusova kamera kojom je preparat snimljen. U Olympus DP soft-programu mjerila se debljina presjeka cakline i inkrementnih linija. Nakon što su izmjereni svi zubi, ponovno su obavljena mjerenja šest zuba izdvojenih slučajnim odabirom. Na njima je bilo obavljeno pet istih mjerena kako bi se ispitala točnost i dosljednost mjerena očitanog individualnim putem. S povećanjem dobi smanjuje se broj inkrementnih linija. Između izmjerene debljine cakline i broja prebrojenih linija na preparatu odnosi su bili proporcionalni. Prednost takvoga načina brojenja linija jest jednostavnost. Dostupni su bili PC-programi za mjerjenje, što je također olakšavalo brojenje sitnih linija. Prema podacima u literaturi, podudaraju se rezultati mjerena inkrementnih linija. Autori se uglavnom slažu da treba dodatno istražiti strukturu grude cakline kako bi se doble još konkretnije spoznaje o njezinoj gradi.

#### Anomalije broja zuba kod pacijenata s Turnerovim i Klinefelterovim sindromom

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U ovom istraživanju analizirane su anomalije broja zuba kod pacijenata s gonadnom disgenezom. Sudjelovale su pacijentice s Turnerovim sindromom (TS-om) i pacijenti s Klinefelterovim sindromom (KS-om), po 40 u svakoj skupini. Dijagnoza hipo/hiperdontije temeljila se na anamnezi, stomatološkom pregledu i ortopantomogramu. U slučajevima kad se nije moglo ustanoviti je li riječ o hipodontiji ili je Zub bio izvađen, pacijenti su bili isključeni iz statističke analize za određeni Zub. Vrijednovani su bili samo trajni zubi, a analiza nije uključivala hipodontiju trećih kutnjaka. Nalazi su bili uspoređeni s podacima iz literature. Hipodontija je u objema skupinama

and 719 females in terms of gender. The following staging system was used for classification of wisdom teeth eruption from stage A: occlusal plane covered with alveolar bone to stage D: complete emergence in occlusal plane. Statistical analysis was performed by using the SPSS software. The minimum age of occlusal plane covered (stage A) with alveolar bone was 10 years and mean age was 12.5 years for both genders. The corresponding standard deviation range was 1.5 years. The minimum age of alveolar emergence of wisdom teeth (stage B) was 12 years for females, and 12 to 13 years for males. The mean age of alveolar emergence ranged from 15.9 to 16.2 years for males and from 15.7 to 16.1 years for females. The corresponding standard deviation ranges were 1.8-1.9 and 1.9-2.2 years. In the stage C, the minimum age of gingival emergence in this study was 15 years for both genders. The corresponding standard deviation range was 2.0 – 2.2 years for males, and 2.2 years for females. In the stage D, the minimum age of complete emergence of the wisdom teeth in the occlusal plane was 17 years in both genders. The mean age of complete emergence ranged from 21 to 21.5 years for males and from 21.4 to 21.5 years for females. The corresponding standard deviation range was 1.7 – 1.9 years for males, and 1.9 – 2.0 years for females. The results on the emergence of wisdom teeth help determine the dental age and thereby contribute to the forensic dentistry practice.

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#### Dental Age Determination Using Incremental Lines

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Forensic dentistry is based on the identification and analysis of the composition of teeth and other structures in the oral cavity. Through the observation of the prepared sample, with optical or electron microscopes, we can identify different characteristic structures, which are created during specific phases of development and growth. Their existence makes it possible to gather the necessary information and determine the growth phase, age and gender of the observed sample. Tooth enamel is the hardest and most highly mineralized substance in the human body and is very long-lasting, however, changes which are due to continuous wearing-off related to chewing, de-mineralization and caries (dental cavity), have to be accounted for. As with many other biological systems and tissue formation, the formation of hard substances such as enamel is characterized by a specific circadian rhythm. The study was based on 45 teeth in the upper and lower jaws, which were extracted based on strong recommendation by the dentist. Three section samples of approximately 0.9mm thickness were made from each tooth. An Olympus camera was connected to the ocular lens (eyepiece) of an OPTION scanning microscope, which took photographs of the sample. Program Olympus DP Soft was used to measure the thickness of the enamel section and of the incremental lines. After the measurement of all 45 teeth, a second round of measurements was performed on 6 randomly selected teeth. Five identical measurements were performed on each tooth, to test the correctness and consistency of individual measurements. As age increases, the thickness of incremental line decreases. There is a proportional relationship between the thickness of the enamel and the number of incremental lines. The advantage of this counting technique is simplicity. The results of this study coincide with the available literature on the subject. Authors mainly agree that additional research is necessary, in order to gain more concrete knowledge on the composition and structure of tooth enamel.

#### Numeric Anomalies of Teeth in Turner and Klinefelter Syndrome Patients

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Numeric anomalies of teeth in patients with gonadal dysgenesis were analyzed in this study. The subjects were Turner syndrome (TS) and Klinefelter syndrome (KS) patients, 40 in each group. The diagnosis of hypo/hyper-dontia was based on anamnesis, dental exam and orthopantomograms. In cases where it could not be established whether there was hypodontia or the tooth was previously extracted, the patients were excluded from statistical analyses for the consecutive tooth. Only permanent teeth were evaluated and the analysis did not comprise third molars hypodontia. The findings were compared to data found in literature. Hypodontia was found only in the upper jaw in both groups. Three TS patients (out of 40) had later-

pronađena samo u gornjoj čeljusti. Tri pacijentice s TS-om (40 godina) imale su hipodontiju bočnog sjekutića, jedna jednostranu, a dvije obostrane. Jedan pacijent s KS-om (31 godina) imao je obostranu hipodontiju bočnog sjekutića, a drugi (17 godina) jednostranu hipodontiju drugog pretkutnjaka. Dok kod pacijenata s KS-om nije nađena hiperodontija, kod triju pacijentica s TS-om pronađeni su neizniknuti distomolari u objema čeljustima, samo u jednom slučaju obostrano. Jedna je pacijentica s TS-om imala i hipo- i hiperodontiju – obostranu hipodontiju gornjeg bočnog sjekutića i jednostrano konični distomolari u donjoj čeljusti. Osim toga, između distomolara i zuba 48 bio je vidljiv radikularni odontoid. Učestalost hipodontije u skupini s TS-om bila je slična onoj kod ortodontskih pacijenata (OP): 7,5 % prema 4,5 do 8,0 %, a u skupini s KS-om bila je nešto manja. Hiperodontija je bila češća kod pacijentica s TS-om negoli onih s OP-om: 7,5 % prema 0,7 %. Zaključak: Manjak X-kromosoma može se povezati s nastankom prekobrojnih zuba. Hipodontija nađena u istraživanom uzorku može se smatrati prije odrazom normalne varijacije nego dijelom Turnerova ili Klinefelterova sindroma.

#### Zubni karijes i periapikalne lezije u srednjovjekovnom skeletalnom uzorku iz Središča na Dravi, Slovenija

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Bolesti zuba i parodontnog tkiva važni su u paleopatološkim istraživanjima jer pružaju informacije o načinu života i prehrane. Svrha ovog istraživanja bila je određivanje prevalencije i intenziteta zubnog karijesa, te prevalencije periapikalnih lezija u skeletno-dentalnom materijalu ekshumiranom u Središču na Dravi u sjeveroistočnoj Sloveniji. Materijal potječe s ruralnog župnog groblja datiranog između 10. i 15. stoljeća. Uzorak se sastoji od 63 pojedinca u dobi između 15 i 67 godina s ukupno 1307 zuba, od čega su 143 izgubljena antemortalno, a 215 ih je izgubljeno postmortalno. Biološka svojstva materijala, uključujući dob i spol odredene su na temelju standardnih procedura (Chiarelli, 1980). Istraživanje je napravljeno na temelju direktnog ispitivanja zuba i čeljusnih kostiju pod dobrim osvjetljenjem i uz uporabu dijagnostičke sonde. Za klasifikaciju intenziteta karijesnih lezija korišten je sustav prema Caselitu (1998) u pet stupnjeva. Zubi s dubokim karijesnim lezijama ili izazitom atricijom, a bez makroskopski vidljivih periapikalnih destrukcija podvrgnuti su rendgenskom snimanju. Prevalencija karijesa je rasla od 42,9% u dobroj skupini 15-20 godina do 87,1% u dobroj skupini 21-40 godina, odnosno do 92,0% u skupini 41+ godina. Molari su bili najčešće zahtaćeni karijesom (30,2%) i izgubljeni tijekom života (19,0%), potom premolari (11,8%; 4,4%), a zatim prednji zubi (10,2%; 2,4%). Kod 20,4% karioznih zuba lezija je zahvatila pulpu, a kod 5,8% zuba preostali su samo korionovi. Periapikalne lezije su dijagnosticirane kod 10 osoba (15,9%). Glavni razlozi infekcije pulpe bili su duboki karijes (5 premolara, 8 molara) i izrazita abrazija s izlaganjem pulpe (1 molar). Prevalencija karijesa, periapikalnih lezija i antemortalnog gubitka zuba znatno su niže u usporedbi s odgovarajućim dobnim skupinama u recentnoj slovenskoj populaciji (Vrbič, 1995, 2000; Cvetko, 1999) međutim slične podacima objavljenima za ostale europske srednjovjekovne populacije.

#### Zbijenost zuba u kasnoantičkoj i ranosrednjovjekovnoj populaciji kontinentalne Hrvatske

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Istraživanja stomatognatog sustava populacija koje su u prošlosti živjele na području današnje Hrvatske donedavno su bila iznimno rijetka. Najčešće su se bavila epidemiologijom karijesa i patološkim promjenama alveolarnih kosti i to zbog rekonstrukcije prehrambenih navika izumrlih naroda. Sustavna istraživanja stomatognatog sustava, koja bi uključivala parodontni i ortodontski status, nisu zabilježena. Osim u Hrvatskoj, takva istraživanja su rijetka i u svijetu. Ortodontske anomalije, uključujući zbijenost zuba, često su vezane za poremećaje u rastu i razvoju čeljusti te nam neizravno mogu dati uvid u oralno i sveukupno zdravlje drevnih populacija. Ovim se radom željela utvrditi prevalencija zbijenosti zuba u kasnoantičkoj i ranosrednjovjekovnoj populaciji kontinentalne Hrvatske. Istraživanje je bilo obavljeno na ske-

al incisor hypodontia: in one case unilateral and in two cases bilateral. One KS patient (out of 31) had bilateral hypodontia of the lateral incisor and another (one out of 17) had unilateral hypodontia of the second premolar. While there was no hypodontia in KS patients, in three TS patients unerupted distomolars were found in both jaws and in only one case the condition was bilateral. One TS patient had concomitant hypo-hypodontia: bilateral hypodontia of the upper lateral incisor and unilateral conical distomolar in the lower jaw. Additionally, between distomolar and the tooth 48 the radicular odontoid was visible. The frequency of hypodontia in TS group was similar to that reported for orthodontic patients (OP): 7.5 % compared to 4.5 - 8.0 %, whereas somewhat less in KS group. Hyperdontia was more frequent in TS patients than in OP: 7.5 % compared to 0.7 %. Conclusion. Lack of X-chromosome can be related to supernumerary tooth formation. Hypodontia found in the investigated sample can be considered a reflection of normal variation rather than a part of Turner or Klinefelter syndrome.

#### Dental Caries and Periapical Lesions in a Medieval Skeletal Sample from Središče on Drava, Slovenia

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Diseases of teeth and periodontal tissues are important topics in paleopathological analyses because they provide information about lifestyle and dietary patterns. The aim of this study was to determine prevalence and intensity of dental caries and prevalence of periapical lesions in a skeletal-dental material excavated at Središče on Drava in northeastern Slovenia. The material represents part of a rural parish cemetery dated to the 10th–15th centuries. The sample consists of 63 individuals aged 15–67 years with a total of 1307 teeth, 143 teeth lost during lifetime and 215 teeth lost after death. Biological characteristics of the material, including age and sex structure, were established according to standard procedures (Chiarelli, 1980). Our survey was based upon direct examination of teeth and jaw bones, using good lighting and a dental diagnostic probe. A system of Caselitz (1998) was used to classify the intensity of carious lesions on a five-grade scale. Teeth exhibiting deep caries or severe attrition and no macroscopically discernible periapical destruction were submitted to radiographic examination. Prevalence of caries increased from 42.9% in the 15–20 yrs group to 87.1% in the 21–40 yrs group and 92.0% in the 41+ yrs group. Molars were most commonly carious (30.2%) and lost intravital (19.0%), followed by premolars (11.8%; 4.4%) and then anterior teeth (10.2%; 2.4%). In 20.4% of carious teeth the lesion apparently penetrated the pulp and in 5.8% of carious teeth only roots remained. Periapical lesions were diagnosed in 10 individuals (15.9%). The main reasons for pulpal infections were deep caries (5 premolars, 8 molars) and severe attrition with exposure of the pulp (1 molar). Prevalences of caries, periapical lesions and intravital tooth loss were markedly lower than in the corresponding age groups of contemporary Slovenes (Vrbič, 1995, 2000; Cvetko, 1999) but comparable with those published for other European medieval samples.

#### Teeth Crowding in Late Antique and Early Medieval Populations from Continental Croatia

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Paleodontological investigations of populations who lived in the past on the territory of today's Croatia are very rare. Majority of them were focused on caries epidemiology and pathological changes of alveolar bone in order to reconstruct the dietary habits of ancient populations. There were no paleodontological investigations aimed on periodontal health or orthodontic status. Such investigations are also very rare in the world. Orthodontic anomalies including teeth crowding are often related to disturbances of growth and development of the jaws. They can provide us an indirect insight on the oral and general health of ancient populations. The aim of this paper is to determine the prevalence of teeth crowding in late antique and early medieval pop-

letalnim ostacima lubanja 90 odraslih osoba - 49 je pripadalo razdoblju kasne antike (nalazišta: Vinkovci, Osijek, Štrbinici i Zmajevac), a 41 razdoblju ranoga srednjeg vijeka (nalazišta: Stari Jankovci i Privlaka). Svaka je lubanja bila pregledana te su registrirana eventualna odstupanja položaja zuba u zubnom nizu koja su upućivala na zbijenost. U ranosrednjovjekovnoj populaciji nije bio zabilježen ni jedan slučaj zbijenosti zuba (41/0; 0.0 %), a u kasnoantičkoj populaciji prevalencija zbijenosti zuba kretala se od 26.9 % (26/7) kod muškaraca do 30.4 % kod žena (23/7). U svim zabilježenim slučajevima bila je riječ o zbijenosti zuba u frontalnom području i to u 78.6 % (14/11) slučajeva u donjoj čeljusti, a u 21.4 % (14/3) u gornjoj čeljusti. Testom Hi-kvadrat ustanovljena je znatna statistička razlika u prevalenciji zbijenosti zuba ( $\chi^2=11.8$ ;  $p<0.01$ ). Veća prevalencija zbijenosti zuba u kasnoantičkom razdoblju može upućivati na zdravstvene poremećaje u ranijoj životnoj dobi, a to je moglo smetati rastu i razvoju čeljusti. S obzirom na to da se u ranom srednjem vijeku na području kontinentalne Hrvatske dogodila seoba naroda, treba uzeti u obzir i mogućnost da se promjenila dimenzija čeljusti zbog miješanja novih naroda i starosjedilaca.

#### CT analiza Stafneovih koštanih šupljina iz hrvatskoga arheološkog uzorka

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Edward Stafne je godine 1942. prvi opisao 35 koštanih šupljina koje je uočio na intraoralnim dentalnim snimkama područja mandibularnog kuta. Radilo se o pojedinačnim, dobro ograničenim okruglim ili ovalnim prosvjetljenjima smještenima ispod mandibularnog kanala te između angulusa mandibule i prvog kutnjaka. Šupljine su obično asimptomatske, češće su kod muškaraca između 50 i 70 godina te unilaterne. Te latentne koštane šupljine ispunjene su žlezdanim tkivom slinovnica i najčešće se radi o dijelu submandibularne žlijezde. Lilly i suradnici (1965.), Johnson (1970.) te Karmiol i njegovi kolege (1968.) zaključili su na temelju radiografske rasčlambe da je prevalencija tih postraničnih koštanih lezija u općoj populaciji u rasponu 1:250 do 1:500. U ovom se radu željelo dati prikaz dva arheološka nalaza Stafneovih koštanih šupljina. Uzorci su pretraženi i analizirani CT-skenerom.

Nalaz 1. Skeletni ostatak odrasle osobe ekshumirane iz nekropole Zmajevac koja datira iz 4. stoljeća. Kostur pripada muškarcu dobi između 45 i 50 godina.

Nalaz 2. Skeletni ostatak odrasle osobe ekshumirane iz nekropole Korlat – Sv. Jere iz 15. stoljeća. Kostur odgovara muškarцу u dobi između 40 i 50 godina.

CT pretragom obaju uzoraka vidi se da je riječ o unilokularnoj, ovalnoj šupljini jasno vidljivih granica, smještenoj na lijevoj strani mandibule u području drugog kutnjaka i umnjaka, ispod razine mandibularnog kanala. Aksijalne CT-snimeke mandibule pokazuju prekid kontinuiteta lingvalnog kortexa te stanjan bukalni korteks. Prikazane šupljine imaju karakterističnu morfologiju - intaktan kortex invagiran u medularni prostor. U paleopatološkoj literaturi malo je nalaza Stafneovih šupljina, vjerojatno zato što su rijetke te zbog lomljivosti arheoloških koštanih ostataka.

#### Kvantifikacija translucencije korijenskog dentina na ekstrahiranim intaktnim zubima odraslih osoba

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Translucencija korijenskog dentina je promjena koja se javlja nakon dvadesete godine. Taj fenomen još nije u cijelosti objašnjen. Smatra se da nastaje kao rezultat povećanja količine mineraliziranog matriksa unutar dentinskog kanalića. Ta regresivna promjena na zubima vrlo je važna za različita forenzična istraživanja, posebice ona vezana za procjenu dobi. Svrha rada bila je izmjeriti translucenciju korijenskog dentina na 60 ekstrahiranih intaktnih jednokorjenih zuba odraslih osoba te ispitati postoje li razlike u vrijednostima translucencije korijenskog dentina s obzirom na spol, vrstu zuba te način mjerjenja.

ulations from continental Croatia. The investigation was performed on skulls of 90 adults. 49 skulls were from the late antique period (sites: Vinkovci, Osijek, Štrbinici and Zmajevac) and 41 skull was from the early medieval period (sites: Stari Jankovci and Privlaka). For each skull teeth position anomalies related to crowding were registered. There was none skull in the early medieval population with teeth crowding (41/0; 0.0%). The prevalence of crowding in the late antique population was 26.9% (26/7) for males and 30.4% (23/7) for females. All cases of crowding were registered on frontal teeth. 78.6% (14/11) of cases were registered on the lower jaw, and 21.4% (14/3) on the upper jaw. The difference in the prevalence of crowding was statistically significant ( $\chi^2=11.8$ ;  $p<0.01$ ). Higher prevalence of teeth crowding in the late antique period can be related to health disorders in childhood which could cause disturbances in growth and development of jaws. According to the migrations in the continental Croatia in the early medieval period and mixing of native and newcomer populations, changes in jaws dimensions must also be taken into consideration as a possible etiological factor.

#### CT analysis of the Stafne's bone defects in an archaeological sample from Croatia

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In 1942, Edward Stafne first described 35 "bone cavities" at the angle of the mandible discovered on intraoral dental films. They appeared as unilocular, well-circumscribed, round or elliptical radiolucencies located below the inferior dental canal and between the angle of the mandible and first molar tooth. Usually they were asymptomatic, with a predilection for men between age 50 and 70 years, and mostly unilateral. This latent bone defects are a salivary gland depressions often containing a part of the submandibular gland. Lilly et al. (1965), Johnson (1970), Karmiol M et al. (1968) reported the prevalence of posterior bone lesions between 1 in 250 and 1 in 500 in recent populations, as determined from radiographic studies. The purpose of this paper is to report on two archeologic cases of Stafne's defect. Findings were inspected and analyzed using CT-scans. Case 1: The skeletal remains of an adult individual were exhumed from a 4th century necropolis Zmajevac. The skeleton corresponds to a male between 45 and 50 years of age. Case 2: The skeletal remains of an adult individual were exhumed from a 15th century necropolis Korlat – Sv. Jere. The skeleton corresponds to a male between 40 and 45 years of age. In both cases CT-scans revealed a unilocular, oval radiolucent lesion with well defined borders, situated at the left second and third molar region, below the mandibular canal. Axial CT scans of the mandible revealed discontinuity in the lingual cortex and some erosion in the buccal cortex. The mandibular bone concavity shows characteristic morphology; the cortex is intact and invaginated into the medullar space. Little evidence of the Stafne defect has been found in paleopathologic literature, probably because of the low frequency of the defect and the fragility of ancient bones.

#### Quantification of Root Dentin Translucency on Extracted Intact Teeth of Adults

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Root dentin translucency is a regressive change that occurs after age of 20. It is a phenomenon that has not been fully understood. It is explained as a result of the increase layering of mineralized matrix within dental tubules. This regressive change of teeth is important for different forensic researches, especially those concerning age estimation of adults. The aim of this paper was to quantify root dentin translucency on the original sample of 60 (sixty) extracted intact single rooted teeth of adults and to ascertain if there is a difference between values of the root translucency concerning sex, tooth type and the methods used for measuring.

## ORALNA KIRURGIJA I DENTALNA IMPLANTOLOGIJA

### USMENA PRIOPĆENJA

#### Transkrestalni pristup podizanja dna maksilarog sinusa tehnikom balona

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Najčešće indikacije koje zahtjevaju kirurški pristup, to jest ugradnju dentalnih implantata, jesu distalne parcijalne bezubosti. No, kod 75 posto pacijenata ponekad nije moguća ugradnja bez prethodne koštane augmentacije. U gornjoj čeljusti to su slučajevi kada manjka prostor zbog ranog gubitka zuba posteriorne regije te se spušta dno maksilarog sinusa. Tada pristupamo elevaciji jednim od dvaju načina (lateralni ili transkrestalni pristup), ovisno o indikacijama. Kod transkrestalnog pristupa elevacije dna maksilarog sinusa stvaramo fenestru na hruptu alveolarnog grebena, osteotomskom tehnikom immobiliziramo manji koštani fragment (1mm) u novonastaloj alveoli te u uz pomoć jednokratne šprice s fiziološkom otopinom i balonom-kateterom postavljenim na nju podizjemo dno maksilarog sinusa. Prednosti te tehnike su u manjem operativnom području i atraumatskom pristupu rada, a nema ni postoperativnih tegoba. Nedostaci su u malom području augmentacije i većoj opasnosti od perforacije, jer je operativno područje izvan kontrole oka. Transkrestalni pristup podizanja dna maksilarog sinusa (balonskom tehnikom) znatno je ugodniji, kako za pacijenta (smanjene postoperativne tegobe) tako i za operatera (jednostavniji i brži klinički rad) te kod imedijatne implantacije pokazuje dobre rezultate. Podizanjem sluznica maksilarog sinusa balonskom tehnikom, možemo dobiti do 10 mm područja za augmentaciju. U našem prikazu slučaja bio je obavljen transkrestalni pristup podizanja dna maksilarog sinusa s imedijatnom ugradnjom dentalnih implantata. U ovom slučaju razdoblje oseointegracije bilo je malo dulje (9 do 10 mjeseci) te nakon toga i početak protetskog zbrinjavanja. Atraumatskim pristupom te pacijentovim minimalnim postoperativnim tegobama, dobivamo područje za ugradnju 2 do 3 implantata. Transkrestalni pristup elevacije dna maksilarog sinusa u osnovi nalikuje na hidrauličnu kondenzaciju sinusa (Chen, 2005.) kod koje je jedina razlika u načinu odizanja membrane sinusa uz pomoć nježnoga vodenog pritiska.

#### Augmentacija grebena radi postavljanja dentalnih implantata: prikaz tehnike i stabilnost kosti oko implantata

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Uspješna terapija implantatama ovisi o adekvatnom volumenu kosti u području u kojem se implantati namjeravaju postaviti. Manjak alveolarnе kosti onemogućuje protetski pravilno pozicioniranje implantata, što može završiti funkcionalno i estetski neprihvatljivom rehabilitacijom. Kako bi se postiglo optimalno pozicioniranje implantata, često je prijeko potrebno povećati alveolarni greben. Jedan od načina kako se može proširiti alveolarna kost jest vođena regeneracija kosti (eng.Guide bone regeneration - GBR). Načelo GBR-a temelji se na vođenoj regeneraciji tkiva u kojoj se rabi membrana kako bi se stvorio prostor unutar kojega nastaje osteogeneza, a istodobno se sprječava pristup mekog tkiva. Za potrebe GBR-a predložene su različite membrane, kao što su e-PTFE, titanski mesh, te one od svinjskoga ili goveđega kolagena. Kao materijali za regeneraciju koriste se autogena kost, alogeni koštani fragmenti ili ksenotransplantati. Kako je u literaturi vrlo malo podataka o uporabi resorbirajućih kolagenih membrana u kombinaciji s ksenotransplantatom za horizontalnu augmentaciju alveolarnog grebena prije postavljanja dentalnih implantata, tu će se predstaviti nekoliko različitih kliničkih slučajeva uspješne horizontalne rekonstrukcije alveolarnog grebena. Materijali koji su se koristili uključuju resorbirajući konjsku kolagensku membranu te ksenotransplantate konjske i goveđe kosti.

#### Priprema alveolarnog grebena za postavu dentalnih implantata

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U dentalnoj implantologiji poseban je klinički izazov postaviti implantate u područja vertikalne i horizontalne atrofije alveolarnih grebena, jer je kombinacija objiju situacija izrazito zahtjevna za rješavanje. Opisat ćemo slučajeve augmentacije atrofičnog alveolarnog grebena u prednjim dijelovima maksile i stražnje mandibule. Prvi slučaj predstavlja oblik horizontalne resorpceije kada klinički nalazimo gotovo priljubljena dva kortikalisa i alveolarni greben širene 3 mm, te je raskoljavanjem grebena postavljen

## ORAL SURGERY AND DENTAL IMPLANTOLOGY

### ORAL PRESENTATIONS

#### The Balloon Technique in Transcrestal Sinus Floor Elevation

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The most common indication requiring a surgical operation involving the placement of dental implants is distal partial edentulousness. However, in 75% of cases, implant placement isn't possible without prior bone augmentation. In the upper jaw, such cases include a lack of space due to premature tooth loss in the posterior region with consequential lowering of the maxillary sinus floor. Such cases are treated with one of the two available methods (lateral window or transcrestal osteotome) depending on the indications. The transcrestal method of elevation involves creating an access on the crest of the alveolar bone, using osteotome to immobilize a smaller bone fragment (1mm) in the newly created alveola, then using a disposable syringe containing saline solution coupled with a specially fitted balloon catheter to raise the sinus floor. The advantages of this technique are a smaller operating field, minimally invasive approach, and no postoperative difficulties. The disadvantages of this technique pertain to the small area of augmentation, higher risk of perforating the subantral membrane since the operation is conducted without direct eye view. The transcrestal approach to sinus floor lifting (using a balloon catheter) is much more pleasant both for the patient (reduced postoperative discomfort) and for the surgeon (simpler and quicker clinical procedures), and gives good results together with immediate dental implant placement. The period of osseointegration was longer in this case (9-10 months), which postponed the commencement of prosthetic treatment. This minimally invasive approach was used to achieve space enough for 2 or 3 dental implants. The transcrestal approach to sinus lifting resembles the hydraulic sinus condensing technique (Chen, 2005); the only difference is in the method used to raise the sinus membrane using gentle water pressure.

#### Ridge Augmentation Prior to Implant Placement: Clinical Technique and Bone Levels Around the Implants

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Successful implant therapy is dependent upon an adequate bone volume at the site of implant placement. Deficient alveolar ridges do not permit prosthetically correct implant placement which can lead to a functionally and esthetically unacceptable implant-supported restorations. In order to achieve optimal implant positioning it is often necessary to augment the deficient alveolar ridge. Guided bone regeneration (GBR) is one of the treatment modalities with which this can be achieved. GBR principles are based upon the GTR principles where a barrier membrane is used to create a space in which osteogenesis can occur while preventing access of the soft tissue. Different membranes have been proposed for GBR procedures such as e-PTFE, titanium mesh and resorbable collagen membranes. For grafting materials autogenous bone, allogeneic bone fragments and xenografts are used. The literature is scarce about the use of resorbable collagen membranes and xenografts for horizontal ridge augmentations prior to dental implant placement. In several clinical examples it will be shown how a successful horizontal ridge augmentation was achieved. Materials used in the clinical cases included resorbable equine collagen membranes and deproteinized bovine and equine bone mineral.

#### Alveolar Ridge Preparation for Implant Placement

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When it comes to dental implantology there is a unique challenge of placing implants in areas of vertical and horizontal alveolar ridge atrophy and as such is quite demanding. There are several cases of alveolar ridge augmentation. The first case represents a form of horizontal resorption where we find two almost joined cortical bones and alveolar ridge 3 mm in diameter, where we split the ridge and placed the implant. The second case represents a vast resorption of the vestibular part of the alveolar

dentalni implantat u istom aktu. Drugi slučaj predstavlja opsežnu resorpciju vestibularne stijenke alveola zbog vertikalne frakture korijena, gdje se aplikacijom ksenogeni i autologne spongiozne i kortikalne kosti s resorptivnom membranom postiglo stvaranje nove u koju je za četiri mjeseca postavljen implantat sa zadovoljavajućom primarnom stabilnošću. Treći slučaj predstavlja kombinaciju opsežne horizontalne i vertikalne resorpcije grebena kod kojega nalazimo gotovo potpuno priljubljene perioste bukalne i palatalne sluznice. Postavljanjem resorptivnih membrana palatalno i vestibularno, ksenogene, autologne spongiozne i kortikalne kosti i autotransplantata kortikalnog koštanog bloka pričvršćenog vijkom u defekt, postigla se zadovoljavajuća dimenzija grebena za postavljanje dentalnog implantata nakon četiri mjeseca. Četvrti slučaj predstavlja opsežniju rekonstrukciju grebena lijeve premaksile u kombinaciji s koštanim blokom uzetim s brade nakon ortodontske terapije zbog pomaka sredine i gubitka zuba nakon prometne nezgode i pritom vertikalne frakture maksile kod djevojčice od 16 godina. U petom slučaju bila je obavljena rekonstrukcija izrazito atrofičnog grebena u stražnjem dijelu mandibule zbog dugotrajnog nedostatka zuba i većim koštanim blokom za postavu dvaju implantata.

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#### Augmentacija periimplantatnog mukogingivalnog kompleksa transplantatom vezivnog tkiva

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Nakon vađenja zuba uvijek se događa horizontalni i vertikalni gubitak volumena alveolarnog grebena. Prema tvrdnjama Schroppa, dvanaest mjeseci nakon ekstrakcije horizontalni kolaps iznosi od 5 do 7 mm. I kod implantacije, neposredno nakon vađenja zuba, u sklopu remodeliranja reducira se volumen tkiva. Ako implantat zbog nedovoljne širine alveolarnog grebena ne može biti postavljen u pravilnoj protetskoj osi, mora se prije implantacije najprije koštanom blokom i GBR-om izgraditi dovoljna dimenzija. Ako implantat može biti ugrađen u ispravnoj protetskoj osi, ali nije potpuno u kosti, augmentira se neposredno tijekom implantacije. U čestim graničnim slučajevima implantat može biti ugrađen u ispravnoj protetskoj osi, bez izgradnje kosti unatoč horizontalnoj atrofiji. Nezadovoljavajuća estetika nastaje zbog prošijavanja tamnog implantata u području gingivalnog ruba te nedostatka prominencije korijena zuba. To se može "elegantno" ukloniti uz pomoć transplantata vezivnoga tkiva koji može biti sloboden ili vaskulariziran. Kvaliteta i dimenzija periimplantnog mekog tkiva osnove su za idealnu estetiku. Prikazana je: 1. tunelska tehnika uvođenja transplantata vezivnoga tkiva; 2. tehnika augmentacije vaskulariziranoga, interpozicioniranoga perioristno – vezivnog transplantata tijekom horizontalne atrofije alveolarnog grebena u estetskom području. Zaključak: Prikazani slučajevi pokazuju da se pomoću transplantata vezivnog tkiva postižu vrhunski estetski rezultati. Posebice dobre rezultate omogućuje tunelska tehnika ulijeganja transplantata bez reza i ožiljka. Vaskularizirani transplantat vezivnog tkiva zadržava svoju opskrbu krvlju te mu je postoperativna atrofija neznatna i posebice je pogodan za slabo prokrvljeno receptorsko tkivo, a postavljen preko koštanog bloka, membrane ili pokrovne kapice implantata ostaje vitalan zahvaljujući sačuvanoj cirkulaciji.

#### Znamo li uvijek prepoznati odontogenu upalu: prikaz dvaju slučajeva

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Najčešće su upale glave i vrata one odontogenog podrijetla. To su upale kojima je zub izvor ili put širenja infekcije. Uspješnost njihova liječenja uglavnom ovisi o ranoj i točnoj dijagnozi, te pravodobnoj i učinkovitoj terapiji. Unatoč sve sofisticiranijim dijagnostičkim metodama, pravodoobno i točno dijagnosticiranje odontogene upale zna biti ozbiljan klinički problem. Tipični klinički simptomi odontogene upale, poput otekline, crvenila, bolnosti, trizmusa, regionalne limfadenopatije, vrućice i malaksalosti, mogu se javiti i kao simptomi mnogih drugih bolesti, a bolesni zubi uz takve znakove mogu katkada odvuci pozornost od neke druge bolesti. U radu prikazujemo dva bolesnika koji su unatoč specijalističko-konzilijskom pristupu i mnogo brojnim pretragama bili problem za postavljanje konačne dijagnoze i adekvatno liječenje. Prvi se javio liječniku zbog otekline na nepcu bez jasnog zuba uzročnika, tako da se odmah posumnjalo na solitarnu tumoroznu tvorbu. Tek nakon mnogih pretraga

ridge with vertical root fracture, where with application of xenogen and autogenous spongiosis and cortical bone with a resorptive membrane a new bone was formed in which a stable implant was placed within four months. The third case represent a combination of a vast horizontal and vertical ridge resorption with bucal and palatal mucosae almost joined together. Placing resorative membranes palatal and vestibular, xenogen, autogenous, spongiosis and cortical bone and mandibular cortical bone block , a satisfying ridge dimension was formed. The fourth case represents a more vast reconstruction of the left premaxillary ridge in a combination with a bone block harvested from mentum in sixteen year old girl. In the fifth case, a reconstruction of an atrophic ridge in the back of the mandible was performed for placing two implants.

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#### Connective Tissue Graft for Periimplant Mucogingival Complex Augmentation

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The alveolar process undergoes a horizontal and vertical atrophy following tooth extraction. Schropp reported 5-7 mm of horizontal tissue loss 12 months after tooth extraction. There is also a volume reduction after immediate implantation. If the excessively reduced width of the alveolar ridge doesn't allow a prosthetic driven implant placement, a sufficient volume has to be build-up prior to implant placement, using either a bone block graft or GBR procedures. In moderate horizontal atrophy cases, hard tissue augmentation has to be done simultaneously with implant placement. There are numerous borderline – cases with reduced horizontal ridge dimension that is sufficient for prosthetically guided implant placement without GBR. The aesthetic outcome is compromised due to a dark shadow appearance caused by reduced ridge dimension, missing root prominence and sometimes shining of the implant through the marginal gingiva. This a esthetic deficiency may be corrected using a free or pedicle connective tissue graft. The periimplant tissue quality and volume are the bases for an ideal aesthetic outcome. The clinical cases present 1. A tunnel technique with a free connective tissue graft, and 2. the vascularized interpositional periosteal-connective tissue flap technique for periimplant site development in the aesthetic area. These case presentations demonstrate that the use of a connective tissue graft may be an effective way to achieve an excellent aesthetic outcome in implant surgery. Especially the tunnel technique results are outstanding, with a scar free aesthetic appearance. Connected via a pedicle to the palate, the vascularized graft maintains its own blood supply, with almost no volume loss postoperatively. The graft remains vital even when covering poorly vascularized recipient sites like bone blocks, membranes or implant covering screws.

#### Do we Know how to Recognize Odontogenic Inflammation? A Double Case Study

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Most frequently, inflammations of the head and neck region are of odontogenic origin. These are inflammations which originate in a tooth or the tooth is the means of spreading the infection. Successful treatment of odontogenic inflammations depends mostly upon early and correct diagnosis, as well as timely treatment commencement. Despite sophisticated diagnostic methods, prompt and precise diagnosis may still represent a serious clinical problem. Typical clinical symptoms of odontogenic inflammation such as swelling, sensitivity, lock jaw (trismus), regional lymphadenopathy, fever and weakness may also occur as symptoms of many other illnesses, whereas an affected tooth can divert one's attention from another disease when the patients displays such symptoms simultaneously with such a tooth. The case studies exhibit two patients who represented a conundrum when consulting specialists at-

i dužeg razdoblja, ipak se dokazala odontogena etiologija te otekline. Drugi pacijent je došao zbog otekline donje vjeđe i gotovo jasnih odontogenih uzročnika početnog apsesa udubine očnjaka i reaktivne otekline donje vjeđe. Nakon adekvatne terapije za odontogenu upalu, oteklina ipak nije nestala, pa se tek biopsijom dokazalo da se radilo o primarnoj afekciji sarkoidoze na donjoj vjeđi. U radu je opisan algoritam postupaka i pretraga kojima diferencijalno-dijagnostički dokazujemo, ili pak odbacujemo, sumnju na odontogenu upalu.

### Tonzilolitijaza

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Tonziloliti su rijetki kalcifikati koji nastaju kao rezultat kroničnih upala tonsila. Konkrementi mogu biti različitih veličina, oblika i boje. Često su asimptomatski, ali mogu uzrokovati halitozu, osjećaj stranoga tijela i bolove tijekom gutanja. Uglavnom se dijagnosticiraju slučajno tijekom rutinske radiološke obrade. Liječe se tonsilektomijom, a asimptomatski tonziloliti ne zahtijevaju kirurško liječenje nego je indicirano njihovo praćenje. Prikazujemo bolesnika s trima asimptomatskim tonzilolitima slučajno otkrivenima na kontrolnom ortopantomogramu. Kompjutorskom tomografijom (CT-om) odredili smo točnu lokalizaciju konkremenata veličine od 1 do 4 mm, kako bismo radiološki i diferencijalno-dijagnostički isključili intraosealne lezije druge etiologije, kalcificirani arterijski plak i flebolite. Svrha prikaza jest upozoriti na važnost tonzilolita za općeg stomatologa u svakodnevnoj praksi.

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### Periferni osteomi čeljusti

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Osteom je benigna i često asimptomatska neoplazma koja se sastoji iz dobro differencirane zrele kosti. Ako ne uključujemo maksilarne sinuse, osteomi čeljusti su vrlo rijetki. Prema znanstvenoj literaturi objavljenoj na engleskom jeziku, najzastupljenija lokacija osteoma u maksilosfajalnoj regiji nalazi se upravo u frontalnom sinusu. Ako isključimo maksilarne sinuse, osteomi mandibule češći su nalaz od osteoma maksile. Ne postoje ni spolne ni dobne predileksije za razvoj osteoma. Ipak, nekim se autorima razilaze mišljenja o patogenezi osteoma. Predstavljamo dva klinička slučaja perifernih osteoma čeljusti. U prvom se prikazu slučaja bavimo pacijentom u dobi od 47 godina s perifernim osteomom maksile u regiji zuba 21, 22, a koji persistira otprilike 15 godina. Drugi prikazani slučaj opisuje pacijentu u dobi od 38 godina koja ima periferni osteom mandibule u regiji zuba 37. Periferni osteom čeljusti može stvarati poteškoće poput malokluzije, facialne asimetrije ili čak ometati gutanje ili uzrokovati defekte vida ili onemogućiti održavanje ravnoteže, ukoliko je vezan uz dimenzionalni rast u blizini unutarnje karotidne arterije. Razviju li se poteškoće, potrebno je kirurški odstraniti osteom, a pacijenta treba učestalo kontrolirati.

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### Vrat-jezik sindrom: prikaz slučaja

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Sindrom vrat-jezik rijedak je poremećaj gornjih cervicalnih živaca, a prvi su ga opisali Lance i Anthony godine 1980. Sindrom rezultira paroksizmalnim bolom vrata i parestezijom jezika. Javlja se kod iznenadnih pokreta glave, a promijenjena senzibilnost ipsilateralne strane jezika pripisuje se oštećenju lingvalnih aferentnih vlakana od hipoglosalnog živca do C2 spinalnog korijena. Najvažniji etiološki čimbenici su degenerativne promjene i abnormalnosti vratne kralježnice te trzajna ozljeda vratne kralježnice. Iako je rijedak, taj se sindrom može pojavit u bilo kojoj životnoj dobi,

tempted to pose a final diagnosis in order to treat them. The first patient sought treatment for palatal swelling that developed without a clear dental cause. This led us to suspect a solitary tumor mass. Odontogenic etiology was proven only after numerous tests and examinations over a protracted period of time. The second patient presented with a swollen lower eyelid and nearly straightforward odontogenic causes of initial abscess in the canine fossa, as well as the reactive swelling of the lower eyelid. The swelling didn't completely withdraw upon treatment for odontogenic inflammation and further biopsy revealed sarcoidosis of the lower eyelid in primary affect. The case presentations will also include an algorithm of procedures conducted toward reaching a differential diagnosis or avert suspicion of odontogenic inflammation.

### Tonsillolithiasis

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Tonsilloliths are rare calcified structures as a result of chronic inflammation of the tonsils. Concretions show difference in size, shape and color. They are usually asymptomatic, but can manifest with halitosis, foreign body sensation and odynophagia. The lesions are often detected incidentally during radiographic examination. No treatment is required for most tonsilloliths. However, large calcifications with associated symptoms are removed surgically. We report the case of patient with 3 asymptomatic tonsilloliths incidentally discovered through panoramic radiographs. Computed tomography (CT) was requested to find out the exact location of these radiopaque images varying from 1 to 4 mm and to rule out intraosseous lesion of other etiology, calcifications of arteries and phleboliths. The aim of this study was to indicate the importance of tonsilloliths for general dental practitioner.

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### Peripheral Osteomas of the Jaws

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Osteoma is a benign often asymptomatic neoplasm that is consisted of a well-differentiated mature bone. If maxillary sinus excluded, osteomas of the jaws are very rare. According to English literature, most often location of the osteoma in the maxillofacial region is frontal sinus. If maxillary sinus excluded, osteomas of the mandible are more often finding than the osteoma of the maxilla. There is no sex or age predilection for development of the osteoma. Also, some authors have different opinion regarding pathogenesis of the osteoma. We are presenting two cases of peripheral osteomas of the jaws. First case is a 47-year-old male presenting an peripheral osteoma of the maxilla in tooth region 21, 22 that persisted for about 15 years. Second case is a 38-year-old female with a peripheral osteoma of the mandible, tooth region 37. The peripheral osteoma of the jaws can cause problems such as malocclusion, facial asymmetry or even interference with swallowing or visual defects and loss of balance if associated with growth in proximity of the internal carotid artery. If a problem occurs, the osteoma should be surgically removed, and patient should be frequently monitored.

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### Neck-Tongue Syndrome: a Case Study

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Neck-tongue syndrome is a rare disorder of the upper cervical nerves, first described by Lance and Anthony in 1980. It causes paroxysmal neck pain and lingual paraesthesia. The syndrome occurs during sudden movements of the head, whereas the change in sensitivity of the ipsilateral side of the tongue is ascribed to damaged lingual afferent nerve fibres stemming from the hypoglossal nerve to the C2 spinal root. The most important etiological factors are degenerative changes and abnormalities in the cervical spine, at any age, regardless of gender. The case study describes a 62-year-old patient referred to us with an operating diagnosis of glossopharyngeal neu-

bez obzira na spol. U radu će biti prikazan slučaj 62-godišnje bolesnice s početnom dijagnozom glosofaringealne neuralgije. Bit će opisana i diferencijalna dijagnoza bolnih stanja glave i vrata

#### Rijedak jednostavno složeni odontom u nicanju kod djece povezan s odontogenom cistom

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Odontomi su najčešći odontogeni tumori u zapadnim zemljama i Americi. Uglavnom su asimptomatski te se otkrivaju kao slučajan radiološki nalaz. Razlikuju se dvije histološki i morfološki različite vrste - jednostavno složene i rastavljeno složene odontome. Postoji nekoliko opisanih slučajeva jednostavno složenih odontoma koji niču u usnoj šupljini. Prema našoj spoznaji ovo je prvi kod djece koji je povezan s odontogenom cistom. Očitovalo se u bolnoj oteklini lica koja je zahvaćala velik dio stražnjeg dijela mandibule. Kirursko uklanjanje je izbor liječenja, što može biti izazovno kada je riječ o velikim odontomima. Između nekoliko kirurških mogućnosti, u navedenome slučaju odlučili smo se raskomadati odontom u nekoliko sitnijih dijelova i ukloniti ga zajedno s odontogenom cistom zbog dobi pacijenta te kako bismo sačuvali cjelevitost mandibule.

ralgia. There is also a description of painful conditions of the head and neck that fit the differential diagnosis.

#### Infrequent Erupting Complex Odontoma of the Childhood Associated With a Dentigerous Cyst

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Odontomas are the most frequent odontogenic tumours in western societies and in Americas. Generally, they are asymptomatic and discovered during routine radiography. Two histologically and morphologically different types are distinguished, complex and compound. A few reports of a complex odontoma erupting into oral cavity have been published. To the best of our knowledge this is the first one associated with a dentigerous cyst in a child. It was manifested with facial painful swelling occupying a great part of the posterior mandible. Surgical removal is the treatment of choice which might be a challenge when large odontomas are dealt. Among the surgical possibilities we decided to separate the odontoma into pieces and enucleate it together with the dentigerous cyst in order to preserve the integrity of the mandible and because of the patient's age.

#### POSTERSKE PREZENTACIJE

##### Proširena indikacija za implanto-protetsku sanaciju pacijenata s 3A sindromom

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U radu je prikazan slučaj 20-godišnje pacijentice koja je zbog izrazite kserostomije u sklopu sindroma izgubila gotovo sve zube u donjoj čeljusti, a gornja je bila zahvaćena rapidnim, multifokalnim karijesom. Timskim pristupom počela je kompletna oralna rehabilitacija, što je uključivalo sanaciju karijesa, endodontsko liječenje, poticanje salivacije te implanto-protetsku rehabilitaciju. S obzirom na to da je u donjoj čeljusti pacijentica imala izrazitu atrofiju alveolarnog nastavka, što je bila posljedica osnovne bolesti i prerañih ekstrakcija, nije bilo moguće konzervativno protetski riješiti tu bezubost. Tako se odlučilo inserirati dva implantata kako bi se omogućila dodatna retencija donje parcijalne proteze. U gornjoj čeljusti pacijentici je bilo ugrađeno sedam lijevanih nadogradnji i izrađeno devet metalno-keramičkih krunica. Keramika je indicirana zbog njezine izrazite biokompatibilnosti. Rad je prikazan zbog toga što koji put i relativna kontraindikacija za ugradnju dentalnih implantata može postati proširena indikacija.

##### Dentalni implantati kod pacijenata na terapiji bifosfonatima

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Na slučaju 74-godišnje pacijentice pod terapijom oralnim bifosfonatom, prikazat će se postupak ugradnje dentalnih implantata. U našu ambulantu poslao ju je specijalist stomatološke protetike zbog nezadovoljavajuće retencije gornje totalne proteze. Nakon kliničkog pregleda i radiološke analize odlučili smo se ugraditi dva dentalna implantata u području očnjaka gornje čeljusti za postavu dvije kugle. Nakon konsultacije s endokrinologom i najave potrebnoga prekida terapije tri mjeseca prije zahvata i nakon nje, odlučeno je da se na temelju kontrolnog denzitometrijskog nalaza postupak obavi. Unatoč ekspanziji alveolarnog grebena za postavljanje jednog od implantata, oba su imala primarnu stabilnost i na kontrolnom ortopanu za tri mjeseca pokazali su urednu oseointegraciju. Nakon izrade i predaje gornje totalne proteze, pacijentica je nastavila

#### POSTER PRESENTATIONS

##### Extended Indication for Implant-Prosthetic Therapy in patient With 3A Syndrome

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In this clinical case patient was 20-year-old female with 3A syndrome. Severe xerostomia caused extraction of all teeth, except wisdom teeth, in lower jaw and rapid caries degradation of upper teeth. With multidisciplinary approach, the complete oral rehabilitation was performed. Oral rehabilitation included caries elimination, endodontic treatment, salivation induction and implant-prosthetic therapy. The treatment included implant placement because patient had severe bone loss in lower jaw as a complication of mentioned syndrome and therefore conservative prosthetic therapy was excluded. In upper jaw patient got seven individual metal posts and nine metal-ceramics crowns. Metal-ceramics is indicated because the ceramics have excellent biocompatibility. Partial denture on implants was made in lower jaw. The case was showed because occasionally relative contraindication for dental implant placement can become extended indication.

##### Dental Implants in Patients on Bisphosphonate Therapy

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We report a case of a 74-year-old female patient, which was a candidate for dental implants but suffered from osteoporosis and was on oral bisphosphonate therapy. After clinical examination we decided to insert two implants in both canine areas for two ball attachments. We informed endocrinologist that we intend to perform "drug holiday" for minimum 3 months prior, and 3 months postoperatively. According to the last DEXA-scan, he decided to allow our treatment. Although, one of the implants was positioned with bone expanders and condensers had primary stability. Three months after, radiological finding was excellent. Near after, a total prosthesis was made and the patient started again with Fosamax® (Merck). On follow-up visit one year later, clinical and radiological finding was good. The doubt was if we even

terapiju Fosamaxom. Na kontrolnom pregledu nakon godinu dana, klinički i radiološki nalazi bili su uredni. Pitanje koje se tijekom cijelog postupka postavljalo bilo je - mogu li se raditi implantati kod pacijenata na bifosfonatima. U suvremenoj se literaturi navodi da se izbjegavaju kod bolesnika na terapiji intravenoznim bifosfonatima zbog visokog rizika za razvoj BRON-a (Bisphosphonate Related Osteonecrosis). Može ih se ugradivati pacijentima na peroralnim bifosfonatima pod određenim uvjetima i to ako je pacijent manje od tri godine na terapiji; ako je pacijent manje od 3 godine na terapiji i to s kortikosteroidima, ili ako je duže od 3 godine na terapiji preporučuje se prekinuti s terapijom tri mjeseca prije i poslijednje implantata; te ako je pacijent prije imao BRON, ali je izlječen i nije viši na terapiji.

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#### Gubitak međučeljusnog prostora – izazov za implantoprotetsku terapiju

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Implantoprotetska terapija u slučaju gubitka međučeljusnih odnosa u vertikalnoj dimenziji predstavlja klinički izazov. Tijekom planiranja i analize potrebno je obaviti detaljne kliničke i rendgenske dijagnostičke postupke, manualnu funkcionalnu analizu ţvačnog sustava i kefalometrijsku analizu L-L telerendgenskih snimki. Prikazana su dva slučaja. U prvom je na temelju rezultata kliničkih i rtg-analiza odlučeno zadržati postojeći međučeljusni kut, pri čemu je potreban međučeljusni prostor postignut bilateralnom redukcijom alveolarnih grebena. U drugom slučaju primjenom okluzalnih nagriznih udлага promijenjen je međučeljusni kut te postignut potreban međučeljusni prostor za implantoprotetsku terapiju. Nakon endodontskih, kirurških i konzervativnih postupaka kod oba pacijenta stabilizirani su međučeljusni odnosi, obavljene digitalne OPG-snimke i mjerenja vertikalne dimenzije alveolarnih grebena primjenom posebnoga računalnog programa. Kod prvog pacijenta odlučeno je kirurški ukloniti 4 do 9 mm bilateralno u donoj čeljusti kako bi se postigao dovoljan međučeljusni prostor za implantoprotetske nadomjestke, a da se ne promijeni međučeljusni kut. Implantacija je obavljena dva mjeseca nakon uklanjanja zaostalih kori-jenova i redukcije grebena. Kod drugog je pacijenta okluzalnim nagriznim udlagama povećana međučeljusna udaljenost za 4 mm u medialnoj liniji te je postignut odnos održavan privremenim nadomjestima do završetka implantoprotetske rehabilitacije. Nakon razdoblja oseointegracije kod oba su pacijenta učinjeni fiksni protetički nadomjestci na implantatima. Redovite polugodišnje kontrole i nakon pet godina pokazuju zadovoljavajuće rezultate.

#### Imedijatna ugradnja implantata nakon enukleacije upalne odontogene ciste

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Jedan od najčešćih uzroka destrukcije kosti su odontogene ciste. S obzirom na agresivno ponašanje i sklonost recidiviranju, nužna je ispravna dijagnoza tih lezija. Pogreška u kliničkoj dijagnostici događa se zbog velike sličnosti, kako kliničke slike tako i radiološkog nalaza većine cističnih promjena u čeljusti. Prikazan je slučaj 50-godišnje pacijentice s resorpcijom korijenova gornjega desnog drugog molara uzrokovanim impakcijom gornjeg desnog umnjaka i postojećom odontogenom cistom u području prvoga gornjeg desnog premolara, što je nađeno na dentoalveolarnoj rendgenskoj snimki. Terapija je obuhvaćala ekstrakciju impaktiranog umnjaka, enukleaciju upalne odontogene ciste, zatim punjenje zaostalog koštanog defekta ksenogenim koštanim nadomjestkom (Bio-Oss®, Geistlich, Njemačka) te prekrivanje bioresorptivnom kolagenom membranom (Bio-Gide®, Geistlich, Njemačka). Imedijatno su bila ugrađena dva dentalna implantata (Ankylos Implant System, Friudent-Dentsply, SAD-Njemačka) - prvi u postekstrakcijsku alveolu prvoga gornjeg desnog premolara, a drugi u područje prvog molara. Izrađena je zatim privremena parcialna proteza. U razdoblju cijeljenja nije bilo nikakvih većih kliničkih i subjektivnih po-teškoća. Šest mjeseci nakon ugradnje izrađen je bio trajni protetski nadomjestak u obliku metalno-keramičkog mosta. Tijekom šest mjeseci praćenja nakon opterećenja ugrađenih implantata i izrade konačnog protetskog rada, nije bilo nikakvih kliničkih ili radioloških komplikacija.

could perform implants in patients on bisphosphonates. Today's literature says to avoid it in patients, which are on intravenous therapy because of high risk of BRON (Bisphosphonate Related Osteonecrosis). It is possible to perform implant surgery in patients which are on oral bisphosphonates, but under special circumstances: 1. the patient is less than 3 years on therapy; 2. if the patient is less than 3 years on therapy, but is on corticosteroid therapy, or the patient is longer than 3 years on therapy, it is recommended "drug holiday" minimum 3 months prior and also postoperatively; and 3. if the patient had BRON earlier but is cured, and isn't on bisphosphonates anymore, it is possible to perform implant surgery.

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#### Intermaxillary Vertical Dimension Loss - a Challenge for Implant-Prosthetic Treatment

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Implant - prosthodontic treatments in cases of intermaxillary vertical dimension loss presents a clinical challenge. Pretreatment planning and analysis include extensive diagnostic procedures, manual functional analysis and cephalographic analysis. Two such cases are presented. It was decided in one case to keep the present intermaxillary angle values, hence gaining the needed space by bilateral alveolar ridge reductions. In the second case it was decided to use occlusal splint therapy, thus gaining the needed space by changing the intermaxillary angle. Following surgical, endodontic and conservative treatment in upper and lower arches of both patients, intermaxillary dimensions were recorded, OPGs were made, and vertical dimensional alveolar ridge measurements were made using specifically designed software. In one case, it was decided to perform surgical reduction of approximately 4-9 mm bilaterally in lower jaw to ensure sufficient intermaxillary space for implant-supported fixed prosthodontic dentures without interfering with the intermaxillary angle. The implant placement was delayed for 2 months after roots removal and ridge reduction. In the second case, after a period of 6 months of the occlusal splint therapy the intermaxillary distance at the medial line was enlarged by 4 mm, and maintained by temporary bridges until the end of implant-prosthetic therapy. Following the period of osseointegration, in both cases fixed prosthodontic dentures were made, one without changing the intermaxillary angle, and the other with changing it. Regular 6-months follow up has shown satisfactory results after 5 years.

#### Immediate Implant Placement Following Enucleation of an Inflammatory Odontogenic Cyst

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Odontogenic cysts are one of the main causes of jaw destruction. Correct diagnosis of odontogenic cysts is essential as some of these lesions are known to have an aggressive behaviour and a propensity to recur. Clinical misdiagnosis is possible as both clinical presentation and radiological signs are similar for many of these cysts. A patient was a 50-year old female with odontogenic cyst of the first premolar in the right maxilla and resorption of the roots of the second molar caused by impacted third molar. A dental radiograph revealed a suspected radicular cyst lesion related to the first maxillary premolar, and partially resorbed roots of the second maxillary molar caused by impacted maxillary third molar. Enucleation of the cyst and filling bone defect with the xenogenic bone substitute (Bio-Oss®, Geistlich, Germany) and covering with a bioresorbable collagen membrane (Bio-Gide®, Geistlich, Germany) with surgical extraction of the impacted maxillary third molar were made. Two dental implants (Ankylos Implant System, Friudent-Dentsply, USA-Germany) were placed, first immediately in the alveolus of the extracted first premolar and second in the area of the first molar. During the period of partial denture wearing as a provisional prosthetic reconstruction, no significant clinical or subjective problems were observed. After a healing period of 6 months, the implants were treated with the final fixed prosthetic restoration, metal-ceramic bridge construction. The patient exhibited neither clinical nor radiological complications throughout the 6 months period of clinical monitoring after final prosthetic rehabilitation and functional loading of the inserted implants.

## Denzitometrijska usporedba flapless-a i dvofazne kirurške tehnike ugradnje dentalnih implantata: pilot studija

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Flapless-tehnika je kirurški pristup ugradnje dentalnih implantata bez odizanja mu-koperiostalnog režnja. Taj način ima više prednosti - kraći kirurški postupak, smanjeno krvarenje, smanjenu postoperativnu nelagodu za pacijenta, mogućnost imedijatnog opterećenja ugrađenog implantata, brži postupak same ugradnje dentalnog implantata i smanjeno vrijeme do ugradnje do konačnog rezultata implanto-prostetske rehabilitacije. Svrha ove ogledne studije bila je radiološka procjena flapless-tehnike i određivanje njezine kliničke vrijednosti u usporedbi s dvofaznom tehnikom ugradnje dentalnih implantata kompjutoriziranim denzitometrijskom analizom. Uzorak se sastojao od 10 pacijenata s nedostatkom zuba u premolarnoj regiji gornje čeljusti, gdje su ugrađeni dentalni implantati (Nobel Replace®Tapered). Prvoj skupini od pet pacijenata implantati su bili ugrađeni flapless-tehnikom, a drugoj skupini, također od 5 pacijenata, bili su ugrađeni dvofaznom kirurškom tehnikom. Svi ugrađeni implantati bili su, tri mjeseca nakon ugradnje, opskrbljeni metalno-keramičkim krunicama. Pacijenti su 18 mjeseci dolazili na kliničke preglede te su im bile obavljene RVG-snimeke nakon 3, 12 i 18 mjeseci. Nakon usporedbe srednjih vrijednosti izmjerjenih denziteta, rezultati su pokazali podjednako smanjivanje denziteta u obje ispitne skupine - konvencionalna dvofazna tehniku pokazala je vrijednost od 3,24 (smanjenje srednje vrijednosti denziteta oko ugrađenog implantata) i vrijednost od 1,23 (smanjenje srednje vrijednosti denziteta oko ugrađenog implantata) za flapless-tehniku ugradnje.

Zaključak: flapless-tehnika u svakodnevnoj kliničkoj praksi postiže rezultate slične klasičnoj dvofaznoj tehničici ugradnje dentalnih implantata.

## Koliko su česti oralkirurški zahvati u specijalističkoj oralkirurškoj ambulanti

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Potreba za intervencijom specijalista oralkirurga u stomatološkoj praksi oduvijek je dobro poznata, no nisu objavljeni točni podaci koje su to vrste zahvata i u kojoj mjeri. Vrsta terapije ovisi ne samo o mišljenju oralkirurga nego i o odluci primarnog stomatologa te željama i potrebama pacijenta. Konačna odluka gotovo se uvijek prihvati u određenim okolnostima koje su često rezultat kompromisa. Svrha rada bila je ispitati koliko su česte određene vrste zahvata u oralkirurškoj ambulanti. Analizirano je bilo razdoblje od posljednjih 30 mjeseci i bilježeni svi pregledi i oralkirurški zahvati koje je priznao Zavod za zdravstveno osiguranje. Ukupno je pregledano 2500 pacijenata te je od toga broja obavljeno 2262 oralkirurških zahvata - 513 alveotomija, 1000 ekstrakcija, 447 apikotomija, 20 cirkumcizija, 15 niveliacija i modelacija grebena, 60 operacija mekih tkiva, 9 hemisekcija, 11 augmentacija, 12 kiretaža, 17 vestibuloplastika, 57 cistektomija, 42 frenulektomije, 49 eksploracija i 10 incizija i drenaža apsesa. Najčešće su bile alveotomije i ekstrakcije. Od alveotomija najviše je bilo donjih umnjaka, a od ekstrakcija podjednako donjih prvih kutnjaka i umnjaka. Gotovo trećinu zahvata činile su ekstrakcije koje bi se trebale rješavati u primarnoj stomatološkoj ambulanti.

## Epidemiološka analiza impaktiranih i retiniranih zuba operiranih na Zavodu za oralnu kirurgiju Stomatološkog fakulteta u Zagrebu

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Svrha je rada vidjeti pratimo li svjetske trendove kad je riječ o operativnim zahvatima i dijagnozama za retinirane i impaktirane zube. Koristili su se operacijski protokoli Zavoda za oralnu kirurgiju Stomatološkog fakulteta u Zagrebu. U deskriptivnoj obradi podataka računale su se frekvencije, postoci, mjere srednje vrijednosti i to aritmetičke sredine i medijani, a također i mjere raspršenja – standardne devijacije. Od godine 1997. do 1999. obrađeno je bilo 4857 dijagnoza, razdioba po spolu iznosila je 1:1,67 u korist žena. Udjel dijagnoze dens impactus (24,89 %) jedini raste, a ne mijenjaju se dens semiimpactus (5,13 %), dens retentus (6,05 %) i dentitio difficilis (0,64 %). Pacijenti s dijagnozom dentitio difficilis statistički su znatno mlađi od onih s di-

## Densitometric Comparison of Dental Implant Placement Between Flapless and Two-Stage Technique: a Pilot Study

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Flapless technique is a surgical approach of implant placement without raising a mucoperiosteal flap. Such approach has many advantages: shorter surgical treatment, minimal bleeding, postoperative discomfort for the patient is reduced; possibility of immediate loading of the inserted implant, faster procedure of implant placement and by that less time is needed for the complete implant-prosthetic restoration. Purpose of this pilot study was radiographic assessment of flapless technique and determination of its clinical values in comparison with two-stage dental implant technique through computerized densitometric analysis. The sample consisted of 10 patients with missing teeth in the premolar region in the upper jaw, where dental implants (Nobel Replace®Tapered) were inserted. In the first group of 5 patients the implants were placed using flapless technique, and with two-stage technique implants were placed in the other group of 5 patients. All inserted implants were loaded with metal-ceramic crowns 3 months after placement. The patients were followed for 18 months through clinical follow-ups and radiovisiographical (RVG) images made after 3, 12 and 18 months. After comparing the average densities, the results showed similar decrease of density in both groups, conventional two-stage technique showed 3.24 (descrease of average densities around inserted implant) and flapless technique 1.23 (descrease of average densities around inserted implant). It can be concluded that flapless technique in everyday clinical usage has the same result as the two-stage dental implant technique.

## The Frequency of Surgical Operations in Clinic for Oral Surgery

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The necessity for the oral surgeon specialist intervention in dental practice has always been well known, but there are no exact published information about the type and the extent of those operations. The therapy depends not only on the opinion of the oral surgeon but also the primary dentist's decision as well as the needs and wishes of the patient. The final decision has mostly been reached under certain circumstances which are often the result of a compromise. The purpose was to examine the frequency of certain operations in an orally-surgical clinic. The examined period includes the last 30 months and makes the record of all the checkups and orally-surgical operations recognized by the Croatian Institute for Health Insurance. 2500 patients have been examined, 2262 of them have had orally-surgical operations. The operations were: 513 alveotomies, 1000 extractions, 447 apicotomies, 20 circumcisions, 15 nivellations and ridge modeling, 60 soft tissue operations, 9 hemisections, 11 augmentations, 12 curettages, 17 vestibuloplastics, 57 cistectomies, 42 frenulektomies, 49 explorations and 10 incisions and apses drains. The most frequent operations are alveotomies and extractions. The alveotomies mostly refer to lower third molars, extractions to lower molars and third molars. Almost a third of the operations are extractions, which should be the subject of primary dental clinics.

## Epidemiological Analysis of Impacted and Retained Teeth Operated at Oral Surgery at Dental University of Zagreb

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The purpose of the research is to see whether we follow new trends considering operating techniques and diagnosis of impacted and retained teeth. We used data from operative protocols of Department of Oral surgery, Dental university of Zagreb. In descriptive data analysis, we calculated frequencies, percentages, measures of central tendency (means and medians) and standard deviations as a measure of dispersion. From 1997 to 1999, 4857 diagnoses were set, sex differences were 1:1,67 in favor of females. Impacted teeth share (24,89%) is rising, and semiimpacted teeth (5,13%), retained teeth (6,05%) and dentitio difficilis (0,64%) share remains same. Patients diagnosed with dentitio difficilis are statistically significantly younger than patients

jagnozom dens impactus i dens semiimpactus, a oni s dijagnozom dens semiimpactus statistički su mnogo stariji od pacijenata s dijagnozom dens retentus. Iz grada Zagreba bilo je 84,17 %, 7,59 % iz Zagrebačke županije, 1,6 % iz Karlovačke te 0,77 % iz Slitsko-dalmatinske županije, što se i očekivalo. Od svih alveolotomija njih 63,95 % otpada na četiri navedene dijagnoze, te 18,40 %na ekstrakcije. Najčešće impaktirani zubi su: 48 (38,64 %), 38 (35,88 %), 18 (10,9 %), 28 (9,92 %). Najčešće retinirani zubi su: 13 (19,1 %), 23 (18,8 %), u ostalim dijagnozama najčešći su 38 i 48. Na 23,01 % retiniranih zuba obavljena je bila kortikotomija. Dexamethason je dan u 2,80 % slučajeva, najčešće za dijagnozu impaktiranih i retiniranih 48 i 38. Udjel phd-a iznosio je 2,36 %. Udjel anestezije bez adrenalina bio je 1,80 %. Te četiri dijagnoze čine 36,71 % dijagnoza, što se slaže s rezultatima ostalih autora, a očekivan je porast navedenih dijagnoza zbog sve češćega ortodontskog tretmana pacijenata.

#### **Usporedna analiza hitnih slučajeva Klinike za kirurgiju lica, čeljusti i usta '91., '94., i '98. god**

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Svrha je rada usporedna analiza najčešćih hitnih stanja i razloga zašto su pacijenti dolazili u Kliniku za kirurgiju lica, čeljusti i usta na KBC-a Šalata godine 1991. i 1994 i KB-a Dubrava godine 1998. Usporedivali smo protokole ambulantne i Centra za hitnu medicinu koristeći se parametrima dobi, spola, razloga dolaska, dana i mjeseca dolaska i potreba za hospitalizacijom. Došli smo do zaključka da je od ukupnog broja pacijenta u svakoj godini bilo više muškaraca. Najčešća dob bila je između 16 i 30 godina. Najviše je pacijenata dolazilo vikendom i to u mjesecu svibnju, a najčešći razlog dolaska bile su odontogene upale. Frakture su, pak, bile najčešći razlog za hospitalizaciju.

#### **Djelovanje brzine aplikacije intraosealne anestezije na promjene krvnog tlaka i bila kod pasa: ogledna studija**

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Intraosealna anestezija omogućuje izravnu aplikaciju anestesijske otopine u spongijsku dio kosti neposredno oko korijena zuba koji želimo anestezirati. Klinička istraživanja na ljudima pokazala su da se tijekom aplikacije intraosealne anestezije ubrzava bilo i povećava krvni tlak. Zbog pretkliničkog testiranja prototipa uređaja za intraosealnu aplikaciju anestetika, uspoređeno je djelovanje različitog vremena ubrizgavanja lokalnog anestetika s adrenalinom na promjenu frekvencije srčanog ritma i vrijednosti krvnog tlaka kod pasa. Za oglednu studiju odabrana su bila četiri zdrava mužjaka (ASA1 prema američkoj udruzi za anesteziologiju) prosječne težine  $15,25 \pm 4,5$  kg. Za intraosealnu aplikaciju koristio se 1,4 mL lidokain 2 % s epinefrinom (1 : 100 000) kao vazokonstriktorom. Opća anestezija postignuta je 6-postotnim natrijevim pentobarbitalom, I.V. injekcijom, uz osiguran venski put na femoralnoj veni. Aplicirano je svaki put na različito mjesto čeljusti po 0,7 mL anestesijske otopine različitom brzinom u trajanju od 40 sekundi, 24 sekunde, 12 sekundi i 6 sekundi. Prije svake aplikacije i poslije njih izmjerjen je puls, te sistolički i dijastolički krvni tlak. Rezultat ogledne studije na četiri psa pokazuju da ne postoji statistički važna promjena oba tlaka ovisno o brzini apliciranja anestesijske otopine. Postoji statistički važno smanjenje frekvencije bila prije vremena apliciranja od 24 sekunde i nakon njega te prije vremena apliciranja od 40 sekundi i nakon toga ( $p < 0,05$ ). Rezultati te ogledne studije i evaluacija eksperimentalnog tijeka pomoći će u planiranju nastavka istraživanja iz tog područja.

with impacted and semiimpacted teeth, and patients with semiimpacted teeth are statistically significantly older than patients with retained teeth. 84,17% patients come from the city of Zagreb, 7,59% from Zagrebačka, 1,6% from Karlovačka and 0,77% from Slitsko-dalmatinska county, as it is expected. 63,95% of all alveolectomies are done for these four diagnoses, and 18,40% extractions. Most common impacted teeth are: 48 (38,64%), 38 (35,88%), 18 (10,9%), 28 (9,92%). Retained teeth are: 13 (19,1%), 23 (18,8%), in other diagnoses 38 and 48 are mostly diagnosed teeth. Corticotomy was done in 23,01% of retained teeth. Dexamethasone was used in 2,80% of the cases, usually for 38 and 48 impacted and retained teeth. Pathohistological analysis ratio was 2,36%. Anesthesia without epinephrine was used in 1,80% of the cases. These four diagnoses make a share of 36,71% of all diagnoses, which matches with other research. This fact is expected because we have more and more orthodontic therapy in our population.

#### **Comparative Analysis of Emergency Cases Admitted to the Clinic for Facial, Maxillary and Oral Surgery in 1991, 1994, 1998**

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2 - Dubrava Clinical hospital, Clinic for Facial, maxillary and oral surgery

The purpose of this study is to compare and contrast the most frequent urgent conditions and reasons why patients seek care at the Clinic for Facial, maxillary and oral surgery both at Šalata Clinical hospital centre during 1991 and 1994 and at Dubrava Clinical hospital in 1998. We compared the protocols in place at the walk-in clinic and medical emergency centre using the following parameters: age, gender, chief complaint, day and month at time of admittance, and requisite hospitalisation. We arrived at the conclusion that there were male patients were prevalent among patients admitted during each of the years analyzed. The most frequent age was between 16 and 30. Most patients sought urgent medical attention during the weekend, on Saturdays and Sundays. The highest number of patients admitted per month was in May, whereas the most frequent cause was odontogenic inflammation. The most frequent cause for requisite hospitalisation was fracture.

#### **Blood pressure and heart rate effects of different speed of intraosseous deposition of anesthetic solution in dogs – a pilot study**

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Intraosseous anesthesia brings anesthetic solution in a spongy bone surrounding a tooth. Recent clinical researches in humans demonstrate that blood pressure and heart rate increase when intrasseous anesthesia was performed. Aim of this study was preclinical testing of prototype system for intraosseous anesthesia. Different speeds of application of anesthetic solution were compared for eventually change of blood pressure and heart rate in dogs. Four healthy males (correspond to ASA1 according to American Society of Anaesthesiologists) were selected for pilot study, average weight  $15,25 \pm 4,5$  kg. 1.4 mL Lidocaine 2% with epinephrine 1:100.000 as vasoconstrictor was used for intraosseous anesthesia. General anesthesia was attained by IV injection of sodium pentobarbital 6% via the femoral vein. Single dose of 0.7 mL of anesthetic solution was injected at different position in jaws for different rate: 40 seconds, 24 seconds, 12 seconds, and 6 seconds. Systolic, diastolic pressure and heart rate were measured before and after application. Results of pilot study in four male dogs shows that there is no statistical difference in systolic and diastolic blood pressure as the result of different time of application of anesthetic solution. There is statistical difference in heart rate before and after 24 seconds, as well as, before and after 40 second of application time ( $p < 0,05$ ). This study and evaluation of experiment procedure will be basis for further research.

## Ekstrakcije zuba kod pacijenata na antikoagulantnoj terapiji

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Bolesnici koji imaju određenu oralnu antikoagulantnu terapiju zbog prevencije ili liječenja kardiovaskularnih bolesti, česti su pacijenti u stomatološkim ambulantama te se uglavnom neodgovarajuće tretiraju ili čak upućuju oralnom kirurgu i za jednostavne zahvate. Nakon ekstrakcije teoretski postoji minimalan rizik od prodljenog krvarenja, no prekidom terapije rizik može biti znatno veći zbog moguće tromboembolije. Vađenje zuba može se obaviti bez prekida protuzgrušavajuće terapije, ako se primijene lokalne mjere hemostaze pomoću želatinoznih spužvi, šavovima i/ili ispiranjem usne šupljine traneksamičnom kiselinom, što sprječava prođenje krvarenje. U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 16 pacijenata na oralnoj kumarinskoj antikoagulantnoj terapiji kod kojih je bilo potrebno obaviti ekstrakciju zuba i zaostalih korijenova. Bili su raspoređeni u tri skupine prema vrijednosti protrombinskog vremena (PV-a) izraženog kao INR (International Normalized Ratio). Prodljeno postekstrakcijsko krvarenje sprječeno je želatinoznom spužvom (Gelatamp®) i 4,8-postotnom vodenom otopinom traneksamične kiseline (Cyklokapron®) koja se koristila za ispiranje usne šupljine. Od ukupno 16 ispitanih s prosječnim vremenom krvarenja od  $3.75 \pm 1.05$  min i terapeutiskim vrijednostima INR-a ( $\leq 3.0$ ), te primjenom mjeta lokalne hemostaze, samo je dvoje naknadno kvarilo, što je zaustavljeno postavljanjem šavova. Zaključak: hematološki ugroženi pacijenti pod stalnom terapijom oralnim antikoagulantima (Marivarin®) čiju bolest regulira liječnik specijalist, uz zadovoljavajuće vrijednosti laboratorijskih nalaza, u prvom redu protrombinskog vremena (PV-a) izraženog u INR-u, te broju trombocita i vremenu krvarenja, mogu pristupiti ekstrakciji zuba. Kontrola krvarenja provedena je obvezatnom primjenom mjeta lokalne hemostaze bez opasnosti od mogućih popratnih pojava, ponajprije prodljenog postekstrakcijskog krvarenja.

## Laser doppler-flowmetar i njegova uporaba u stomatologiji

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Laser doppler-flowmetar (LDF) služi za mjerjenje dinamičkog protoka krv u tijelu tako što bilježi kretanje eritrocita u tkivu. Lasersku zraku određene valne duljine emitira uređaj, a prenosi se pomoću optičkog kabla te udara u putujući eritrocit što stvara dopplerski pomak frekvencije odbijenog svjetla koji registrira receptor. Taj dio odbijenog svjetla vraća se aferentnim optičkim vlaknima natrag u uređaj. LDF se u orofacialnoj regiji koristi za mjerjenje perfuzije zuba, gingive, sluznice usne šupljine, kosti i žvачnih mišića. Obavljena su istraživanja LDF-om kako bi se odredio vitalitet zuba nakon njihove traume ili autotransplantacije; proučio se utjecaj lokalnih i sistemskih lijekova; video pulni odgovor na ortodontske i ortognatske zahvate; proučavale promjene u krvnom protoku sluznice ispod mobilnih protetskih radova; gledala vaskularizacija koštanih transplantata tijekom podizanja dna maksilarnog sinusa. Prikazan je slučaj koji pokazuje kliničku primjenu i vrijednost LDF-a (PeriFux System 5000, Perimed AB, Stockholm, Švedska) kao ključne metode u dijagnostiranju vitalnosti zuba nakon frakture alveolarnog nastavka čeljusti i traume pripadajućih zuba. Procjena vitalnosti zuba LDF-om osjetljivija je u pacijentu bezbolna, za razliku od dostupnih metoda električnog ili toplinskog ispitivanja senzibiliteta zuba. Naime, zubi koji ne reagiraju na električni ili termički podražaj smatraju se avitalnim te se često nepotrebitno endodontski liječe. Senzibilitet pulpe ne odražava uvijek i vitalitet pulpe - on uvijek pokazuje samo očuvanost senzoričkih živaca. Zato se pojmovi vitalitet i senzibilitet ne bi smjeli koristiti kao istoznačnice.

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## Dental extractions in patients taking anticoagulant therapy

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Patients who are taking oral anticoagulation therapy to prevent or treat their cardiovascular diseases, are often patients in dental offices. Usually, there are incongruously treated, or sent for simple interventions or dental procedures to oral surgeon. There is a theoretical risk of bleeding after dental surgery in patients at therapeutic levels of anticoagulation, however it is minimal, and may be greatly outweighed by the risk of thromboembolism upon anticoagulant therapy withdrawal. Thus, dental extractions can be performed without modification or interruption of oral anticoagulant therapy. In most patients local hemostasis with gelatin sponge, sutures and/or mouthwash with tranexamic acid is sufficient to prevent postoperative bleeding. Sixteen patients taking oral coumarin anticoagulant therapy and undergoing dental extractions took part in this study. Three groups of patients were performed according to therapeutic prothrombin time which was declared as International Normalization Ratio (INR). Extensively postoperative bleeding was prevented with gelatine sponge (Gelatamp®) and 4.8 % tranexamic acid mouthwash (Cyklokapron®). Among sixteen patients with average bleeding time of  $3.75 \pm 1.05$  minutes and INR values inside therapeutic range ( $<3.0$ ), only two of them had short episodes of delayed bleeding. It was stopped by placing a suture over extraction wound. Conclusion: Anticoagulant patients who have been receiving lifelong therapy (Marivarin®) for prevention and curing cardiovascular diseases, in consultation with the relevant specialist, and who are inside therapeutic range of prothrombin time (declared as INR), suitable thrombocyte range and bleeding time, can be accepted for tooth extraction without stopping or reducing warfarin therapy. Bleeding control was promoted locally without risk of any side effects primarily postoperative bleeding.

## Laser Doppler Flowmetry and its Application in Dentistry

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Laser doppler flowmetry (LDF) is a method for measuring dynamic blood flow in the body by detecting blood cell movement in a small volume of tissue. Laser within the apparatus emits light of distinct wave length along an efferent fiber-optic conductor within a probe that hits the moving blood cells in the investigated tissue, what creates a Doppler frequency shift of the back-scattered light, which is detected by the photo collector. That fraction of backscattered light from the investigated tissue returns to the flowmeter along a pair of afferent optical fibres within the same probe. LDF in the orofacial region has been used to monitor the perfusion of teeth, gingiva, oral mucosa, bone and masticatory muscles. So far in vivo studies were conducted in order to estimate pulp vitality; monitor the pulp vitality following dental trauma or transplantation; note reactions to local and systemic pharmacological agents; monitor the pulpal and gingival reactions to orthodontic and orthognathic procedures; record the changes of blood flow in the mucosa underlying removable dentures; estimate the vascularization of sinus bone grafts and to assess periodontal health in teeth retaining fixed partial dentures. We present a case that shows the value of LDF (PeriFlux System 5000, Perimed AB, Stockholm, Sweden) as a crucial method in diagnosing teeth vitality after fracture of the mandibular alveolar process and adjacent teeth injury. Measuring pulpal blood flow using LDF has been described as being more sensitive and noninvasive technique for evaluating tooth vitality, than using conventional methods such as electrical or thermal pulp testing. Commonly, the teeth that lack pulpal sensibility are concerned nonvital, and in many of such „non-vital“ teeth root canal treatment is unnecessary performed. However, pulpal sensibility doesn't always reflect the vitality of dental pulp, it always reflects only the state of sensory nerves of the pulp. Therefore terms vitality and sensibility can not always correspond.

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## Marsupijalizacija u liječenju velikih cističnih promjena čeljusti

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U radu je postavljeno pitanje vrijednosti marsupijalizacije kao metode liječenja odontogenih patoloških promjena čeljusti. Postupak je obavljen retrospektivnom raščlambom uzorka od 71 pacijenta obrađenog u dvanestogodišnjemu razdoblju u Kliničkom zavodu za oralnu kirurgiju i u Klinici za kirurgiju čeljusti i lica Kliničke bolnice Dubrava. U uzorku je bila 61 odontogena cista (85,92 %), među kojima 14 (19,72 %) odontogenih keratocista i 7 (9,86 %) njihovih recidiva. Radikularnih i folikularnih odontogenih cista ukupno je bilo 39 (54,93 %), zatim 6 traumatskih koštanih šupljina, "cista" (8,45 %), 1 odontogeni tumor (1,41 %), 1 gigantocelularni centralni granulom (1,41%), 1 recidiv gigantocelularnog granuloma (1,41%) i 1 centralni kavernozni hemangioma (1,41%). Tvorbe su bile liječene svim poznatim kirurškim postupcima, a marsupijalizaciji je bilo podvrgnuto 9 pacijenata - 3 (9,68 %) s cistama promjera 3 do 6 cm te 6 (22,22 %) s cistama većima od 6 cm. Riječ je bila o odontogenim keratocistama ili njihovim recidivima te o dva slučaja velikih radikularnih cista čeljusti. Rezultati su pokazali da se marsupijalizacijom znatno smanjuje koštana šupljina u svim primjenjenim slučajevima te da ju je moguće primijeniti kao konačni kirurški postupak kojim se može potpuno izlijечiti odontogene keratociste ili druge odontogene ciste čeljusti.

## Periferni gigantocelularni granulom u djece

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Periferni gigantocelularni granulom benigna je promjena gingive nejasne etiologije. Kao najčešća lokalizacija navodi se prednji dio alveolarnog grebena obiju čeljusti, iako to nije pravilo. Najčešće se javlja kod odraslih osoba srednje dobi, s blagom predominacijom žena. Opisano je nekoliko slučajeva u dječjoj dobi te je pritom uočen agresivniji klinički tijek bolesti. Tu opisujemo slučaj perifernog gigantocelularnog granuloma lokaliziranog u stražnjem dijelu mandibule, području neizniklog zuba -5 vidljivog na ortopantomogramu kod dvanastogodišnjeg dječaka. S obzirom na potencijalno agresivno ponašanje perifernoga gigantocelularnog granuloma, osobito kod djece, važna je pravodobna i točna dijagnostika te odgovarajući kirurški tretman kako bi se izbjegle komplikacije poput gubitka kosti te pomaknuća zubnog zametka ili zuba. Diferencijalno dijagnostički valja razmotriti moguće bolesti, poput limfoma ili hiperparatiroidizma, a u tome ključnu ulogu ima preoperativna biopsija.

## Utjecaj alkohola i pušenja na nastanak oralnih prekanceroznih promjena

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Planocelularni karcinom čini 90 % svih malignih tumora usne šupljine. Oko 80 % nastaje na karakterističnim područjima na samo 20 % površine oralne sluznice. To je bolest starijih muškaraca, iako se sve češće javlja kod žena i u mlađim dobnim skupinama. Duhan i alkohol dva su osnovna rizična čimbenika, pa najčešće oboljevaju pušači koji redovito piju i alkoholna pića. Ovim smo istraživanjem nastojali objasniti ulogu pušenja i alkohola u nastanku prekanceroznih promjena i planocelularnoga karcinoma usne šupljine. Pregledali smo 150 bolesnika liječenih na Odjelu za unutarnje bolesti OB-a Pula. Prvu skupinu činilo je 50 ispitanika oboljelih od karcinoma pluća za koje smo smatrali da su dugogodišnji teški pušači. Druga skupina imala je 50 ispitanika s cirozom jetre, kao posljedicom dugotrajnog etilizma. Treću, kontrolnu skupinu činilo je 50 ispitanika koji su se liječili od drugih bolesti. Pregled se sastojao od anamnestičkog dijela (podaci o pušenju, konzumaciji alkohola i prehranbenim navikama) te kliničkoga pregleda u skladu s preporukama za pregled bolesnika s povećanim rizikom za pojavu karcinoma. Posebnu pozornost posvetili smo premalignim promjenama (lihen, leukoplakija, eritroplakija, ulkus). Uveli smo skor

## Marsupialisation Used in Treating Large Cystic Changes in the Jaws

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The aim of this study is to question the value of marsupialisation as a treatment method for pathological changes of odontogenic origin located in the jaws. The sample group analyzed consisted of 71 patients admitted both to the Clinical Department of Oral surgery and to the Dubrava Clinical hospital, Clinic for Facial, maxillary and oral surgery over a span of 12 years. The sample group presented cases of 61 odontogenic cysts (85,92%), among which there were 14 odontogenic keratocysts (19,72%) and 7 recurring odontogenic keratocysts (9,86%). There were altogether 39 radicular and follicular odontogenic cysts (54,93%), 6 traumatic bone loss cavities or „cysts“ (8,45%), 1 odontogenic tumor (1,41%), 1 gigantocellular central granuloma (1,41%), and 1 recurring central caerous hemangioma (1,41%). All of these were treated with proven surgical procedures, and 9 patients were treated with marsupialisation procedures, of which 3 (9,68%) had cysts 3-6 centimetres in diameter and 6 (22,22%) had cysts measuring over 6 cm. These were odontogenic keratocysts or there recurring manifestations, as well as two cases of large radicular cysts in the jaw. Results have shown that marsupialisation obviously reduces the bone cavities in all cases where applied, and that it is possible to use it as a definitive treatment measure for odontogenic keratocysts or other odontogenic cysts located in the jaws.

## Peripheral Giant Cell Granuloma in Child

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The peripheral giant cell granuloma (PGCG) is a benign gingival lesion of unknown aetiology. The most frequent localization of PGCG is anterior region of the maxilla and mandible, although it's not a rule. Peripheral giant cell granuloma is usually found in adult population of a middle age with a slight predomination for women. A few cases have been reported occurring in children and in this cases aggressiveness of such lesions seems to occur. We present the case of PGCG, of a 12-year-old boy, localized in the posterior region of the mandible. Radiological examination revealed non developed tooth -5. Considering possibility that PGCG can behave very aggressively, especially in children, an early diagnosis and correct surgical treatment is needed to avoid possible complications like bone loss or displacement of dental germs or teeth. Differential diagnostic should be considered other possible disorders like hyperparathyroidism or lymphoma. The preoperative biopsy is of a great importance.

## Influence of Alcohol and Smoking on the Occurrence of Oral Precancerous Changes

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The planocellular carcinoma accounts for 90% of all malignant tumors of the oral cavity. Approximately 80% of all carcinoma occur in characteristic areas making only 20% of the oral mucosa area. This is a disease affecting mostly elderly men, although its occurrence rises among women and in the younger population. Tobacco and alcohol are the two basic risk factors, so that this disease mostly affects men smokers who regularly drink alcoholic beverages. We tried to explicate more closely the role of smoking and alcohol for the creation of precancerous changes and the planocellular carcinoma of the oral cavity. We have examined 150 patients treated at the Internal medicine ward of the Pula General Hospital. The first group consisted of 50 patients suffering from lung cancer, who we believed to be long-time heavy smokers. The second group consisted of 50 patients with liver cirrhosis as a consequence of protracted ethilism. The third group, the control group, was composed of 50 patients with other diagnoses. The examination consisted of an anamnetic part (data on smoking, alcohol consumption and eating habits), and the part where the subjects

- pokazatelje za opis premalignih promjena i navika pušenja, pijenja alkohola i prehrane. Sva četiri skora bila su najniža kod kontrolne skupine, skupina s karcinomom pluća imala je najviši prosječni skor pušenja, a skupina s cirozom jetre najviši skor prehrane, pijenja i premalignih promjena. Analizom premalignih promjena u dvjema izloženim skupinama, zaključili smo da su žene osjetljivije od muškaraca na pojedinačno djelovanje štetnih navika, posebice alkohola, a muškarci su, pak osjetljiviji na sinergistički učinak alkohola i duhana. Rezultati upućuju na to da je pušenje jako povezano s nastankom libena obrazne sluznice, dok je 87 % ispitanika s promjenom na karakterističnoj lokalizaciji konzumiralo alkohol. Zaključili smo da u nastanku premalignih lezija, a time i oralnoga karcinoma karakterističnoga područja usne šupljine, alkohol ima veću ulogu od pušenja.

were clinically examined in accordance with guidelines for examination of patients with increased risk of carcinoma. Special attention was paid to possible occurrence of premalignant changes (lichen, leukoplakia, erythroplakia, ulcer). A score was also introduced – indicators for the description of premalignant changes and smoking, drinking and eating habits. All four scores were the lowest in the control group, the lung cancer group showed the highest average smoking score, and the liver cirrhosis group the highest score in eating and drinking habits, as well as premalignant changes. The analysis of the occurrence of premalignant changes in the two exposed groups showed that women are more susceptible to singular effects of harmful habits, especially of alcohol, whereas men are more susceptible to the synergistic effect of alcohol and tobacco. The results showed that smoking is significantly connected to the creation of lichen of the buccal mucosa, whereas 87% of the subjects with changes in the characteristic area consumed alcohol. We came to the conclusion that alcohol has a more significant role than tobacco in the creation of premalignant lesions, i.e. in the creation of oral carcinoma of the characteristic area in the oral cavity.

## PARODONTOLOGIJA

### USMENA PRIOPĆENJA

#### Radiološka evaluacija donjih molara sa zahvaćenim furkacijama

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Svrha istraživanja bila je utvrditi postoji li povezanost između zahvaćenosti furkacija prvi i drugih donjih molara i resorpcije kosti (mezijalno i distalno) oko istih zuba te utječe li endodontska i protetska terapija na resorpciju kosti u području furkacija. Uzorak se sastojao od 98 pacijenata i pacijentica Zavoda za parodontologiju Stomatološkog fakulteta u Zagrebu u dobi od 35 do 79 godina čiji su se ortopantomogrami koristili za ispitivanje. Radiološka evaluacija obavljena je na 295 zuba. Izmjerene varijable su komparirane kako bi se utvrdila povezanost s obzirom na dob, spol, lijevu i desnu stranu te prve i druge molare. Na prvim donjim molarima češće su bile zahvaćene furkacije negoli na drugim donjim molarima i oni su češće endodontski i protetski sanirani zubi ( $p<0,05$ ). Udaljenost alveolarnog grebena od caklinsko-cementnog spojišta (AG-CCS-a) veća je mezijalno kod drugih donjih molara u odnosu prema prvima donjim molarima. I udaljenost AG-CCS-a mezijalno i distalno statistički je znatno veća kod prvih i drugih donjih molara sa zahvaćenim furkacijama u odnosu prema istima bez zahvaćene furkacije ( $p<0,01$ ). S obzirom na spol nije pronađena statistički veća razlika u odnosu prema ukupnom broju donjih zuba te broju prvih i drugih donjih molara sa zahvaćenim furkacijama. Zaključak: Resorpcija alveolarnе kosti u području furkacija nije izolirani nalaz, nego je najčešće udružena s resorpcijom interproximalne alveolarnе kosti. Zbog razmjerno ranog nicanja, prvi donji molići češće su endodontski i protetski sanirani zubi te su kod njih statistički češće zahvaćene furkacije. Na temelju dobivenih rezultata može se zaključiti da je radiološka evaluacija donjih molara važan klinički parametar u parodontalnoj terapiji. Ovo istraživanje je poduprlo Ministarstvo znanosti, obrazovanja i športa Republike Hrvatske, broj projekta 065-0650444-0415.

#### Parodontološka terapija kao uvod u protetsku rehabilitaciju

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Protetska opskrba pacijenata s parodontitom stomatoložima je poseban izazov. Osim što je važno pažljivo planirati protetsku terapiju na parodontološki kompromitiranim zubima, važna je i "tehnička izvedba" nadomjestaka, jer oni kao jatrogeni čimbenik mogu pridonijeti bržoj destrukciji potpornih struktura zuba. U prikazanom slučaju bilo je nekoliko propusta tijekom prijašnjih stomatoloških zahvata, što je rezultiralo pogoršanjem pacijentova stanja. Parodontitis je prvi problem koji nije bio pravodobno dijagnosticiran. Na parodontološki nepripremljenim zubima prije dvije godine bili su izrađeni semicirkularni metalceramički mostovi. Ukrzo nakon toga počele su česte bolne upale zubnog mesa i krvarenja, a pojavili su se i parodontni ap-

## PERIODONTOLOGY

### ORAL PRESENTATIONS

#### Radiographic Assessment of Furcation – Involved Mandibular Molars

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The purpose of the study was to investigate the relationship between mandibular first and second molar furcation involvement, and the bone loss at the mesial and distal surfaces of these teeth. The influence of endodontic and prosthetic treatments were also considered. A comparison was made for the patient- and tooth-related variables. A total of 98 orthopantomograms from patients registered at the Department of Periodontology (School of Dentistry, University of Zagreb) were available for analysis, both female and male, with a mean age of 50 years. Our measurements included 295 teeth. Measured variables were compared in order to determine relationship according to age, gender, left side, right side, first molars and second molars. Mandibular first molars were significantly more frequently endodontically and prosthetically treated, and had more frequently furcation involvement ( $p<0,05$ ). Mandibular second molars were found to lose more radiographic attachment mesially compared to first molars. First and second mandibular molars with furcation involvement were found to lose more bone mesially and distally, than teeth with no signs of furcation pathology ( $p<0,01$ ). According to gender, there was no statistically significant difference in relation to total number of mandibular teeth and number of furcation-involved first and second mandibular molars. Conclusion: Resorption of furcation bone is not an isolated finding, but is most frequently associated with interproximal bone loss. Due to early eruption, mandibular first molars are more frequently endodontically and prosthetically treated teeth, and have statistically more furcation involvement. Based on the measured data, we can conclude that radiographic assessment of mandibular molars is an important clinical parameter in periodontal therapy. This research was supported by the Ministry of Science, Education and Sport of the Republic of Croatia grant No. 065-0650444-0415.

#### Periodontological Therapy as a Fundation to Prosthodontics

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Prosthodontics therapy with insufficient parodontological treatment represent a special task for all practitioners. Planing of prosthodontics therapy on such compromised tooth structures also requires adequate technical and material solutions, so we can avoid further destruction or even loss of tooth. In this case report we have noticed several mistakes that have been made in previous therapy, which caused aggravation overall. Parodontitis was never diagnosed before to that patient and was completely ignored. On such described tooth metalceramic bridge was made two years ago. Since then patient frequently suffers pain, inflammations and rapidly bleeding. Patient was several times prescribed antibiotics, but the problems stay the same. After initial parodontological therapy, improvement was obviously after

scesi u području gornjih inciziva te desnoga prvog premolara. Iz opisane suradnje te iznimnoga rezultata koji je zajednički postignut u kratkom razdoblju, potvrđeno je koliko je potrebna suradnja različitih specijalista stomatologije - u ovom slučaju parodontologije i stomatološke protetike, a s jednim ciljem - unaprijediti struku na zadovoljstvo pacijenata i liječnika.

#### Ispitivanje učinkovitosti elektro-neuromuskularne stimulacije u liječenju kruničnog parodontitisa – kliničko randomizirano ispitivanje

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Standardna inicijalna terapija kruničnog parodontitisa znatno pridonosi eliminaciji upale, a zatim slijedi razdoblje regeneracije parodontalnih tkiva, osobito epitelnog pričvrstka. U ovom istraživanju, kao potpora inicijalnoj terapiji, dodana je elektro-neuromuskularna stimulacija mikrostrujnim aparatom „μ-med Dental Master“ (Horst Kieserling, Leutzenhofen, Njemačka) i ispitivan njezin utjecaj na cijeljenje parodontalnih tkiva. U ovoj randomiziranoj jednostrukoj slijepoj kontroliranoj kliničkoj studiji sudjelovalo je 20 pacijenata iz Zavoda za parodontologiju Stomatološkog fakulteta. Uključeni su bili oni s dijagnosticiranim kruničnim, srednje uznapredovalim parodontitism (dubina sondiranja od 5 do 8 mm, zahvaćenost više od 30 % mesta), a inače su sistemski zdravi. Pacijenti su bili podijeljeni u dvije skupine. Ispitivana skupina prošla je dvotjednu standardnu inicijalnu terapiju i pet tretmana elektro-neuromuskularne stimulacije nakon završetka inicijalne terapije. Kontrolna skupina bila je podvrgнутa samoinicijalnoj terapiji. Svi ispitanići bili su na postupku određivanja vrijednosti standardnih parodontoloških parametara (aproksimalni plak indeks – API, indeks krvareće papile – PBI, dubina sondiranja (DS) na četiri mesta, gingivalna recessija vestibularno i oralno) prije početka terapije te šest tjedana nakon njezina završetka. Podaci iz istraživanja obrađeni su sa SPSS-om 16,0 statističkim paketom operativnog sustava Windows. Rezultati: U obje skupine zabilježeno je bilo statistički znatno smanjenje upale ( $p=0,011$ ), a samo je u ispitivanoj skupini detektirano smanjenje gubitka pričvrstka tijekom reevaluacije ( $p=0,009$ ). Usporednom skupinom, statistički znatno smanjenje gubitka pričvrstka izmjereno je samo u ispitivanoj skupini ( $p=0,027$ ), ali ne i u kontrolnoj. Zaključak: Kratkotrajni rezultati ispitivanja djelovanja ENS-a pokazali su njegovo povoljno djelovanje kao potporne terapije u inicijalnoj terapiji umjerenog kruničnog parodontitisa. Popratne pojave nisu zabilježene. Provedba terapije pomoću mikrostrujnog uređaja „μ-med Dental Master“ ugodno je, nema loših posljedica te tako motivira pacijente. *Ovo istraživanje poduprlo je Ministarstvo znanosti, obrazovanja i športa Republike Hrvatske, broj projekta 065-0650444-0414.*

#### Parodontitis i dijabetes: Nove spoznaje

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Parodontitis i dijabetes kronične su bolesti s mogućim recipročnim djelovanjem. Obje imaju razmjerno visoku incidenciju među općom populacijom (dijabetes 1 %, parodontitis 1,4%) te broj uobičajenih puteva patogeneze – i jedna i druga bolest poligeni je poremećaj s niskim stupnjem imunoregulacijske disfunkcije (Soskolne WA., Klinger A. 2001.). Godinama se zna da pacijenti s dijabetesom imaju povećani rizik od razvoja parodontitisa (Belting CM. 1964., Papanou PN.1996., Mesley BL. 1996.) te da je kod njih tri puta veći rizik od gubitka alveolarne kosti i pričvrstka nego kod nedijabetičara ( Emrich LJ. 1991., Schlossman M. 1990.). Osim toga, parodontitis je identificiran kao šesta komplikacija dijabetesa (Loe H. 1993.). No, iako su obavljena mnogobrojna istraživanja o utjecaju parodontitisa kao čimbenika rizika za mnoge bolesti kao što su kardiovaskularne, moždani udar, preuranjeni porodaj i smanjena porodajna težina novorođenčadi, pa tako i dijabetes melitus tipa 2 (Offenbacher S. 1996., Page RC 1998.), još nije sasvim jasno rezultira li parodontno liječenje poboljšanjem glikemičke kontrole ( 6. Europski parodontološki Workshop - Salvi i suradnici 2008.). Predavanje daje pregled najnovijih istraživanja koja povezuju dijabetes i parodontnu bolest te utjecaj i načine parodontne terapije koja bi mogla djelovati na dijabetički status.

#### 4. međunarodni kongres HSD, HLZ-a

only a week. After a four weeks gingivoplasty and osteoplasty was performed, and everything was prepared for a prosthodontics therapy after a healing period of eight weeks. It was decided that new bridgeworks would be made of hydrothermal dental porcelain with gold alloy. Precious metall was chosen to avoid possibility of new inflammations and to enable durability of new prosthetic work. Collaboration between specialist of prosthodontics with specialist in parodontology was crucial, and there is no doubt achieved results confirm success of that collaboration.

#### Study of Electrical Neuromuscular Stimulation Efficacy in the Treatment of Chronic Periodontitis: Clinical Randomized Trial

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Initial periodontal treatment helps in preventing inflammation and induces healing but doesn't re-establish tooth supporting tissues. The present clinical study evaluates microcurrent electrical neuromuscular stimulation (MENS) as a supporting method to conventional periodontal therapy which should help to repair lost qualities of periodontal tissues. MENS is a subsensory modality that employs current intensities between 1 and 600  $\mu$ A for medical purposes. 20 patients with diagnosed chronic periodontitis (probing depths 5 – 8 mm) were divided in two groups. Group 1 (experimental group) was treated with initial periodontal therapy followed by 5 MENS treatments. Group 2 (control group) was treated only with initial therapy. To ensure the blind nature of study, neither experimenters nor patient knew to which group patient was assigned to. Periodontal parameters (approximal plaque index –API, papilla bleeding index - PBI, probing depth in 4 places, gingival retraction) were measured before initial therapy, 6 weeks after initial therapy for group 2 and 6 weeks after the last MENS treatment for group 1. Short term results show that MENS is a promising clinical method. Results: Both groups show statistically significant reduction of inflammation ( $p=0,011$ ). Experimental group showed reduction of attachment loss in re-evaluation measurements ( $p=0,009$ ). In comparison with the control group, experimental group showed reduction of attachment loss ( $p=0,027$ ). Conclusion: Short term research results indicate in favour of MENS being a suitable supporting method to conventional periodontal therapy of chronic periodontitis. No side effects were observed. Therapy with microcurrent device „μ-med Dental Master“ is noninvasive and pleasant and therefore motivating for patients. *This research was supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport of the Republic of Croatia, Grant No. 065-0650444-0414.*

#### Periodontitis and Diabetes: New Findings

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Periodontitis and diabetes are chronic diseases with possible bidirectional influence. Both illnesses have relatively high incidence among general population (diabetes 1% and periodontitis 14%). Both illnesses are polygenic disorders with low degree of immunoregulation dysfunction (Soskolne WA., Klinger A. 2001.). It's been known for years that patients with diabetes have increased risk for developing periodontitis (Belting CM. 1964., Papanou. 1996., Mesley BL. 1996.) as well as the fact that diabetic patients have increased risk for alveolar bone loss and attachment loss three times more than non-diabetic controls (Emrich LJ. 1991., Schlossman M. 1990.). Further more, periodontitis has been identified as sixth diabetic complication (Loe H. 1993.). Although, there are many researches about influence of periodontitis as a risk for cardiovascular diseases , cerebrovascular disease, preterm birth and preterm low birth weight and diabetes type 2 (Offenbacher S. 1996., Page RC 1998.) it is not yet clearly proven that periodontal treatment result in improvement of glycemic control (Sixth European Workshop on Periodontology- Salvi et al. 2008.). This lecture will be an overview of new studies that connect diabetes and periodontal disease and influence and modalities of periodontal treatment on diabetic status.

## Međusobni utjecaj bolesti parodonta i pulpe

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Godinama se raspravlja o utjecaju bolesti parodonta na zubnu pulpu, no i danas postoje mnogobrojne nejasnoće u vezi s međuovisnosti tih dviju anatomske funkcionalnih cjelina. Zbog velike učestalosti bolesti parodonta i pulpe na istom zubu, ne začuđuju poteškoće u dijagnostici i terapijskom pristupu. U dijanostici su posebno važni anamneza, test vitaliteta pulpe, sondiranje sulkusa i određivanje razine epitelnog pričvrstka te stupanj i lokalizacija gubitka kosti. Strategija liječenja ovisit će o tome je li riječ o primarno parodontnom ili endodontskom problemu. Kod primarno endodontskog problema terapija je usmjerena na liječenje pulpe, a kod parodontnoga na sanaciju parodontnog džepa. U kombiniranim slučajevima dobro je pričekati rezultate endodontskog liječenja i tek tada, ako je potrebno, uključiti parodontološko liječenje. Sve se češće govori o utjecaju komplikacija endodontskog liječenja na parodont (koronarno propuštanje, iatrogena perforacija, resorpcija korijena, vertikalna frakturna korijena) te o utjecaju komplikacija tijekom parodontnog liječenja na zubnu pulpu (dentinska preosjetljivost nakon struganja i poliranja korijenova). U izlaganju navedene teze argumentirat će se navodima iz literature i shemama te primjera iz kliničke prakse.

## POSTERSKE PREZENTACIJE

### Utjecaj osteoporoze i parodontne bolesti na razinu alveolarne kosti

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Uvod: Parodontalna bolest pripada skupini bolesti koje imaju više od jednog uzročnika, te predstavlja bolest multifaktorijske etiologije. Nastaje djelovanjem lokalnih etioloških čimbenika, a uzrokuje imunološku reakciju i interakciju sa sustavnim i genetskim komponentama u organizmu. Iako su bakterije temeljni uzročnik bolesti, imuno-inflamatorna reakcija domaćina odgovorna je za većinu destruktivnih promjena parodontalnog tkiva. Gubitak alveolarne kosti najkritičniji je trenutak u patogenezi parodontalne bolesti. Taj proces doista označava irreverzibilnost patološkog procesa. Osteoporozu je metabolička bolest kostiju za koju je svojstveno smanjenje količine koštanog tkiva prema jedinici volumena anatomske kosti, pa je kost mehanički manje vrijedna, te je i nakon male traume povećana mogućnost njezina prijeloma. Danas se smatra da osteoporozu nije jedna bolest, nego heterogeni poremećaj s više različitih uzročnika. Stalne dvojbe o tome postoje li ili ne veze između poremećaja koštane gustoće i parodontalne bolesti, dale su nam ideju za ovo istraživanje. Materijal i metode: Naša je studija obuhvatila 128 pacijentica u menopauzi, a na temelju nalaza denzimetrije bile su podijeljene u tri skupine (zdrave, s osteopenijom i s osteoporozom). Sve su obavile anamnastički protokol i klinički pregled, a bile su i na RTG-snimanju (ortopantomogramu). Rezultati su pokazali da 91 % ispitanica ima resorpciju alveolarne kosti. Kod njih 83 % dominira horizontalni oblik resorpcije, a kombinirani je bio prisutan kod 8 % i dominira je u skupini s osteoporozom. Post-hoc analiza (Bonferronijev test) pokazala je da su prosječne vrijednosti dubine parodontalnog džepa mjerene RTG-snimkama kod zdravih pacijentica statistički znatno manje u usporedbi s prosječnim vrijednostima dubine parodontalnog džepa kod pacijentica s osteoporozom. Na temelju dobivenih rezultata zaključili smo da postoji veza između parodontalnog statusa žena u menopauzi i sustavne osteoporozе.

### Regenerativna kirurška terapija pulpo-parodontnog sindroma: prikaz slučaja

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Parodont i endodont u bliskom su međusobnom odnosu. Ta veza perzistira preko apikalnog foramina te putem akcesornih i lateralnih kanala. Patologija pulpe može izravno djelovati na parodontno tkivo. S druge strane, ali ne tako često, uznapredovali parodontitis može uzrokovati upalu ili nekrozu pulpe. Svrha ovoga rada jest

## Relationship Between Periodontal and Pulp Disease

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Over the past century the dental literature has reflected on the effect of periodontal disease on the dental pulp, but the controversy related to the relationship between these two regions remain unsolved. Given the relative frequency of both periodontal and pulpal disease, it is not surprising that both may occur together on the same tooth, which can result in diagnostic and treatment confusion. Pulp testing procedures and periodontal probing, as well as medical history and radiographic examination, are critical to accurate diagnosis. Treatment decision-making depend primarily on the diagnosis of the specific endodontic and/or periodontal disease. In combined diseases, first should be treated with endodontic therapy and treatment result should be evaluated in 2 to 3 months and only then should periodontal treatment be considered. There are more evidence on contributing factors of inadequate endodontic treatment in the periodontium (coronal leakage, root resorption, perforations, root fractures) as well as the influence of periodontal treatment on dental pulp (dentine sensitivity).

## POSTER PRESENTATIONS

### Influence of Osteoporosis and Periodontal Disease on Alveolar Bone Level

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Periodontal disease belongs to a group of diseases which have more than one cause and it represents a multi-factorial etiology disease. The disease is caused by the affect of local etiologic factors and it provokes the immunity reaction and interaction with systemic and genetic components in an organism. Despite the fact that the bacteria are the basic cause of the disease, immuno-inflammatory reaction of the host is responsible for most of the destructive changes of periodontal tissue. The alveolar bone loss is the most critical moment in the periodontal disease pathogenesis. In fact, bone loss indicates the irrevocability of a pathological process. Osteoporosis is a metabolic bone disease which is characterized by the decreased amount of bone tissue per unit of volume of anatomic bone, so that the bone is mechanically less significant and the possibility of bone breaking with slight trauma is increased. It is considered today that osteoporosis is not only a disease but heterogenic disorder with more different causes. All time present dilemmas on existence/nonexistence of the connection between the bone density disorder and periodontal disease have given us the idea to do this research. Material and methods: Our study included 128 female patients who were in the menopause and according to densitometry results they were divided into three groups (healthy, with osteopenia and with osteoporosis). All the examinees were subjected to anamnesis protocol, clinical check-up and the RTG image (orthopantomogram) and recorded. The results have proven that 91% of examinees have the alveolar bone resorption. At 83% of examinees horizontal type of resorption dominates, the combined type of resorption is present in 8% of examinees and dominates in osteoporosis group. Post-hoc analysis (Bonferroni test) has shown that the statistical average values of periodontal pockets depth measured by means of the RTG, in healthy patients, are significantly lower than the average values of periodontal pockets depth measured in patients suffering from the osteoporosis. Based on the obtained results we have come to the conclusion that there is a connection between periodontal status of women in menopause and systemic osteoporosis.

### Regenerative Surgical Therapy of Perio-Endo Lesion: Case Report

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The periodontium and the endodontium are closely inter-related. This inter-relation persists through the apical foramen, as well as accessory and lateral canals. Pulp pathology may directly affect the periodontal tissue. On the other hand, though not frequently, advanced periodontitis may cause infection and pulp necrosis. The objec-

upozoriti na tu međuvisnost. Pacijent Ž.K. (48 godina) dobrog je općeg zdravstvenog stanja. Stomatološki status: prekinuti zubni niz, potrebna sanacija i revizija neadekvatnih ispuna, te malokluzija. Parodontološki status: kromični parodontitis, dubine sondiranja do 6 mm, a na 15, 35, 43 više od 6 mm. Pacijent je upućen u Zavod za parodontologiju zbog fistule u regiji 35 do 36 te je prije dolaska bio podvrgnut antibiotskoj terapiji. Zub 35 je avitalan, povećano pokretljiv, dubine sondiranja su međijalno 3, distalno 10, lingvalno 2, a vestibularno 7 mm, te se kod laterotrusivne kretnje udesno nalazi u traumatskoj okluziji, na što upućuje i oblik koštanog defekta. S obzirom na nekrozu pulpe, Zub 35 endodontski je lječen. Provedena je inicijalna parodontološka terapija. Obavljena je analiza okluzije i artikulacije te selektivno ubrušavanje zbog uklanjanja traumatske okluzije na 35. Reevaluacija nakon 3 mjeseca i provedenog endodontskog lječenja pokazuje smanjenje dubine parodontnog džepa. Pristupa se regenerativnoj kirurškoj terapiji preostalog intrakoštanog defekta zuba 35: operacija režnja, stavljanje koštanog substituta (BIO-GEN MIX®, BIOTECK, Torino, Italija) i resorptivne membrane (BIOCOPPLAGEN®, BIOTECK, Torino, Italija). Postoperativni tijek je bio uredan, kontrolni pregledi su na početku bili tjedni, a zatim mjesечni tijekom pola godine. Nakon 10 mjeseci kontrolni rtg pokazao je sanaciju koštane destrukcije, a dubine sondiranja navedenog defekta smanjene su distalno s 10 na 4, a vestibularno sa 7 na 2 mm. Nakon adekvatne endodontske i parodontološke terapije s uklanjanjem traumatske okluzije i provedbom regenerativnog kirurškog zahvata, Zub je zadržao funkciju uz vidljivu restituciju parodonta.

#### **Opskrba infrakoštanog defekta ksenotransplantatom i membranom u obliku hidrogela: prikaz slučaja**

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Povoljna dugoročna prognoza pojedinog zuba u parodontnoj bolesti može biti kompromitirana lokalnom destrukcijom (defektom) parodontnog tkiva. Takvi defekti mogu biti inter-radikularni (furkacijski), suprakoštni (horizontalni) te infrakoštni (vertikalni). U infrakoštane (vertikalne) ubrajaju se oni intrakoštni te krateri, ovisno o tome je li primarno zahvaćen samo jedan Zub ili jednakomjerno dva susjedna zuba. Krateri izgledom podsjećaju na šalicu ili pehar u području interdentalne alveolne kosti, uz gotovo podjednak gubitak kosti uz oba susjedna zuba. U terapiji intrakoštnih defekata koriste se regenerativni kirurški postupci koji uključuju pristup defektu operacijom režnja te postavljanje koštanih transplantata, membrana, proteina caklin-skog matriksa, koštanih morfogenetskih proteina i čimbenika rasta ili kombinacije naborjenih preparata. Prikaz slučaja: Pacijentica S. M. (31 godina) iz Zagreba, nepušač. Dijagnoza: *Kronični generalizirani parodontitis* - obostrano u donjoj čeljusti (područje premolara i molara) uznaredovali oblik bolesti s infrakoštanim (vertikalnim) defektima. Obavljena je bila inicijalna parodontna terapija nakon koje je pacijentica jedanput na mjesec dolazila na supragingivalno uklanjanje naslaga. Četiri mjeseca nakon zavešetka inicijalne terapije učinjena je reevaluacija, a operativni zahvat nakon sedam mjeseci. Regenerativni kirurški postupak sastojao se u pristupu defektu – krateru između zuba 34 i 36 operacijom režnja te postavljanju koštanog ksenotransplantata (BIO-GEN® MIX GEL, Bioteck®, Torino, Italija) i resorbirajuće kolagene membrane (BIOCOPPLAGEN® GEL, Bioteck®, Torino, Italija). Oba korištena materijala potpuno su resorbirajuća i deantigenizirana, konjiskog podrijetla, u granuliranom hidrogelu. Poslije operativnog zahvata pacijentica je nastavila jedanput na mjesec dolaziti na supragingivalno uklanjanje naslaga, a nova reevaluacija i radiološka kontrola obavljene su šest mjeseci nakon operativnog zahvata.

#### **Promjena platforme i cijeljenje mekog tkiva**

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Često se navodi da takozvana promjena platforme (engl. platform switch, PS) pojače boljem cijeljenju mekog tkiva te poboljšava klinički ishod. No, rijetki su znanstveni dokazi za tu tvrdnju. Svrha ovog istraživanja bila je procijeniti razlike u histološkom nalazu između PS-veze implantata i nadogradnje te ravne veze (engl. flat-to-flat, FTF). Dvadeset i šest konsekutivnih pacijenata dobilo je fiksne protetiske

tive of this report is to indicate this interdependence. Patient Ž.K. (48), good general health status. Dental status: treatment and revision of inadequate fillings necessary, malocclusion. Periodontal status: chronic periodontitis, probing depths are up to 6 mm, while exceeding 6 mm on teeth 15, 35, 43. The patient was sent to the Department of Periodontology due to a fistula in the region 35-36. Tooth 35 is non-vital, severely mobile, with probing depths: mesially 3, distally 10, lingually 2 and buccally 7 mm. In laterotrusive movement to the right, 35 is in occlusal trauma, which is additionally indicated by the shape of bone defect. Initial periodontal therapy was performed. Considering the pulp necrosis, tooth 35 received endodontic treatment. The occlusion and articulation was analysed, as well as selective grinding for removing the occlusal trauma on 35. Re-evaluation after three months and endodontic treatment indicate a decreased depth of the periodontal pocket. Regenerative surgical therapy was applied on the remaining intrabony defect of 35: application of a bone substitute (BIO-GEN MIX®, BIOTECK, Torino, Italy) and a resorbative membrane (BIOCOPPLAGEN®, BIOTECK, Torino, Italy). The postoperative process proceeded without complications, check-ups were initially performed weekly, and thereafter on a monthly basis during six months. After 10 months, the control X-ray indicated a restitution of the bone, and the probing depths were decreased distally from 10 to 4 and buccally from 7 to 2 mm. Conclusion: upon performing an adequate endodontic and periodontal therapy by removing the occlusal trauma and performing regenerative surgery, the tooth retained its function in addition to a visible restitution of the periodontium.

#### **Treatment of Infrabony Defect Using Xenogenic Material and Membrane in the Form of Hidrogel: Case Report**

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The long-term prognosis of teeth in periodontal disease can be compromised by site-specific periodontal breakdown (defects). There are three types of defects: inter-radicular (or furcation), suprabony (or horizontal) and infrabony (or vertical) defects. Infrabony (or vertical) defects are intrabony defects (the defect affects primarily one tooth) and craters (the defect affects two adjacent teeth to a similar extent). Craters are cup- or bowl-shaped defects in the interdental alveolar bone with bone loss nearly equal on the roots of two adjacent teeth. The treatment of intrabony defects are regenerative surgical procedures including access flap and the use of bone and bone replacement materials, membranes, matrix proteins, bone morphogenetic proteins and growth factors or combinations of the above listed materials. Case report: Female patient (S. M.), 31 years of age, from Zagreb, non-smoker, diagnosed with generalized chronic periodontitis with infrabony (vertical) defects bilaterally in mandibular premolar and molar region. After initial periodontal therapy, patient received supragingival tooth cleaning and calculus removal regularly once a month. The re-evaluation was performed four months after the initial periodontal therapy and surgical procedure after seven months. Regenerative surgical procedure includes access flap to infrabony defect (crater between 34 and 36) and the use of xenogenic material (BIO-GEN® MIX GEL, Bioteck®, Torino, Italy) and bioresorbable collagen membrane (BIOCOPPLAGEN® GEL, Bioteck®, Torino, Italy). Both used materials are totally reabsorbable, of equine origin in granulated hydrogel. After surgical procedure, patient received supragingival tooth cleaning and calculus removal regularly once a month. New re-evaluation and radiographic examination was performed six months after the surgical procedure.

#### **Platform-Switching and Soft Tissue Healing**

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The so-called platform switch is often claimed to result in an improved health of the soft tissue and may thus improve the clinical outcome. Still the scientific evidence of such statements is sparse. The aim of this study was to evaluate the difference in histological findings between a platform switching (PS) implant-to-abutment interface using a tight seal and a flat-to-flat (FTF) interface. Twenty-six consecutive

nadomjestke (FPD-e) na 43 implantata (Ospol AB, Malmö, Švedska, promjer implantata 4,0 mm, duljine 10, 12 i 15 mm). Većina usadaka (36, 83,7 %) nadomješta je pojedinačne zube u lateralnim dijelovima gornje (41,2 %) i donje čeljusti (58,8 %). Tri mjeseca nakon postavljanja implantata bila je obavljena biopsija mekog tkiva (2x2 mm). Nakon toga su svi implantati opskrbljeni FPD-om. Tijekom oseointegracije svi su pacijenti svaki mjesec dolazili na kontrole. Rendgenska analiza razine kosti dodatno je provedena tijekom fiksacije FPD-a. Histološka analiza pokazala je sličan sastav vezivnoga i epitelnog tkiva oko PS- i FTF-veza. Kod uzoraka s PS-om nije bilo upalnog infiltrata, a neki od uzoraka FTF-a pokazivali su neke upalne stanice. Uzorci PS-a imali su dobro definirane zupe pile i vidljiv sloj vezivnoga tkiva. Čini se da PS-veza predstavlja isto tako pouzdanu vezu kao FTF kad je riječ o cijeljenju i oblikovanju mekog tkiva oko implantata postavljenih jednofaznim postupkom. *Ovo istraživanje poduprlo je Ministarstvo znanosti, obrazovanja i športa Republike Hrvatske, broj projekta 065-06504450-0440.*

#### **Augmentacija alveola i postavljanje implantata: kliničko ispitivanje**

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Nema podataka o uspješnosti beta-trikalcijevih fosfatnih augmentacijskih materijala kod očuvanja koštanog volumena nakon ekstrakcije. Svrha ovog retrospektivnog istraživanja bila je procijeniti stabilnost implantata postavljenih u ranije alveole augmentirane aloplastičnim materijalom koji se sastoji od 60 % kristaliničnog hidroksiapatita i 40 % beta-trikalcijeva fosfata (Bone Ceramic, Straumann AG, Basel, Švicarska, veličina čestica 500-1000 µm). Svi su zubi ekstrahirani minimalno invazivnom tehnikom te su augmentirani modificiranim bio-col tehnikom. Nakon cijeljenja bio je u područje alveole postavljen implantat (Replace Select Tapered/Straight, Nobel Biocare, Göteborg, Švedska). Kod ukupno 12 pacijenata prosječno vrijeme cijeljenja iznosilo je 5,8 mjeseci. Ukupno je bilo postavljeno 13 implantata, a svi su imali primarnu stabilnost od najmanje 35 Ncm. Nakon ugradnje svi su implantati bili opterećeni nefunkcionalno do cijeljenja mekog tkiva, a zatim je izrađena konačna protetska konstrukcija. *Ovo istraživanje poduprlo je Ministarstvo znanosti, obrazovanja i športa Republike Hrvatske, broj projekta 065-06504450-0440.*

patients received 43 study implants (Ospol AB, Malmö, Sweden, implant diameter of 4,0 mm, implant length of 10, 12 and 15 mm) supporting fixed partial dentures (FPD). The majority (36 implants, 83.7%) were single tooth replacements in lateral parts of both maxilla (41.2%) and mandible (58.8%). A biopsy of soft tissue (2x2 mm) was acquired 3 months after implant placement. Subsequently, the implants were loaded with FPD. All patients were recalled every month during the osseointegration process. Additionally, radiographic assessment of the marginal bone level was performed at FPD fixation. Histological analysis showed similar architecture of connective and epithelial tissue around PS and FTF interfaces. There was no inflammatory cell infiltrate in all of the analyzed samples with PS, while some of the FTF connections showed some inflammatory cells. PS samples showed well defined rete pegs, and a visible connective tissue layer. It seems that PS interface is as reliable as FTF connection regarding the soft tissue healing and formation around one-stage implants. *This research was supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport of the Republic of Croatia, Grant No. 065-06504450-0440.*

#### **Socket Augmentation and Subsequent Implant Placement: a Clinical Study**

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There is no data on the success of the beta-tricalcium phosphate augmentation materials for the preservation of bone volume after extraction. The aim of this retrospective study was to evaluate the stability of implants placed in former extraction sockets that were augmented with alloplastic material consisting of 60% crystallinic hydroxiapatite and 40% beta-tricalcium phosphate (Bone Ceramic, Straumann AG, Basel, Switzerland, particle size 500-1000 µm). All teeth were extracted minimally invasive and the sockets were augmented by a modified bio-col technique. After healing an implant (Replace Select Tapered, Nobel Biocare, Göteborg, Sweden) was placed in the healed socket. In the total of 12 patients mean bone regeneration/healing time was 5.8 months. In total, we placed 13 implants, all with primary stability of at least 35 Ncm. Subsequently, all implants were loaded non-functionally until the healing of soft tissue, when final prosthetic construction was cemented. *This research was supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport of the Republic of Croatia, Grant No. 065-06504450-0440.*

## STOMATOLOŠKA PROTETIKA I DENTALNI MATERIJALI

### USMENA PRIOPĆENJA

Korelacija simptoma i znakova temporomandibularnih disfunkcija kod ispitanika oboljelih od posttraumatskog stresnog poremećaja

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Svrha istraživanja bila je utvrditi korelaciju simptoma i znakova temporomandibularnih disfunkcija (TMD-a) u skupini ispitanika oboljelih od posttraumatskog stresnog poremećaja (PTSP-a) te u kontrolnoj skupini. Ispitanici su bili podijeljeni u dve skupine - u prvoj ih je bilo trideset i osam (oba spola) u dobi od 30 do 60 godina kod kojih je psihijatar postavio dijagnozu PTSP-a. Druga, kontrolna skupina bila je sastavljena od trideset i dva pacijenta (oba spola) u dobi od 30 do 60 godina. Nakon toga je od svih pacijenata uzeta anamneza u skladu s Helkimo-anamnestičkim indeksom disfunkcija i obavljen klinički pregled također u skladu s Helkimo-kliničkim disfunkcionalnim indeksom. Na osnovi anamnestičkih podataka dobile su se informacije o simptomima temporomandibularne disfunkcije, a kliničkim su ispitivanjem utvrđeni znakovi tih poremećaja. Zatim je izračunata Pearsonova korelacija kako bi se ustanovio odnos između simptoma i znakova temporomandibularnih disfunkcija. U kontrolnoj skupini nije bilo statistički znatne povezanosti simptoma i znakova TMD-a, ali je bila velika kod skupine ispitanika s PTSP-om. Zaključeno je da Helkimo-anamnestički i Helkimo-klinički disfunkcionalni indeks nemaju zajedničko variranje kod ispitanika kontrolne skupine, ali imaju kod onih s PTSP-om.

## PROSTHODONTICS AND DENTAL MATERIALS ORAL PRESENTATIONS

Correlation between symptoms and signs of temporomandibular dysfunctions in patients suffering from PTSD

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The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between symptoms and signs of temporomandibular dysfunctions (TMD) within a group of subjects diagnosed with PTSD and within a control group. The subjects were divided into two groups, the first comprising 38 subjects of both sexes, aged 30 to 60, who had been professionally diagnosed with PTSD. The control group comprised 32 subjects of both sexes. All patients had their histories taken in compliance with the Helkimo anamnestic dysfunction index, and a clinical examination was performed in compliance with the Helkimo clinical TMD index. Anamnestic data provided the information on TMD symptoms, and clinical examination confirmed signs of the disorders. A Pearson's correlation was calculated in order to determine the relationship between symptoms and signs of TMD. In the control group, it was found that there was no statistically significant correlation between symptoms and signs of TMD. The relationship between symptoms and signs proved to be statistically significant for the PTSD group. It is concluded that the Helkimo anamnestic and the Helkimo clinical TMD indices have no joint variables in the control group, whereas there was joint variation in the two indices.

### Uporaba algometra o objektivizaciji orofacialne boli mišićnog podrijetla

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Objektivizacija boli predstavlja trajni problem u dijagnostici orofacialne boli mišićnog podrijetla. Algometar (FDK 5, Wagner Instruments, CT, SAD) naprava je koja doziranim pritiskom mjeri prag boli te omoguće njezinu numeričku kvantifikaciju. Istraživanje je obavljeno na Klinici za stomatologiju KBC-a Rijeka. Ukupno je bilo obrađeno 97 ispitanika. Anamnestičko testiranje boli provedeno je pomoću ljestvice VAS (0-10) te verbalno-deskriptivnom ljestvicom (0-nema boli, 1-blaga, 2-neugodna, 3-iscrpljujuća, 4-strašna, 5-mučna). Klinički pregled obavljen je u skladu s RDC/TMD-om. Algometar je uporabljen na području temporalnog mišića (prednji, srednji i stražnji) te masetera (polazište, tijelo, hvalište). Kod 39 ispitanika bila je postavljena dijagnoza orofacialne boli. Usporedba podataka dobivenih anamnestičkim pregledom i podataka kliničkog mjerenja algometrom pokazala je znatnu korelaciju. Korelacija je velika i u usporedbi rezultata dobivenih ljestvicom VAS i verbalno-deskriptivnom ljestvicom ( $r=0.694$ ;  $p<0.000001$ ). Između podataka anamnestičkih postupaka i mjerenja algometrom korelacija je znatno negativna ( $p<0.0001$  za sve testirane parametre). Algometar (FDK 5, Wagner Instruments, CT, SAD) pokazao se korisnim dopunskim sredstvom u dijagnostici i objektivizaciji orofacialne boli mišićnog podrijetla.

### Terapija anteriornog pomaka zglobne pločice čeljusnog zgoba okluzijskom udlogom: prikaz slučaja

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Čest nalaz kod pregleda pacijenta s poremećajem čeljusnog zgoba jest pomak zglobne pločice u anteriorni položaj. Poremećaj karakterizira promjena fiziološkog odnosa između kondila i zglobne pločice u položaju mirovanja i/ili tijekom kretnji kondila. Ovisno o stupnju pomaka, funkcija donje čeljusti može biti ograničena u različitoj mjeri. U radu je predstavljen slučaj pacijentice s anteriornim pomakom zglobne pločice lijevog temporomandibularnog zgoba bez mogućnosti redukcije te tijek liječenja stabilizacijskom udlogom. Četrdeset i jednogodišnja pacijentica javila se u Zavod za stomatološku protetiku Stomatološkog fakulteta u Zagrebu zbog ograničenog otvaranja usta i jakih bolova na lijevoj strani lica - obuhvaćali su lijevo preaurikulare područje i lijevi temporomandibularni zglob. U anamnezi je navela da je godinama čula škljocanje u lijevom zglobu. Prije pet dana čeljust joj se iznenada zakočila tako da je više nije mogla normalno otvarati, no od tada više nema zvukova. Maksimalno otvaranje usta iznosilo je 26 mm. Kliničkim pregledom ustavljeno je da pacijentica može obavljati normalnu lateralnu kretnju ulijevo (oko 8 mm), ali kretnja u zdravu, desnu stranu ograničena je na 4 mm uz pojavu boli. Tijekom otvaranja mandibula skreće prema lijevoj strani. Okluzijski nalaz bio je klinički u granicama normale te nije bilo nikakvih drugih važnijih nalaza u anamnezi ili kod kliničkoga pregleda. Na temelju kliničkog nalaza posumnjalo se na anteriorni pomak zglobne pločice lijevoga temporomandibularnog zgoba. Magnetska rezonancija potvrdila je da kod pacijentice postoji dislokacija zglobne pločice bez mogućnosti redukcije, što je stanje u kojem je disk dislociran od kondila i kondilarnim se pokretom ne vraća u normalan položaj. Terapijski pristup kojim se zglobna pločica vraća u normalnu funkciju vezu s kondilom (kirurški ili manualnom funkcionalnom manipulacijom) vrlo je agresivan. Zato je kod takve vrste poremećaja bolje slijediti konzervativni pristup. Pacijentici je bila izrađena stabilizacijska udлага u položaju centrične relacije i nosila ju je noću šest mjeseci. Nakon tri mjeseca funkcija se vratila.

### Determination of Muscle Originated Orofacial Pain Level By Using Algometer

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Determination of exact pain level represents a huge challenge in muscle-originated orofacial pain diagnostics. Algometer (FDK 5, Wagner Instruments, CT, USA) is a sophisticated diagnostic device which measures threshold of pain level by gradual dosing of pressure. By doing so it is possible to measure and express pain levels in numeric scale. The research took place at the Dental Clinic, Clinic Hospital Center Rijeka and was performed on 97 examinees. Pain level testing was carried out by using VAS scale (values 0-10) and verbal description method scale (0- no pain, 1- mild pain, 2- unpleasant pain, 3- exhausting pain, 4- hard pain, 5- heavy pain). The patients were examined according to the RDC/TMD protocol and the algometer device was applied to temporal muscle zone (ventral, medium, dorsal) and masseter muscle zone (base, body and foundation). 39 examinees were diagnosed with orofacial pain. Comparisons of data obtained by medical history and clinical inspection measured by algometer indicated a significant correlation. The significant correlation between data obtained through VAS scale and verbal description method scale ( $r=0.694$ ;  $p<0.000001$ ) was established. The corellation between data obtained through medical history and clinical examination, and algometer measurements was significantly negative ( $p<0.0001$ ) for all tested parameters. Algometer device (FDK 5, Wagner instruments, CT, USA) is proved to be a very useful diagnostic tool for comparative diagnostics and determination of muscle-originated orofacial pain levels.

### Anterior Disc Displacement Therapy by Occlusal Splint: A Case Report

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Common finding in patient with temporomandibular joint disorder is anterior disc displacement. The change of physiological relationship between the condyle and articular disc in rest position and/or during condyle movements is typical of this disorder. Depending on the degree of dislocation, the function of the mandible can be limited. This paper presents a case of a female patient with anterior articular disc displacement of her left temporomandibular joint as well as the treatment by occlusal stabilization splint. A 41-year old woman with a chief complaint of opening limitation and severe pain in the left preauricular region and left TMJ was referred to the Department of prosthodontics, School of dental medicine in Zagreb. The patient reported clicking in the left TMJ present for several years. Five days ago her jaw had actually become locked so that the normal opening couldn't be achieved, but from that time the joint sounds were no longer present. The active opening range was 26 mm. Clinical examination revealed that the patient had a normal range of lateral movement to the left side (8 mm), but the right lateral movement was limited to 4 mm and elicited pain. On mouth opening there was a deviation to the left. The occlusal condition looked clinically normal, and there were no other significant findings in the history or clinical examination. Based on clinical findings, an anterior dislocation of articular disc in the left TMJ was suspected. The anterior disc dislocation without reduction in the left TMJ was confirmed by MRI. This is a clinical condition in which the disc is dislocated from the condyle and does not return to normal position with condylar movement. Therapeutic approach which implies the restoring of the normal condyle-disc relationship (surgical therapy or manual disc manipulation) is usually very aggressive. Therefore, conservative therapeutic approach is more appropriate. Occlusal stabilization appliance in the centric relation position was fabricated and worn overnight for 6 months. After 3 months period the physiologic function was regained.

### Primjena CAD/CAM tehnologije u stomatološkoj protetici

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Pojavom CAD/CAM tehnologije godine 1980., pa do danas, ona počinje u stomatološkoj protetici zauzimati vrlo važnu ulogu u kreiranju novih ideja, postupaka i materijala. Ta je tehnologija posebice važna jer nam omogućuje primjenu novih materijala u stomatologiji, kao što su cirkonijev dioksid, frezani titan te novi estetski keramički materijali. U prikazu kliničkog slučaja vidi se vrlo dobra mogućnost primjene te tehnologije u zahtjevnim kombiniranim fiksno-mobilnim postupcima. Opisano je vrlo uspješno povezivanje početne kirurško-implantološke terapije djelomice bezube pacijentice u gornjoj čeljusti, uz primjenu sustava retencije na implantatima uz pomoć Straumannova lokatora te sustava titan-frezanih teleskopa na postojećim zubima. Na donjoj čeljusti prikazana je primjena CAD/CAM tehnologije sa sustavom retencije frezanih titan-preci line veza na titan-keramičkom fiksnom protetskom radu. Primjena CAD/CAM tehnologije uklanja negativna svojstva lijevanih titan-protetskih nadomjestaka, a preciznost sustava omogućuje nam izradu rada s više točaka retencije te savršeno nasjedanje.

### Promjene gustoće alveolarne kosti kod nositelja djelomičnih proteza ovisno o klasifikaciji po Kennedyju

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Tijekom života mijenja se gustoća alveolarne kosti. Retencijski zubi i kost oko njih prihvajući dodatno opterećenje od izgubljenih zuba. Kvačice i okluzalni upirači prenose žvačne sile tih izgubljenih zuba na retencijske zube i njihov parodont. To može povećati ili smanjiti gustoću alveolarne kosti, ovisno o smjeru djelovanja sile. Svrha ovog istraživanja bila je procijeniti promjenu gustoće alveolarne kosti kod nositelja djelomičnih proteza, ovisno o klasifikaciji prema Kennedyju. Načini: 50 ispitanika obaju spolova, nositelja djelomičnih proteza, dva je puta rendgenski snimljeno standardnim retroalveolarnim snimkama u razdoblju od tri mjeseca. Za umjeravanje snimki na svaki rendgenski film bili su pričvršćeni bakreni klinovi različite debljine (0,1-0,5mm). Rendgenografi su digitalizirani. Razine sivila pretvorene su u ekvivalentne debljine bakrenih klinova u sedam područja interesa metodom prema Knežević-Zlatariću. Ista područja interesa određena su na oba rendgenograma oko retencijskog zuba. Razlika među njima izračunata je jednosmjernom analizom varijance. Rezultati: u analiziranom uzorku u 54 % slučajeva bila je Kennedyjeva klasa I., a u 24 % Kennedyjeva klasa II. Kennedyjeva klasa III. nađena je bila kod 18 % nositelja djelomičnih proteza, a Kennedyjeva klasa IV. bila je zastupljena u samo 4 % slučaja. Ne postoji statistički znatna razlika u promjeni gustoće alveolarne kosti, ovisno o klasifikaciji prema Kennedyju ( $p>0,05$ ). Zaključak: Zbog pravilnog planiranja i akcionalnog prijenosa sile na retencijski zub, kod parodontnog ligamenta i alveolarne kosti nije bilo poremećaja homeostaze resorpkcije i apozicije alveolarne kosti u ispitivanom razdoblju, neovisno o klasifikaciji prema Kennedyju.

### Istraživanje promjena površinske morfološije glazirane i neglazirane gline keramike uzrokovane korozivnim djelovanjem 4-postotne octene kiseline uz pomoć mikroskopa atomskih sila

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Keramika je važan gradivni materijal u stomatološkoj protetici zahvaljujući biotolerantnosti i izvrsnoj estetici nadomjestaka. No, krhka je i zato sklonu pucanju, posebice ako je podvrgnuta opterećenjima i vlažnom mediju. Kemijska stabilnost keramike važna je jer izravno utječe na mehanička svojstva i estetske odlike nadomjestaka. Svrha istraživanja bila je ispitati učinak korozivnog medija, 4-postotne octene kiseline na površinu glazirane i neglazirane gline keramike. Pripravlje-

### Application of CAD/CAM Technology in Dental Prosthetics

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Since 1980 and the appearance of CAD/CAM technology up to today, it began taking a very important role in the creation of new ideas, procedures and materials in dental prosthetics. CAD/CAM technology is especially important because it enables the use of new materials in dentistry such as – zirconium dioxide, milled titan and new aesthetic ceramic materials. The clinical case display shows a very good application of this technology in demanding combined fixed/mobile procedures. The presented case shows a very successful integration of the initial surgical-implantological upper jaw treatment of a partially edentulous patient, implementing the use of a retention system on implants with Straumann locators and milled titan telescopes on existing teeth. The lower jaw exhibits an application of CAD/CAM technology with a milled titan preci-line connection retention system on titan-ceramic fixed dentures. Application of CAD/CAM technology removes negative traits evident in cast titan prosthetics, and the precision of the system allows creation of perfectly fitting dentures with multiple retention points.

### Alveolar Bone Changes in Removable Partial Denture Wearers Dependent on the Kennedy Classification

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Alveolar bone density changes during the life span. Abutment teeth and the bone around them carry additional load from the lost teeth. The clasp and occlusal rests transfers occlusal forces from them to abutment teeth and their periodontal structures. These can load to increased and decreased alveolar bone density depending on the direction of the forces. Aims: The aim of this study is to assess alveolar bone density changes in removable partial denture wearers dependent on the Kennedy classification. Methods: 50 patients of both genders carriers of RPD were X-rayed twice in period of 3 month for standard retroalveolar radiograph. For calibration on each radiographs copper wedges of different thickness (0,1-0,5mm) were used. The radiographs were digitized and the gray levels translated into copper wedges thickness equivalents on 7 regions of interest (ROI) according the Knežević- Zlatarić method. The same ROI were positioned around abutment teeth on the alveolar bone in both radiographs and the difference were analysed by one way variance test. Results: In the analysed sample 54% was Kennedy class I, 24% was Kennedy class II. Kennedy class III was present in 18% of patients carried the RPD, and Kennedy class IV was present in only 4%. There was no statistical difference in the alveolar bone changes dependent on the Kennedy classification ( $p>0,05$ ). Conclusions: The correct planning and axial direction of the transferred forces on abutment teeth, periodontal ligament and alveolar bone did not disrupt the physiological balance of bone apposition and resorption resulting in maintained alveolar bone density in the analysed period regardless of the Kennedy classification.

### Atomic Force Microscopy Study of Changes in Surface Morphology of Glazed and Unglazed Feldspathic Ceramic Caused by 4% Acetic Acid

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Ceramics are attractive dental materials owing to their superior aesthetic and biocompatibility. However, they are brittle and are inclined to premature failure, especially in repeated contact loading and moist environment. Chemical stability of dental ceramics is important because it directly affects mechanical properties and aesthetic value of restorations. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of a corrosive agent, 4% acetic acid, on the surface of glazed and unglazed feldspathic ceramic. Metal-ceramic discs (diameter 8 mm, thickness 1.2 mm) composed of

ni su bili metal-keramički uzorci (promjer 8 mm, debljina 1.2 mm) od Ni-Cr legure (Wiron 99, Bego Germany) na koju je bila napečena glinena keramika (IPS Classic, Ivoclar-Vivadent, Schaan, Liechtenstein) s glazurom i bez nje. Uzorci su bili uronjeni u 4-postotnu octenu kiselinu 16 sati na temperaturi od 80°C (ISO 6872). Površine uzoraka su prije i poslije uranjanja u korozivni medij analizirane mikroskopom atomskih sila (AFM-om). AFM-ovi prikazi površina uzoraka gline keramike prije i poslije uranjanja u korozivni medij jasno pokazuju da su površine glaziranih uzoraka znatno manje podložne korozivnim promjenama od površina neglaziranih uzoraka.

#### Ispitivanje indeksa CPITN kod nositelja fiksnih protetskih radova

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Svrha rada bila je ispitati zajednički parodontalni indeks potrebnih tretmana (CPITN-a) kod osoba koje nose fiksne protetske radove. Fiksne protetske nadoknade moraju imati zaštitnu i preventivnu zadaću u čuvanju združljiva svih dijelova stomatognatog sustava. Ipak, smatra se da su fiksni protetski radovi jedan od etioloških čimbenika u nastanku parodontalne bolesti. Svrha rada bila je klinička evaluacija stanja združljiva parodoncije u odnosu prema duljini nošenja i vrsti materijala fiksne protetske rade. U istraživanje je bilo uključeno 80 pacijenata obiju spolova, različite životne dobi čiji fiksni protetski radovi nisu bili stariji od pet godina te imaju homologni Zub na kontralateralnoj strani radi komparacije. Kriterij CPITN-a ispitivan je prema preporukama SZO-a (Svjetske zdravstvene organizacije), a s kliničkog aspekta služi za procjenu parodontalnih tretmana.

#### Poremećaj čeljusnoga zglobova uzrokovanih traumom: prikaz bolesnice

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Opisan je klinički slučaj 26-godišnje pacijentice s poremećajem čeljusnog zglobova koja je kliničke simptome povezala s lakšom traumom u području orofacialne regije. Udarac mandibulom u ovratnik doživjela je godine 2000. kada joj se nakon dva mjeseca pojavilo škljocanje u desnom čeljusnom zgobu. Od te godine počelo ju je i boljeti u istom zgobu, ali tek ju je 2006. njezin stomatolog uputio na Stomatološki fakultet u Zagrebu. Bol je u području čeljusnog zglobova bila izražena tijekom žvakanja i jačeg otvaranja usta, čiji je intenzitet izmijeren na analogno-vizualnoj ljestvici (AVS=7,5). Desni čeljusni zglob lagano je bio bolan na palpaciju sa sitnim krepitacijama tijekom aktivnog otvaranja usta koje je iznosilo 34,5 mm. Pasivno otvaranje, praćeno bolom, iznosilo je 41 mm. Desna laterotruzijska kretinja iznosila 9 mm, a lijeva je bila limitirana na samo 3 mm uz bol u desnom zgobu. Pacijentica je imala sanirane zube, protetski nenadomješten Zub 36 te nije bilo znakova patološkog trošenja zuba. Negirala je bruxističku aktivnost. Laterotruzijske kretnje bile su vodene očnjacima i bez interreferencijskih ili balansnih dodira. Dinamičkim te pasivnim kompresijama utvrđena je limitiranost otvaranja usta s induciranim bolom u bilaminarnoj zoni desnog zglobova. Magnetskom rezonancijom bio je potvrđen anteriorni pomak zglobove pločice bez redukcije, s lagano hipoplastičnom i deplaniranom glavicom kondila desnog zglobova, kompenzatornom progresivnom adaptacijom bilaminarne zone u smislu stvaranja pseudodiskusa te hipomobilnim položajem kondila u položaju otvorenih usta s vidljivo deformiranom i anteriorno smještenom zglobnom pločicom. Pacijentica je liječena okluzijskom udagom, a zatim i fizijatrijski - ultrazvukom, TENS-om i oralnim vježbama kod kuće. Oko 10 mjeseci nakon početka terapije klinička se slika popravila (AVS=5,4). Makrotrauma stomatognatiskog sustava potencijalni je inicijacijski etiološki uzročnik funkcijskih poremećaja, a cilj inicijalnog liječenja jest poboljšati funkcionalno stanje te smanjiti ili potpuno ukloniti bol.

#### POSTERSKE PREZENTACIJE

##### Estetske oralne rehabilitacije kao imperativ; tehnologija i funkcija

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Danas, u svijetu u kojem dominira estetika, pacijenti zahtijevaju u prvom redu estetske oralne rehabilitacije. Tehnološki razvoj materijala i sistema, a posebice usluge "chairside" omogućuju nam stvoriti iznimne radove, i estetski i funkcionalni. Komponu-

Ni-Cr alloy (Wiron 99, Bego Germany) and glazed or unglazed feldspathic ceramic (IPS Classic, Ivoclar-Vivadent, Schaan, Liechtenstein) were prepared according to the manufacturer's instructions. The samples were immersed in 4% acetic acid at 80°C and kept there for 16 h (ISO 6872). The surfaces of the samples before and after immersion in the corrosive medium were examined by atomic force microscopy (AFM). The pre-corrosion and post-corrosion AFM images of the surfaces of the feldspathic ceramic samples clearly show that the glazed surfaces are much less prone to deterioration by corrosion than the unglazed ones.

#### Research of CPITN Index in Patients with Crowns

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The aim of this study was to establish exact value of The Community Periodontal Index of Treatment Needs (CPITN) in patients with crowns. Crowns should have protective and preventive role in keeping health of all parts of dental system. There is opinion that a crown represents one of etiological factors in occurrence of periodontal disease. Goal of this paper was clinical evaluation of periodontal health in co ordination with period of having them and type of material of the crowns. In research was included 80 patients of different age scale, both sex, with crowns not older than 5 years, and those who have homolog teeth at the contra lateral side for comparison. The CPITN criterion was used due to the reference of WHO (World health organisation). And from clinical aspect it is used for evaluation of periodontal treatment.

#### Temporomandibular Joint Disorder Caused by Trauma: Report on a Female Patient

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The case presented is of a 26-year-old female patient with temporomandibular joint disorder who attributed her clinical symptoms to a mild trauma in the orofacial region. In 2000, she hit a door jamb with her mandible and two months later clicking in her right temporomandibular joint started. In 2002, she started feeling pain in the same joint, but only in 2006 she was referred to the School of Dental Medicine in Zagreb. Pain in the temporomandibular joint region was pronounced during chewing and greater mouth opening and its intensity was measured on the analogue-visual scale (AVS=7,5). The right temporomandibular joint was slightly painful on palpation with minor crepitations during active mouth opening, which amounted to 34,5 mm. Passive opening accompanied by pain was 41 mm. Right laterotrusive movement was 9 mm and the left one was limited to only 3 mm with pain in the right joint. The patient had treated teeth and a prosthodontic replacement of tooth number 36 and did not show signs of pathological tooth wear. She denied any bruxist activity. Laterotrusive movements were canine guided and without interference and balanced contacts. Limited mouth opening with induced pain in the bilaminar zone of the right joint was determined by dynamic and passive compressions. MRI confirmed anterior disc displacement without reduction with a slightly hypoplastic and deplaned condylar head of the right joint, compensatory progressive adaptation of the bilaminar zone in the sense of creating a pseudodisc and a hypomobile position of the condyle in open mouth position with visibly deformed and anteriorly placed articular disc. The patient was treated with occlusal splint therapy and afterwards physiatrically: by ultrasound, TENS and oral exercises at home. After about 10 months of treatment, the clinical picture improved (AVS=5,4). Macrotrauma of the stomatognathic system is a potential initiating etiological cause of functional disorders and the purpose of initial treatment is to improve the functional condition as well as to reduce or completely remove pain.

#### POSTER PRESENTATIONS

##### Estetske oralne rehabilitacije kao imperativ: tehnologija i funkcija

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In an esthetic driven world, patients are usually guided to make primarily esthetic oral rehabilitation rather than any other option. The technological development of material and systems, especially chair dentistry allow us to perform miracles for

torom vođeno dizajniranje obavlja prostornu digitalizaciju, planiranje i proračunavanje oblika nadoknade, a istodobno nadzire izradu numerički upravljane glodalice (freznog stroja) koja iz osnovnog oblika istu izrađuje. Moguće je izbjegić ljudsku pogrešku te dobiti predispoziciju za izvanredan protetski rad, a sve to u vrlo kratkom razdoblju. Materijali izbora su titan, cirkonij i aluminijev oksid. Ovaj rad predstavlja uporabu novih materijala i aplikaciju u svakodnevnom oralnom zbrinjavanju i cjelokupnoj rehabilitaciji usne šupljine, uz optimalnu funkciju i estetiku. Tu je i poseban osvrт na smjernice u konzervativni, protetici i implantologiji.

#### **Utjecaj posttraumatskog stresnog poremećaja na vrijednosti Helkimo anamnističkog i kliničkog indeksa temporomandibularnih disfunkcija**

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Svrha istraživanja bila je utvrditi utjecaj posttraumatskoga stresnog poremećaja (PTSP-a) na vrijednosti Helkimo-anamnističkog i Helkimo-kliničkog indeksa temporomandibularnih disfunkcija (TMD-a). Prva skupina imala je trideset i osam ispitanika obaju spolova u dobi od 30 do 60 godina kojima je psihijatar postavio dijagnozu PTSP-a. U kontrolnoj skupini bila su trideset i dva pacijenta obaju spolova u dobi od 30 do 60 godina. Nakon toga je od svih sudionika iz obje skupine uzeta anamnese u skladu s Helkimo-anamnističkim indeksom disfunkcija i obavljen je bio klinički pregled u skladu s Helkimo-kliničkim disfunkcionalnim indeksom. Ustanovljene su statistički znatne razlike kad je riječ o sljedećim simptomima: zvuk u području temporomandibularnog zgloba, umor u području vilice, ukočenost vilice te potekoće kod otvaranja usta. Statistički signifikantne razlike između ispitivanih skupina ustanovljene su za sljedeće znakove: TMD, indeks pokretljivosti mandibile, funkciju temporomandibularnog zgloba, bol u mišićima, bol u temporomandibularnom zglobu te bol kod pokreta mandibule. Izračunavanje Hi-kvadrat testa za vrijednosti Helkimo-anamnističkog i Helkimo-kliničkog disfunkcionalnog indeksa pokazalo je statistički velike razlike među ispitivanim skupinama. Kod ispitanika s PTSP-om bilo je statistički znatno više onih s anamnističkim indeksom II. Analize Hi-kvadrat testa pojedinih kategorijalnih vrijednosti varijabli disfunkcionalnog indeksa - Di 0, I, II, pokazale su da su razlike velike kad je riječ o ispitanicima koji ne pokazuju simptome i takvih je bilo mnogo više među zdravima, nego među onima s posttraumatskim stresnim poremećajem. Zaključeno je da PTSP ima statistički velik utjecaj na vrijednosti Helkimo-anamnističkog i Helkimo-kliničkoga disfunkcionalnog indeksa.

#### **Kefalometrički kutovi kod ozubljenih i protetski zbrinutih pacijenata**

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Kefalometričke analize mogu biti vrlo korisne u mjerenu okluzalne vertikalne dimenzije (OVD-a) i vertikalne dimenzije fiziološkog mirovanja (RVD-a). Te analize potvrđuju razliku između ozubljenih i protetski zbrinutih pacijenata. Također, promjene kutova tijekom kefalometričkih izmjera, nastaju kao rezultat starenja pacijenta te zbog promjena na kostima i u zglobovima. Bit studije bila je detaljno ispitati razliku između mjerjenih kutova kod eugnatičkih pacijenata i onih s protetskim radom. Sudjelovala su 92 pacijenta, a bili su podijeljeni u radnu i kontrolnu skupinu. Kontrolnu skupinu činilo je 50 eugnatičkih pacijenata obaju spolova bez jednog protetskog rada. U radnoj skupini bila su 42 pacijenta obaju spolova s jednim ili više protetskim radovima. Kefalometrijske točke zabilježene su na svim ispitanicima te prenesene na milimetarski mjerni papir na kojem su obavljena mjerena. Rezultati su bili obrađeni programom Statistics 5.0 i SPSS 10.0 (Statistical Package for Social Science). Rezultati mjerjenja kutova kefalometrijskom analizom i uspoređivanje radne i kontrolne skupine pokazuju statistički znatnu razliku. Prema rezultatima tih mjerjenja nestručno izrađen i/ili star protetski rad može uzrokovati promjene na točkama za mjerjenje kefalometrijskih kutova, osobito kod pacijenata s mobilnim protetskim radom, kao što je potpuna proteza.

patients, esthetically, functionally and time wise. The design, planning and form estimations are all conducted via computer. The computer can eliminate the men hand made mistakes. This possibilities allows us to manufacture exceptional prosthodontical devices in a short term period. However, the main dilemma for the dentist is what is best for patients??? and does it necessarily mean that the solution for the patient is most appropriate. What is the mental status of our patients? Can the needs of Our patients always allow best esthetical solutions, most expensive ones with the optimum masticatory function? Is it our need to implement new materials ,technologies etc.? All of these are the questions I am about to discuss in this lecture.considering problems in conservative dentistry, prosthodontics and implantology, as well as materials such as titanium, zirconium aluminum.(opposed to conventional materials)

#### **Impact of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder on Values of the Helkimo Anamnestic and Clinical Index of Temporomandibular Dysfunctions**

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The aim of this study was to determine the effect of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) on values of the Helkimo anamnestic clinical index of temporomandibular dysfunctions (TMD). The first group of subjects included subjects of both sexes aged 30 to 60 diagnosed with PTSD by their treating psychiatrists. The control group included 32 patients of both sexes, aged 30 to 60. All patients had their case histories taken in compliance with the Helkimo anamnestic dysfunction index, and a corresponding clinical examination was performed in compliance with the Helkimo clinical dysfunction index. Statistically significant differences were established in relation to sound in the temporomandibular joint area, fatigue in the jaw area, rigidity of the jaw and difficulties when opening the mouth. Statistically significant differences between the two groups were found in signs of TMD, including the mandibular movement index, function of the temporomandibular joint, muscle pain, pain in the temporomandibular joint, and pain when moving the mandible. Calculation of the chi-square test for values of the Helkimo anamnestic and clinical TMD index presented statistically significant differences between the two groups. For subjects with PTSD, there was a statistically significant larger number within anamnestic index II. A chi-square test of individual category values of the dysfunction index Di 0, I, II showed significant differences among subjects with no symptoms, with significantly more among the control group than the PTSD group. It is concluded that PTSD has a significant impact on the values of the Helkimo anamnestic index and the Helkimo clinical index of temporomandibular dysfunctions.

#### **Cephalometric Angles in Dentate and Prosthodontic Patients**

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The cephalometric analysis could be very useful during measurement OVD and RVD. This analysis verify the difference between dentate patients and those with prosthodontics restorations. Also, changes of the angles in cephalometric analyses developed as the result of getting old and they are connected with bone and joint changes. The aim of the study was to examine the in details the difference between measured angles in eugnathic patients and patients with dental prosthetics. The study was conducted on 92 patients divided in experimental and control group. The control group consisted of 50 patients, eugnathic, male and female patients without dental prosthetics. The experimental group consisted of 42 male and female patients that had one or more dental prosthetics. The cephalometric points were marked on all the examined patients and then superimposed and transferred to measuring grid. The data were gathered and processed utilizing Statistics 5.0 and SPSS 10.0 (Statistical Package for Social Science). The obtained results of measured cephalometric angles in comparison between the experimental and control group revealed a statistically significant difference. The results of this study indicate that the unsatisfactory and old, worn-out dental prosthetics can cause the change of point for measure a cephalometric angles specially in patients with removable dental prosthetics such as complete dentures.

### Ocjena stanja žvačnog sustava prema protokolu DKI/TMP kod studenata športaša i nesportaša

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Ozljede temporomandibularnog zglobo i mastikatornih mišića čine 10 posto svih orofacijalnih ozljeda. One često ostaju skrivene zbog prikrivenih simptoma i znakova. Protokol RDC-TMD (Research Diagnostic Criteria for Temporomandibular occurrence) međunarodno je prihvaćen dijagnostički kriterij za istraživanja temporomandibularnih poremećaja. Pretpostavka ovog istraživanja bila je da postoji razlika u pojavnosti simptoma i znakova TMP-a kod studenata koji se aktivno bave športom (više od tri puta na tjedan) i studenata nesportaša. Istraživanjem su bila obuhvaćena 104 ispitanika - 52 u ispitnoj i isto toliko u kontrolnoj skupini. Zabilježeni su bili neki okluzijski čimbenici, simptomi i znakovi TMP-a. U ispitnoj skupini (športaši) uočena je viša razina bola kod maksimalnog asistiranog otvaranja usta ( $\chi^2=1,241$ ,  $p<0,05$ ). Zvukovi u zglobo izraženiji su bili kod sportaša kod otvaranja ( $\chi^2=8,110$ ,  $p<0,01$ ) i zatvaranja ( $\chi^2=10,328$   $p<0,01$ ) usta. Zapažena je bila i viša razina bola kod lateralnog pterigoidnog mišića ( $\chi^2=11,670$   $p<0,01$ ) te teticu temporalnog mišića ( $\chi^2=14,431$   $p<0,01$ ) tijekom intraoralne palpacije. U ispitnoj skupini pojavljuje se i veća mogućnost otvaranja usta kod neasistiranog otvaranja ( $T=2,392$ ,  $df=103$   $p<0,05$ ), maksimalnog neasistiranog otvaranja ( $T=-3,558$ ,  $df=103$   $p<0,05$ ) i maksimalnog asistiranog otvaranja ( $T=-3,644$ ,  $df=103$   $p<0,01$ ). Dosadašnja istraživanja pokazuju da se znakovi i simptomi TMP-a često zanemaruju ili su prikriveni drugim ozljedama koje nastaju tijekom športskih aktivnosti. Simptomi TMP-a kod športaša i nešportaša uglavnom se ne razlikuju, no postoje statistički znatne razlike u znakovima – oni su izraženiji kod športaša i sugeriraju mikro- i makrotraume prouzročene športskom aktivnošću.

### Emocionalni profil pacijenata s temporomandibularnim poremećajem

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Uporabom standardiziranog protokola dijagnostičkih kriterija za istraživanje temporomandibularnih poremećaja (DKI/TMP-a) željelo se utvrditi prevalenciju kliničkih dijagnoza TMP-a, psihološkog distresa i psihosocijalne disfunkcije; psihološkim testovima (profil indeksa emocija, ljestvica somatizacije i ljestvica nedavnih životnih događaja), ustanoviti je li kod akutnih i kroničnih pacijentica u višem stupnju izražena depresivnost i tjeskoba u odnosu prema kontrolnoj skupini te je li se prije TMP-a dogodio veliki stres. U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 90 pacijentica – 60 je imalo TMP, a ostalih 30 bilo je u kontrolnoj skupini. Sve su na početku istraživanja ispunile evaluacijski test (screening) kako bi se odredilo hoće li biti u istraživačkoj skupini. Nakon toga slijedio je protokol DKI/TMP te psihološki testovi. Pacijentice su bile u dobi od 22 do 67 godina - prosječna dob bila je  $38,5 \pm 12$  godina. Psihološki testovi pokazali su da su kronične pacijentice depresivnije i sklonije somatizaciji u odnosu prema akutnim; akutne pacijentice su tjeskobnije u odnosu prema kontrolnoj skupini - ispitnice koje govore o većem stupnju depresivnosti sklonije su somatizacijama i doživjele su više stresnih događaja u posljednjih šest mjeseci. Nakon završetka istraživanja jasno je da je etiologija TMP-a multifaktorijsalna i nejasna, a psihološki čimbenici imaju važnu ulogu u njezinu nastanku.

### Ozljede stomatognatskog sustava košarkaša po mjestu u momčadi

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Tijekom športskih aktivnosti ozljede su česte, a velik dio odnosi se na one stomatognatskog sustava. Svrha istraživanja bila je utvrditi učestalost, vrstu i težinu ozljeda stomatognatskog sustava košarkaša prema mjestu u momčadi. Sudjelovalo je 195 košarkaša - 35 razigravača, "point guard" ili pozicija 1, 64 beka "guard" ili pozicija 2, 36 krila "forward" ili pozicija 3, 34 krilna centra "power forward" ili pozicija 4 i 26 teških centara "center" ili pozicija 5. Ispitivanje je bilo zapravo anketa koju su športaši ispunjavali osobno uz pomoć istraživača. Najviše ozljeda zabilježeno je kod

### A Health Assessment of Masticatory Systems in Athletic and Non-Athletic Students Using the RDC/TMD Protocol

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Injuries to the TMJ and masticatory muscles comprise 10% of all orofacial injuries. The injuries often go unnoticed due to concealed signs and symptoms. The RDC/TMD Protocol (Research Diagnostic Criteria for Temporomandibular occurrence is an internationally accepted and widespread set of diagnostic criteria for researching temporomandibular disorders). The basic premise of this protocol is that there is a difference in the occurrence of TMD signs and symptoms in athletic (more than 3 times per week) and non-athletic students. The study population consisted of 104 healthy students recruited from the University of Zagreb School of Dental medicine, of which 52 were in the test group and 52 were in the control group. Certain occlusal factors were recorded along with TMD signs and symptoms. The test group (athletes) presented with higher pain scores during maximum assisted mouth opening ( $\chi^2=1,241$ ,  $p<0,05$ ). The athletic group also displayed more audible output (noises made by the joint during movement) during the act of mouth opening ( $\chi^2=8,110$ ,  $p<0,01$ ) and mouth closing ( $\chi^2=10,328$   $p<0,01$ ). Pain scores in the lateral pterygoid muscle ( $\chi^2=11,670$   $p<0,01$ ) and in the temporal muscles' tendons ( $\chi^2=14,431$   $p<0,01$ ) were also higher in that group during intraoral palpitory examination. The test group also showed greater mouth opening capacity during both unassisted mouth opening ( $T=2,392$ ,  $df=103$   $p<0,05$ ), maximum unassisted mouth opening ( $T=-3,558$ ,  $df=103$   $p<0,05$ ) and maximum assisted opening ( $T=-3,644$ ,  $df=103$   $p<0,01$ ). Studies conducted to date offer proof that the signs and symptoms of TMD are often neglected or concealed by other injuries that happen in the course of athletic activities. TMD symptoms in athletes and non-athletes are mainly the same, though there are statistically significant differences in the the TMD signs, which are more pronounced in athletes and suggest underlying micro- and macrotrauma provoked by athletic activity.

### Emotional Profile of Patients with Temporomandibular Disorder

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The purpose of this study is to determine the prevalence of TMD clinical diagnoses, psychological distress and psychosocial dysfunction using standardized protocol of diagnostic criteria for analysis of temporomandibular joint dysfunctions (RDC/TMD); to determine whether acute and chronic patients have more pronounced depression and anxiety in comparison with control, and whether significant stressful event preceded appearance of TMD using psychological tests (Emotions profile index, Somatization scale and Recent life events scale). Ninety female patients participated in this research – 60 had TMD, while remaining 30 presented a control group. At beginning of research, patients filled out a screening evaluation test to determine position in research group. Next step was RDC/TMD protocol, followed by psychological tests. Patients' age ranged from 22 to 67 years, with average age of  $38,5 \pm 12$  years. Psychological tests show that chronic patients tend to be more depressed and inclined towards somatization in comparison with acute; acute patients are more anxious in comparison with control, patients who state a higher degree of depression are more prone to somatization and have experienced more stressful life events in the past six months. After this research, it is clear that TMD etiology is multifactorial and unclear, while psychological factors play an important role in its genesis.

### Injuries to the Stomatognathic System in Basketball Player According to Players' Position on the Team

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Injuries often occur during sports activity and a large portion of these injuries affect the stomatognathic system. The aim of this study is to determine the frequency, type and severity of injuries to the stomatognathic system affecting basketball players according to their position on the team. The study population consisted of 195 basketball players; 35 point guards, 64 shooting guards, 36 small forwards, 34 power forwards and 26 center players. The research was conducted via questionnaires filled out by the

krilnih centara - prosječno 25,32, a gotovo podjednak broj ozljeda imala su i krila te razigravaci (prosječno 13,39 tj. 12,8 ozljeda). Bekovi su zabilježili prosječno 9,91 ozljetu, a centri su pretrpjeli prosječno 7,31 ozljetu. Krilni centri imali su prosječno 23,21 laceraciju mekih tkiva, slijede razigravaci i krila s podjednakim prosječnim brojem (10,89 tj. 10,81 laceracija), zatim bekovi s prosječno 8,02 i na kraju centri s prosječno 5,23 ozljede mekih tkiva. Ozljede temporomandibularnih zglobova i ukočenost žvačnih mišića najzastupljeniji su bili kod krila - prosječno 2,33, zatim centra prosječno 1,96, razigravaca prosječno 1,74, krilnih centara prosječno 1,62, te bekova prosječno 1,55. Najviše dentalnih ozljeda bilo je kod krilnih centara s prosječno 0,5 ozljeda, zatim bekova s prosječno 0,34, te krila s prosječno 0,25, a podjednak prosječan broj zabilježen je za razigravace i centre (0,17 tj. 0,12). Od ukupno 195 športaša samo dvojica košarkaša (krilo i centar) često su se koristili štitnikom za zube, a 13 (5 krilnih centara, 3 centra, 3 beka, 1 krilo i 1 razigravac) pokušalo je rabiti štitnik za zube. Ako bi korištenje štitnika za zube postalo obvezatno, smanjio bi se tako velik broj ozljeda, jer bi apsorbirao udarac, pa bi bol, ukočenost žvačnih mišića te ozljede temporomandibularnih zglobova bili blaži ili, pak, ne bi niti nastali.

### Analiza površine cirkonijeve oksidne keramike elektroničkim pretražnim mikroskopom

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Cirkonijeva oksidna keramika predstavlja sve više sredstvo izbora stomatologa kod rješavanja djelomične bezubosti. Ta keramika prvi put omogućuje zbrinjavanje većih raspona potpuno keramičkim sustavima. Svaka keramika, a posebice cirkonijeva oksidna ovisi o homogenosti površine te o mikro- i makro-pukotinama. Svrha rada bila je mikroskopski ispitati površinu dvaju različitih uzoraka cirkonijeve oksidne keramike. U radu je korišten sustav CAD-CAM za pripremu uzorka. Uzorci su sintertirani na 1350°C. Analiza površine obavljena je pretražnim elektroničkim mikroskopom FE SEM Jeol 7000F (Joel, Japan) te je pokazala nehomogenost površine i mikropukotine na oba uzorka. To može utjecati na funkciju trajnost te keramike. Osim toga zabilježena je i mogućnost češćeg odlamanja napečene keramike na takvu površinu.

### Elektronička analiza sila zagriza u maksimalnoj interkuspidaciji

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Svrha rada bila je sustavom T-Scan II elektronički analizirati kvantitativne karakteristike okluzije te opisati okluziju u trenutku u sagitalnoj i transverzalnoj osi okulzalne ravnine. Ispitivanje je obavljeno na 65 potpuno ozubljenih ispitanika koji nisu bili na ortodontskoj terapiji, niti imaju protetske nadomjestke te ne opisuju simptome temporomandibularne disfunkcije (TMD-a), bolesti vratne kralježnice i trizmusa. Na svim ispitanicima obavljena su četiri mjerjenja zatvaranja u maksimalnu interkuspidaciju (MIK) u uspravnom položaju glave i tijela snimanjem zubnih dodira zagrizom na senzor. Korištene varijable bile su broj i raspored zubnih dodira, relativne sile, centar sile i delta relativne sile zatvaranja u MIK-u. Dobiveni rezultati statistički su opisani postupcima deskriptivne statističke analize, korelacija i T-testom, a analiza pouzdanosti metode za varijable zubnih dodira i centra sile deskriptivnom identifikacijom ispitanika te pomoću analize varijanci (ANOVA) za ponovljena mjerjenja. Prosječan ukupan broj zubnih dodira bio je 28,89 - najveći broj dodira utvrđen je na kutilacima, a najmanji na sjekutičima. MIK je prosječno bio uspostavljen kod 74,43±10,58 % relativne sile, kada je u stražnjem dijelu zubnog luka bilo zabilježeno 85,8 % relativne sile. Analizirajući raspodjelu oko mediosagitalne osi, na lijevoj strani javljalo se 43,31 %, a desno 56,69 % relativne sile. Centar sile utvrđen je bio u visini dodirne točke drugog pretkutnjaka i prvog kutnjaka. Delta relativne sile imale su male absolutne vrijednosti. Prema zubnim dodirima identificirano je 97,2 % ispitanika. Najveća varijabilnost broja zubnih dodira ustanovljena je u području desnoga bočnog sjekutiča (CV=20,3 %) i prvoga lijevog pretkutnjaka (CV=11,7 %). Istraživanje je pokazalo da je analiza okluzije uz pomoć T-Scan sustava i višekratne uporabe njegova senzora, vrlo jednostavan i pouzdan postupak koji ima primjenu u svakodnevnoj praksi i izradi

athletes themselves, assisted by researchers. The highest number of injuries was recorded among the power forwards and point guards (an average of 13,39 and 12,8 injuries, respectively). The shooting guards suffered an average of 9,91 injuries, whereas the centers had an average 7,31 injuries. The average number of soft tissue laceration occurring among the shooting guards was 23,21, followed by the point guards and small forwards with roughly the same average (10,89 and 10,81 lacerations), whereas the shooting guards and centers had average soft tissue laceration values of 8,02 and 5,23 each. TMJ injuries and masticatory muscle lock was most frequent among the small forwards, showing an average 2,33 such injuries, followed by the centers average of 1,96, the point guards with an average of 1,74, power forwards averaging 1,62 and shooting guards displaying an average of 1,55. The most dental injuries were recorded among the power forwards, whose average number of dental injuries was 0,5, followed by the shooting guards with an average of 0,34, the small forwards with an average of 0,25, while the point guards and centers shared roughly the same average of 0,17 and 0,12, respectively. Only 2 basketball players (a small forward and a center player) out of the total 195 questionned players frequently used their mouthguards, whereas 13 players had merely attempted to use them (5 power forwards, 3 centers, 3 shooting guards, 1 small forward and 1 point guard). Introduction of mandatory mouthguard wearing would reduce the high incidence of injuries because the mouthguard would absorb the blow and decrease the incidence of pain, muscular rigidity, as well TMJ injuries. Mouthguards may even prevent these altogether.

### Surface Analysis of Zirconia Ceramics With Sem Method

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Zirconia ceramic is currently very popular dental ceramic in fixed prosthodontics. This ceramic is first full ceramic system recommended for long-range bridges. Each ceramic is dependent on its surface structure and present micro and macro cracks. The aim of this study was to microscopically analyze two different samples of zirconia ceramics. In this study CAD-CAM technology was used for preparing the samples. The samples were sintered on 1350°C. Analysis of the surface was performed with electronic microscope FE SEM Joel 7000F (Japan). Analysis has showed non-homogenous surface and micro cracks in both samples. Non-homogenous surface and cracks could affect the functional durability of zirconia ceramic. Most of all literature reported more cracks between zirconia and layered surface in such cases.

### Electronic Analysis of Bite Force in Maximum Intercuspalation

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The purpose of this study was to perform an electronic analysis of quantitative characteristic of occlusion by means of the T-Scan II system and to describe occlusion in a period of time in the sagittal and transversal axis of the occlusal plane. The study included 65 fully dentulous subjects that were not in orthodontic treatment, had no prosthetic restorations and did not have symptoms of temporomandibular dysfunction (TMD), spinal diseases and trismus. Four measurements of closure into maximum intercuspalation (MIC) in an upright head and body position was performed on all subjects by means of recording their tooth contacts while biting onto the sensor provided. The variables used were number and distribution of tooth contacts, relative force, center of force and Delta relative force of closure into MIC. The results achieved were statistically described by methods of descriptive statistical analysis, correlations and T-test, and reliability analysis for methods for the variables of tooth contacts and center of force by means of descriptive identification of subjects and analysis of variance (ANOVA) for repeated measurements. The average total number of tooth contacts was 28,89, of which the highest number of contacts was found on molars, and the lowest number on incisors. MIC was established at 74,43±10,58% of relative force on average, where 85,8% of relative force was recorded in the rear part of the dental arch. Analysis of distribution around the mediosagittal axis showed that 43,31% of relative force occurred on the left side, and 56,69% of relative force on the right side. The center of force was established at the level of the contact point of the second premolar and first molar. Delta relative forces had low absolute values. A total of 97,2% of subjects were identified according to tooth contacts. The highest variability of the number of tooth contacts was found in the area of the lateral right incisor (CV=20,3%) and first left premolar (CV=11,7%). This study showed that oc-

ispuna, protetskih radova, parodontološkoj terapiji, ortodontskoj terapiji, okluzalnom uskladišvanju te terapiji TMD-a.

#### Utjecaj iznosa vertikalnih kretnji na dinamička svojstva donje čeljusti

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Svrha istraživanja bila je ispitati utjecaj iznosa vertikalnih kretnji donje čeljusti na njezinu dinamiku tijekom otvaranja i zatvaranja usta primjenom 3-D akcelerometrijske metode. U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 28 ispitanika obaju spolova - 12 žena u dobi od 23 do 38 godina (prosječna dob 28,2±4,9) te 16 muškaraca u dobi od 25 do 38 godina (prosječna dob 29,9±4,6). Ispitanicima su uporabom protokola DKI/TMP izmjerene varijable: neasistirano otvaranje usta bez bola, maksimalno neasistirano otvaranje, maksimalno asistirano otvaranje te vertikalni prijeklop sjekuticu. Akceleracije donje čeljusti mjerene su troosnim bežičnim akcelerometrijskim senzorom (G-LinkTM, Microstrain, SAD) koji je vrpcom *Velcro* (čičkom) bio učvršćen na donju čeljust. Ispitanici su u ritmu od 1,25 Hz izvodili kretanje otvaranja i zatvaranja do iznosa maksimalnoga neasistiranog otvaranja. Iz akcelerometrijskih podataka izračunate su prosječne vrijednosti maksimalnih brzina otvaranja i zatvaranja usta u pet uzastopnih ciklusa. Podaci su obrađeni softverom SPSS 10.0 (SPSS Inc., SAD) s razinom značajnosti p<0,05. Za ispitivanje korelaciju među varijablama koristila se Pearsonova korelacija. Prosječna brzina otvaranja usta iznosila je 27,5172 ± 2,4735 cm/s i statistički je znatno veća (p<0,001) od prosječne brzine zatvaranja koja je iznosila 34,1523 ± 2,0102 cm/s. Pearsonova korelacija je upozorila na to da ne postoje statistički velike linearne povezanosti između brzine kretnji mandibule kod otvaranja i zatvaranja i milimetarskog iznosa otvaranja, bez obzira na spol. Očekivano su statistički znatne korelacije između neasistiranih i asistiranih iznosa otvaranja usta. Korelacije su linearne, pozitivne i vrlo jake (r=0,85-0,97; p<0,001). Na temelju ovog istraživanja može se zaključiti da ne postoji korelacija između dinamičkih svojstava donje čeljusti i iznosa vertikalnih kretnji. Dinamička svojstva donje čeljusti određena su ponajprije fiziološkim stanjem živačnog sustava i odsutnošću patoloških stanja i procesa. *Uz potporu projekta MZOŠ 065-0650448-0957.*

#### Karakterizacija elektrolučnog zavara odjlevaka Co-Cr legura za fiksno protetičke radove

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Kobaltno-kromove legure standardni su gradivni materijali za metalokeramičke sistave. Dorada i popravak odjlevaka od toga materijala najčešće se obavlja zavarivanjem. U stomatološko protetičkoj praksi izgled zavarenog spoja uglavnom predstavlja kriterij za ocjenu kvalitete spoja. Svrha rada bila je laboratorijska karakterizacija makro- i mikrostrukture zavarenog spoja dviju Co-Cr legura za izradbu metalokeramičkog rada. Po tri odjlevka svake legure (32x10x1,5mm) prerezana su po sredini i spojena elektrolučno na mjestu zavara (TIG). Spojevi su „I“ oblika i izrađeni su uz dodatni materijal istoga kemijskog sastava. Površina i poprečni presek zavara analizirani su svjetlosnim mikroskopom i SEM-om, te im je izmjerena mikrotvrdoca. U analizama je uočena znatna razlika u veličini i obliku kristalnih zrna, ovisno o mjestu analize na zavarenom spoju i ili području utjecaja topline te odgovarajući iznosi mikrotvrdoca. Pronađena je korelacija mikro- i makrostrukture s izgledom zavarenog spoja. Makroskopska ocjena kvalitete spoja što ga obavlja zubni tehničar, jedan je od čimbenika u procjeni stabilnosti i funkcijeske trajnosti protetičke konstrukcije.

#### 4. međunarodni kongres HSD, HLZ-a

clusion analysis by means of the T-Scan system with multiple use of its sensors is a very simple and reliable procedure, which can be used in everyday practice, in filling and restoration therapy, periodontal therapy, orthodontic therapy, occlusal adjustment and TMD treatment.

#### Influence of Vertical Range of Motion on Mandibular Dynamics

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The objective of this study was to examine the influence of vertical range of motion on mandibular dynamics during jaw opening-closing cycles using 3-D accelerometric method. This study included 28 subjects: 12 female subjects aged from 23 to 38 (mean age of 28,2±4,9 years) and 16 male subjects aged from 25 to 38 years (mean age 29,9±4,6 years). Unassisted opening without pain, maximum unassisted opening, maximum assisted opening and vertical incisal overlap were measured using RDC/TMD protocol. Acceleration data were obtained from wireless tri-axial accelerometric sensor (G-LinkTM, Microstrain, USA) mounted on mandible (chin) using Velcro tape. Acquisition of acceleration data was performed during jaw opening-closing cycles with cycle rate of 1,25 Hz. By means of accelerometric data average maximum opening and closing velocities were calculated for five consecutive jaw opening-closing cycles. Data were analysed using computer software SPSS 10.0 (SPSS Inc., USA) with p<0,05 as level of significance. Pearson correlation was used to examine correlation between variables. Average opening velocity was 27,5172 ± 2,4735 cm/s and it was significantly higher (p<0,001) than average closing velocities which was 34,1523 ± 2,0102 cm/s. Pearson correlation showed no significant linear correlation between jaw opening-closing velocities and vertical range of mandibular motion irrespective of sex of the subjects. Correlations between unassisted and assisted opening are significant as expected. These correlations are linear, positive and very strong (r=0,85-0,97; p<0,001). There is no correlation between mandibular dynamics and vertical range of mandibular motion. Dynamics properties of mandible are mainly determined by physiological status of masticatory system and absence of pathological processes. *Supported by MOSES scientific project No: 065-0650448-0957.*

#### Characterisation of Co-Cr Welds Made by TIG

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Cobalt-chromium alloy is common material in fixed prosthodontic where is used for metalceramic restorations. Various structural failures of Co-Cr alloy can arise in material during laboratory procedures as well as during functional period of restorations. These failures should be repaired and the most frequent method for repairing is welding. The purpose of this study was to characterise macro and microstructure of welds in three different Co-Cr alloys. Three samples (32x10x1,5mm) of each alloy were cut and joined by TIG (Tungsten Inert Gas) welding. All samples were I-shaped and welded with additional material with same chemical composition. Surface and lateral cross section of welds were analyzed by light and scanning electron microscope (SEM). Also the micro hardness of specimens along the cross section was measured. Results show significant discrepancy in size and shape of Co-Cr crystal grains and corresponding values of micro hardness. It depends on the spot of analysis (base material, heat effective zone, weld) and on type of alloy. Correlation between structure and microhardness of welds and appearance of joints was found. Macroscopic evaluation of the quality of joint done by technician, can be important aspects to predict the functional durability of prosthetic construction.

## Razlike u pojavnosti i svjesnosti simptoma temporomandibularnih poremećaja kod profesionalnih ronilaca

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Svrha ovoga retrospektivnog epidemiološkog istraživanja bila je otkriti postoji li razlika u pojavnosti i svjesnosti simptoma temporomandibularnih poremećaja (TMD-a) u svakodnevnom životu, tijekom ronjenja i nakon njega kod skupine profesionalnih ronilaca.

Ispitanici i postupci: ukupno je 55 ispitanika u dobi između 24 i 65 godina (prosječna dob  $36,7 \pm 1,2$ ) sudjelovalo u istraživanju. Među njima je bilo i 7 žena. Svi su ispunili upitnik koji se sastojao od statusa denticije ispitanika te 21 pitanje o ronjenju. Usporedba prevalencije simptoma TMD-a kod ronilaca u svakodnevnom životu, tijekom ronjenja i nakon njega analizirana je Cochranovim Q testom, a ako su razlike bile znatne analiza parova bavljena je bila McNemarovim testom. Statistička analiza obavljena je komercijalnim softverom SPSS 10,0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois, SAD) uz razinu znatnosti 0,05. Prevalencija simptoma TMD-a pokazala je statistički veliki tendenciju pada tijekom ronjenja i nakon njega u odnosu prema svakodnevnom životu u 11 od 14 ispitivanih znakova i simptoma. Nije pronađena povezanost čestoće ronjenja sa znakovima TMD-a. Istraživanje je pokazalo da se simptomi TMD-a javljaju rjeđe tijekom ronjenja i nakon njega. S pretpostavkom da su profesionalni ronjoci tijekom zarona i nakon njega izrazito usredotočeni na posao koji obavljaju i na parametre (dubina, trajanje zarona, vrijeme dekomprezije itd.) o kojima im ovisi život, može se objasniti smanjenje svjesnosti simptoma TMD-a. Nepovezanost TMD-a s čestoćom ronjenja potvrđuju i ranija ispitivanja koja navode ronjenje više kao čimbenik koji pogoršava nastanak TMD-a, nego li kao uzročnik. *Uz potporu projekta 065-0650448-0957*

## Analysis of Inlay and Crown Occlusal Contacts with Articulation Papermarks and T- Scan II

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Zubni dodiri najčešće se određuju artikulacijskim papirima, voskovima i pastama. No, te metode ne dokazuju simultane dodire, vrijeme i jačinu zagriza. Svrha ovoga rada bila je usporedba keramičkog inleja i krunice s antagonističkim prirodnim zubom, artikulacijskim papirom i uređajem T-scan II. Prikazat će se dva spomenuta klinička slučaja. Okluzijski dodiri prvotno su bili provjereni artikulacijskim papirom debljine 8 mikrona i nakon koničnog cementiranja snimljeni uređajem T scan II. Taj aparat brzo i točno određuje, osim okluzijskih dodira, i veličinu žvačne sile. Zagrizom u izrazito tanki senzor u obliku zuba luka koji je spojen na računalo, brzo i točno prenose se u računalo, osim okluzijskih dodira, i veličine žvačnih sila. Nakon pohrane podataka softver grafički prikazuje sve okluzijske dodire, prerasne dodire i mjesto najvećeg opterećenja. Rezultati pokazuju da registracija zagriza artikulacijskim papirom nije dovoljna za uspostavu optimalnih okluzijskih dodira bilo kojom rekonstrukcijom u odnosu prema preciznosti i točnosti registracije uređajem T scan II.

## Differences in Prevalence and Awareness of Temporomandibular Disorder Symptoms in Professional Divers

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Objective of this retrospective epidemiological study was to determine whether there is a difference in prevalence and awareness of temporomandibular disorder symptoms (TMD) in everyday life, during and after the dive in a group of professional divers. A total of 55 individuals (of which 7 women) participated in the study, age 25 to 65 (mean  $36,7 \pm 1,2$ ). The research was based on a questionnaire containing 21 diving related questions and a dental status. The correlation between the prevalence of TMD symptoms in the diver group in everyday life, during and after the dive was analyzed with the Cochran Q test, and if there were significant differences the pair analysis was done with the McNemar test. Statistical analysis was done using commercial software SPSS 10.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois, USA) with the level of statistical significance of 0.05. The prevalence of TMD symptoms has shown a statistically significant drop during and after the dive in correlation with everyday life in 11 out of 14 analyzed signs and symptoms. There was no significant correlation between the diving frequency and symptoms of TMD. **Conclusion:** The research has shown that the symptoms of TMD occur less during or after the dive. Assuming that professional divers during and after the dive are acutely concentrated on the task they are performing and the dive parameters, upon which their lives depend on (depth, dive duration, decompression time), the drop in awareness of TMD symptoms can be explained. No significant correlation between the diving frequency and symptoms of TMD is more proof to the fact that diving is considered a aggravating rather than a provoking factor of TMD. *With support of project 065-0650448-0957*

## Analysis of Inlay and Crown Occlusal Contacts with Articulation papermarks and T-scan II

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Articulation papermarks, waxes, pressure indicator paste were the only tools available to assess and balance the forces of the bite. These methods do not detect simultaneous contact, nor do they quantify time and force. The aim of this study was to compare the inlay and crown occlusal contacts with the articulation papermarks and the T-scan II Occlusal Analysis system. Two cases will be presented: a patient with a ceramic inlay and a patient with a metal-ceramic crown. Occlusal contacts have been registered with the articulation papermarks of  $8\mu$ , and after the final cementation the occlusal contacts were controlled with the T-scan II. The T-scan II Occlusal Analysis system quickly and precisely determines the amount of force within a given paper mark. The software graphically displays both forceful and time premature contacts to the user for predictable occlusal control during adjustment procedure. The ultra-thin, reusable sensor, shaped to fit the dental arch, inserts into the sensor handle, which connects into the USB port of your PC. The results show that the registration of the occlusal inlay and crown contacts are not precisely determined with the articulation papermarks as they were with the T-scan II Occlusal Analysis system. The results are shown graphically and on pictures. It can be concluded that the T-scan II brings the unprecedented accuracy to analysis of dental occlusion and ensures higher quality results and provides better prosthetic therapy.

### Znanje studenata o radiološkoj dijagnostici poremećaja čeljusnoga zgloba

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Svrha istraživanja bila je evaluirati znanje studenata dodiplomske nastave i stazista o radiološkoj dijagnostici poremećaja čeljusnog zgloba. Istraživanje je obuhvatilo 37 studenata Stomatološkog fakulteta u Zagrebu i 27 sa Studijom stomatologije Medicinskog fakulteta u Rijeci. Svi su bili na posljednjoj godini. U istraživanju je sudjelovalo i 25 stazista iz Rijeke i Zagreba. Prosječna dob svih ispitanika bila je 24,8 godina. Istraživanje se temeljilo na upitniku s ljestvicom od 0 do 10 – nula je značila neslaganje, a 10 slaganje s ponuđenim pitanjem. Iako nema razlike u odgovorima na pitanje je li ortopantomogram najvažniji u radiološkoj dijagnostici, samo 49,4 % svih ispitanika potvrđuje, čak 20,2 % smatra točnim, a najviše se s tim slažu stazisti (64%). Da se radiološkim metodama može prikazati pomak, odnosno položaj zglobne ploče, potvrdilo je 58,3 % ispitanika, a od njih najviše studenti iz Rijeke (66,7%). Gotovo svi ispitanici (prosječno 68,5%) smatraju da se magnetskom rezonancijom mogu potvrditi osteoartritične promjene zgloba ( $p=0,63$ ). Bolju implikaciju magnetske rezonancije u praktičnoj nastavi podupire glavnina ispitanika svih skupina (71,9%), no, njih 20,2% imaju neutralno stajalište. Najčešći radiološki postupak dijagnostike tijekom studija kod svih je ispitanika bio ortopantomogram ( $p=0,028$ ). Postoji statistički signifikantna povezanost između skupina studenata i izbora radiološke metode ( $p=0,029$ ) - samo su studenti iz Rijeke (37,4%) smatrali da bi stomatolog subspecialist izabroj ortopantomogram kao dijagnostičku metodu, a 45,9% studenata iz Zagreba te 52% stazista izabralo je kompjutoriziranu tomografiju. Razina znanja svih sudionika istraživanja pokazala je koliko je važno poboljšati dodiplomsku nastavu, uključujući i znanje o dijagnostici uz pomoć magnetske rezonancije.

### Osteoartritis čeljusnog zgloba i protetska terapija: prikaz slučaja

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U radu je opisana složena protetska rehabilitacija 45-godišnjeg pacijenta pomoću okluzijske udaljage kojom je, kao sredstvom inicijalne terapije, provedeno neuromuskularno reprogramiranje, repozicija kondila unutar zglobne jamice te okluzijska stabilnost i adaptacija na novu okluzijsku vertikalnu dimenziju. Pacijent je imao simptome u temporomandibularnim zglobovima, jače u lijevom zglobu. Povezao ih je s opsežnim restauracijskim zahvatima. Uočio je da mu se nakon restauracijskih zahvata smanjuje vertikalni prijeklop prednjih zuba, što je uzrokovalo trošenje zuba. Na prikazu magnetske rezonancije lijevoga temporomandibularnog zgloba vide se degenerativne promjene sa subhondralnom sklerozacijom u području zglobne krvžice i anterioni pomak zglobne pločice. Nakon uspješne inicijalne terapije okluzijskom udaljom, omogućena je definitivna protetska terapija. Nakon tri godine na snimku magnetske rezonancije prikazan je nepromijenjeni status temporomandibularnih zglobova, iako pacijent nije imao recidiv simptoma temporomandibularnog poremećaja. Ni remodelacijske promjene na kondilu nisu utjecale na eventualno pogoršanje funkcijskog stanja.

### Undergraduate Student's Knowledge Radiological Diagnostic of Temporomandibular Joint Disorders

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The purpose of this study is to evaluate undergraduate students' and interns' knowledge about radiological diagnostics of temporomandibular joint disorders. The study carried out on 37 students of School of Dental Medicine University of Zagreb, 27 students of Department of Dental Medicine at School of Medicine University of Rijeka. All students were on the last year of studying. The study included also 25 interns at University clinic in Zagreb and Rijeka. The average age of all participants (31 male, 58 female) was 24.8 years. The study consisted of a questionnaire. Although there was no difference in answers to the question if an orthopantograph was the most important method in radiological diagnostics, only 49.4% of all participants confirmed it. 20.2% of them thought it was correct and interns agreed with it the most (64%). 58.3% of all participants confirmed that radiological methods could show displacement, that is, position of the articular disc; most of them students from Rijeka (66.7%). The participants equally agreed (68.5% on average) that osteoarthritic changes in joints could be seen in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) ( $p=0.63$ ). A better implication of MRI in practical courses is supported by the majority of all participants (71.9%), while 20.2% of them took a neutral standpoint. The most common imaging diagnostic modality during studying in 94.4% of all participants was the panoramic x-ray radiograph ( $p=0.028$ ). There was a statistically significant correlation between the groups of students and choice of radiological method ( $p=0.029$ ): only the students from Rijeka (37.4%) thought that a subspecialist would choose an orthopantomograph as a diagnostic method, while 45.9% of students from Zagreb and 52% of interns chose CT. The level of participants' knowledge of the all evaluated groups showed that it is important to strengthen the undergraduate dental teaching including knowledge about MRI diagnostics.

### Osteoarthritis of Temporomandibular Joint and Prosthetic Therapy: A Reported Case

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This case report describes the complex prosthodontic rehabilitation of a 45 year-old male patient by using an occlusal splint as a means of initial treatment for neuromuscular reprogramming, for repositioning of the condyle within the mandibular fossa to obtain occlusal stability and thus allowing adaptation to a new occlusal vertical dimension (OVD). The patient had experienced temporomandibular joint (TMJ) symptoms, which were more pronounced in the left TMJ. He connected the occurrence of symptoms with extensive prosthetic restoration. He had noticed lowering of the vertical overlap of the front teeth after restorative treatments, which was exacerbated by tooth wear. The appearance of the left TMJ by means of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed degenerative changes with subchondral sclerosation in the area of the articular eminence, and anterior disc displacement. Definitive prosthodontic treatment was made possible by the successful initial treatment with the splint. Three years later the MRI showed unchanged status of TMJ although the patient did not have recurring TMD symptoms. Even the remodeling alterations on the condyle did not affect the possible deterioration of the functional condition.

## Povezanost kvantitativnih i kvalitativnih obilježja žvačne i skeletne muskulature

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Stomatognatni sustav sastavni je dio organizma ovisan o konstituciji i o razvoju koštiju, zglobova i mišića u cijelome tijelu. Svraha je istraživanja odrediti standarde koji će povezati kvantitativna i kvalitativna obilježja skeletne i žvačne muskulature te navedene vrijednosti. Sudjelovalo je 30 muškaraca podijeljenih u dvije skupine - kontrolnu i ispitnu – sportaše. Svi su bili podvrgnuti efalometrijskim i elektromiografskim mjerjenjima. Rezultati su statistički obrađeni primjenom deskriptivne statistike, bivariatne korelacije prema Pearsonovoj metodi, studentova T-testa te metode linearne regresijske analize, a pokazali su da postoji povezanost između kvantitativnih i kvalitativnih obilježja žvačnih mišića koja je u nekim slučajevima linearna i statistički važna. Također je pokazano da su maseterični mišići, iako su dio žvačnog sustava, funkcionalni dio cijelog organizma i da je njihova funkcija povezana s funkcijom ostalih mišića u tijelu. Daljnja istraživanja mogla bi dovesti do definiranja jednadžbi kojima bi se mogla predvidjeti veličina EMG aktivnosti žvačne muskulature, ovisno o kvantitativnim i kvalitativnim parametrima stomatognatnog sustava i cijelog tijela.

## Izgled i sastav površine Co-Cr-Mo legure prije i poslije korozije u otopinama koje simuliraju uvjete u usnoj šupljini

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U literaturi je dokumentirano otpuštanje metalnih iona iz dentalnih legura, što može uzrokovati kliničke probleme, a predstavlja i potencijalni zdravstveni problem. Mikrostrukturne karakteristike i svojstva površine legura utječu na koroziju. Svraha je bila ispitati površinu legure CoCrMo prije i poslije stavljanja u otopine koje simuliraju različite uvjete u usnoj šupljini. Izliveni i elektropolirani uzorci te legure (Wironit®, extra hard) pregledani su SEM-om i EDS-om, te AFM-om prije i poslije uranjanja na 30 dana u dvije otopine (simulacija sline i dentobakterijskog plaka) na temperaturi od 37 °C. AFM-om pregledana površina uzorka prije doticaja s korozijskim otopinama imala je barem 3 do 4 faze: undulirajuću površinu koja odgovara dendritima (matriks), nakupine nanokristalita (otoci) što odgovara interdendritskom području i poneke visoke konične kristalite koji se izdižu i iz otekline i iz undulirajuće površine. Također su opisani mali kristaliti poput zrnaca. Matriks je bio bogatiji s više kobalta nego kroma, dok je u interdendritnom prostoru omjer kobalta gotovo isti kao i kroma. Tijekom korozije otoplili su se neki mali zrnati kristaliti, ali su se pojavili i novi (gusto posipana mala zrnca). Vrhovi u spektru EDS otkrili su da su te faze rezultat korozije, primarno otapanja metalnih iona. Na površini su također registrirani neki elementi iz korozijskih otopina. Pretpostavlja se da se tijekom korozije metalne soli hvataju na površini legure kao nova faza (anioni iz korozijskih tekućina). Elektrokemijsko ponašanje CoCrMo pod utjecajem je pH i sastava tekućina. Očito je da složeni mehanizmi legure, uključujući i reakcije između različitih vrsta iona, dominiraju na granici između faza (površina legure, tekućina), a što kasnije utječe na morfoligu i sastav novoformiranih faza na površini legure.

## Utjecaj totalne dentalne proteze na izgovor

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Pravilan izgovor zahtijeva visok stupanj uskladenosti između centralnih upravljačkih mehanizama koji raspolažu motoričkim programima, prijenosom motoričkih naredbi

## Connection Between Quantitative and Qualitative Characteristics of the Skeleton and Masticatory Musculature

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The stomatognathic system is the system of organisms which depends on the constitution and the development of bones, joints and muscles in the whole body. The purpose of this research is to set standards which will connect the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the skeleton and chewing musculature and connect the stated values. This research takes into consideration 30 males divided into two groups, the control group and the examined group – sportsmen. All testees have been submitted to cephalometric and electromiographic measurements. The results have been statistically analyzed by means of descriptive statistics, bivariate correlation according to Pearson's method, student's T test and the method of linear regression analysis. The results of the research have shown that there exists a correlation between quantitative and qualitative characteristics of chewing muscles, which are some cases linear and statistically relevant. It is also shown that the masticatory muscles, although they are a part of the chewing system, are a functional part of the whole organism and their function is interdependent with the function of other muscles in the body. Further research in this direction could lead to the definition of equations by means of which the magnitude of EMG activity of chewing musculature in dependence with quantitative and qualitative parameters of the stomatognathic system and the whole body could be anticipated.

## Co-Cr-Mo Alloy Surface and Composition Prior and After Corrosion in Fluids Simulating Oral Conditions

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It has been well-documented that metal ions are released from all dental alloys, which may be of a clinical concern and may be a potential health problem. Corrosion behaviour in oral fluids is strongly influenced by microstructural characteristics and surface properties of dental alloy. To examine the surface of CoCrMo alloy prior and after exposure into different solutions simulating oral conditions. The cast and electropolished specimens of CoCrMo alloy (Wironit®, extra hard) were examined by SEM with EDS and AFM prior and after immersion in two solutions simulating saliva and dentobacterial plaque for 30 days at 37 °C. The surface of specimens prior the contact with corroding solutions was characterized with at least 3-4 different phases: undulating surface corresponding to dendrites (matrix), clusters of nanocrystallites (islands) corresponding to interdendritic space and some high cone crystallites emerging from both, interdendritic space and the matrix. Also some very small crystallites (like small grains) could also be observed. The matrix was twice richer with Co than Cr, while in the interdendritic space Co was almost equal to Cr. However, some small crystallites (resembling small grains) were dissolved after corrosion, but some new phases (dense sprinkles of very small crystallites) also appeared. The respective alloy peaks in the EDS spectrum revealed that these phases are the result of a corrosion- primarily of metal dissolution. The presence of some elements from the corroding solution was registered on the alloy surface, as well. Probably metal salts (anions from corroding solutions) were bound at the surface as a new phase. Electrochemical behaviour of CoCrMo alloys is clearly affected by pH and composition of the fluids. It is obvious that some complex mechanisms involving reactions between ionic species are dominating the interfacial processes, which in turn affect the morphology and the composition of the phases formed.

## The Influence of Total Dental Prothesis on the Articulation

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To achieve correct pronunciation the high level of coordination between central control mechanisms of motor programs, transmission of the commands to the executive

do perifernih govornih organa, njihovo dobro funkcioniranje i konično niz povratih sprega kojima se nadzire izvedba. Tijekom govornog razvoja svi se ti mehanizmi postupno prihvataju i automatiziraju. Ako se dogode velike promjene u konfiguraciji izgovornog prolaza, kao što su gubitak zubi ili ortodontske anomalije kod kojih anatomski strukture znatno odstupaju od normalnih vrijednosti, tada to zahtjeva reorganizaciju motoričkih govornih programa i uspostavu adaptativnih mehanizama kako bi se u novim uvjetima postigao razumljiv govor. Budući da su izgovorni kompenzaciski mehanizmi vrlo efikasni, pacijenti mogu na načelu artikulacijske ekvivalentnosti ostvariti razmjerno stabilan akustički rezultat čak i s bezubom čeljusti. No, totalna zuba proteza približava stanje izgovornog prolaza zdravom stanju, pa se može očekivati da će i izgovorni rezultat biti isto tako dobar. U ovom se radu na uzorku od četiri ispitanika koji se koriste potpunom dentalnom protezom uspoređuje izgovor glasnika s protezom i bez nje. Ispitanici su izgovarali glasnike /p, t, k, c, č, f, s, š, h/ u intervokalnoj poziciji, a samoglasnike /i, e, a, o, u/ u poziciji između suglasnika /p/. Njihov je izgovor procijenilo troje kvalificiranih fonetičara, a akustičkom analizom u Praatu programu izmjereni su neki vremenski i frekvenčni parametri izgovora (VUG, frekvenčni vrhovi afrikata i frikativa, F1 i F2 samoglasnika, trajanje glasnika). Rezultati su pokazali da je izgovor s protezom statistički znatno bolji nego bez nje te da je doprinos proteze poboljšanju izgovora najveći za afrikate, pa zatim za frikative, a manji za okluzive, te da je veći za glasnike u finalnoj nego u intervokalnoj poziciji.

#### Pozicija zglobovnih tijela kod pacijenata s parcijalnom bezubošću i temporomandibularnom disfunkcijom

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Svrha studije bila je kod parcijalno bezubih pacijenata sa simptomima i znacima temporomandibularne disfunkcije i pacijenata bez takvih simptoma i znakova, odrediti poziciju donje zglobe površine u odnosu prema facies articularis u fossi mandibularis, u položaju centralne (habitualne) okluzije, analizom ortopantomografskih rendgenskih snimki. Sudjelovalo je 60 parcijalno bezubih pacijenata obaju spolova u dobi od 40 do 65 godina, s eugnatičkim odnosom vilca. Prema simptomima i znakovima temporomandibularne disfunkcije (bol, zvučne senzacije, otežano otvaranje usta, devijacija mandibile) pacijenti su bili podijeljeni u dvije skupine - 30 parcijalno bezubih pacijenata s TMD-om i 30 parcijalno bezubih pacijenata bez TMD-a. Od svih je uzeta anamneza, obavljen je bio klinički pregled i rendgenoski snimanje desnoga i lijevog viličnog zglobova u položaju habitualne okluzije. Za to se koristio uređaj Orthopantomograph OP 100, program 6, koji daje lateralnu projekciju obaju zglobova. Na dobivenim snimkama obavljena je analiza i linearne mjerene stražnjeg, gornjeg i prednjeg zglobnog prostora. Razlika u veličini stražnjega zglobnog prostora između parcijalno bezubih pacijenata s temporomandibularnom disfunkcijom i bez nje, statistički je visoko signifikantna ( $p<0.001$ ). Pacijenti s TMD-om imaju znatno manji stražnji zglobni prostor ( $p<0.001$ ) i statistički tako sužen gornji zglobni prostor ( $p=0.02$ ) u usporedbi s pacijentima bez TMD-a. Parcijalno bezubi pacijenti s TMD-om u položaju habitualne okluzije imaju posteriorno-superiornu poziciju donje zglobe površine (kondila) u fossi mandibularis a, kod parcijalno bezubih pacijenata bez TMD-a, konstatirana je centrična pozicija kondila.

#### Utjecaj mehaničke degradacije na površinski sjaj kompozitnih materijala

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Kompozitni materijali danas se sve češće koriste za visoko estetske restauracije u fronti. Osim parametara poput boje i transparencije, za estetski uspjeh restauracije vrlo je važan i sjaj površine kompozitnog ispuna. Svrha istraživanja bila je definirati promjene u samoj strukturi kompozita nakon izlaganja mehaničkoj degradaciji koje neposredno utječu na površinski sjaj pojedinih kompozitnih materijala. Dvanaest uzoraka bilo je napravljeno od svakoga kompozitnog materijala i konse-

articulatory organs, their adequate activity and, finally, the whole variety of feedback connections by which the speech production process is controlled are inevitable. During the speech development all of these mechanisms are progressively acquired and automatized. If the articulatory passage is significantly changed like in the case of loss of teeth or orthodontic anomalies where the anatomical structures significantly differ from the normal passage configuration the reorganization of the articulatory motor programs and compensatory mechanisms are necessary to achieve the intelligible speech production. Because the articulatory compensatory mechanisms are very effective the patients can by means of the articulatory equivalency realize relatively acceptable acoustic result even in speech without teeth. But by means of the total dental prostheses the shape of the articulatory passage becomes considerably closer to the normal shape and it is reasonable to expect that the speech with the prostheses will be improved. In the present investigation on the sample of 4 patients wearing total dental prostheses the pronunciation of speech sounds with and without dental prostheses are compared. The patients pronounced the sounds /p, t, k, c, č, f, s, š, h/ between vowels and vowels /i, e, a, o, u/ between consonant /p/. Their pronunciation was assessed by three qualified phoneticians and by acoustical measurement in Praat program of some temporal and frequency parameters (VOT, the frequency peaks of the affricates and fricatives, F1 and F2 of the vowels and duration of consonants). The results showed that the pronunciation with the prostheses is statistically better than without it and that the contribution of the prostheses to the improvement of the pronunciation is the greatest for the affricates and the fricatives and that it is greater for the sounds in final than in the intervocalic position.

#### Position of Articular Surfaces in Patients with Partial Edentulism and Temporomandibular Dysfunction

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The objective of this study was to determine the position of the lower articular surface in relation to the facies articularis of the mandibular fossa in the position of central (habitual) occlusion by analysing the panoramic X-rays in partially edentulous patients with symptoms and signs of temporomandibular dysfunction and in those without such symptoms and signs. The sample consists of 60 partially edentulous patients of either sex of the 40-65 age with eugnath jaw relation. Regarding the presence of the symptoms and signs of temporomandibular dysfunction (pain, sound sensation, difficulties with the mouth opening and deviation of mandible) the patients were divided into two groups: 30 partially edentulous patients with TMD and 30 partially edentulous patients without TMD. A case history was taken for each patient, the clinical examination was performed and X-rays of the right and left temporomandibular joint in the position of habitual occlusion were taken by using the Orthopantomograph OP 100, programme 6, which provides the lateral projection. The analysis and the linear measurements of the posterior, superior and anterior joint space in the X-rays of the TMJ were carried out. The difference in the size of the posterior joint space between the partially edentulous patients with and without temporomandibular dysfunction is statistically highly significant ( $p<0.001$ ). The patients with TMD have a considerably smaller posterior joint space ( $p<0.001$ ) and statistically significantly narrower the superior joint space ( $p=0.02$ ) in comparison with patients without TMD. Partially edentulous patients with TMD in the position of habitual occlusion have the posterior-superior position of the lower articular surface (condyle) in the mandibular fossa in comparison with the partially edentulous patients without TMD where the condyle is in the centric position.

#### Influence of Mechanical Degradation on Surface Gloss of Composite Resin Materials

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Composite materials are increasingly being used in anterior aesthetic restorations. In this indication not only color and translucency, but also surface gloss is of paramount importance. The purpose of this study was to determine the changes in surface gloss of different composite materials after simulation of mechanical ageing mechanisms. Twelve specimens were fabricated for each material and polished with 120-, 220-,

kutivno polirano SiC-abrazivnim papirom gradacije 120-, 220-, 500-, 1200-, 2400- i 4000- grit jedinica. Početni sjaj bio je izmjeren glosometrom (Novocurve). Uzorke se nakon toga uronilo u zubnu pastu te izvrgnulo simuliranom četkanju električnom zubnom četkicom. Zatim je slijedila reevaluacija sjaja površine kompozitnih uzorka. Površinski sjaj svih testiranih kompozitnih materijala bio je kompromitiran zbog izlaganja mehaničkoj degradaciji, no opseg gubitka površinskog sjaja znatno je ovisio o testiranom materijalu. Mnogi materijali dostupni danas na tržištu pokušavaju što bolje imitirati prirođan izgled zubne cakline. No, nova otkrića u nanoteknologiji daju naslutiti da nije završena potraga za materijalima s još naprednijim estetskim svojstvima.

#### Minimalno invazivna restauracija dentalnim ljkusicama

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Diskoloracija nastala zbog aproksimalnih karijesa godinama višekratno saniranih kompozitnim ispunama, nije u cijelosti ostvarila postavljene zahtjeve, a ni zadovoljstvo pacijentice nije bilo dugotrajno. Sanirani zubi bili su u vidljivom segmentu, te su tako poticali trajnu frustraciju mlade pacijentice. Dentalne ljkusice bile su odabранe kao protetsko terapijsko sredstvo i prihvatljivija protetska restauracija u usporedbi s potpunom krunicama. S obzirom na to da se radi o prednjim zubima, njihova estetska nadmoć mogla je doći do izražaja te bi se tako izbjeglo ponavljanje istih problema, uvezvi u obzir i dob pacijentice. Dugotrajnost restauracija ovisit će i o higijenskim navikama pacijentice. Cementiranje je bilo obavljeno adhezivnim dvo-komponentno-polimerizirajućim kompozitom, kako bi se omogućila najbolja veza. U godinama koje slijede pratit će se ponašanje dentalnih ljkusica te će se tako moći objektivnije procijeniti njihova vrijednost.

#### Cirkonijev oksid, materijal 21. stoljeća?

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Česte devitalizacije zuba zbog frakturna ili dubokih karijesa u vidljivom segmentu, rezultiraju nepoželjnim diskoloracijama tretiranih zuba. Takvi slučajevi svim pacijentima predstavljaju trajnu frustraciju, a osobito mlađoj populaciji zbog većeg kontrasta boje s preostalim, još svjetlijim zubima. U prikazanom slučaju mlade pacijentice upravo je kombinacija navedenih uzroka završila obojenjem prednjih zuba. Profesionalno izbjeljivanje, kao oblik terapije u modernoj stomatologiji, nije mogla potpuno ukloniti opisani nedostatak, te se pristupilo protetskoj terapiji kao jedinom načinu koji je sigurno mogao dati željene rezultate. S obzirom na dob i želju za potpunom estetskom rehabilitacijom, odabrana je bila izrada krunica od cirkonijeva oksida. S obzirom na materijal od kojeg su izradene krunice te njegova iznimna svojstva, ali uvezvi u obzir činjenicu da se radi o razmjerno novom materijalu u stomatološkoj protetici, u godinama koje dolaze morat će se pratiti takvi pacijenti kako bi se u cijelosti ocijenila njegova prava vrijednost.

#### Utjecaj organske matrice na polimerizaciju bioaktivnih kompozita s remineralacijskim potencijalom

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Nedavno su razvijeni eksperimentalni kompozitni materijali na temelju amorfognog kalcijeva fosfata (ACP-a) kao punila. Dokazano je da u vodenoj okolini otpuštaju ione kalcija i fosfata i zaustavljaju karijes. Svrha istraživanja bila je procijeniti stupanj konverzije (SK-a) ACP kompozita s različitim organskim sastavom. Ispitivani kompozitni materijali dobiveni su mijehanjem organskog dijela (60 %) i punila (40 %). Rabljene su dvije veličine čestica ACP-a - grube (cACP; dm=6,0 µm) ili fine (mACP; dm=0,9 µm) i jedna od četiri organskih matrica. Organska matrica BTHZ-a temeljena je na bis-GMA (2,2-bis[p-(2'-hidroksi-3'-metakriloksipropoksi)fenil]-propan) kao osnovnom monomeru, a sadržavala je također TEGDMA (triethyl-

500-, 1200-, 2400- and 4000- grit SiC abrasive paper, respectively. Gloss measurements were made with a glossometer (Novocurve) prior to testing procedures. Specimens were subjected to simulated toothbrushing with an electrical toothbrush while being immersed in toothpaste. Surface gloss measurements were made subsequently. Surface gloss of all the materials was affected by simulated toothbrushing and the decrease of gloss was material dependent. Artificial materials available nowadays try to mimic natural enamels' appearance without reaching a complete success. New developments in nanotechnology, however, let us to imagine that in the future more tooth-like materials could be developed which will present better optical properties and allow enhanced esthetic outcomes.

#### Minimally Invasive Restoration of Dental Veneers

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Discoloration caused by many approximately cavities, which were restored for several times with different composite fillings for many years did not completely achieved desirable results. Treatment with composite fillings were limited by properties of composite material, and often irritate young patient. Because of changes happened one the vitally front tooth, considering the age of patient, it was decided that the prosthodontics restoration will be minimally invasive and provided with dental veneers. Dental veneers would provide completely satisfaction, after many years of subjective frustration which this patient suffered.

#### Zirconium-Oxid 21<sup>st</sup> Century Material ?

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Zirconium-oxido with its qualities, after use in space industry, supreme autosports and medicine, finally was introduced in dentistry. Frequent discoloration caused by devitalisation, often lead even to breakage of tooth. In shown case we have young female patient with both devitalised secondary upper incisors, changed color and with several composite fillings. Satisfaction of the patient was poor. Because of the risk of fracture treated tooth, it was decided that the prosthodontics therapy would provide both demands strength and color of a new crown. Chosen material which meet such requests would be zirconium-oxido. After the finished therapy, satisfaction of young patient was complete, so chosen material justify proven properties.

#### Influence of Organic Matrix on Polymerization of Bioactive Composite Materials with Remineralization Potential

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Experimental composite materials based on amorphous calcium phosphate (ACP) as filler have recently been developed. The release of calcium and phosphate ions from these materials in aqueous environment and thus arrest of carious process is proven. The aim of this study was to assess the degree of conversion (DC) attained in ACP composites with various organic resins. Tested composite materials were composed of organic resins (60 mass %) and filler (40 mass %). Two kinds of ACP particles were used, coarse (cACP; dm=6,0 µm) or milled (mACP; dm=0,9 µm), and one of four organic matrices. BTHZ organic matrix was based on Bis-GMA (2,2-bis[p-(2'-hydroxy-3'-methacryloyloxypropoxy)phenyl]-propane) as base monomer, and also comprised TEGDMA (triethyl-

tilen glikol dimetakrilat), HEMA (2-hidroksietil metakrilat) i cirkonil dimetakrilat. ETHM serija (I, II i III) razlikovao se prema molarnim omjerima monomera EBPADMA (etoksilirani bisfenol A dimetakrilat) i TEGDMA (0,5 - ETHM I, 0,85 - ETHM II i 1,35 - ETHM III) te je sadržavao HEMA i metakriloksietil ftalat. Sve testirane organske matrice uključivale su kamforkinon i etil-4-N,N-dimetilaminobenzoat kao fotoinitiatorski sustav. Kompozitni uzorci (osam eksperimentalnih skupina, svaka po osam uzoraka) polimerizirani su 40 sekundi programom "soft start" LED uređaja (Bluephase; Ivoclar Vivadent, Liechtenstein). SK je određen spektroskopijom Fourier Transform infrared (Perkin Elmer 2000 spectrometer; Perkin Elmer, Velika Britanija). One-way ANOVA ( $p<0,001$ ) pokazala je signifikantne razlike između materijala. Najviši SK-a postigli su mACP-BTHZ-i ( $(82,77\pm1,46)\%$ ), cACP-BTHZ-I ( $(82,23\pm0,90)\%$ ) i mACP-ETHM-i III ( $(80,31\pm2,69)\%$ ). SK testiranih ACP kompozita (prosječno ( $76,76\pm4,43\%$ ) jednak je ili veći od većine komercijalnih kompozita. S obzirom na izvrsne rezultate SK-a i veliko značenje ACP kompozitnih materijala u prevenciji i zaustavljanju karijesa, potrebno je uložiti dodatne napore u istraživanju polimerizacijskog skupljanja i adhezivnosti kako bi se taj materijal uskočio pojavio u stomatološkoj praksi.

#### Prevalencija intrakanalnih nadogradnji bez radiološki vidljivog endodontskog punjenja na području Zagreba

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Preduvjet za uspjeh terapije intrakanalnom nadogradnjom jest kvalitetno endodontski izlječen zub. Kvaliteta liječenja procjenjuje se na temelju toga postoji li radiološki kontrastno punjenje koje potpuno obuhvaća korijenski kanal. Svraha istraživanja bila je analizom uzorka od 1462 ortopantomograma dobiti uvid u prevalenciju intrakanalnih nadogradnji izrađenih na zubima bez radiološki vidljivog punjenja korijenskog kanala. Materijali i metode: uzorak za istraživanje činilo je 1462 ortopantomograma iz arhiva pet zagrebačkih stomatoloških ordinacija. Oni odabrani analizirani su iznad umjetnog svjetla pod povećanjem od pet puta. Ukupno je analizirano 38.440 zuba. Kod onih s nadogradnjom u korijenskom kanalu promatrana je kvaliteta endodontskog punjenja u preostalom dijelu korijenskog kanala na temelju procjene dužine i homogenosti punjenja. Dobiveni podaci uneseni su u računalni program za obradu baza podataka MS Access i statistički obrađeni u računalnom programu SPSS Verzija 1, (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, SAD) metodama deskriptivne statistike. Rezultati: Od ukupnog broja zuba (38.440) s nadogradnjama u korijenskom kanalu bilo ih je 1136 (2,9%). Od toga su 793 (69,8%) bila u gornjoj čeljusti, a 343 (30,2%) u donjoj. Bez radiološki vidljivog punjenja korijenskog kanala, a s intrakanalnim nadogradnjama, pronađena su 202 zuba (17,7%) i to većina u gornjoj čeljusti (138 - 68,3%). Zaključak: Temeljem ovog istraživanja može se zaključiti da se velik udjel intrakanalnih nadogradnji postavlja u neodgovarajuće endodontski liječene zube. Uklanjanje intrakanalnih nadogradnji zbog pravilnog liječenja često kompromitira integritet zuba, što može završiti njegovim gubitkom.

#### Primjena elektroanalitičkih metoda u ispitivanju koroziskog ponašanja dentalnih amalgama

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Od početka uporabe amalgama, u stomatološkoj profesiji postoje dvojboje o štetnosti žive iz dentalnih amalgama. Živa, kao jedna od osnovnih komponenti dentalnog amalgama, predstavlja i za pacijenta i za stomatologa jedan od najtoksičnijih teških metala. Kako se ona kontinuirano otpušta iz dentalnih amalgama u usnu šupljinu u vrlo malim količinama, primjenom elektroanalitičkih metoda cikličke voltametrije i induktivno vezane spektrometrije plazme i mase (ICP-MS-a) željelo se u uvjetima in vitro kvalitativno i kvantitativno ispitati koroziski ponašanje četiri dentalnih amalgama u umjetnoj salivu (Quetzada Duffo – Castillo) kao testnom mediju. Također se željelo pokazati da je na taj način, a na osnovi količina pojedinih metala otpuštenih u testni medij i iskazanih na razini izotopa, moguće procijeniti njihov potencijalni utjecaj na zdravlje pacijenta.

#### 4. međunarodni kongres HSD, HLZ-a

ene glycol dimethacrylate), HEMA (2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) and zirconyl methacrylate. ETHM series (I, II and III) with varying EB PADMA (ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate) and TEGDMA molar ratios (0,5 - ETHM I, 0,85 - ETHM II and 1,35 - ETHM III), also encompassed HEMA and methacryloxyethyl phthalate. All tested organic matrices included camphorquinone and ethyl-4-N,N-dimethylaminobenzoate as photoinitiator system. Composite samples (eight experimental groups/eight samples per group) were light cured for 40 sec using „soft start“ program of LED curing unit (Bluephase; Ivoclar Vivadent, Liechtenstein). DC was determined using Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (Perkin Elmer 2000 spectrometer; Perkin Elmer, UK). Significant differences between materials were shown using one-way ANOVA ( $p<0,001$ ). The highest DC obtained map-BTHZ ( $(82,77\pm1,46)\%$ ), cACP-BTHZ ( $(82,23\pm0,90)\%$ ) and mACP-ETHM III ( $(80,31\pm2,69)\%$ ). DC of tested materials (average ( $76,76\pm4,43\%$ )) compares well with or is even higher than the DVCs reported for the majority of commercial materials. Considering excellent results of DC and the possible importance of ACP composite materials in prevention and arresting caries, it is necessary to invest more effort in further research of polymerization shrinkage and adhesive properties so that this type of material soon enters into everyday dental practice.

#### Prevalence of Intracanal Posts Without Radiographically Visible Endodontic Filling in the Area of Zagreb City

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A Precondition of a successful intracanal post therapy is an adequate endodontic treatment of the tooth. A Quality of the root canal treatment is judged by a radiographically confirmed complete root canal obturation. Aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of teeth restored with intracanal posts, but without radiographically detectable root canal filling analyzing a sample of 1462 panoramic radiographs. Materials and methods: Tested sample consisted of 1462 panoramic radiographs from an archive of 5 dental offices in Zagreb. Chosen panoramic radiographs have been analyzed on the negatoscope with magnification of 5 times. Total number of analyzed teeth was 38 440. In teeth restored with posts, quality of endodontic root filling was assessed by determining its length and homogeneity. Retrieved data were arranged with a help of MS Access software and statistically processed using SPSS Version 1 software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, SAD) by a descriptive statistical methods. Results: Out of the total number of teeth (38840) there were 1136 (2,9%) teeth restored with intracanal post. 793 teeth were maxillary teeth (69,8%) and 343 (30,2%) were mandibular. There were 202 teeth (17,7%), mainly maxillary teeth (138 of 202 – 68%), restored with intracanal posts, but without radiographically visible endodontic root canal filling. Conclusion: Based on the results of this study it may be concluded that a very large number of intracanal posts were placed into root canals without previous adequate endodontic treatment. To perform a correct root canal treatment, a removal of posts is needed. This procedure often compromises the tooth integrity, leading to a loss of affected tooth.

#### Application of Electroanalytical Methods in Investigation of Corrosion Behavior of Dental Amalgams

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Throughout history of use of dental amalgam in dentistry there are certain dilemmas about harmfulness of mercury from dental amalgams. Mercury is one of the basic components of dental amalgam, and is one of the most toxic heavy metals, both for patient and dentist. Small amounts of mercury have been released in oral cavity of patient. Therefore, we wanted to investigate corrosion behavior of four dental amalgams in vitro, using cyclic voltammetry and inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS), with artificial saliva (Quetzada Duffo – Castillo) as test medium. The intention was to show that these methods allow us to quantify metals that are released in test medium as isotopes, and that it is also possible to estimate their potential influence on patient's health.

**Ocjena kvalitete endodontske terapije provedene standardnom tehnikom i nikal-titanskim instrumentima, na temelju postoperativnog radiograma**

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Svrha rada bila je ispitati i usporediti tehničku kvalitetu endodontske terapije obavljene ručnom step-back instrumentacijom, hladnom lateralnom kondenzacijom tehnikom punjenja te instrumentaciju strojnim nikal-titanskim instrumentima i punjenje tehnikom tople gutaperke s mekom jezgrom. Studenti završne godine dodiplomskog studija pod nadzorom specijalista dentalne patologije i endodoncije obavili su endodontsku terapiju na 48 korijenskih kanala koristeći se dvjema različitim tehnikama instrumentacije i punjenja. Sve su bile primarne endodontske terapije i uključivale su: anesteziju, preparaciju pristupnog kaviteta, ispitivanje morfologije korijenskih kanala, električno mjerjenje dužine korijenskih kanala, radiološku verifikaciju prije punjenja te postoperativni radiogram. Prva skupina sastojala se od 21 korijenskog kanala instrumentiranog step-back tehnikom, a punjeni su bili hladnom lateralnom kondenzacijom. Druga skupina imala je 27 korijenskih kanala instrumentiranih strojnim nikal-titanskim instrumentima (Micro Mega "Hero Shaper") i punjeni tehnikom tople gutaperke s mekom jezgrom (One step ®). Kvalitetu endodontske terapije ocjenjivala su tri specijalista dentalne patologije i endodoncije na temelju završnog radiograma. Analizirali su, dužinu punjenja kao primjerenu, kratku ili prepunjenu; homogenost kao primjerenu ili neprimjerenu; konicitet kao primjereni ili neprimjeren. Rezultati su se statistički obradili testom hi kvadrat. U prvoj skupini punjenje korijenskih kanala imala su 76,2 posto zadovoljavajuću dužinu, 71,4 % zadovoljavajuću homogenost i u 95,2 % zadovoljavajući konicitet, ali su samo u 61,9 % zadovoljili sva tri kriterija. U drugoj skupini punjenja korijenskih kanala imala su 59,3 % zadovoljavajuću dužinu, 100 % zadovoljavajući homogenost i u 96,3 % zadovoljavajući konicitet, ali su samo u 59,3 % zadovoljili sva tri kriterija. Dužina punjenja bila je točnija u prvoj skupini, u drugoj je bila bolja homogenost punjenja, a razlike su bile statistički znatne. Konicitet punjenja među skupinama nije se statistički znatno razlikovalo. Među skupinama nije bilo ni statistički veće razlike među ukupnim ocjenama kvalitete punjenja korijenskih kanala. Postotak odgovarajućih punjenja korijenskih kanala koje su obavili studenati diplomskih nastave bio je oko 60 %, bez statistički znatne razlike među dvjema primjenjenim tehnikama instrumentacije i punjenja.

**Odluka o provođenju terapije okluzalnog i aproksimalnog karijesa**

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Bole razumijevanje prirode i procesa nastanka karijesa promijenilo je preventivni i minimalno invazivni pristup u liječenju i restauraciji karijesom zahvaćenih zubnih tkiva. Karijesne lezije u ranom stadiju mogu se remineralizirati primjenom preparata s fluorom, kalcijem i fosfatima. Kod preparacije i restauracije uznapredovalih karijesnih lezija odabir se tehničke preparacije i restaurativni materijali koji štede tvrda zuba tkiva. Istraživanja u nekoliko evropskih zemalja pokazala su velike razlike u odlukama stomatologa o restaurativnom tretmanu. Svrha istraživanja provedenog među stomatolozima u Hrvatskoj bila je utvrditi razlike u dijagnostičkim kriterijima i restaurativnom tretmanu. Svaki ispitanič dobio je upitnik s ilustracijama okluzalnih i aproksimalnih karijesnih lezija te pitanjima. Upitnik je poslužio kako bi se procjenio stadij karijesnih lezija za koju se hrvatski stomatolozi odlučuju na restaurativni tretman, te odabir tehnika preparacije i restaurativnih materijala. Rezultati istraživanja pokazali su da se 37 % hrvatskih stomatologa odlučuje za restaurativni tretman aproksimalnih lezija u trenutku kada karijes zahvati dentin.

**Quality of Endodontic Treatment Performed by Standard Root Canal Preparation Technique and Nickel-Titanium Rotary Instruments, Evaluated by Postoperative Periapical Radiographs**

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To examine and compare the technical quality of root canal treatments performed by step-back instrumentation and rotary NiTi instruments, obturated by lateral condensation and soft core warm guta-perca technique respectively. Final year undergraduate students, under the supervision of endodontic specialists, performed endodontic treatments utilising two different methods on 48 root canals. All were primary treatments and involved: anesthesia, access cavity preparation, root canal exploration, electronic working lenght determination, radiographic length verification, and final radiographic documentation. First group consisted of 21 root canals instrumented by step-back where the second group of 27 by nickel-titanium rotary instruments (Micro Mega "Hero shaper"), they were obturated by lateral condensation and soft core warm guta-perca (One Step) respectively. The root fillings were evaluated on the postoperative periapical radiographs by endodontic specialists. The length was recorded as adequate, short or overfilled. Density was recorded as adequate or inadequate. Taper was recorded as adequate or inadequate. Results were evaluated statistically by chi-square test. In the first group 76,2, 71,4 and 95,2 per cent of the root fillings had satisfactory length, density and taper respectively, but only 61,9% fulfilled all three criteria. In the second group of the root canal fillings 59,3, 100 and 96,3 percent had satisfactory length, density and taper respectively, with 59,3 percent fulfilling all three criteria. The obturation length was more accurate in the first group but the second group had better density and the differences were statistically significant. The taper did not differ significantly between the two groups. In overall root canal fillings quality the difference was not statistically significant. The percentage of adequate root fillings performed by undergraduate students was around 60% with no significant overall difference between the two utilised techniques.

**Restorative Treatment Decisions on Approximal and Occlusal Caries**

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Better understanding of caries has changed the focus from operative to preventive approach and minimally invasive strategies in the treatment and restoration of caries lesions. Early caries lesions can be remineralized with the application of products containing fluor, calcium and phosphates. Tooth-saving techniques of cavity preparation and new dental materials should be used for more advanced caries lesions. Studies in different european countries have shown major variances in restorative treatment decisions. The aim of the study was to identify differences in the diagnostic criteria and the restorative treatment used by dentists in Croatia. Questionnaires with illustrations of occlusal and approximal caries lesions and corresponding questions were distributed to the dentists. The questionnaire assessed the treatment thresholds, the choices of restorative methods and materials. According to the results, 37 % of dentist in Croatia would restore the approximal caries lesion when the caries has reached dentin.

## DJEĆJA I PREVENTIVNA STOMATOLOGIJA

### USMENA PRIOPĆENJA

**Estetski ideali lica: razlike između ortodontski tretirane i netretirane djece**

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Svrha ortodontske terapije oduvijek je bila estetika lica, a svrha ovog istraživanja bila je odrediti estetske ideale lica profila među zagrebačkom djecom i mladim adolescentima, te ostanoviti jesu li oni pod utjecajem obavljenje ortodontske terapije, spola ili osobnog profila. Postupci i metode: podaci su prikupljeni tijekom epidemiološke studije u razdoblju od rujna 2006. do veljače 2007. u 24 javne škole u gradu Zagrebu i Hrvatskoj koje su nasumice izabrane klasterskom metodom uzorkovanja s posebnom pozornošću na lokaciju i vrstu škole. Ukupno 1.626 djece (bijele rase) između 12 i 19 godina (prosječna dob 14,8±2,2) ocijenilo je osam muških i osam ženskih kompjutorski oblikovanih profila. Za statističku analizu koristila se ANOVA. Rezultati: Ortognatički licalni profil bio je najprihvaćeniji, a retrognatički profil kao kombinacija prognatne maksile i retrognatne mandibule smatrana je najružnijim licalnim profilom i kod muških i kod ženskih modifikacija profila. Estetski prihvatljiviji bio je profil s bialveolarnom protruzijom i napučenim usnama kod ženskih profila i bimaksilarnim retruzivnim profilom s tankim usnama i istaknutijom bradom kod muških profila. Ranija ortodontska terapija i osobni licalni profil imali su neznatan utjecaj na izbor estetskih idealnih profila, a spol ispitanika malo veći.

### Pravilnosti u rekolonizacije kariogenih mikroorganizama kod djece nakon primjene različitih sredstava za prevenciju karijesa

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Svaki preventivni postupak u stomatologiji uvijek je bolji od rekonstruktivnog tretmana. Zato je prevencija karijesa jedan od najvećih izazova u svakodnevnoj kliničkoj praksi. Svrha ovog istraživanja bila je procijeniti učinkovitost različitih preventivnih mjeru u redukciji kariogenih bakterija u usnoj šupljini. Sudjelovalo je 90 ispitanika u dobi od 4 i 5 do 12 godina podijeljenih u pet jednakih velikih skupina. Svaka je skupina bila tretirana različitim preventivnim sredstvom. Prva je tretirana otopinom Aminfluorida, druga Proxyt pastom, treća Proxyt pastom i svakodnevnim žvakanjem žvakačih guma s fluorom i ksilitolom, četvrta s 0,2-tnom otopinom klorheksidina i peta 1-tnim gelom klorheksidina. Uzorak slina uzet je pet puta u dva mjeseca. Nakon statističke obrade podataka dobiveni su sljedeći rezultati: Proxyt pasta pokazala je visoku učinkovitost u redukciji bakterija i plaka ( $p<0,0001$ ) u odnosu prema otopini aminfluorida koja gotovo ne djeluje na mjerene varijable. Klorheksidin gel pokazao je također visoku učinkovitost u redukciji bakterija, posebice *Streptococcus mutans* (SM-a). U trećoj skupini dobiveni su ukupno najbolji rezultati, što se može objasniti dodatnom uporabom žvakačih guma. Redukcija za SM iznosila je jedan razred, a *lactobacilli* su bili ispod  $10^4$  mikroorganizama tijekom dva mjeseca provedenog istraživanja. Rezultati pokazuju da je profesionalno četkanje zuba i svakodnevna uporaba žvakačih guma s fluorom i ksilitolom vrlo učinkovit protokol za individualnu prevenciju karijesa. Redukcija broja kariogenih bakterija kliničaru je vrlo vrijedan pokazatelj, jer je u toj situaciji uspješno smanjen rizik za nastanak karijesa kod pojedinca.

### Multidisciplinarni pristup u stomatološkom tretmanu pacijenta s jednostranim kompletnim rascjepom: prikaz slučaja

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Tretman pacijenata s kompletnim rascjepom, osim kirurškog tretmana, zahtijeva i multidisciplinarni stomatolički pristup kako bi se postigli optimalni funkcionalni i estetski rezultati. Dvanaestogodišnja pacijentica javila se na našu Kliniku nakon kirurške korekcije jednostranoga kompletnog rascjepa s posljedičnim pseudoprognim zagrizom. Nakon obavljenoga dijagnostičkog protokola, počela je s ortodont-

## PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

### ORAL PRESENTATIONS

#### Facial Profile Preferences: Differences Between Teenagers With and Without Orthodontic History

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Orthodontic treatment objective has always been facial aesthetics. The purpose of this research was to determine general facial profile preferences among Zagreb teenagers and to determine whether those preferences are influenced by orthodontic treatment, gender or personal profile type. Material and methods: Data were collected during an epidemiological survey in period September 2006 – February 2007 in 24 public schools in Zagreb, Croatia randomly selected using a cluster sampling procedure with special attention to location and type of school. A total of 1,626 children (European Caucasians) aged 12-19 years (mean age 14.8±2.2) were asked to rate the eight female and eight male profile distortions. ANOVA was used in statistical analysis. Results: Orthognathic facial profile was the most preferred and retrognathic profile, presenting combination of prognathic maxilla and retrognathic mandible, was the least preferred profile among both male and female profile distortions. Aesthetically more attractive was considered bimaxillary alveolar protrusive profile with thicker lips among women profiles, and bimaxillary retrusive profile with flat lips and prominent chin among men profiles. Orthodontic history and personal facial profile had little effect on facial profile preferences. Gender had slightly bigger influence on facial profile scores.

#### Recolonisation Pattern of Cariogenic Microorganism in Children after Treatment with Different Procedures for Caries Prevention

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Any preventive procedure in dentistry is always better than reconstructive treatment. For that reason the caries prevention is one of the greatest challenges in dental practice today. The aim of present study was to evaluate efficacy of several preventive measures in reduction of cariogenic bacteria in oral cavity. This study comprises in 90 subjects, aged 4-5 and 10-12 years, divided into 5 equal groups with 18 subjects. Each group was treated with different preventive agents. First group with aminfluorid solution, second with Proxyl, a professional prophylactic paste, the third with same paste with additional xylitol and fluoride gum chewing on the daily basis, fourth with chlorhexidine solutions Corsodyl (conc. CHX 0,2%) and fifth group with Corsodyl gel (conc. CHX 1%). Whole saliva samples and other data were collected 5 times during two months of the study. After the statistical analysis, result shows: Proxyl reveals high efficiency in bacteria and plaque reduction ( $p<0,001$ ), in contrast to aminfluorid solution that had no apparent effect on the measured variables. Chlorhexidine gel shows also very good results in reduction of cariogenic bacteria, especially in reduction of *Streptococcus mutans* (SM). In the third group the best results were obtained, which could be explained by additional effect of chewing gum in bacteria reduction. In patients treated with this preventive procedure the number of SM was reduced by 1 class and lactobacilli to  $<10^4$  after two months of study. The results obtained indicate that professional teeth cleaning and use of chewing gum with xylitol and fluorides on daily basis can be very effective protocol in the individual caries prevention. Reduction of cariogenic bacteria is very important indicator for dental professionals because individual risk for caries development is in this situation successfully decreased.

#### Multidisciplinary Approach in a Dental Treatment of Patient with Unilateral Cleft Lip and Palate: Case Report

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Therapy of patients with cleft lip and palate doesn't comprise only surgical closure of the cleft – it requires multidisciplinary approach in a dental treatment, with an aim to achieve aesthetically and functionally optimal results. Case report: 12-years-old patient, referred to our clinic with surgically closed unilateral cleft lip and palate. After taking diagnostic records, she was scheduled for orthodontic treatment.

skim tretmanom. Prije nego što su bili postavljeni prstenovi, zbog kratkoće krunice obavljena je bila njezina kurška elongacija na prvom gornjem molaru. Nakon 20 mjeseci ortodontskog fiksног tretmana, postavljen je bio reteiner i pacijentica je naručena za elongaciju krunica gornjeg lijevog incizivusa i očnjaka. U gornjem interkaninom sektoru obavljene su bile mnogostrukne restauracije na zubima 13, 11, 21, 23 i to adhezivnom tehnikom nadogradnje. Kako bi se pronašlo najbolje estetsko rješenje, koristio se kompjutorski softver za obradu dentalnih fotografija. Klinička evaluacija kompozitnih nadogradnji obavljena je bila USPHS kriterijem. Funkcionalnost, optimalni estetski rezultati i zadovoljan pacijent - rezultat su četverogodišnjeg sveobuhvatnog stomatološkog tretmana.

#### Obojeni ispuni u dječjoj stomatologiji

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Posjet stomatologu uzrok je emocionalnog stresa u mnogih pacijenata, jednako djece i odraslih. Stomatolozi ga najčešće pripisuju anksioznosti i strahu od boli. Kod malog djeteta, stres je povećan nepoznatom okolinom i neugodnim sjećanjima vezanim uz druge medicinske potupke. Malo djetje, najčešće plаčem, pokušava izbjegći bilo kakav zahvat. Zbog toga je od izuzetne važnosti uspostaviti prijateljsku atmosferu i zainteresirati djetje za neophodne zahvate. Cilj rada: Upotreba obojenih materijala za ispune (komponeri, kompoziti), boje prema izboru pacijenta, ima za cilj stvaranje ozračja igre u stomatološkoj ordinaciji. Materijal i metoda: Ispitivanje je provedeno na 96-ero djece u dobi od 3-6 godina, oba spola, s više od jednog karijesa. Ponuden im je izbor boje za ispun/pečatiranje, te im je pri svakom slijedećem posjetu ponovo nudjen izbor boje. Rezultati: Pri prvom izboru djevojčice su uglavnom birale roza ispune, dječaci plave, no pri svakom ponovljenom posjetu lepeza boja se proširivala, te su djeca s više ispuna na kraju sanacije imala šarene ispune. Na trajnim zubima, bez obzira na spol, pada zanimanje za boje, te češće traže bijele ili prozirne ispune. Zaključak: Pojava obojenih materijala za ispune na zubima pomoć je stomatologu u pretvaranju stomatološke ordinacije u prostor gdje će dijete kroz izbor boja za svoje zube poistovjetiti prostor ordinacije s prostorom za igru, te će svaki posjet ordinaciji biti sve manje stresan, a djetetu na jednostavan način usađujemo osjećaj odgovornosti za izgled vlastitih zuba.

#### Ispitivanje parodontnog statusa i etioloških čimbenika parodontitisa kod petnaestogodišnjaka koji žive u urbanim dijelovima Sarajeva

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Svrha rada bila je utvrditi parodontalni status s potrebnim tretmanima koristeći se mjesnim parodontnim indeksom (CPITN-om) sarajevskih adolescenata iz urbanih gradskih općina. Dodatno je bila ispitana povezanost oralne higijene i KEP-a s parodontalnim statusom te mogućnost predikcije rezultata parodontalnog pregleda na osnovi vrijednosti indeksa plaka (PI-a) i KEP-a. Na uzorku od 120 petnaestogodišnjaka obavljen je bio klinički pregled kako bi se ustanovali parodontalni statusi i KEP prema metodologiji Svjetske zdravstvene organizacije za ispitivanu dobnu skupinu. Stanje oralne higijene mjerilo se indeksom plaka prema Silnessu i Loei. Deskriptivnom statistikom prikazani su rezultati indeksa CPITN, KEP-a i plaka. Od ukupno 120 ispitanih 18 % je bilo zdravih (skor 0), gingivalno krvarenje imalo je njih 38 % i to je najviši skor u ispitivanoj populaciji. Promjene koje se klasiificiraju kao parodontitis (skor 3 i 4) imalo je 15 % ispitanih. Najčešći potreban tretman bio je profesionalno uklanjanje plaka (skor 2). Samo 22 ispitanih imala su svih šest zdravih sekstanata. Prosječna vrijednost indeksa KEP iznosila je  $7,58 \pm 4,05$ . Na osnovi srednje vrijednosti PI ( $1,17 \pm 1,12$ ) možemo zaključiti da je oralna higijena naših ispitanih u prosjeku loša. Pearsonovim koeficijentom korelacije utvrđeno je da su prosječne vrijednosti indeksa CPI statistički znatne i pozitivno povezane s prosječnim vrijednostima PI- na razini od 1 % rizika. Indeks KEP statistički je znatno i pozitivno povezan s vrijednostima indeksa CPI, a povezanost vrijednosti indeksa CPI s pojedinačnim vrijednostima indeksa KEP, tj. s K, E, i P statistički je velika samo za komponentu K. Razlike između spolova nisu statistički signifikantne. Općenito loša slika oralnog zdravlja u ispitivanoj populaciji zahtijeva urgentno i sustavno preventivno djelovanje. Rana dijagnostika i eliminacija potencijalnih rizičnih čimbenika sprječit će opsežne destrukcije potpornog tkiva zuba u starijoj životnoj dobi.

Before banding, crown lengthening on first upper molar has been performed due to a short crown. Length of treatment was 20 months - retainer has been placed after, and patient scheduled for crown lengthening on upper left incisor and canine. Multiple tooth restorations have been performed on upper anterior region using adhesive, build - up technique (teeth 13, 11, 21, 23). Dental photography editing with image editing software enabled information about possible aesthetic solution for our patient. Clinical evaluation of composite restorations has been performed using USPHS criteria. Functionality, pleasing aesthetic results and satisfied patient are outcome of 4 years long comprehensive dental treatment.

#### Colored Fillings in Pediatric Dentistry

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Visiting the dentist causes emotional stress in many patients, whether they are children or adults. Dentists often attribute this to anxiety and fear of pain. In small children, stress is amplified by the unfamiliar surroundings and unpleasant memories related to other medical procedures. Small children usually try to avoid any treatment by crying. This is why it is vitally important to establish a friendly atmosphere and to get the child interested in essential procedures. The aim of this study is to confirm the usefulness of implementing colored filling materials (compomers, resin composites) and allowing the patient to choose his/her own filling color in creating a playful atmosphere for children at the dentist's office. Materials and methods: the study population consisted of 96 children from 3 to 6 years old with more than one caries lesion. They were offered a choice of colors. Results: at first pick girls usually chose pink, and boys chose blue. However, with each visit the selection broadened, and finally children with more fillings ended up with multicolored fillings. For permanent teeth, interest in colored fillings dropped, and the most frequently requested colors were white or clear. Conclusion: the emergence of colored filling materials into the dentist's office helps the dentist convert the workplace into a play space, which renders each visit less stressful. This helps to instill a sense of responsibility for the appearance of one's own teeth.

#### Study of Periodontal Condition and Etiological Factors in 15-year Olds Adolescents Living in Urban Area of Capital Sarajevo

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The aim was to assess periodontal condition in adolescents using Community Periodontal Index of treatment needs, and to investigate relationship between oral hygiene, DMFT index as well as difference between males and females in examined population. Possible prediction of periodontal condition by values of Plaque index and DMFT were also tested. Material and methods: Methodology followed recommendation of WHO (World Health Organization). The sample included 120 15-year-olds. The parameters used to measure oral health status were: Community Periodontal index of Treatment needs (CPITN), DMFT, Plaque index by Silness and Loe (PI). Results: Data for CPI, DMFT, and plaque index were presented by descriptive statistics. From total of 120 examinees 18% were healthy (code 0), Gingival bleeding as highest score was found in 38% (code 1) and it was the most prevalent condition, changes described as periodontitis (code 3 and 4) had 15% of examinees. The most frequent treatment needs were CPI code 2 (43%) followed by CPI code 1 (38%). Only 22 examinees had all six healthy. The average DMFT of 15-year-olds was  $7,58 \pm 4,05$  and according to average value of PI ( $1,17 \pm 1,12$ ) oral hygiene was poor. PI and DMFT showed significant impact on periodontal condition (T-test for independent samples), and positive prediction of CPI values. Differences between males and females were not significant. In conclusion generally bad picture of oral health in these findings urge to create an adequate programme for oral health promotion. Early diagnosis and eliminating of potential risk factors would in young's prevent development of destructive periodontal disease in adults.

### Sociološko-ekonomski pristup oralnom zdravlju: utjecaj obrazovanja na zdravstvenu prosvjećenost

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U provedenom istraživanju trebalo je ispitati koliko se velikogorički maturanti brinu o oralnoj higijeni i zdravlju zuba te koliko su zapravo upućeni u pravilno održavanje i brigu o Zubima. Istražilo se također koliko njihovo obrazovanje, ali i izobrazba roditelja, utječe na kvalitetu oralne higijene i kolika je uloga škole kao odgojno-obrazovne ustanove u poticanju svijesti o važnosti oralne higijene. Istraživanje je zapravo bila anketa među učenicima velikogoričke gimnazije, a vodili su je članovi Udruge za prevenciju karijesa i promicanje oralnog zdravlja kod djece i mladeži Zagrebačke županije. Istraživanje je obavljeno u trima velikogoričkim srednjim školama - općoj gimnaziji, te ekonomskoj i strukovnoj školi. Sudjelovala su 304 učenika, a anketa je sadržavala 14 pitanja koja najbolje oslikavaju svijest i informiranost o važnosti čuvanja zdravlja zuba. Ispitivala se također i stručna sprema roditelja. Tako je potvrđena naša hipoteza da će se u školama razlikovati znanje o pravilnoj oralnoj higijeni. Prema podacima koje je Udruga dobila ispitujući indeks KEP na istoj populaciji, najmanji imaju učenici gimnazije (484) čiji su i roditelji prema anketi i najobrazovani, zatim učenici ekonomiske škole (530) te na kraju daci strukovne škole (912). Ukupni KEP velikogoričkih maturanata iznosio je 1926, a  $K_{10} = 93,39\%$ . Zabilježeno je i da 49,48 % ispitane djece ima ortodontsku anomaliju. Iz svega toga možemo zaključiti da škole kao odgojno-obrazovne ustanove utječu na oralno zdravlje učenika. Na oralno zdravlje također znatno djeluje razina obrazovanja roditelja, što je u ovom istraživanju izričito dokazano.

### Oralno zdravlje u gradu Velikoj Gorici

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Tijekom godine 2007. obavili smo istraživanje o tome koliko je čest karijes u Velikoj Gorici, kako bismo odredili polaznu točku u našem entuzijastičkom pokušaju - organizirati prevenciju Zubnog kvara na lokalnoj razini. U skupljanju podataka koristili smo se klasičnim stomatološkim pregledom - zrcalom i sondom. Podatke smo unosili na poseban karton i bilježili smo ih kraticama - K: karijesom zahvaćen zub, P: ispun, E: ekstrahiran (izvaden zub), te KR: zub opskrbljen krunicom. Kod dvanaestogodišnjaka i osamnaestogodišnjaka registrirali smo i anomalije. Tako smo pregledali 653 vrtičke djece u dobi od 4 do 6 godina, to jest 13.575 zuba. Od toga broja 408 djece dobilo je označku K, odnosno 2.167 zuba bilo je zaraženo karijesom. 114-ero djece imalo je ispun i to ukupno 244. Nažalost tek 15,2 % vrtičke djece imalo je sve zube zdrave. U populaciji dvanaestogodišnjaka pregledano je 478 djece, to jest 12.511 zuba. Kod 241 djeteta nađen je K i to ukupno 593, kod 295 djece zabilježen je P (ispun) i to ukupno 791. Nažalost kod 27 djece označka je bila E, što znači da je zub izvaden i to ukupno 41. Ortodontska anomalija registrirana je kod 67,8 % dvanaestogodišnjaka. Samo 12,4 % te populacije ima potpuno zdrave intaktnе zube. Kad je riječ o osamnaestogodišnjacima, stanje je sljedeće - pregledano je 314 mladića i djevojaka, odnosno 8.935 zuba. Karijes je pronađen kod 192 učenika i to 546 ukupno. Ispune su imala 262 učenika i to 1243 ukupno. Izvadeni su zubi kod 81 učenika i to u ukupnom broju od 137. Petoro daka imalo je ukupno 13 krunica. Ortodontsku anomaliju pronašli smo kod 49,48 % učenika. Tek 10,7 % te populacije ima zdrave sve zube.

### Radiografska analiza alveolarne kosti kod adolescenata

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Svrha rada bila je ustanoviti radiološkom analizom na retrokoronarnim snimkama koliko su česte rane resorptivne promjene na interdentalnim septima alveolarne kosti kod adolescenata u dobi od petnaest godina. Na uzorku od 120 ispitanih snimljene su po dvije retrokoronarne snimke postrane regije, što je uključivalo 1920 zuba i 3840 mjesta za radiološku analizu. Alveolarna kost je analizirana s mezijalne i dis-

### Socioeconomic Approach to Oral Health: Education Influence on Popular Health Care

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*Institucija*

The goal of the research was to examine how much the secondary school leavers cared about their oral hygiene and teeth health and how much they knew about right and regular teeth maintenance and care. The research was interested in how much their education and the education of their parents could influence the quality of oral hygiene and it was also concerned with the role of school as an educational and pedagogical institution in developing their consciousness about the importance of oral hygiene. The research was realized through a survey among the students of Humanistic Secondary School of Velika Gorica, together with the members of The Association for caries prevention and oral health promotion among children and the young of the Zagreb County. It was conducted in three secondary schools of Velika Gorica. Humanistic Secondary School, Secondary Commercial School and Vocational School. 304 children participated in that research. There were 14 questions in the research, which illustrated the consciousness and awareness of the importance of dental health. The qualifications of their parents were included in the research as well. Our hypothesis that the knowledge about regular oral hygiene would differ among different schools was confirmed. According to the data that The Association got studying KEP indexes on the same population, the least KEP index got Humanistic Secondary School students (484) whose parents, according to the survey, had the best education, then Secondary Commercial School students (530) and finally, Vocational School students (912). The total KEP index of Velika Gorica Secondary school leavers was 1926,  $K_{10}=93,39\%$ . It was noted that 49,48 % of these children suffered from some orthodontic anomaly. According to that we could come to the conclusion that those schools as educational institutions did have some influence on oral health of their students. Oral health was also influenced by the level of parents' education, which was unambiguously proved by this research.

### Oral Health in Velika Gorica: Epidemiological Study

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During 2007, we were doing a research on the caries incidence in Velika Gorica in order to make a starting point for our enthusiastic effort in organizing tooth decay prevention on the local level. During our data collection we were using classical stomatological mirror and probe examination. Data were stored on a specifically designed card, recording K for dental carries, P for filling, E - for tooth extraction and KR - for a tooth with a crown. Many anomalies were observed among young people of nineteen and eighteen years. Examinations were carried on the total of 653 kindergarten children in the age of 4-6 years, which were 13575 teeth. From that number, 408 children were recorded as having K, which meant their teeth were infected by carries. 114 children were recorded as having P - filling, which made 244. Unfortunately, only 15,2% of kindergarten children were recorded as having healthy teeth. In the population of twelve year olds 478 children were examined in total, which meant 12511 teeth. 241 children were recorded as having K, 593 in total, 295 children were recorded as having P (filling), which gave 791 in total. Unfortunately, 27 children were recorded as having E (tooth extraction), 41 in total. Orthodontic anomalies were found in 67,8 % of twelve year olds. Only 12,4 % of that population had completely healthy intact teeth. As far as eighteen year olds were concerned, the situation was as follows. 314 young men and girls were examined, which meant 8935 teeth. K was recorded among 192 students, which gave 546 in total. 262 students were recorded as having P which was 1243 in total. E was recorded among 81 students, with the total number of 137. 5 students had 13 KR (crown). Orthodontic anomalies were found in 49,48 students. Only 10,7 % of that population had all healthy teeth.

### Radiographic Assessment of the Alveolar Bone in Adolescents

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The aim of this study was to determine the frequency of early periodontal bone loss in 15 year olds as seen in bite-wing radiographs. Material and methods: Two posterior bite-wings were taken from 120 children. A total number of 1920 teeth were analyzed, that included 3840 measurements. The alveolar bone crest on mesial and distal site of adjacent tooth was examined for radiological evidence of periodontitis and/

talne strane od prvog predkutnjaka do drugog kutnjaka. Karijes i neadekvatni ispušni na aproksimalnim površinama također su bili zabilježeni. Radiografski znakovi ranih resorptivnih promjena, poput prekida kontinuiteta lamine dure na interdentalnim septumima, registrirani su kod 55 % ispitanika, a njih 19 % imalo je resorpcije  $> 3\text{mm}$ , što su radiološki znakovi parodontalnog džepa. Najčešće su bili zahvaćeni prvi stalni molari, češće maksiłarni nego mandibularni, statistički znatnih razlika između ispitanika muškoga i ženskoga spola nije bilo. Važna pozitivna korelacija postoji između karijesa i kostane resorpcije na analognoj strani. Na osnovi rezultata možemo zaključiti da radiološki pregled s retrokoronarnom tehnikom snimanja treba uključiti u redoviti dijagnostički protokol radi ranog otkrivanja i pravodobne terapije parodontitisa.

or first, early signs of bone destruction. Proximal decay and inadequate restorations has also been recorded. Results: Radiographic evidence of early signs of alveolar bone loss showed 55% of examinees, 19% had intraosseous defects, mesial sites of first permanent molars were most frequently affected, the maxillary bone was more affected than mandibular, and there were no difference between females and males. Significant positive correlation was found between decay and alveolar bone destruction. These findings indicate that bite-wing radiographs should be examined for the early diagnosis of periodontal disease in children and adolescents.