

Diagnosis of Occlusal Carious Lesions Using KaVo DIAGNOdent 2095

Brzović V¹, Majstorović M¹, Katanec D.²

¹Department of Paedodontics, School of Dental Medicine University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

²Department of Oral Surgery, School of Dental Medicine University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

The aim of the study was to explain in detail the usage of KaVo DIAGNOdent 2095 and to determine its advantages in clinical detection of early demineralisation of occlusal enamel surfaces, pronounced as initial occlusal caries lesions.

The great advantage in diagnosis offered by KaVo DIAGNOdent laser based on its ability to register and evaluate fluorescent emission of the pulsed beam of the 655 nm wavelength. It enables access to the most minute occlusal routes, otherwise unreachable by other means of diagnosing techniques. Specificity and multidimensional approach is based on the possibility of diagnosing dental plaque, discoloration and calculus. Simplicity and the ability to produce a reliable and objective clinical diagnosis (> 90 %) are the advantages in comparison with classical radiographic methods and inspection using a probe. It is of great importance in planning noninvasive and preventive conservative treatments. It is recommended for use more frequently in everyday clinical diagnosis of caries lesions, because of its less invasive approach in restorative dentistry, which leads to preservation of healthy tooth tissue.

Oralna rehabilitacija rascjepa tvrdoga nepca - prikaz slučaja

Bubalo V, Baučić I.

Klinička bolnica Dubrava, Zagreb, Hrvatska
Klinički zavod za stomatološku protetiku Stomatološkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Zagreb, Hrvatska

Rascjepi usne i/ili nepca jedna su od najčešćih tjelesnih oštećenja novorođenčadi. Uzroci rascjepa usne i/ili nepca ostaju nepoznati, premda pojedini dokazi upućuju na nasljedne čimbenike. Češća pojava rascjepa je u novorođene djece starijih parova.

Rascjepi usne i nepca obično se javljaju u svakih 700 slučajeva. Rascjepi usne javljaju se u svakih 1000 novorođenčadi, a samog nepca na 2 000 novorođenih. Kirurškim se zahvatom korigira rascjep u dobi od šestog do osamnaestog mjeseca novorođenčeta.

Zanemareni rascjepi u novorođene djece danas su vrlo rijetki zbog razine zdravstvene zaštite, ali netretirani rascjepi u odraslih još se mogu susresti. Uspjeh terapije u novorođene djece je slijed suradnje maksilofacijalnog kirurga, specijalista dječje i preventivne stomatologije te ortodonta.

Kod terapije odraslih pacijenata prijeko je potrebna suradnja uz maksilofacijalnog kirurga i specijalista protetike, a po potrebi i ortodontije.

Odrasli s rascjepima nepca često imaju gubitak većeg ili manjeg broja zuba, no oni se mogu nadoknaditi nepomičnim ili pomičnim protetskim nadomjescima te im se tako može umanjiti ili ukloniti govorne tegobe i osposobiti žvačni sustav.

Oral Rehabilitation of Neglected Cleft Palate: A Clinical Report

Bubalo V, Baučić I.

Dubrava University Hospital, Zagreb, Croatia
Department of Prosthodontics, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

Cleft lip with or without cleft palate is one of the most common physical abnormalities present at birth. The causes of cleft lip and palate remain unclear. Some evidence indicates genetic factors may be involved. Cleft lip and cleft palate usually occur together, and affect about one in 700 cases. Cleft lip occurs on its own in about one in 1000 cases, and cleft palate occurs on its own in about one in 2000 cases. Also, these abnormalities are more common in the children of older couples. Surgical treatment of cleft palate is performed at six to eighteen months of age. Adults with clefts often have poorly shaped or missing teeth.

Missing teeth can be restored or replaced with dental bridges or dental implants. Greater loss of teeth requires a solution such as partial metal alloy dentures.

Neglected cleft palate in babies is very rare because of the level of health care, but non-treated or mistreated adults can be found. Success of the therapy in new born