

Ustanovili smo proporcionalnost OHI i ukupnoga broja karijesnih lezija. Najteži nalazi pronađeni su u ispitanika koji potječu iz poljoprivredničkih obitelji.

## Socio-Economic Influence on Caries and Oral Hygiene in Baranja

**Donfrid M.**

*Health-care Center, Beli Manastir, Baranja, Croatia*

The aim of this study was to determine the epidemiological characteristics and difference in caries prevalence in students from various family backgrounds ( working, administrative, agricultural) and to assess the degree of correlation of oral hygiene, caries prevalence and socio-economic status of the subjects.

The study sample consisted of 151 subjects of both sexes, mean age 18 years.

The following results were obtained: DMFt of subjects from a working class family background was 12.09, subjects from an administrative family background 10.37 and subjects whose parents were farmers 12.78. The average DMFt for all three socio-economic groups was 11.74 while total DMF was 1732. OHI ranged from 3.10 for students from working class family backgrounds 2.70 for students from administrative family backgrounds and 3.08 for students from agricultural family backgrounds. The average OHI for all three groups was 2.93.

We established the proportionality of OHI and the number of caries lesions. The most severe findings were those of the students from agricultural family backgrounds.

## Indeks društvenoga statusa po Hollingsheadu za djecu radnika, službenika i poljoprivrednika u dobi od 5 do 7 godina

**Donfrid M.**

*Zdravstveni centar Beli Manastir, Baranja, Hrvatska*

Višečimbeničkom raščlambom utvrdit će se mjerljiv iznos varijabiliteta.

Rađeno prema preporuci stručnjaka Svjetske zdravstvene organizacija (WHO) te pregledano 150-ero djece.

Nakon izvedenih oralnih pregleda i statističke obradbe podataka dobiveni su ovi rezultati: U djece radnika nađeno je 428 karijesnih zuba, 106 plombiranih te 30 izvađenih. Ukupan KEP bio je 566, a Kip 6,99. Pregledano je 79-ero djece. U djece službenika karijesnih zuba je 201, plombiranih 107, a izvađenih 23. Ukupan KEP je 331, a Kip 6,75. Pregledano je 49-ero djece. U djece poljoprivrednika karijesom je bilo zahvaćeno 59 zuba, plombiranih 27, a izvađenih 20. Ukupan KEP je bio 106, kip 4,91.  $\chi^2$  (hi kvadrat test) nađeni su 46,7675 na osnovi 5% pouzdanosti i 4 stupnja slobode.

Studentov t-test za djecu radnika i službenika je 1,845, za djecu radnika i poljoprivrednika 1,980, a za djecu službenika i poljoprivrednika -1,028.

Ukupan broj pregledanih zuba za svu djecu iznosi 3.577, opća karijes-frekvencija (KIO) 95,15%, relativna karijes-frekvencija (KIZ) 25,88%, a prosječan Kip 6,61.

Kod te starosne skupine djece s obzirom na  $\chi^2$  (hi kvadrat test) 46,7675, a na osnovi signifikantnosti za 5% uz tablični od 5,99, vidljiva je statistički znatna razlika za djecu poljoprivrednika oba spola. S obzirom na dobiveni studentov t-test od -1,028, a na osnovi 70 stupnjeva slobode, postoji statistički znatna razlika u pogledu indeksa društvenoga statusa za djecu službenika i poljoprivrednika.

## Index of Social-Economic Status According to Hollingshead for Children Aged 5 to 7 Years

**Donfrid M.**

*Health-care Center, Beli Manastir, Baranja, Croatia*

The aim of this study was to determine measurable value of variability between different examination groups by use of multifactor analysis.

The material consisted of 150 children of both sexes, aged 5 to 7 years. All subjects were divided into three groups by their social-economic background; 79 children in a group from worker families, 49 children from administrative worker families and 22 children whose parents are farmers. All subjects were examined using recom-

mentations of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the results obtained were statistically processed.

In the group of children from workers families we found 428 teeth with caries, 106 teeth with fillings and 30 extracted. Total KEP was 566 and KIP was 6.99. In the group of children from administrative workers families the number of caries teeth was 201, filled 107 and 23 teeth extracted. Total KEP was 331 and KIP 6.75. In the group of children with an agricultural background caries was found in 59 teeth, 27 teeth were with fillings and 20 teeth extracted. Total KEP was 106 and KIP was 4.91.  $\chi^2$  test found was 46.7675 with 5% accuracy and 4 degree of error. The Student's T-test for children of workers and administrative workers was 1.845, for children of workers and farmers 1.980 and for children of administrative workers and farmers -1.028. The total number of examined teeth was 3577, general caries frequency (KIO) was 95.15%, relative caries frequency (KIZ) was 25.88 and average KIP was 6.21.

In this age group of children, considering  $\chi^2$  of 46.7675 and based on 5% of significance with tabular of 5.99 we found statistically significant difference for children of farmers. Considering the Student's T-test of -1.028 and based on 70 degrees of liberty, there is statistically significant difference between the social-economic index for children of administrative workers and farmers.

## Izrada potpunih proteza u pacijenata s resekcijom čeljusti - prikaz slučaja

**Dulčić N, Pandurić J, Kraljević S, Badel T, Čelić R.**

*Zavod za stomatološku protetiku Stomatološkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Zagreb, Hrvatska*  
E-mail: dulcic@sfzg.hr

Gubitak kontinuiteta donje čeljusti velik je problem u protetskoj rehabilitaciji potpuno bezubih pacijenata. Probleme koji nastaju kao posljedica čeljusne resekcije čine otežano žvakanje i izvođenje ostalih čeljusnih kretanja zbog gubitka fiziološke funkcije i koordinacije žvačnih mišića te smanjena ležišta donje proteze. U ovome radu prikazani su postupci izradbe potpunih proteza u pacijenta s jednostranom djelomičnom resekcijom čeljusti. Pravilno otisnuto ležište proteza i maksimalna ekstenzija rubova proteza postignuti su s pomoću dva funkcijska otiska.

Funkcija proteza u statičkim i dinamičkim uvjetima postignuta je pravilno određenim međučeljusnim odnosima, postavljanjem prednjih zuba prema pravilima estetike, fonacije i funkcije te stražnjih zuba prema pravilima jezičnog prostora, interkuspilacije, statičke okluzije i artikulacije. Nakon što je proteza predana pacijentu, postupkom remontaže korigirana je statička i dinamička okluzija. Kontrolni pregled šest mjeseci nakon izradbe proteza pokazao je da pacijent normalno guta, kontrolira salivaciju i govori, a žvačna funkcija je na zadovoljavajućoj razini.

## Fabrication of Complete Dentures in a Patients With Mandibular Resection - A Case Report

**Dulčić N, Pandurić J, Kraljević S, Badel T, Čelić R.**

*Department of Prosthodontics, School of Dental Medicine University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia*  
E-mail: dulcic@sfzg.hr

Loss of mandibular continuity creates great problems in prosthetic rehabilitation of edentulous patients. The problems resulting from resection of the mandible comprise difficulty in mastication on other mandibular movements due to loss of physiological function and coordination of masticatory muscles, as well as decrease in the lower denture foundation. This report presents fabrication procedures of complete dentures in a patient with unilateral partial resection of the mandible. Two functional impressions secured correct impression of the denture foundation and maximum extension of the denture borders. The function of prostheses in static and dynamic conditions was achieved by correctly defined interarch relationships, arrangement of anterior teeth in accordance with aesthetics, phonation and function and arrangement of posterior teeth in accordance with the ligular area, intercuspidation, static occlusion and articulation. After handing in the dentures to the patient, both static and dynamic occlusion were corrected by a remount procedure. A check-up six months after denture fabrication showed that the patient had normal swallowing and speech, control of salivation and satisfactory masticatory function.