

ispitanika u skupini nepušača. Prema rezultatima LA indeksa, postoji statistički znatnije veća prevalencija gubitka epitelnoa pričvrstka veća od 3mm u skupini ispitanika - pušača nego u skupini ispitanika nepušača. Prema rezultatima KEP-indeksa, ispitanici pušači imaju statistički znatno više karijesa i ekstrakcija nego nepušači, a u broju liječenih zuba nije bilo statistički znatne razlike.

Rezultati pokazuju da broj cigareta konzumiran u danu ne utječe na razvoj parodontne bolesti, no svi ostali rezultati pokazuju da su prevalencija i stupanj parodontne bolesti statistički znatno veći u ispitivanoj skupini pušača nego u ispitivanoj skupini nepušača iste dobi i spola.

Impact of Smoking on Development and Progression of Periodontal Disease

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Smoking is considered to be a risk factor for onset and progression of periodontal disease.

The aim was to determine the prevalence of smoking in the sample, subject to examination among the patients that suffer from periodontal diseases, to identify the impact of smoking on development and progression of periodontal disease, and to compare the periodontal status between smokers and non-smokers.

Two hundred patients, half of which were smokers and the other half non-smokers, were examined, and divided in four age groups: up to 1, 20-35, 36-65, and 66 and up, and further classified by gender. Periodontal status was evaluated by use of the Community Periodontal Index (CPI), the Loss of Attachment Index (LA), and Klein-Palmer (KEP) Index.

Following CPI, the non-smokers were found to have statistically significantly higher prevalence of healthy periodontium than the smokers, in whom a higher prevalence of shallow and deep pockets. Prevalence of periodontal disease in all of the examined patients was 42%. In the group of smokers 60% of examinees were found to have periodontal disease, and 25% of examinees in the group of non-smokers.

Following LA index, there was statistically significantly higher prevalence of loss of attachment greater than 3 mm in the group of patients who were smokers, than in the group of non-smokers. Following KEP-index, the smokers examined had statistically significantly more caries and extractions than non-smokers, whereas there were no differences in the number of teeth cured.

Results showed that the number of cigarettes consumed per day does not affect the development of periodontal disease, but all of the other results showed that the prevalence and severity of periodontal diseases among the examined group of smokers was statistically significantly higher than in the examined group of non-smokers of the same age and sex.

Ortodontsko liječenje dentofacijalnih deformiteta

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Međučeljusni nesklad stvara velike probleme pacijentima i estetski i funkcionalno. Razlog dolaska pacijenata u Kliniku uglavnom je estetske naravi, jer se radi o mlađim osobama, a funkcionalne su smjetnje u drugome planu. Uzimanje hrane, govor i disanje u takvih su osoba znatno otežani. Prikazat ćemo jedan od slučajeva liječenje kombiniranoga dentofacijalnog deformiteta:

PROGNATHISMUS ET LATEROGNATHISMUS MANDIBULARIS.

Pacijentica, 34 godine. Iz anamnestičkih podataka nismo saznali da sličnih problema ima u obitelji. Motiv dolaska na Kliniku bio je estetske naravi, premda se je pacijentica žalila na bolove u oba čeljusna zgloba, otežano uzimanje hrane i na nešto teži izgovor pojedinih glasova.

Plan liječenja donesen je na osnovi sljedećih potanko provedenih postupaka:

- raščlamba lica rađena je na osnovi fotografija napravljenih iz profila i en face
- raščlamba okluzije učinjena je na studijskim modelima
- rentgenkefalometrijska raščlamba profilnog i AP kraniograma učinjena računalom i ručno samo je potvrdila već spomenutu dijagnozu