

pathological findings of the pulp and periapical tissue is statistically significant (Pearson correlation; $r = 0.92$, $p < 0.01$).

The condition of the pulp correlated with the histopathological findings of periapical tissue in the open types of the pulp infection. Acute apical periodontitis with bone resorption began during pulpitis and can occur before 20 days of the pulp exposure in the dog.

Utjecaj različitih čimbenika na iznos resorpcije bezubih alveolarnih grebena u nositelja potpunih proteza

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Gubitak bezubog alveolarnoga grebena (RRR) stalan je proces koji dovodi do smanjenja visine lica i rotacije čeljusti u smjeru obrnutom od kretanja kazaljke na satu. Smatra se da lokalni i sustavski čimbenici utječu na RRR.

Svrha rada bila je analizirati iznos RRR na 5 različitih mjesta gornje i donje čeljusti na lateralnim telerecenoogramima u razdoblju od godine dana.

Mjeren je iznos resorpcije rezidualnih alveolarnih grebena na 5 različitih mjesta obiju čeljusti na postraničnim telerecenoogramima kod 50 nositelja potpunih proteza u razdoblju od jedne godine, a također je analiziran i doprinos nekih čimbenika na iznos resorpcije. Visina bezubih grebena mjerena je na 5 mjesta bezubih grebena gornje i donje čeljusti prigodom predaje proteza i nakon razdoblja od jedne godine uz uporabu kalibrirane mrežice. Hijerarhijska regresijska raščlamba napravljena je kako bi se ustanovio udio pojedinih čimbenika na iznos resorpcije.

Hijerarhijska regresijska raščlamba čimbenika kao što su indeks mase tijela, spol, dob, vrijeme bezubosti, broj prijašnjih proteza, nošenje proteza danju i / ili danju i noću, vrijeme proteklo od menopauze u žena, površina ležišta proteza i mjesto posljednje ekstrakcije pokazala je da jedini važni čimbenici koji pridonose RRR-u jesu razdoblje bezubosti i broj prijašnjih proteza ($p < 0,05$).

Vrijeme bezubosti i broj prijašnjih proteza ($p < 0,05$) znatno su pridonijeli iznosu resorpcije rezidualnih alveolarnih grebena u razdoblju od godine dana.

Influence of Different Factors on the Rate of Residual Ridge Resorption in Complete Denture Wearers

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Alveolar bone loss (RRR) is a continuous process leading to a reduction of the morphological face height and counterclockwise rotation of the mandible. It has been speculated that both systemic and local factors contribute to RRR.

The aim of this study was to analyse the rate of RRR in five different regions of both jaws on lateral cephalograms.

The rate of RRR was analysed in five different regions of both jaws in lateral cephalograms of 50 complete denture wearers during a one-year period and the contribution of some factors to the rate of RRR was also analysed. The height of residual ridges was measured on 5 different sites at the delivery of the dentures and a year later using a calibrated grid. Hierarchic regression analysis was made to reveal the contribution of different factors to RRR.

Hierarchic regression analysis was made (the factors included were: body, mass index, gender, age, time of edentulousness, number of previous dentures, night-time denture wearing, period od postmenopause in women, surface of denture bearing area and place of last extraction) and revealed that the only statistically significant factors contributing to RRR was the period od edentulousness and number of previous dentures ($p < 0.05$).

The period of edentulousness and number of previous dentures ($p < 0.05$) contributed significantly to the rate of RRR.