

da je u evolutivnom smislu taj zub postignuo znatan napredak u odnosu prema KH. Dominantan crtež brazdi na M3 u objema skupinama je oblika +. Crtež brazdi X nije nađen ni na jednome M3 u KH, za razliku od KS gdje crtež brazdi X postoji u preko četvrtine zuba. Takav nalaz upućuje na zaključak da je od svih donjih molara KS u evolutivnom smislu M3 dosegno najvišu razvojnu razinu.

The Comparison of Molar Traits in Krapina Hominids and Contemporary Humans

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The aim of this study was to investigate morphological characteristics of occlusal surfaces of permanent molars in Krapina hominid (KH) and to compare them with the findings in the modern population (control group, CG). ASU (Arizona State University Dentoanthropological System) standards for the characterization of morphological variants of permanent molars were used for classification of occlusal molar surface characteristics. A total number of 77 KH molars, among them 34 upper and 43 lower, as well as 4836 CG molars, among them 2548 upper and 2288 lower ones was analysed. The analysis of occlusal molar surfaces revealed a lower incidence of distolingual cusps in CG third and second upper molars. The disappearance of reduction in size of distolingual cusp resulted in a change in occlusal surface contour from rhomboid to triangular and H-shaped grooves were lost; these characteristics were more frequently present in KH ($p < 0.05$). The least difference was found in the first upper molar; the only significant difference was the Carabelli trait, present significantly more frequently in KH ($p < 0.01$). In lower KH molars (M1, M2, M3) the incidence of distal cusp was reduced ($p < 0.01$). In both study groups the most frequent groove shape in M3 and M2 was + shape. X-shape was seen only in CG. The predominant groove shape in M1 was Y-shape in both study groups. Based on these results, it may be concluded that the number of cusps was reduced and the shape of occlusal surface was changed in modern humans, leading to a reduction in the total masticatory surface. Since Y-shape is con-

sidered most conservative and X-shape considered the most advanced by anthropologist, we conclude that M1 remained the most conservative and did not undergo any progression in tooth evolution. The dominant groove shape in M2 was +shape. Since the +shaped groove is considered intermediate stage the highest evolutionary stage of Y-shape, i.e. the initial stage in X-shape formation, this tooth can be considered the transitional stage in tooth evolutionary development. X-shape was found only in CG, indicating the significant advancement in tooth evolutionary development in comparison with KH. The dominant groove shape in M3 was +shape in both study groups. X-shape was not found in any of KH M3 in contrast to CG, where it was found in more than one fourth of teeth. This finding indicates that M3 reached the highest developmental stage among all lower molars in CG.

Interdisciplinarna suradnja ortodontije i estetske stomatologije - prikaz triju slučajeva

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Ortodontska terapija ne može uvijek potpuno zadovoljiti sve estetske i funkcionalne zahtjeve. U takvim slučajevima interdisciplinarnom suradnjom postižu se bolji rezultati, na zadovoljstvo pacijenta i terapeuta. U radu su prikazana tri pacijenta, različitih dentofacijalnih anomalija, dobi i spola, nakon završene ortodontske terapije, u kojih nije bilo moguće potpuno estetski i funkcionalno zadovoljiti sve zahtjeve struke bez pomoći estetske stomatologije. Iako smo u sva tri slučaja mogli odabrati protetsku sanaciju (npr. estetska keramička krunica), odlučili smo se za rekonstrukciju zubne krune kompozitnim materijalom (koronoplastiku), kojom smo postignuli zadovoljavajuće rezultate.

1. slučaj: u 19- godišnje djevojke, nakon završene ortodontske terapije proženije, promjena boje i veličine gornjega središnjeg inciziva, uzrokovana endodontskim liječenjem i neadekvatnim kompozitnim ispunom, predstavljala je estetsko na-