Vrjednovanje pouzdanosti psihometrijskih metoda u procjeni dentalne anoksioznosti djece dobne skupine od 5-15 godina u Hrvatskoj

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Svrha je rada vrjednovati pouzdanost psihometrijskih metoda u procjeni dentalne anksioznosti djece, te ispitati čimbenike koji utječu na djetetov dentalni strah.

Ispitivanje uključuje 165 djece (91 dječak) i isti broj roditelja. U ispitivanje su uključena djeca dobne skupine od 5-15 godina koja su zbog nekooperativnoga ponašanja i dentalnoga straha upućena na tretman specijalisti pedodontu. Ispitanici su po završetku tretmana ispunili upitnike temeljem kojih je procijenjena dentalna anksioznost, dispozicijski čimbenici te zadovoljstvo glede posjeta stomatologu. Roditelji ispitanika ispunili su upitnik o dentalnoj anksioznosti, a određen je i stupanj socio-ekonomskog statusa roditelja.

Temeljem CFSS-DS upitnika prosječna je vrijednost djetetove dentalne anksioznosti 27,02 i nema razlike u stupnju dentalne anksioznosti glede spola. Najviši stupanj pouzdanosti pokazuju S-DAI, CFSS-DS i PDAS testovi. Pearsonov koeficijent pokazuje znatnu korelaciju između CMGQ, CDAS i S-DAI; OAS, CDAS i S-DAI; OAS i DVSS-SV testova.

Statistička raščlamba izvedena je programskim paketom Statistica for Windows, Release 5,5 i SPSS for Windows Release 7,5. Pearsonov koeficjent korelacije i Cronbachov alpha uporabljeni su u svrhu vrjednovanja pouzdanosti testova. Spearman Brownova formula upotrijebila se je u vezi s računanjem konačnih alpha vrijednosti.

Prijašnje negativno medicinsko iskustvo znatno utječe na razinu djetetove dentalne anksioznosti, čime se potvrđuje Racmanova teorija (Rachman, 1991). Anksiozna djeca imaju veću predispoziciju za agresivno ponašanje, a introvertna su glede procjene stomatologa. S-DAI i CFSS-DS su temeljem ovog istraživanja standardizirani na hrvatskoj populaciji i pokazuju najviši stupanj pouzdanosti u procjeni djetetove dentalne anksioznosti.

Reliability and Validity of Measures Used in Assessing Dental Anxiety in 5-15 Year-Old Croatian Children

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The aim of the study was to evaluate reliability and validity of different questionnaires and predict related cause-concomitant factors in assessing differnet aspects o childrens dental anxiety.

Children were interviewed on dental anxiety, dispositional risk factors and satisfaction with the dentist after dental treatment had been accomplished. Parents were interiewed on dental anxiety as well. The study population included 165 children (91 boys) between the age od 5 and 15 years. They were sent to the dental Clinic by general practitioners, because of their dental fear and uncooperative bahaviour during previous dental visits. Children were treated by two dentists, both experienced in treating fearful children.

The childrens total average CFSS-DS score was 27.02, with no significant difference with respect to gender. The highest Cronbach alpha scores regarding reliability were obtained for the S - DAI, the CFSS - DS and the PDAS. Pearsons correlations regarding validity represented significant correlations between the CMFQ, the CDAS and the S - DAI; the OAS, the CDAS and the S - DAI; as well as between the OAS and the DVSS - SV.

Statistical analysis was performed in Statistics for Windows, Release 5.5 and release 7.5. Pearsons correlation coefficients were calculated for validity and Cronbach alpha for reliability of the measures. Spearman Brown prophecy formula was used for correction of the alpha scores.

Previous negative medical experience has significant influence on children's dental anxiety, supporting the Rachmans conditioning theory (Rachman, 1991). Anxious children are more likely to exibit behaviour problems (agression) and are more introvert in expressing their judgement regarding the dentist. Both the S - DAI and teh CFSS - DS, which was standardized in the Croatian population sample, showed the highest reliability in assessment of children's dental anxiety.

Učinak terapijskoga lasera (LLLT) na Candidu albicans u dva bolesnika s protetskim stomatitisom

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Protetski stomatitis jedna je od vrlo čestih upala sluznice nepca koja se javlja u nositelja stomatoloških proteza, a povezano s infekcijom gljivicama Candidom albicans. Predloženi su različiti terapijski postupci u liječenju protetskoga stomatitisa od kojih ni jedan nije pokazao potpuni ni trajniji terapijski učinak.

Svrha rada bila je ispitati i prikazati učinak terapijskoga lasera na rast gljivice Candide albicans i upalu sluznice nepca u dva bolesnika s protetskim stomatitisom.

Dva ispitanika s protetskim stomatitisom kod kojih je dijagnosticirana upala sluznice nepca stupnja II po Newtonu liječeni su niskoenergetskim (terapijskim) poluvodičkim laserom (BTL 2000, Prag, Češka) različitim valnim duljinama (685 nm i 830 nm) tijekom 5 dana uzastopce. Palatalna sluznica i akrilatna baza proteze u oba je bolesnika obasjana terapijskom sondom na udaljenosti od 0,5 cm od površine s različitim vremenom trajanja terapije ovisno o valnoj duljini: tijekom 5 minuta s valnom duljinom 830 nm, ($3{,}0$ J/cm^2, W = 30 mW) i 10 minuta s valnom duljinom 685 nm ($3{,}0$ J/cm^2, W =

30 mW). Prije terapije laserom sa sluznice nepca i proteze uzet je ubrisak za kulturu na Candidu albicans. Učinak terapijskog lasera na rast gljivica *in vivo* procijenjen je semikvantitativno po završetku terapije laserom brojem kolonija na agar ploči po Olsenu. Intenzitet upale procijenjen je kliničkim kriterijima.

Nakon terapije laserom zapaženo je da je smanjen broj kolonija na agar pločama, a upale sluznice nije bilo.

Terapijski laser pokazao je dobar klinički učinak u tretmanu protetskoga stomatitisa.

The Effect of Low Level Laser Therapy on Candida Albicans in Patients with Denture Stomatitis - Case Report

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The purpose of this study was to present the effect of low level laser therapy on Candida albicans growth and palatal inflammation in two patients with denture stomatitis.

The most common oral mucosal disorder in denture wearers in denture stomatitis, a condition which is usually associated with the presence of the yeast Candida albicans. Different treatment methods have been suggested to treat this symptom, none of which is proven to be absolutely effective.

Two denture wearing patients, both with platal infammation diagnosed as Newton type II denture stomatitis were treated with low power semiconductor diode laser (BTL-2000, Prague, Czech Republic) with different wavelengths (685 nm and 830 nm) for five days consecutively. In both patients, palatal mucosa an acrylic denture base were irradiated in non-contact mode (probe distance 0.5 cm from irradiated area) with different exposure times, 5 minutes (830 nm, 3.0 J/cm^2, W = 60 mW) and 10