

njivao se je na temelju kliničkih, radiografskih i estetskih kriterija. Vizualna analogna skala ponuđena je pacijentima za procjenu njihova ukupna zadovoljstva ishodom liječenja. Estetski ishod svrstan je u tri kategorije: 1. slaganje (razlika manja od 0,5 mm), 2. odstupanje (razlika od 0,5 do 1,5 mm) i 3. neslaganje (razlika veća od 1,5 mm). Rezultati su pokazali da su svi zubi preživjeli bez znakova resorpcije korijena i ankiloze, ali je endodontsko liječenje provedeno u 70% zuba. Estetski izgled nakon početnoga preoblikovanja klasificiran je kao slaganje u svim slučajevima i u 80% slučajeva nakon 7,5 do 11,5 godina. Istraživanje je pokazalo da je ukupno zadovoljstvo pacijenata ishodom liječenja vrlo visoko (VAS = 87,1). Transplantacija premolara na mjesto sjekutića sigurna je metoda liječenja koja daje visoko predvidive funkcijske i estetske rezultate.

Autotransplantation of Premolars to the Central Maxillary Position: A Clinical and Radiographic Follow-Up Study

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Autotransplantation of premolars to replace missing maxillary incisors in young patients can provide reestablishment of normal function and aesthetics. However, there is a need to assess function and aesthetic appearance of transplanted teeth in a long-term perspective. The objectives of the present study were to evaluate success of treatment and aesthetic results of transplanted premolars after 7.5 to 11.5 years of follow-up. The purpose was also to evaluate whether transplantation procedure can produce predictable functional and aesthetic results after a longer time of intraoral service. The material comprised 10 patients with transplanted teeth to the position of maxillary central incisors. At the time of transplantation patients were aged between 9 and 14 years (M = 12 years). All of them were treated at the Department of Paediatric Dentistry, School of Dental Medicine. After transplantation all teeth were splinted with a wire-composite splint for two weeks, and reshaped using composite after three months. The reshaped teeth were compared with contralateral incisors regarding morphology, colour and overall

aesthetics. Follow-up ranged from 7.5 to 11.5 years (average) years). The outcome of tooth transplantation was assessed using clinical, radiographic and aesthetic criteria. The visual analog scale was submitted to the patients to assess their overall satisfaction with procedure outcome. The aesthetic outcome was placed into three categories: 1. Match (difference less than 0.5 mm), 2. Deviate (difference from 0.5 to 1.5 mm), and 3. Mismatch (difference more than 1.5 mm). The results showed that all teeth survived without signs of root resorption and ankylosis, although endodontic treatment was performed in 70 percent of teeth. Aesthetics after initial reshaping was scored as matched in all cases, and in 80 % after follow-up of 7.5 to 11.5 years. The study showed that overall patients' satisfaction with treatment outcome was very high (VAS = 87.1). Transplantation of premolars to the incisors position represent a safe method that gives highly predictable functional and aesthetic results.

Utjecaj doksiciklina na preoblikovanje kosti nakon terapije periapeksne lezije

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Svrha je istraživanja bila ocijeniti preoblikovanje kosti nakon endodontske terapije periapeksnih lezija kombinirane s uporabom doksiciklina, mjerenjem površine osteoida, debljine osteoida, osteoklastnog indeksa i broja upalnih stanica u usporedbi s preoblikovanjem kosti nakon endodontske terapije bez uporabe antibiotika na psećemu modelu.

Pokus je izveden na šest pasa mješanaca. Endodontska je terapija učinjena 35 dana nakon namjernoga trepaniranja pulpne komore. Mehanička obrada ProFile® Ni-Ti rotirajućim instrumentima, crown-down tehnikom, izvedena je na 39 korijenskih kanala koji su zatim punjeni Therafill® obturatorima i Top Seal® cementom, na radiološki potvrđenoj duljini do apeksne delte. Kaviteti su zatim ispunjeni amalgamom. Životinje su podijeljene u skupinu 1 (antibiotska; tri životinje; 21 korijen) i u skupinu 2 (neantibiotska; tri životinje; 17 korijena). Neposredno nakon