
Dental Disease and Dietary Pattern in the Early Medieval Population from Bijelo Brdo - East Slavonia, Croatia

Vodanović M¹, Brkić H¹, Demo Ž², Šlaus M.³

¹*School of Dental Medicine University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia*

E-mail: vodanovic@net.hr

²*Archeological Museum, Zagreb, Croatia*

³*Croatian Academy of Science and Arts, Zagreb, Croatia*

The purpose of this study was first to analyse dental disease in the early medieval population from Bijelo Brdo in East Slavonia, Croatia, and second to determine the dietary pattern with regard to dental diseases.

Occlusal surface wear, caries and antemortem tooth loss were studied in the permanent dentition of 81 skulls from an early medieval cemetery (10 - 11th century) from Bijelo Brdo. After cleaning, the material was stored in Archeological Museum in Zagreb. A total of 979 permanent teeth were examined. The number of carious teeth and number of root surfaces involved in caries were recorded for computer analysis.

Examined teeth showed moderate occlusal surface wear. The overall caries prevalence was 9.5% of the present teeth. The teeth attacked by caries were chiefly molars, followed by premolars, with a low rate of attack in canines and incisors. A primitive pattern of caries was recorded, whereby most cavities occurred in the interdental space, near the cemento-enamel junction. Skeletal root caries index (SRCI) was 0.9. Ante-mortem tooth loss was 6.7%. Average number of teeth lost before death was 1.22. The first molar was the most frequently lost tooth.

Moderate occlusal surface wear, low SRCI and a pattern of caries involving approximal rather than occlusal surface suggest that consumed food was not so coarse and contained much soluble material, that its debris could enter the approximal area close to the contact point. These data are consistent with archeological and historical data which characterize the Bijelo Brdo population as intensely agricultural with a high consumption of cereals.

Vrijednosti salivarne peroksidaze u bolesnika s oralnim lihen planusom

Vučičević Boras V¹, Zadro R², Cekić-Arambašin A¹, Devčić T², Zjača K.¹

¹*Zavod za oralnu medicinu, Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Zagreb, Hrvatska*

²*Laboratorij za hematologiju, Klinička bolnica "Rebro", Zagreb, Hrvatska,*

E-mail: vvboras@hotmail.com

Oralni lihen planus (OLP) je kronična upalna bolest kojoj etiologija još nije identificirana, ali je karakterizirana s imunoreaktivnošću koja je usmjerena protiv bazalnih keratinocita i koja je posredovana s T-limfocitima. U zdravih osoba salivarna peroksidaza zajedno s drugim salivarnim antimikrobnim enzimima održava ekološku ravnotežu u usnoj šupljini.

Svrha ovog istraživanja bila je odrediti vrijednosti salivarne peroksidaze u bolesnika s OLP-om. U 30 bolesnika s OLP-om određene su vrijednosti salivarne peroksidaze u ukupnoj nestimuliranoj slini, a tako i u 28 kontrolnih ispitanika. Svaki je ispitanik izbacivao skupljenu slinu u kalibrirane epruvete tijekom pet minuta u vremenu od 8-11 ujutro. Uzorci sline zatim su centrifugirani na 800 okretaja tijekom deset minuta i supernatanti su smrznuti na -70°C sve do početka raščlambe. Vrijednosti salivarne peroksidaze određene su po metodi Putter i Beckera. Statistička je raščlamba napravljena uz upotrebu Studentova t-testa i p-vrijednost manja od 0,05 smatrala se statistički znatnom. Nije bilo znatnih razlika između bolesnika s OLP-om i kontrolne skupine s obzirom na količinu izlučene sline i s obzirom na vrijednosti salivarne peroksidaze. Možemo zaključiti da vrijednosti salivarne peroksidaze u bolesnika s OLP-om nemaju utjecaj na promjene koje se vide u usnoj šupljini tih bolesnika.