

Salivary Peroxidase Levels in Patients With Oral Lichen Planus

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Oral lichen planus (OLP) is a chronic inflammatory disease whose etiology has not yet been identified. It is characterized by immunoreactivity directed against basal keratinocytes and mediated by T-lymphocytes. In health, salivary peroxidase together with other salivary antimicrobial enzymes maintains the ecological balance in the oral cavity.

The aim of this study was to evaluate salivary peroxidase levels in patients with OLP. In 30 patients with OLP, salivary peroxidase levels in whole unstimulated saliva were determined and compared to 28 healthy controls. Each participant collected saliva using the simple method of spitting while sitting unstimulated whole saliva into calibrated tubes during five minutes between 8-11 A.M. Salivary samples were then centrifuged on 800 turns during ten minutes and supernatants were frozen at -70°C until analysis. Salivary peroxidase levels were determined according to Putter and Becker. Statistical analysis was performed using Student t-test and p-values below 0.05 were considered statistically significant. No significant differences between patients with OLP and controls in salivary flow rate, as well as in salivary peroxidase levels were found. We can conclude that salivary peroxidase levels in patients with OLP did not have an impact on changes seen in the oral cavity of these patients.

Korelacija dentalnoga statusa i stupnja naobrazbe u odrasle populacije (34-44 god.) u Sarajevu

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Rezultati izvješća ambulantno-polikliničkih službi upozoravaju na loš dentalni status u odrasle populacije (35-44 godine).

Poznato je da različiti čimbenici sredine (socio-ekonomski čimbenici, životna dob, razina naobrazbe, spol, itd.) imaju utjecaj na oralno zdravlje.

Svrha ovoga rada bila je ustanoviti utjecaj stupnja naobrazbe na dentalni status ispitanika. Uzorak su činile 121 osoba, prosječne starosti 40,4 godine. Polovina uzorka (61 osoba) bile su osobe s visokom stručnom spremom, a druga polovina (60 osoba) ispitanici s osnovnom školom. Dobiveni rezultati pokazuju statistički znatnu razliku dentalnoga statusa između tih dvju skupina ispitanika. Potrebno je hitno planirati i provesti program prevencije oralnoga zdravlja u stanovnika te životne dobi.

Correlation Between Dental Status and Education Level Among the Adult Population (35-44) in Sarajevo

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The result of a study on patient services show a very bad dental status among the adult population (35-44). It

is known that various environmental factors (socio-economic factors, age, education, gender, etc.) have an influence on oral health.

The aim of this paper was to establish the dental status in correlation with educational level of examined persons. The sample consisted of 121 persons average age 40.4 years. Among them were 61 persons with university degree, and 60 persons with primary school education level. Dental status results show that the difference of DMTF index between university graduated level of examined persons and examined persons with primary school education is highly significant. It is necessary to urgently plan and implement the oral health prevention program for our inhabitants.

Candidiasis Chronica Hiperplastica

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Klinički se oblici oralne kandidijaze razlikuju. Zato je nužno prepoznavati različite manifestacije oralne kandidijaze na sluznici usne šupljine.

Pacijent: K.A. 44 g. M

Pacijent srednje životne dobi dolazi zbog pečenja u ustima, promijenjena osjeta okusa te hrapaosti oralne sluznice.

Inspekcijom oralne sluznice vidljive su promjene na jeziku u obliku *Linguae villosae nigrae*. Na obraznoj sluznici obostrano nalaze se bijele tvrde naslage na upalno promijenjenoj sluznici. Pri prvome posjetu uzet je ubrisak s obrazne sluznice te je načinjena kultura na Sabouroand podlozi. Očitanje kulture učinjeno je nakon 36 sati. Za brzu identifikaciju kandidate upotrijebio se je test klijanja. Kultura je pokazala pozitivan nalaz prema Budz-Jörgensenu intenziteta III.

Mikonazol gell 4 gr na dan, Vitamin A 60000 IJ, Vitamin B complex 24 mg na dan.

Nakon 28 dana liječenja nađen je uredan nalaz. Ponovljena kultura na kandidu pokazuje intenzitet I.

Kod suspektno kronične hiperplastične kandidijaze potrebno je dijagnostičkim metodama potvrditi postojanje *C. Albicans*, te provesti terapiju Mikonazolom, A vitaminom i B complexom.

Chronic Hyperplastic Candidiasis

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There are several clinical appearances of oral candidiasis. Therefore, recognizing different manifestiton of oral candidiasis is crucial in clinical practice.

Patient K.A, aged 44 years, male.

The middle-aged patient come to the oral medicine clinic with mouth burning symptoms, disgeusia and roughness of oral mucous membrane.

During inspection a black hairy tongue and bilateral buccal white patches with inflammation / erythema underneath are visible. At this first visit, oral swabs were taken from bucal mucosa, and cultured on Sabouraud agar fro the presentce of *Candida* sp. Colonies were counted after 36 hours of incubation. For quick identification of *Candida*, germination test was performed. Culture showed positive findings (intensity level III, according to Budz-Joergensen).

Miconazole gel, 4 g daily; vitamin A, 60000 i.u. daily; vitamin B-complex, 24 mg daily

After 28 days of treatment, lesions completely resolved. Repeated Candidal culture revealed intensity I.

When suspecting chronic hyperplastic candidiasis, *Candida albicans* needs to be diagnostically confirmed, and treated with miconazole, A and B-complex vitamins should be administred.

Cirkonijeva keramika kao estetska nadogradnja

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Uspješna endodonska terapija omogućuje da se spase jako oštećeni zubi. Manjak retencijske površine zuba najčešće se nadograđuje metalnim, konfekcijskim ili individualnim nadogradnjama. Problem je te restauracije sivo-plava obojenost zubnih struktura. Zato nemetalni kolčići i nadogradnje imaju prednost kao retencijska podloga potpuno keramičkim krunicama, osobito kada se radi o prednjim prelomljenim ili obojenim devitaliziranim zubima.