ISSN 2308 - 5290

24th BaSS CONGRESS

May 9-11, 2019 | **Tirana**, Albania

CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES AND CHALLENGES IN DENTISTRY

FDI World Dental Federation

Abstracts Book

bass2019albania@gmail.com Balkan Stomatological Society www.e-bass.org/24thcongress

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ABSTRACTS BOOK

24th Congress of Balkan Stomatological Society (BaSS)

9-11th May 2019 | Tirana, Albania

www.e-bass.or

Graphic Design: **G. Lita**

ISSN 2308 - 5290

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CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES AND CHALLENGES IN DENTISTRY

Messages



President of 24th BaSS Congress

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Edit Xhajanka

Dean of Faculty of Dental Medicine, Tirana, Albania

Messages

Dear highly esteemed colleagues and friends,

It is a great pleasure for us to invite you to participate in the **24th Congress of Balkan Stomatological Society (BASS) on 9-11th May 2019**, in Tirana, Albania, for the third time.

Recent changes have turned this city into a European metropolis, so we are excited to have your international presence here, to expand upon our collective scientific endeavour.

This is an ideal opportunity to exchange professional experiences and deepen our knowledge, through lectures and presentations on the latest technology and contemporary achievements in the field of dentistry. Also, the magic of a Congress is “communication”. The personal dialogue, the joining up with colleagues, networking and the direct discussion is of highest value.

I would like to invite you to participate in this important event of dentistry, where you will communicate with the international language of science, but also you will have the possibility to enjoy the hospitality, the virtues and the wonderful nature of Albania.

I wish a successful Congress and enjoyable staying in Tirana.

Kindest regards!



President of BaSS

Prof. Dr. Argirios Pissiotis

Messages

Dear distinguished members of the Balkan Stomatological Society,

Dear Colleagues in the Balkan Countries,

It is my pleasure to invite you to attend the **24th Congress of the Balkan Stomatological Society (BaSS)** which will be organised this year inTirana, Albania at the Tirana International Hotel and Congress Centre on the 9th through the 11th of May 2019, under the Presidency of Assoc. Professor Dr. Edit Xhajanka.

The Balkan Stomatological Society (BaSS) following its tradition of more than twenty years in organizing, as per its constitutional obligation, another annual Congress with the purpose of bringing together dentists from all the Balkan countries to exchange scientific knowledge and share clinical experiences for the benefit of the oral health care of the people residing in the Balkans.

The chosen theme of this Congress is “Contemporary Approaches and Challenges in Dentistry”. This addresses treatment modalities that have been developed based on the modern materials and devises that are used in contemporary Dentistry. The implementation of treatment approaches based on the use of new technologies tends to change the shape of Dentistry of the 21st century, and the provision of oral healthcare to our patients.

This Congress has also another purpose except the pure scientific one and this is the opportunity it will provide once more, to bring together dentists form the Balkan and other European countries to spend a long weekend together socialising, meeting old friends, making new ones enhancing communications between professionals form the Balkan area and Europe.

With this message I would like to wish my dear friend and colleague Assoc. Prof. Dr. Edit Xhajanka and her team a great success with the organisation and extend an invitation to all the colleagues to come to Tirana this coming May.

With Kind Regards,



President of Honor of the Congress

Prof. Dr. Norina Forna

Messages

The happy and honourable occasion offered by the **Albanian National Association of Dental Professionals** to organise the **24th Edition of the Balkan Stomatological Society Congress in Tirana** is a challenge thru developing more and more the scientific, educational and organisational valences of such an event and demonstrating once again by the large number of participants and speakers from all over the world.

The presence of the dentistry's elites, the diversity of existing themes in the congress, their practical applicability offers a wide range of interest, attention and attraction to the participant audience of all generations of practitioners - general practitioners and academics.

We will certainly remember the brilliant reference of the BASS editions, which we will be pleased with, both from the point of view of scientific quality and generous hosts who are active in a landscape, full with traditions and rich culture.

"We are what we do repeatedly, therefore excellence is not an action but a habit" - Aristotle

With friendship

Prof. Norina Consuela Forna

Dean of Faculty of Dentistry

University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Grigore T Popa"



President of ANADP

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Merita Bardhoshi

Messages

Dear friends, dear colleagues,

It is my great pleasure to be able to welcome you in Tirana, Albania, for the 24 Congress of Balkan Stomatological Society, on 9-11 May 2019. I believe that this congress will not only increase our scientific experience in the field of dentistry, but also make a contribution to improve our cultural relations.

We will offer scientists and practitioners the scientific and clinical platform to present and discuss their research results and clinical cases and to stay up-to date with the developments and new technologies in every field of dental medicine.

24th BASS Congress meeting in exciting and diverse Tirana city will most certainly bring us even closer together and further strengthen our friendship. This colorful city, well known for its value and hospitality towards guests, together with exciting social program insure another memorable BASS Congress.

I assume that all participant countries are very happy to share these warm feelings and friendship and be together again during the 24.th Congress. I greet you all and wish you success and good time all through this congress.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Merita Bardhoshi

President of Albanian National Association of Dental Professionals (ANADP)

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24th BaSS CONGRESS

May 9-11, 2019 I **Tirana**, Albania

CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES AND CHALLENGES IN DENTISTRY

Invited Lecturers



PROF. DR. SEGIO CAPUTI

Currently he is Rector of the the University "G. d'Annunzio" Chieti-Pescara, Italy. Graduated in Medicine and Surgery with honors in April 1982 at the University "G.d'Annunzio" Chieti-Pescara then specialized in Odontostomatology at the Second School of Specialization of the University "La Sapienza" of Rome. In 1990 he was confirmed in the role of researcher. 1998 he become Associate Professor at the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery of the University "G. d'Annunzio "of Chieti and Pescara, teaching Dental Materials, Prosthodontics 1 and Prosthodontics 2 and numerous other classes. In January 2001 Prof. Caputi become a FullTime professor. In November 2001 he was elected Dean of the Department of Odontostomatological Sciences of the University "G. d'Annunzio" Chieti-Pescara untill June 2017. He has been Director of numerous Training Courses, post-graduate courses and Masters. From 2007 to 2009 Prof. Caputi was an expert in dentistry of the Health Council of the Italian Health Ministry. He is Honorary Professor Honoris Causa of the Moscow state University of Medicine and Dentistry named after A.I. Evdokimov. He is the author of more than 170 publications in national and International Journals with an H-index of 27. He has been speaker in numerous worldwide congresses.

PROF. DR. GIANLUCA GAMBARINI



Full-time Professor; Head of the Endodontic Department, University of Rome, La Sapienza, Dental School; Director of Master of Endodontics in Sapienza. International lecturer and researcher, He is author of more than 450 scientific articles, He has lectured all over the world (more than 440 presentations) as a main speaker in the most important international congresses and many Universities worldwide. During his academic career he gained many awards and recognition, and was responsible of many scientific projects with national and international grants. He has focused his interests on endodontic materials and clinical endodontics. He is also actively cooperating as a consultant to develop new technologies, operative procedures and materials for root canal treatment. He is currently the Chairman of Clinical Practice Committee of ESE. He still maintains a private practice limited to Endodontics in Rome,Italy.



PROF. DR. LORIS PROSPER

He began his activity as goldsmith in Valenza Po. From 1971 to 1976 he worked in the office of Prof. G. Hruska in Milan beginning this way his practical activity as dental technician. He enrolled at the same time at the School of Prosthodontics at the “Cesare Correnti” Institute, where he graduated in 1974. In 1977 he attended theoretical and practical postgraduate courses in Italy and abroad, particularly in the USA, where he took part in several specialization internships concerning the various laboratory techniques with P.K. Thomas, Rex Ingram, Celenza Guichet, Solnit and Pound. In 1982 he held the office of professor for the partial denture seminars, consultant for gnathologic problems and member of the Department of Ceramics and Metallurgy Research at the Postgraduate School in Odontostomatology of the University of Genoa. He is in the same year technical and scientific adviser for the Shofù Company of Kyoto in Japan. He graduated with full marks in Medicine and Surgery. From 1991 to 1994 he is contract professor for the Chair of Partial Denture of the Degree course in Dentistry and Partial Denture of the University G. D'Annunzio of Chieti. Headmaster Prof. M.Quaranta. The same year he is scientific manager of the magazine QTD “Quintessence of Dental Technology” Italian edition. In 1993 he is Chair Professor of Partial Denture of the University of Milan I.R.C.C.S. S.Raffaele Hospital. From 1995 to 1996 he is professor of the “Specialization Course in Partial Denture for Dental Implantology” Chair of Partial Denture of the University of Milan I.R.C.C.S. “S.Raffaele” Hospital. In 1999 he is professor of the Course in Partial Denture for Dental Implantology at the University of Rome La Sapienza. Headmaster Prof. M.Quaranta. In 2000 he is professor of the Course in Partial Denture at the University of Milan. In 2000 he is member of the scientific committee of the “International Magazine of Prosthetic Dentistry”. From 2001 to 2002 he is professor of the International Biennal Master of Implantology and Prosthetic Rehabilitations. University of Rome La Sapienza. From 2002 he is Professor of the Vita-Salute San Raffaele University as person in charge of the Department of Aesthetic Dentistry. From 2006 he is Associate Professor at the Clid, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, and he is tenured professor of the course “Dental Materials”. He works as freelancer in Monza.



PROF. DR. NORINA CONSUELA FORNA

Specialist in Dental Prosthetics. General Practitioner. Oro-Maxillo-Facial Surgery. Physician Current positions. President Elect of the Balkan Society of Dental Medicine (BaSS). Dean of the Faculty of Dental Medicine. Vice-president of the College of Dental Doctors in Romania President of the College of Dental Doctors, Iasi. INTERNATIONAL TITLES AND POSITIONS: President CIDCDF- Confederation of Deans of Faculties of Dental Medicine of Total or Partial French Origin; Past President European Proshtodontic Association; Member in ERO FDI WG - RELATION BETWEEN DENTAL PRACTITIONERS AND UNIVERSITIES; Member in FDI WG Women Dentists Worldwide; President of the International Society of General and Oromaxillofacial Rehabiliation, Forum Odontologicum, Lausanne, Switzerland (2013) – present; Member in AFNOR-ISO; Expert ADEE; Fellow Global Dental Implant Academy – 2018; Fellow & Diplomat of International College of Dentistry (2013) – present; Fellow of Academy of Dentistry International (2013) – present; Prof. Norina Forna prezided over 50 International and national medical congresses and events, was invited Speaker to over 110 events and attended over 280 dental congresses and conferences. Prof. Norina Forna published 26 Monographs,1 treaty, 13 manuals and 10 book chapters. She has a 20 Hirsch Factor with 96 ISI Articles, 685 citations, and over 220 scientific papers published in scientific journals.



PROF. DR. GIBERT PHILIPPE

He is Professor of the University Practitioner Hospital Section 57 of CNU (Parodontology). Dean of Honor of the Faculty of Dentistry. In 1976, he received Diploma of Doctor in Dental Surgery, University of Montpellier. In 1988, he was awarded Medicine Doctor in University of Montpellier. In 1991, he was Chief of Conferences of University Hospital Practitioner in Parodontology. In 2002, he was awarded Professor of University Hospital Practional in Periodontology. In 2002, Gibert Philippe was assigned Chef of Service of Dentistry in Hospital CHU of Montpellier. In 2003, Gibert was elected in Council of management of the Faculty of Dentistry. In 2003, he was elected in Medical Comission of establishment of CHU of Montpellier. In 2005, Gibert was elected in the office (Vice-President) of Conference of chefs from the service of Dentistry. 2006 Nominated as responsable of Unity Medical Technique "Centre of dental care", Pole of Neurosciences "Head and neck". 2007 Re-elected in Council of Management of the Faculty of Dentistry. 2007 Elected in Medical Comission of establishment of CHU of Montpellier. In 2008 Re-elected in the office (Vice-President) of Conference of chefs from the service of Dentistry. In 2009, he had a renewal of the functions of Chief of Service of Dentistry. Elected Director of the Faculty of Dentistry responsable for university-hospital relation. Nominated in National Council of University of Parodontology. Reappointed in quality of Coordinator in Department of Dentistry in CHU of Montpellier. Elected in National council of University. In 2013, Gibert was elected Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry of Montpellier. 2018 Elected President of Section 57 of CNU. President of regional Council of Order of dental surgeon section, President of the National College of teacher in Parodontology. Nominated in the Regional Conference Health. Elected Member in the office of Regional Conference of health.

PROF. DR. VITO VRBIČ

Prof. Vito Vrbič, DMD, PhD, born February 20th, 1935



1961 Graduated from the University of Ljubljana's Medical School; 1961 Teaching assistant at the Medical School, University of Ljubljana; 1966–1967 Graduate student at the Forsyth Dental Center and Harvard School of Dental Medicine (Boston, USA);1970 Earned a PhD; 1970 Assistant professor at the Medical School, University of Ljubljana; 1970–2004 National dental research coordinator; 1971–1973 Vice dean of the Medical School, University of Ljubljana; 1974 First president of Dental Section of the Slovenian Medical Association; 1976 Associate professor at the Medical School, University of Ljubljana; 1981 Full professor at the Medical School, University of Ljubljana; 1987 Joint recipient of the Kidrič Fund Research Award; 1989 Co-president of the European Organization for Caries Research (ORCA); 1990 Hosted a congress of the European Organization for Caries Research (ORCA) in Ljubljana; 1990–1998 Head of the Division for Dental Medicine of the Medical School, Ljubljana; 1990–1998 National oral health coordinator; 1995–1998 Member of the Slovenian Health Council Prof. Vrbič is a member of the ORCA, International Assiciation for Dental Research and Federation Dentaire International; Prof. Vrbič has authored or co-author more than 100 publications in the area of fluoride research, trace element research, caries prevention and epidemiology of dental caries in Europe, former Yugoslavia and in Slovenia; 1998 Retirement; 2009 Recipient of the Slovenian Medical Chamber's Hippocrates Award; 2010 Recipient of the Order of Merit, awarded by the President of Slovenia.

PROF. DR. FLORIAN BEUER



Charité University of Medicine in Berlin (Germany)

Prof. Dr. Florian Beuer graduated from the Dental School at the Ludwig Maximilians University Munich, Germany, in 1999. After his studies, he worked in a private practice for two years. Then he joined the Prosthetic Department at Munich Dental School as an Assistant Professor and he received his Dr. Med. Dent. degree in 2002. In 2005 he was appointed Specialist in Implantology by the German Society of Implantology (DGI). From 2007 to 2008 he was a visiting professor at the Pacific Dental Institute, Portland, Oregon (Director: John A. Sorensen DMD, PhD). In 2009 he received his PhD degree in Prosthodontics from Ludwig Maximilians University and he was appointed as a Specialist in Prosthodontics by the German Academy of Prosthetics and Biomaterials (DGPro). In 2009 he became an Associate Professor at the Department of Prosthodontics of the Munich Dental School. Dr Beuer is a board member of the German Academy of Esthetic Dentistry (DGAEZ). He has been the editor of the Teamwork Journal of Continuing Dental Education since 2011 and full professor at the Ludwig Maximilians University since 2014. In 2015, he was appointed Chairman of the Department



PROF. DR. PETER POSPIECH

Since 2015: Deputy Director, Head of the Pre-Clinic, Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin; 2013 - 2015: Deputy Clinical Director, Representative of the Chair and Director of the Department of Prosthodontics, University of Würzburg; 2012 - 2013: Senior Physician of the Department of Dental Propaedeutics and Experimental Dentistry of the University Clinic Carl Gustav Carus, TU Dresden (Director: Prof. Dr. M. Walter); 2011 - 2012: Director of the Center for Prosthodontics and Biomaterials at the Danube, Private University (DPU) in Krems, Austria; 2009: Reputation to the W3 professorship at the Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin; 2008: Studydecan dental medicine; 2007: Managing Director of ZMK-Kliniken; 2002: Educational referees of the Chamber of Dentists of the Saarland; 2002 - 2011: Director of the Department of Prosthodontics and Material Science at the University of Saarland; 2001 - 2002: C3 Professorship for Prosthetics and Material Science at the LMU Munich November 2000: Preserving the annual best price of the DGZMK; 1999 - 2000: Research stay at the University of Washington in Seattle (USA); 1999: Member of the Advisory Board as a representative of the Prosthetics Group in the Ceramics Division; 1997: Recognition as a "Qualified Continuing Specialist for Prosthodontics" of the German Society of Dentistry Prosthetics and Material Science (DGZPW); 1997: Habilitation and Retention of Venia legendi; 1992: Senior physician and head of the Department of Dental Material Science and Material Testing; 991 - 2001: Scientific assistant at the Department of Prosthodontics of the LMU Munich (Director: Prof. Dr. Dr. hc W. Gernet); 1989: Gastologist at the University of Adelaide (Australia); 1987 - 1989: Scientific assistant at the Department of Dentistry of the Department of Prosthodontics, University of Regensburg (Director: Prof. Dr. Dr. hc W. Gernet); 1982 - 1987: Studied dentistry at the Heinrich Heine University in Düsseldorf.

PROF. DR. IOANNIS FOURMOUSIS

Professor of Periodontology, University of Athens, Greece; In 1982 was graduated as Dental Technician at the Athens Technical Institute. In 1987 was graduated as a dentist at the University of Athens. 1990-93 Prof. Ioannis has attended the postgraduate program in "Periodontology, Implantology and Fixed Prosthodontics" at the University of Bern, Switzerland. In 1993 received the title "Dr.med dent" from Bern University, Switzerland. 1994 - 96 Prof. Ioannis has worked as Assistant Professor at the Department of Periodontology, Implantology and Fixed Prosthodontics at the University of Bern, Switzerland. 1994 - 2001 has worked as a Clinical Instructor at the Department of Periodontology at the University of Athens, Greece. 1996-98 Research Scientist, Department of Periodontology, Implantology and Fixed Prosthodontics, University of Bern, Switzerland. During the period 2001- 2006 has worked as pedagogue of Periodontology at the Department of Periodontology at the University of Athens. 2006-2011 Assistant Professor of Periodontology at the Department of Periodontology at the University of Athens. Since 2011 he is actually Professor of Periodontology, in the Department of Periodontology at the University of Athens. Since 1994 Prof. Ioannis, actually practices the profession at the private clinic, "Dental Excellence" in Athens Greece www.dentalexcellence.gr. Since 1990 he has published more than 85 scientific articles, 27 of them in international journals. Lecturer in more than 500 national and international events.



PROF. DR. CAMILLO D'ARCANGELO

Full Professor in Restorative Dentistry at the University of Chieti, Italy; Dean of the Department of Restorative Dentistry and Dean of the greatest Department of the University of Chieti.Dean of School of Specialization in Pediatric Dentistry of University of Chieti; His clinical and research qualities, together with his didactic skills, are internationally recognized. He is an invited speaker in the most prestigious International Congresses and he is the scientific, he is didactic coordinator of several activities



involving different International Universities and invited Professor in several international universities. He has been honorary professor at the Ukrainian Academy of Medical Stomatology since 2006 and member of the most eminent international scientific associations in the field of Restorative Dentistry and Adhesive Prosthodontics. Over the years, he has been practicing very high-level clinical activities, together with his own clinical Staff, setting-up within the University of Chieti one of the worldwide most advanced center in the field of Restorative Dentistry, Adhesive Prosthodontics and Occlusal Problems. In parallel with the clinical activities, at the University of Chieti he coordinates a dynamic research group, that has become over the years a reference point in Europe for the biomechanical studies on dental materials employed in Restorative Dentistry and Adhesive Prosthodontics and is particularly interested in the materials to be used for the full mouth rehabilitation of patients with parafunctions or TMJ disorders. His clinical and scientific knowledges about the problems, the procedures and the materials related to the oral rehabilitation of parafunctional and dysfunctional patients led to the publication of a textbook titled “E.F.P. (Esthetical-Functional-Postural) Clinical Approach” (ACME edition), together with Dr. Lorenzo Vanini. He is also author of another very successful volume published together with Macij Zarow, Gaetano Paolone, Gianluca Paniz and Luis Felippe translated in English, Polish, Russian and Portuguese: “Endoprotesica”Ed. Quintessence.He published more than 100 papers on the most prestigious national and international journals.

PROF. DR. CHRISTOPH BOURAUEL



Professor Dr. Bourauel is physicist and affiliated with the Dental Clinic at the University of Bonn since 1987. After heading the Orthodontic Biomechanics Laboratory for more than 15 years, he took over the Endowed Chair of Oral Technology at the University of Bonn in October 2006. The main focus of his scientific work lies in the fields of dental biomechanics and materials science, with a focus placed on orthodontic superelastic nickel titanium alloys, friction in arch guided tooth movement, and theoretical modelling of orthodontic tooth movement as well as bone/implant interactions. Dr. Bourauel has published more than 250 papers in national and international journals in orthodontics, biomechanics, biomedical engineering, and materials science and has around 600 interdisciplinary oral and poster presentations on Congresses and Symposia. Together with various co-workers he received several awards, beside them the Best Paper of the Year Award of the German Association of Orthodontists (DGKFO) in 1990 and 2014, the Helen and B.S. Dewel Award of the AAO in 1992, the Implant Dentistry Award of the German Association of Dental Implantology (DGZI) in 2007, the Distinguished Teacher Award of the European Orthodontic Society (EOS) in 2007, and the International Clear Aligner Research Award in 2011.

PROF. DR. FRANCESCO INCHINGOLO



Born on September 12th, 1958 in Andria (Italy), Medicine Doctor and specialized in: 1) Hygiene and Preventive Medicine (Master in Public Heath), 2) Dental Medicine, 3) Maxillofacial Surgery, 4) Odontostomatology, 5) Experimental Medicine at the National Council of Research (C.N.R.). Researcher and Assistant Professor in Dentistry at the School of Medicine, Department of Interdisciplinary Medicine, University of Bari "Aldo MORO", Italy. Professor of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery at the Maxillofacial Surgery Speciality Post Graduate course at the University of Bari "Aldo Moro" Italy. Principal Investigator in various Research Projects founded from University of Bari “Aldo Moro”. Invited reviewer and Editorial Board Member in International Journals. Head of the International Master Degree Course in Advanced Oral Surgery and Implant Surgery at the University of Bari "Aldo Moro" Italy. Invited Speaker in National and International courses and conferences. Winner of “Sant’Apollonia Award” from ANDI (Italian Dental National Association) in year 1999 for the best clinical and scientific report in Dental Sciences. Visiting Professor at the " City Unity College- Greece - Cyprus" (and affiliated Institutions) and BPP University London -UK. Author of over 70 scientific papers in International indexed Journals with impact factor (h-index: 15 and Citations: 759 at 8th January 2018, Author ID: 6507557288), book chapters, 1 International patent, and author of more than 200 articles in National Journals.

PROF. DR. HELMUT BERTHOLD ENGELS



Born in Bonn. Various school education until 1969. Housepractioneert at the company Siemens in Munich. Studies: mechanical engineering (flow machines) with the examination in 1973 to the diploma engineer. Studies medicine and dentistry with a doctorate in 1979 and subsequent doctorate to Dr. med. dent. At the Friedrich Wilhelm Bonn University in Bonn.Since 1980, I worke as a dentist in my own office with the focus on implantology with various implant systems. Lecturer at universities (Prof. at the University of Pernambuco, Recife) and various congresses at home and abroad. Clinical advanced training as a course leader of the work group for enossal implantation procedures in practice. Author of several scientific publications, among other things handbook of the implantology (4th edition). Co-author of the expert manuals I and II, accounting manuals I and II, manual implantology 5th edition, white book. Founding member of the Consensus Conference Implantology. Conducting prophylaxis courses for the training of colleagues and dental specialists. Founder of the oral care center. Scientific Director of the German Continuing Education Symposium DFS. Conducting symposia and training courses in practice.

1987 Development of mucosal anchors. Member of the academy practice and science, as well as various implantological and dental associations. Member and honorary member in several foreign implantological associations, with fellowship and diplomate status (ICOI). Since 1989 -2006 founding member of the board of directors of implant dentists in Europe (BDIZ EDI e.V., 4500 members), founder and CEO (President a.D., senior president a.D). From 2000 to 2006 Managing Director of BDIZ EDI. Since 2012 President of the DZOI e. V. Grand Jury President at the Health Media Award (HMA 2012 - 2016); Expertise in court; Senior assessor of the BDIZ (until 2006); Since 1995 he has been expert in the development of implant standards in ISO / TC 106, Chairman SC4 / WG 13, SC8 / WG 1-5. Chairman of the DIN Committee Terminology, Member of the DIN Advisory Board. Chamber delegate from North Rhine-Westphalia (until 2015). Delegate at KZV VV (since 2012) Auditor at the MDC. Chairman of the CEN TC 55 in Bruxelles. Focused on implantology, European specialist in implantology (EDA), certified expert on the consensus conference (DZOI, DGZI, DGI and BDIZ). Editor at the "BDIZ konkret" Journal (until 2006). Since 1990 honorary member (secretary, treasurer since 2006) in the board of the children's home Käthe Stein e. V. Areas of practice: Prevention, surgical dentistry, PAR, augmentation, implantology and aesthetic dentistry. Hobbies: sailing, golfing, traveling.

PROF. DR. GUIDO MARIA MACALUSO

Guido Maria Macaluso graduated as Medical Doctor and as Dentist at the University of Parma, (Italy), where he also obtained his Specialization in Neurology. In 1995 defended his Thesis for the title of Master of Dental Sciences at the Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium). Since the second half of the eighties, his main scientific and clinical interest have been oral function, orofacial pain, tempormandibular disorders, sleep, sleep bruxism, periodontal surgery, implant dentistry, bone and oral tissues reconstruction and bioengineering. He is full professor since 2006 at the University of Parma, Faculty of Medicine. He became assistant professor at the School of Dentistry of the University of Parma in 1991 and in 1999-2005 he was associate professor. Since 2002 he is the director of the Postgraduate Master Course in Implantology. He was visiting professor at the University of Aalborg (Denmark) 1997- 98 and 1999-2000. He served as the Secretary and later as the President of the European Academy of Craniomandibular Disorders. He is a member of the American Academy of Periodontology and the Society of Oral Physiology. He serves as vicepresident for SIMSO. He reviews manuscripts as a referee on a regular basis for: Journal of Dental Research, Journal of Orofacial Pain, Archives of Oral Biology, European Journal of Oral Sciences, Sleep, Sleep Medicine, Journal of Oral Rehabilitation,Transactions on Biomedical Engineering, MIUR-PRIN, Regione Piemonte. He authored or co-authored more than 200 papers and ABSTRACTs (more than 40 full papers are published in international books and journals, mostly with I.F.). From 2017, he is Director, in the Dentistry Center, University of Parma. Since 2016, he is Dean of Dental School, University of Parma.



PROF. DR. IOANNIS P. GEORGAKOPOULOS

University of Bari “Aldo Moro” Medical School, Italy; University of Bari “Aldo Moro”, Italy, Clinical A. Professor the Postgraduate program Master in Advanced Oral Surgery & Implantology; BPP University UK, School of Health, Professor and Faculty. University of Modena & Reggio Emilia, Italy. PhD School “Enzo Ferrari”, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering & Biomaterials. A. Professor until June 2015. University FMD Dental School of Tirana, Albania V. Professor University of Athens, Dental School, Athens - Greece, DDS. University of Patras, Medical School, Rio - Greece, MD & Ph.D. University of Michigan Ann Arbor USA, Certificate in Oral Biology. Temple University USA, Certificate in Implantology. University of Bari “Aldo Moro” Medical School, Italy. Master in Advanced Oral Surgery & Implantology University of Vienna, Dental School, Master Degree in Laser Applications. Diploma SOLA Laser Academy.mAthens University of Economics & Business, AUEB - ASOEE. Executive MBA WAGRO www.wagro.org.m(World Academy of Growth Factors & Stem Cells in Dentistry) President. Inventor of IPG-DET Sinus Technique



PROF. DR. FILADELFO CONIGLIONE

Medicine Doctor; Specialization in Anesthesia and Critical Care; Assistant Professor confirmed role. 1997- Degree in Medicine at the University of Rome Tor Vergata. Vote with 110 lode / 110, 2001- Postgraduate Diploma in Anesthesia and Intensive Care at the Postgraduate School of the University of Rome Tor Vergata, 2003 - Appointment researcher in Anesthesia and Intensive Care (med /41), University of Rome Tor Vergata, Winner for PhD course in Microbiology, Immunology, Infectious Diseases, organs transplantation and related diseases (XXIX cycle PhD course code S25) at Medical University Tor Vergata, Rome (Italy). Professor confirmed role. Since 2002, employment as an anesthesiologist at the University Hospital of Tor Vergata, Rome. From 2016, head of the Anesthesia service at universities “Our Lady of Good Counsel”, Tirana, Albania, Medical Director at the Clinical Center "Padre Monti", Tirana Albania. Author and coauthor of a lot of researches and publications in international journals and active participant in a lot of international scientific events.



PROF. DR. CIRO GARGIULO ISACCO



Dr. Gargiulo Isacco attended State University in Milan, Italy where in 1996 he received his degree (Doctorate) in Philosophy of Science where He graduated Magna Cum Laude. In 2004, he received his degree in Traditional Oriental Medicine-Clinical Acupuncture at Traditional Medicine Institute of Saigon. In 2009 he received his Master of Science (Clinical Medical track) with majoring in Immunology-Immunogenetics at Manchester University, UK and in 2011 he received his doctorate of Medical Science at University of Fribourg at Faculty of Medicine in Fribourg, Switzerland. He was a Fellow at the UWA at the Perth Australia where he won a SIRF international research prize. He completed a Post Graduate Certificate in Cancer Therapeutics in 2013 at Queen Mary University, Barth Institute of London in UK. Dr. Gargiulo Isacco is Board Certified in Internal Medicine. Dr. Gargiulo Isacco as full Professor at Tan Tao International University of Ho Chi Minh City and Pham Chau Trinh Hoi An City Vietnam was involved in few research projects regarding the use of stem cells, telomere measuring and anti-aging research. His mainly efforts are towards metabolic diseases, diabetes, bone degenerative condition, and cancer, with a specific focusing to endocrine-neuro-immunology realtion balance and nutrition centering on microbiome/microbiota Currently as Visiting Professor at University of Medicine Aldo Moro and he is actively researching in the existing relation between gut microbiota, immunity, cell metabolism (ROS), stem cells, hormones (erythropoietin, estrogen, testosterone, DHEA and GLP-1) and the structural quality of bone tissues in peri-implant procedures.

Dr Gargiulo Isacco's personal point of view is that the gut-microbiome condition might be a a key factor to a general healthy regenerative capacity of the body sustaining a correct balance of immune-neuro-endocrine systems; conversely, the dysbiosis that contribute to severe alterations of gut micro-environment and cellular metabolism, particular type of diet rich on high content of processed carbohydrates/sugars and carbonated drinks induce an over-expression of cellular components such as ROS, with a consequent accumulation of intracellular and extracellular of glucose/toxins that lead to chronic inflammatory states which eventually inhibit stem cell activity and hormone responses heading to cell and tissue degeneration, different forms of alterations and malignancies.

In bone metabolic research, differentiation, activation and function of osteoclasts (bone resorbing cells), local immune cells and their interaction with osteoblast (bone forming cells) is the main focus. Human in vitro/in-vivo metabolic models have been supposed and various scientific questions have been addressed the role of metabolic condition in the release of metal ions, derived from biocorosion in orthopaedic/dental metal implants on osteoclast and immune cell activation and bone resorption, which is seen in patients with loosening of joint replacements and dental implants.

Dr Gargiulo Isacco has and extensive experience in laboratory ground researches on human stem cells from different sources such as adipose tissue, umbilical cord, bone marrow, placenta and of course peripheral blood. Among the activities, he has been involved in the generation of a innovative bio/scaffold (under patenting process) that includes a combination of beta tri-calcium phosphate, autologous stem cells and fibrin gel to induce bone tissue augmentation. This current project is being held together with the Odonto-Stomatology Hospital of Ho Chi Minh City, one of the biggest institutions in Vietnam which attracts big international funds and support. A second project (under patenting process) involves the use of autologous peripheral blood stem cells bind to GLP-1 peptides to increase the insulin secretion in patient with diabetes type 2; overall these experiments increased membership and attracted more than 50 students from different classes. Dr. Gargiulo Isacco as author has published over 25 peer international review articles on stem cells and related topics in addition he has been invited as main guest/speaker on numerous World International Conferences.

ASSOC. PROF. DR. YOLANDE KOFFI GNAGNE



Yolande Gangne is an Associate Professor, in the School of Dentistry, University Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. She is currently Dean of the School of Dentistry. 1991-1997 Clinical Head Assistant. 1998- 2003 Assistant Professor. In 2004 she became Associate Professor. In 2018 FDI-CEO of continuing Education for Africa. 2016-2018 FDI - CEO of continuing Education for Francophone AFRICA. In 2010, Yolande was Dean of the Dental School of Abidjan. In 2009 Head of the Department of Operative dentistry and endodontics. In 2003 Head of the Dental Clinic Center of the Dental School. 2000 - 2003 Vice Dean in charge of research, student matters and external relations. 1998 - 2015 Vice President of AOSCI, the Ivorian dental association. 2004 Post-Doctoral Degree in university Education. 1995 Doctor in Odontological Sciences, University of Abidjan. 1990 Post graduate Certificate in Conservative Dentistry, University of Toulouse, France. In 1989, she received Postgraduate Certificate in Forensic Dental Studies, University of Toulouse, France. In 1988, Yolande Gangne received Postgraduate Diploma in Dental Public Health, University of Bordeaux, France. In 1987, she received Postgraduate Certificate in Buccal Biology, University of Bordeaux, France. In 1986, Yolande Gangne was awarded Doctor in Dental Surgery, University of Bordeaux, France.



ASSOC. PROF. DR. CLAUDIO TAGLIA

Born on 14/08/1953, Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Rome "La Sapienza" on 28/07/1978; Specialization in the discipline of Otorhinolaryngology obtained at the University of Parma on 07/07/1982 with a legal duration of 3 years specialization in the discipline of Maxillo Facial Surgery at the University of Naples on 20/10/1991 of the legal term of 5 year 01/09 / 2008-13 / 09/2015 Simple structure manager of Maxillo Facial Surgery 22/12 / 2009-13 / 09/2015 Deputy Director U.O.C. Maxillo Facial 16/01/2013 to today Deputy Director U.O.C. ORL 14/09/2015 until today in charge of interim manager responsible U.O.S.D. Maxillo Facial Surgery. Owner of the one center for Viterbo and Province of the project "A smile for the elderly" who distributed totally free dental prostheses to the elderly with low economic potential, becoming the first center in Lazio of prostheses distributed by population density. Responsible for the Maxillo-Facial Surgery of the humanitarian missions between ASL Viterbo and Santa Cruz in Bolivia, where many sick patients with severe facial malformations have been and continue to be operated free of charge. A humanitarian project promoter "A smile for Mariano" aimed at finding the necessary funds to provide the necessary infrastructure for treating patients at the Ospedale Japones Hospital in Santa Cruz, Bolivia.



ASSOC. PROF. DR. ATHANASIOS POULOPOULOS

Dr A. Poulopoulos elected and appointed as Associate Professor of Oral Medicine & Oral Pathology, in the Dental School of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki in 2013, whereas recently (October 2018) was elected Professor. He is the director of the Dept. of Oral Medicine & Oral Pathology and he served as director of the Oral Maxillofacial Medicine Surgery & Radiology Sector. Previously he served in the rank of Lecturer (1997-2004), Assistant Professor (2004-2013). He obtained his DDS diploma in Dental School of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (1991), Master of Science in Oral Medicine Dental School, University of Bristol, Bristol U.K. (1993), his PhD in Dental School of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (1995). His research and academic interests include diagnosis of oral diseases and are focused in precancerous and neoplastic lesions, signs and symptoms of the oral manifestations of systemic diseases and salivary gland diseases. He conducts the research programs of the Oral Medicine & Oral Pathology Dept. and he is member of several international and Greek scientific societies (European Association of Oral Medicine Representative of Region 5, International Association for Dental Research, Hellenic Society of Oral Medicine and Pathology Vice President). His academic activities include more than 90 scientific publications and more than 200 presentations in international and Greek conferences.

ASSOC. PROF. DR. MARCO ESPOSITO



Dr Marco Esposito is Associate Professor in Biomaterials with the Sahlgrenska Academy at Göteborg University, Sweden, Editor in Chief of the European Journal of Oral Implantology (EJOI) and of the Rivista Italiana di Stomatologia (RIS), Associate Editor of the Cochrane Oral Health Group, President of the British Academy of Implant and Restorative Dentistry (BAIRD), and Academic Advisor to the Diploma in Implant Dentistry at the Faculty of General Dental Practice (UK) of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Marco graduated with honors in dentistry at the University of Pavia, Italy, in 1990 and was awarded a PhD in Biomaterials from the Göteborg University in 1999. He created and directed the Postgraduate Dental Specialties courses in Dental Implantology at the University of Manchester, UK (2006-2011). He is a specialist in Periodontics (UK). He authored more than 200 publications in international peer-reviewed journals and book chapters and gave more than 400 lectures and courses at national and international level. He is currently working as free lance researcher in clinical implant dentistry and periodontology.

ASSOC. PROF. DR. MARKO JAKOVAC



Assoc. Professor Marko Jakovac, DMD, MSc, PhD, graduated from the School of Dental Medicine in Zagreb, Croatia, in 1998. In 2000, he passed the state exam and obtained a license independent work. In 2002, began to specialize in prosthodontics. After receiving his Master of Science degree in 2003 and his PhD in 2008 he became a senior assistant at the Department of Prosthodontics of the School of Dental Medicine in Zagreb. Since 2009, Marko Jakovac is ass. professor and has been a course instructor in the "Advanced Preparation Techniques in Fixed Prosthodontics" further education program at the Zagreb Dental School. In 2010, he was appointed head of the postgraduate student course "Esthetics in Fixed Prosthodontics on Teeth and Implants". In 2012, he became head of the undergraduate students course "Pre-clinical and Laboratory Fixed Prosthodontics". In 2013, he received the Dean's award for the best teacher at the School of Dental Medicine in Zagreb and since 2015, he has been head of the undergraduate students course "Microscope in Dental Medicine". Since 2015, he is assoc.

professor at Dpt. of Fixed Prosthodontics.

Marko Jakovac is the author and co-author of several scientific papers and he has actively participated in numerous international conferences. He is a lecturer and training course instructor (KOL) at international meetings for Ivoclar Vivadent, Sirona CAD-CAM and Carl Zeiss. He is a vice president of Croatian Society of Minimal Intervention Dentistry and a member of the Croatian Prosthodontics Society, European Prosthodontics Society, Croatian Society of Dental Implantology, Croatian Medical Association and the Croatian Dental Chamber. Moreover, he is the owner of the "Aesthetica" dental clinic in Zagreb.



ASSOC. PROF. DR. TEUTA A. PUSTINA -KRASNIQI

Was born on 31 July 1973, Skopje, Macedonia. The elementary and high school finished in Prishtina, Kosovo. In 1991/92 was registered in the undergraduate studies of the Dental Branch, Medical Faculty, University of Prishtina, Kosovo. In 1998 she obtained Diploma from the Undergraduate Studies. In 2000 she started the work with students as an Assistant in the Cathedra of Prosthetic Dentsitry, University of Prishtina. In 2004 got the title: Specialist of Prosthetic Dentistry. In 2007 completed the Thesis of Magister in Esthetic Dentistry. In year 2012 obtained PhD Diploma with title: "The spectrophotometric analysis of the natural frontal teeth of maxilla and color changes with gender and age", in the Dental Faculty" Sv.Kiril i Metodij", Skopje, Macedonia. In year 2013 was nominated as Professor Assistant. Participated in a lot of trainings in the field of Education and Health, such as: Leadership and Mentoring of Master and PhD thesis CERP-Continuing Education Recognition Program, etc. She also has conducted a number of high educational and professional trainings in several European countries, such as Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Czech Republic, Great Britain, Turkey, Hungarian, Greece, Bulgaria, etc. She actively participated the conferences with the scientific presentations. Till now was a mentor of 10 residents from Prosthetic Dentistry. Also, she is managing a coo mentoring of PhD in Slovenia. From April 2016 till May 2017 she was a Vice Rector for Quality Assurance and Development in the University of Prishtina" Hasan Prishtina", Prishtina, Kosovo. From May 2017 till Aprill 2018 she was a Vice Rector for International Relation in the University of Prishtina" Hasan Prishtina", Prishtina, Kosovo.



ASSOC. PROF. DR. KENAN FERATI

Specialist of Maxillofacial surgery. Education: Faculty of dentistry at the Stomatology University of Sarajevo and University of dentistry "St. Cyril and Methodius" Skopje, Doctoral studies Univesrity of Belgrade Specialization of maxillofacial surgery at Central Clinical University of Skopje Professional training about "Bone deformity and their treatment" at University of Hannover Professional training at University of Basel and Straumman institute about Implantology. Working experience: Founder of "Apolon" Dental Polyclinic in Tetovo 2010 – 2014 assistant of maxillofacial surgery and impalntology at State University of Tetovo; From 2014 docent and lecturer in Maxillofacial surgery and Implantology in State University of Tetovo; 2014 – 2016 Vice Dean for Education in Faculty of Medical Science and Head of study program Stomatology. Currently he is President of Albanian Stomatological society of Macedonia; Vice- President of Dental Chamber of Macedonia.

Member of EAOCMFS; I.T.I.Team (International Team of Impantology);Educator in Straumann Team, Member of Albanian Dental Society Member of Maxillofacial surgeons of Macedonia, Member of Impantologs of Macedonia. Consultant and surgeon at "Diamond Clinic" - Albania. Member of commission at the Dentistry Chamber of Macedonia Member of executive board at Medical Simulation Center of Macedonia.



ASSIST. PROF. DR. JETMIRE ALIMANI - JAKUPI

Jetmire Alimani – Jakupi was born on 19.07.1978 in Tetovo. On 23d of May 2014 at University "Cyril and Methodius", Faculty of Dentistry - Skopje,she completed PhD studies and became Doctor of science in Dentistry. She completed master studies in 2010 at University "Cyril and Methodius", Faculty of Dentistry -Skopje. In 2009 at University "Cyril and Methodius", Faculty of Dentistry - Skopje she received the title "Specialist of Pediatric Dentistry ". She graduated in 2004 at University "Cyril and Methodius", Faculty of Dentistry -Skopje where she became Doctor of Dentistry. Currently she is head of the Faculty of Medicine Sciences department of Dentistry in University of Tetovo. SHe has presented and published dozens of scientific and professional papers, educational and health works and views. author and implementer of several projects in the area of preventive dentistry and pediatric dentistry, continuously participated in scientific and professional conferences as a oral and poster presenter, author and coauthor of many scientific papers in field of pediatric pathology, dental traumatology, surgical principles in implantology and contemporary endodoncy. Within the

educational activity she has held theoretical and practical lectures for bachelor students in the study program Doctor of Dentistry of Medical science.



ASSIST. PROF. DR. KONSTANTINOS N ARAPOSTATHIS

Pediatric Dentist, Assistant Professor of Pediatric Dentistry Department, Postgraduate Program Coordinator; Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, reece. Konstantinos Arapostathis graduated from the Dental School of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece (April 1989). Acquired the specialty of Paediatric Dentistry from St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia, USA (June 1994), received his PhD from the Dental School of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (April 2004) and acquired the Masters in Laser Dentistry (MSc) from Genoa University, Italy (November 2014). He is Assistant Professor at the Paediatric Dentistry Department of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (January 2014). Since November 1995, he exclusively practices pediatric dentistry (private practice in Thessaloniki) and the last 5 years works also using dental lasers on pediatric patients. He is the author or co-author of 49 publications, author of the chapter "Laser-assisted Pediatric Dentistry" (In: Coluzzi DJ and Parker S, Lasers in Dentistry, Springer International Publishing AG 2017) and has participated with over 150 announcements or lectures at scientific conferences. Has a special interest and experience in dental rehabilitation for people with disabilities as well as in research and clinical treatment of children and adolescents with dental phobia, anxiety and problems of cooperation in the dental office.



ASSIST. PROF. DR. BAHATTIN ALPER GÜLTEKIN

graduated from Istanbul University Faculty of Dentistry in 2001. He has completed his doctorate in Oral Implantology Department of Istanbul University Faculty of Dentistry and still continues to work in the same department as a lecturer and assistant professor. Hard and soft tissue regeneration, sinus lifting, growth factors, implant operations and implant supported restorations are his study areas. He has got many international published articles, book chapters, and patents regarding with tissue regeneration and dental implants. He is currently a member of the Turkish Society of Oral Implantology Association, International Congress of Oral Implantologist, European Association of Osseointegration, International Team for Implantology, and Advanced Implant Academy.



GIANLUCA PLOTINO DDS, PHD

Gianluca Plotino was born in 1978 in Rome, Italy. He graduated in dentistry from the Catholic University of Sacred Heart of Rome in 2002. He received the “Alfred Bean Memorial” prize from the Chicago Dental Society for the best Italian research graduate thesis 2001-2003, the "Hans Genet Award" from the European Society of Endodontology for the best European Researcher in 2013 and several other research prizes. He became Assistant Professor of Endodontics in the School of Dentistry at the Catholic University of Rome spending his time teaching, giving lectures and partecipating in the faculty practice. Dr. Plotino was Professor of Endodontics in the School of Dental Hygiene from 2005 to 2008 at the Catholic University of Rome where he obtained his PhD in 2009. From 2009 he is working in the Department of Endodontics at the “Sapienza” - University of Rome as Senior Lecturer and Professor of Scientific English in the School of Dental Hygiene until 2017. In 2017 he received the certification to be Professor of II level and in 2018 to be Professor of I level in. Gianluca Plotino is a certified member of the European Society of Endodontology (ESE), International Member of the American Association of Endodontists (AAE), active member of the Italian Society of Conservative Dentistry (SIDOC) and the Italian Academy of Endodontics (AIE). Dr. Plotino published more that 90 articles in scientific peer-reviewed journals on different endodontic and restorative topics and contributed with numerous chapters in textbooks. He is Associate Editor of the European Endodontic Journal and the Italian Journal of Endodontics and part of the Editorial Board of several other journals. Dr. Plotino has given several lectures, courses and hands-on courses worldwide and he also works in his own private practice limited to endodontics and restorative dentistry in Rome, Italy.



DR. FABIO DE PASCALIS PHD

Member of the Provincial Register of Dentists of B.A.T. (Order of the Province of Barletta, Andria, Trani) number 130; Dental technician at the L: Santarella di Bari institute in 1990; Graduated in "Dentistry and Dental Prosthesis" at the University of Bari in 1998; Specialized in Oral Surgery first and second level in the years 1998 - 2000 at the University of Bari. Master in Stomatological Surgery in the academic year 2000-2001 at the University of Bari; Perfected in pathology and oral medicine 2001-2002 at the University of Bari; Master in implant prosthetics in 2011-2012 at the University of Bari; In 2003 he attended the annual fixed prosthesis course of Dr Dario Castellani where, since 2005, he worked as a tutor in the same. He has carried out numerous reports and courses in Italy and abroad of fixed prosthesis on teeth and implants

author of various publications in national and international journals. Provincial union secretary ANDI Bari-Bat from 2010-2014, he was elected in 2009 as adviser of the order of doctors and dentists Bat. President CAO (BAT) for the three-year period 2012- 2014, elected councilor of the order and of the CAO from 2014-2017 of the order of doctors Bat, cultural secretary Andi Bari-Bat from 2014 to 2016. He practices the liberal profession in Andria dealing mainly fixed prosthesis.



DR. JOE BEN ITZHAK

Senior endodontist at The Endodontic Division of the IDF. Dental Specialist Center in Tel Hashomer Medical Center and Co - Chairman & Clinical Director of the Department of Endodontic, Shiba hospital, Tel Hashomer Israel in charge of scientific publication. Lecturer at many occasions around the world. Dr. Joe has many publications in numerous papers. Treasure of the Israeli Endodontics association member of Israel Dental Association. Dr. Joe Ben Itzhak is a member of the American Endodontics Association and the European Society of Endodontology (ESE). Dr. Joe has published many articles in different prestigious journals such as: Journal of Endodontics, Clinical oral investigations, Journal of Conservative dentistry, Australian Endodontic Journal, Endodontic Practice Today, The Journal of the Israel Dental Association, Journal of conservative dentistry, Italian Endodontic Journal, ENDO Journal etc.



DR. ARWED LUDWIG PHD

Born 1964 in Kassel, Germany. Study of medicine and dentistry at the University of Goettingen (1983 -1991), Germany. 1991 – 2005 working at the University Hospital in Marburg and Goettingen (Germany) Since 1995 Specialist as Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgeon, 1996 Trainer for ultrasound in head and neck, 1998 Specialist in Plastic Surgery, 2000 Fellow of the European Board of Oro-Maxillofacial Surgery, 2005 Habilitation; 2006 Private office as Cranio-, maxillofacial and plastic surgeon in Kassel and Höxter and director and owner of the MGK Medizinische und Gesichtschirurgische Klinik Kassel, 2015 Founder and owner of the MGZ Medizinisches Gesichtschirurgisches und Zahnmedizinsches Zentrum Kassel und Breuna; More than 100 national and international publications and 150 lectures all over the world, member in 14 national and international medical societies. Member of the University of Göttingen and Academic office of the University of Marburg Managing Board Member of the DZOI (Deutsche Zentrum für orale Implantologie) Specialist in implantology Specialist in hygiene in Hospitals Specialist in acupuncture Specialist in pain therapy.



DR. ROBERTO SCRASCIA

Born in Taranto in 1982. Graduated at the University of Bari in Dentistry in 2009, with experimental thesis in Oral Pathology with Prof. Massimo Petruzzi. In 2012 he specialized in "Regenerative Bone in Oral Surgery" at the University of Chieti, Professor Antonio Scarano. In 2014 he became an active member of AIC Italy (Advanced Dental Implant Research & Education Center) of which he is also a speaker. Since 2015 he has been elected councilor of the CAO (Board of Dentists) in the order of Doctors and Surgeons and Dentists of the province of Taranto. In 2015 he became international tutor for Rhein83. Speaker at national and international conferences. In 2015 he attended the advanced course of regenerative and implant surgery of Dr. Tallarico in Rome. From 2016 he is Ordinary Member of AIOP (Italian Academy of Prosthetic Dentistry). In 2016 he perfected in "Fixed Prosthesis" at the University of Foggia, Professor Rosario Prisco. In 2017 he attended the Full Denture and Hybrid Prosthetics course of Dr. Piero Venezia. In 2018 he was elected Cultural Secretary ANDI Taranto. Author of publications in journals of the dental sector. He currently practices private and research in his practice and in consulting.



DR. FABIO PICCOTTI

Education and training: - Graduate in Dentistry and Dental Implant at the University of Pisa - Italy in 2008; - 2009. Endodontic course, Pisa Italy. 2010. Hand-on seminar about Microendontic Surgery.Italy; -2014. Postgraduate course advanced endodontics - nonsurgical retreatment contining education of Cliff Ruddles DDS. Santa Barbara – California. USA; 2013. Prosthetic course, Rome. Italy, - 2015 and 2016, Prosthetic course. Milan. Italy. Work and experiences: - From 2014 to Present: Clinical Manager of IMIEDN in Florence. Italy; - From 2010 to Present: Private Practitioner for the IMIEDN Network Florence – Padua - Catanzaro - Turin – Rome –Milan, - From 2004 to 2010: Collaborating with Dr. Daniele Manfredini on current issues such as the role of occlusion, evidence-based dentistry and gnatology; - From 2009 to 2010: clinical team of Art Dental Studio in Massa. Italy.Teaching experiences: - From 2013 to Present: Manager of endodontic training of every dentist of IMIEDN network; - From 2015 to Present: Annual Endodontic Seminar in Tirana for Italian Dental Education (IDI); - From 2018 to present: Annual seminar about Endo management in periopatiens in Tirana for Italian Dental Education; - From 2010 to Present: member of Editorial Board of International

Journal of Experimantal Dental Science (IJEDS); - From 2015 to Present: Reviewer for Journal of Oral & Facial Pain Headache; - From 2018 to Present: Hands on Laser in Dentistry. Istituto Stomatologico Italiano – Milan. Italy; - 2018: Laser Endodonitic Disinfection. San Raffaele – Milan. Italy; - From 2013 to 2016: Annual seminar in Endodontic Protocols. Florence. Italy. Dr. Piccotti carries on his private practice in IMIEDN network and from the beginning his focus is in endodontics microscopy, as well as all applications of micro-dentistry and minimally invasive dentistry. His activity is not limited in endodontics and that make him an expert in the decision- making process to the choice to recover teeth, even if compromised, rather than replacement of the tooth with an implant.



DR. ILARIO VEROPALUMBO

Dr. Ilario received the degree in Dental Hygiene with the score of 110 with honors. Post- Graduate Degree in "Scienze delle Professioni Sanitarie tecniche in area tecnico assistenziale" with the score of 110 with all marks and honors at the University of Naples Federico II. In 2011, he attended the post-graduated course: The skills of the Dental Hygienist in complex periodontal cases and in pre- and post-implant treatment. In 2011 he attended the advanced training Course in Myofunctional Therapy. 2012-2018 Lecturer at the University of "Federico II" in Naples in Dental Hygiene course. 2009-2017 Clinical Instructor at the Department of Periodontology, University of Naples "Federico II". 2009-2018 Dental Hygienist as a Freelance in different dental practices with excellent dental knowledge and technical skills in the treatments with Laser Diode.

Dr. Ilario has been Conference Moderator in varies Italian Dental Meetings.

LESLIE STEVENS

Leslie Stevens is a graduate of the University of Michigan. She has been the CEO and President of Ortho-Tain for over 15 years and has spoken at numerous events including IDS Cologne, Greater New York Dental Meeting, Case Western Reserve University, University of Illinois at Chicago, and Healthy Start courses in Dallas, Texas; Chicago, Illinois; Columbus, Ohio; Atlanta, Georgia; Ft. Lauderdale, Florida; Irvine, California; San Francisco, California; St. Louis, Missouri; and Troy, Michigan. She will be speaking this year in England and at IDS Cologne. Leslie is responsible for the development of a sleep and breathing treatment with the Healthy Start system, a comprehensive system that addresses both medical and orthodontic conditions in children ages 2 through 12. An overall educational program has been implemented to educate medical professionals; pediatricians, ENT's, cardiologists, neurologists, and myofunctional therapists. The Healthy Start system bridges the gap between the medical and dental entities to address these issues in young children.



PROF. DR. LINDITA XHEMNICA

Faculty of Dental Medicine, UMT. Prof. Lindita was graduated in 1973 at the Faculty of Medicine, Department of Dentistry. She is specialized in the field of Pedodontics. Prof. Lindita has over 40 years of pedagogical and scientific experience. In 1992 she earned the scientific title, "Candidate of Medical Sciences; in 1993 the scientific title "Doctor of Medical Sciences"; in 1994 the title "Assistant Professor" and in 2011 the title "Professor". From 2000 to 2003, Head of Department of Dentistry at the Faculty of Medicine. From 2012-2015, she was Head of Department of Therapy at the Faculty of Dental Medicine. Prof. Lindita Xhemnica is the author and co-author of several textbooks, monographs and atlas. She has lectured in many national and international Congresses and Conferences and has published a large number of articles in the International and Albanian Professional Journals. Lecturer of specialization classes in the field of Dental Therapy. She has supervised many doctoral students. Prof. Lindita has completed various qualifications in different countries of Europe.



PROF. DR. RAMAZAN ISUFI

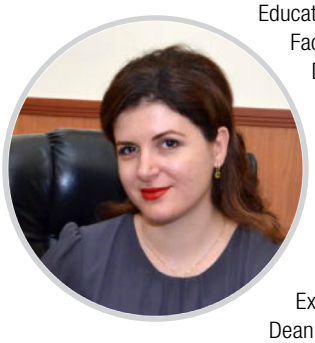
Ramazan Isufi was born on 20/04/1957, in Tirana. In 1980 he graduated from the University of Medicine , Dentistry, with excellent results. In 1993 he has completed specialization at the Department of O.M.F. Surgery, Tirana. In 1999 he received the title "Doctor of the Medical Sciences". In 2007 he won the tittle "Associate Professor" from the Ministry of Education and Science. In 2012 he won the title "Professor" .During 1981-090 he was a dentist doctor in the University Clinic of Tirana. In 1991-2014, he was a professor at the O.M.F. surgery service. Currently he is the head of the Department of O.M.F. , Consulus of Albania in the organization of Cranio Macilo Facial and Lecturer Association at the University of Medicine of Tirana, Tetovo and Pristina.

PROF. ASOC. EDIT XHAJANKA



Graduated in Dentistry, with Excellent results, in the Faculty of Medicine, Department of Dentistry, Tirana, 1990. Postgraduate specialization: Specialization in Fixed and Removable Prosthodontics and Theoretical and Practical Master in Padova and in the University of Bari, Italy (2001). She has attended different specialization courses in and outside of the country. In 2009 she was awarded the title "Doctor of Science". In June 2014,she received the "Associate Professor" title. Research interests: Research activity is focused on Bio functional Prosthetic System , fixed and removable prosthodontics. Experience: During the period 1990-1997 she has worked as Medical Doctor, physician in the University Dental Clinic. Since 1997 she has worked as a Lecturer in the Prosthodontics Department and Responsible of "Total Removable Dentures" subject, Prosthodontics Department, Faculty of Dental Medicine. Current Position – Dean of Faculty of Medical Medicine, University of Medicine of Tirana. Lecturer of specialization classes in the field of Prosthodontics. She has completed various qualifications in different countries of Europe. She is author and co-author of several scholastic books and Editor in Chief of the "Albanian Journal of Dentistry". She is the author and co-author of several textbooks and monographs. She has lectured in many national and international Congresses and Conferences and has published a large number of articles in the International and Albanian Professional Journals. She is member of UMT Editorial Board, member of Scientific Board of Medical Sciences Bulletin, UMT, member of Scientific Board of Balkan Stomatological Journal. Vice-President of the Albanian Prosthetic Association and Deputy Councilor of the Balkan Stomatological Society.

PHD ERDA QORRI



Education: Graduated in Dentistry, Faculty of Dental Medicine "Carol Davila" in Bucharest,2004. Postgraduate specialization: Specialization in Oral Surgery in 'Carol Davila" 2007 and a PhD in 2013. Research interests: Research activity is focused on oral surgery, periodontology, implantology; Experience: Current Position – Dean of Faculty of Medical Science in Albania University, Chair of the Cathedra of Oral Surgery and Lecturer of Oral Medicine, Faculty of Medical Science, in Albanian University from (2010-2017). Director of the University's Multidisciplinary Clinic in "Albanian University" Coordinator of the Specialization School in Albania University in branches of Oral Surgery, Oro-Maxillo-Facial Surgery, Implantology and Orthodontic. General Secretary and represent ant of Albanian in international association of Implantology the SENAME. Editorial Board Member of Revista Optime, National Editorial Board Member of Albanian Dental Journal. Publications: Published Books: "Tratat de Periodontologie" Bucharest, April 2015, Published articles in dental journals: "Romanian Journal of Periodontology", Revista "Optime", etc. cientific presentation in international forum; Lecturer in International Conferences.

PHD SILVANA BARA



Education: Graduated from Faculty of Medicine, Stomatology Branch – today's Faculty of Dental Medicine, University of Tirana, in 2007. Postgraduate specialization of two years in dental therapy, Master Degree of Second Level in Prosthesis and Implanto-prosthesis with advanced technologies, Bologna Italy, PhD/from University of Medicine Tirana, on "The value of e hydroxyapatite and its connection with the cement" in 2013. Research interests: Research activity of Silvana Bara is focused on paradonthology, oral disease, etc. Experience: Current Position: Full time professor at Faculty of Dental Medicine from April 2016. She worked as a full-time professor at the Faculty of Technical Medical Science, Tirana, Albania, during 2011-2016. Prior to that, she worked as part-time dentist at Maria Veronica OrsiDental Clinic, Bologna, Italy from 2010-2011. Publications: Author of several published books, articles and scientific presentations in national and international forums: - Connectivity of caries and social medical factors on children aged 12-15, Contemporary Medicine, Faculty of Technical Medical Science. - Morphology of tooth's strong tissues, MEDICUS Medical Journal. - Evaluation of enzymatic changes on patients being treated with carbamazepine, MEDICUS Medical Journal. - Biological future of breast cancer in postmenopausal women, Bucharest, BJCL (Balcan Journal of Clinical laboratory", 19-th Meeting of Balcan Clinical Laboratory Federation, Bucharest 21-23 September 2011. - Benefits and risks of blood transfusion, UNIVERI - International Journal of Education, Science, Technology, Innovation, Health and Environment. - Lecturer at Alma Mater Studiorum, Universita di Bologna on "The influence of domicile hygiene on the state of supporting tissues in removable prosthesis", Bologna, Italy, 2016.

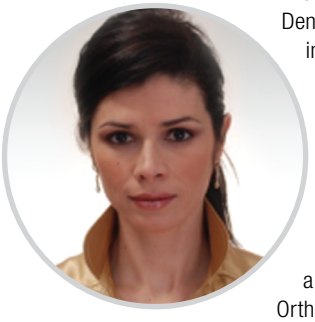
PHD ELONA KONGO



Dr. Elona Kongo graduated in 1999 at the Tirana Medical University. In 2008 she completed a Master in Orthodontics. In 2015 she completed a 3-year specialization on Orthodontics at Albanian University. In November 2015 she received the "Doctor of Medical Sciences" title. From February 2007 onwards she has been a lecturer of Orthodontics at the Faculty of Medical Sciences of Albanian University. Dr. Elona Kongo has participated in oral presentations and posters in various scientific activities organized inside and outside the country. Part of her scientific activity are

articles published in various scientific journals.

DR. BRUNILDA GASHI - CENKOGLU



Dr. Brunilda Çenkoglu graduated in Dentistry at Marmara University in Istanbul in 2004 and started her PhD in 2005 at the Department of Oral Implantology at Istanbul University, which she completed in 2009, achieving the PhD. From 2009 and on she has been a lecturer at the Albanian Orthopedic Surgery Department and has also continued practicing as a surgeon implantologist at her private clinic. She visited Harvard School of Dentistry, Boston during 2008, 2010. In 2010, 2011 she visited the Landeskrankenhaus-Universitatsklinikum Dental School, Department of Oral Surgery and Radiology, Graz, Austria. She is a member of the Turkish Society of Oral Implantology, the German Oral Implantology Association, the Albanian Dental Association and the Ambassador of the European Association for Osteointegration. She is the author of dozens of scientific articles, oral presentations and national and international posters.

DR. MENTOR R. SMAILAJ



2003 Graduated at the Faculty of Medicine - Dental Department in Tirana, 2016-2019, Continues Specialization of Oral Surgeon in Tirana 2004 So far he continues to practice her profession as a dentist in her private dental practice. 2010-2016 worked at the Family Medicine Center in Prizren as a dentist 2017 was trained with Dr. Paul Mattout / Dr. Cristina Vaida Non-reversible membrane grafting techniques and direct implantation. 2017 was trained with Dr. Marko Ronda in osseous Grafting and brushing technique and immediate post implant implantation 2016 Lecturer and operator of lectures and workshops on the topic Macro Dental Photography-Tirana; 2017 Lecturer and operator of lectures and workshops on the topic Macro Dental; Photography organized by AL-Dent Tirana University; 2017 Lecturer and operator of lectures and workshops on the topic Direct Composite Restorations on front in Prizren-Kosovo; 2018 Lecturer and live demonstration on Macro Dental Photography and Digital Smile design and Composite Stratification on Front organized in Tirana, Albania; 2018 Lecturer and live demonstration on Macro Dental Photography and Digital Smile Design and Composite Stratification on Front organized in Skopje.

DR. GURIEN DEMIRAQI



2003 Graduated in dentistry, in the Faculty of Medicine, Tirana. 2004-2006 Specialized in oral surgery and implantologji, BwKh Berlin (universitary hospital of Charite) and OMF surgery, BwzKh Koblenz (Universitary hospital of Johannes Gutenberg university—Mainz) Germany. From 2007, pedagogue and lecturer in oral surgery; OMF surgery; oral anesthetics and implantology in the Dentistry Departament, Faculty of Medical Sciences of the Albanian University (UFO University). From 2009-2015 chef of OMF surgery cathedra in the Dentistry Departament, Faculty of Medical Sciences of the Albanian University (UFO University). From 2010 in PHD process in oral implantology in the Dentistry Departament, Faculty of Medicine, Tirana University.

DR. INA ÇEKA



Specialization in Oro-Maksilo-Faciale Surgery, Tirana Medical University, Faculty of Dental Medicine, from 2015 and onwards. 14/09 / 2015-16 / 05/2017 Training in Oral Surgery, Periodontology and Implantology, Parma University, Department of Periodontology and Implantology. Master's Degree in Dentistry, Tirana Medical University, Faculty of Dental Medicine 13/10 / 2008-10 / 09/2013. Author of several publications in national and international journals and conferences.



DR. ORMIR BUSHATI

Ormir Bushati was born on 3 November 1987 in Shkoder, Albania. He was graduated in 2011 in Tirana University, Faculty of Dentistry, in Albania. He has finished one year Theorical-Practical-Clinical course in Orthodontics "Straight Wire Technique Evolved Philosophy" and has participated in a lot of congresses and hands on courses in restorative dentistry, aesthetics and periodontal surgery. He is winner of several "Best cases" contest. Author of several publications in national and international journals. Lecturer and trainer in hands on courses in restorative dentistry. He is opinion leader for GC in Albania. Ormir owns a private dental practice in Shkoder, Albania, focused more in restorative and aesthetic dentistry.

24th BaSS CONGRESS

May 9-11, 2019 | **Tirana**, Albania

CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES AND CHALLENGES IN DENTISTRY

Lectures

1. DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY

Prof. Dr. Sergio Caputi, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tonino Traini, Ph.D. Bruna Sinjari

Abstract

The wide diffusion of digital technologies in prosthetic dentistry has allowed an improvement in the control of laboratory procedures and therefore the working time in the dental chair side. Although the digital work-flow can achieve clinically acceptable quality levels it is not able to fully replace the analog techniques which continue to be considered the Golden Standard. The report, through the presentation of clinical cases made using digital and analog techniques, aims to provide participants with an overview of the most suitable techniques and materials to be used in prosthetic restorations. At the same time the accent will be placed on the differences present within the same materials, when these are destined to the digital work flow or to the analogue one. Particular emphasis will be placed on the stages of preliminary clinical evaluation, on the formulation of the diagnosis and treatment plan with digital support and will also be discussed the limitations that are still present on this technique.

2. ANALYSIS OF CANAL CURVATURES: 2D VS 3D

Prof. Dr. Gianluca Gambarini

Abstract

The lecture will deal with all the anatomical factors that define a curvature and make it dangerous for the endodontic instruments.

The aim is to improve knowledge to reduce iatrogenic errors and breakage of rotary instruments, and to give clinical hints on how to manage complex curvatues.

The lecture will underline the need for a proper 3d visualization and/or understanding of canal anatomy from the access cavity design, by showing CBCT scans, and show their utility also for diagnosis and tretment planning.

CBCT scans clearly show that canals are mainly oval, while current instruments and techniques are designed to work ideally in round canals. Therefore, some changes and improvements in the operative techniques and/or in the endodontic instruments must be incorparated in the practice, i.e. the need for increasing the amount of canal walls touched by the instruments, the need for enhanced cleaning and disinfecting procedures, the importance of maintaining original path and avoid iatrogenic errors, and the correct selection of tapers and tip sizes.

3. THE MANAGEMENT OF SOFT TISSUE AND PROSTHETIC EMERGENCE ON TEETH AND IMPLANTS: CLINICAL AND TECHNICAL PROTOCOLS FOR A PREDICTABLE OUTCOME.

Prof. Dr. Loris Prosper

Abstract

The lecture will demonstrate some clinical cases of single implants and complex prosthetic rehabilita-tion, emphasizing the importance of proceeding according to a standardized protocol to define a proper diagnosis and an adequate treatment plan. Particular attention will be given to the decision-making criteria for choosing when to replace a natural tooth with an implant. In the lecture will be presented a complete rehabilitation over natural teeth, documented more than 30 years ago, as an example of how precise and repeatable protocols allow to ob-tain a clinical outcome that meets the aesthetic and occlusion criteria.

We will try to communicate the importance of a multidisciplinary treatment plan that also addresses the aspects of periodontology, surgery and gnatology, paying particular attention to the relationship be-tween implant-supported and over denture rehabilitation, with the aim of trying to imitate as much as possible what nature has created, thus achieving a product that can harmonically integrate in the pa-tient›s mouth: hence the concept of oral bio-esthetic.

The purpose of the lecture is to review the various clinical cases and their respective provisional and definitive prosthetic treatments. There will be some surgical- periodontal interventions for achieving the height and thickness of the hard and soft tissues, optimal for a prosthetic guided positioning of the implants.

Regarding the technical-prosthetic part, the prognostic role of the precision of the implant-abutment-crown connection will be emphasized, the customized abutment in order to resemble the natural tooth emergency profile, the polishing, the correct morphology: only by respecting perimplant tissues, the longevity of the implant and the prosthesis associated with it, is ensured.

At the end of the lecture, the maintenance protocols will be discussed, from the point of view of prophylaxis.

4. NANODENTISTRY- THE FUTURE OF DENTAL IMPLANTS

Prof. Dr. Norina Forna

University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Grigore T.Popa" Iasi, Dental Medicine Faculty

Abstract

The optimal therapeutic approach for edentulous patients represents a challenge both for general dentists and implantologists. In the complex oral rehabilitation, is difficult to obtain optimal functional and esthetic results as well as long term peri-implant health and dental implants stability. New researches related to nanometer-controlled surfaces in the field of dental implants confers new perspectives both for the increase of dental implants osseointegration and stability as well as for the maintaining of the peri-implant tissues health. The improvements of the chemistry and surface properties by using nanotechnologies will lead to the increase of the favourable biological interactions between dental implants and peri-implant bone favourising the adsorption of mesenchymal cells, osteoblasts, mediators, and proteins on the dental implants surfaces. Also the incorporation of growth factors in nanopores of the coated surfaces will enhance dental implants osseointegration processes. The importance of the research regarding nanotechnologies applied to dental implants field is highlighted by the flaws of the actual

materials and surface chemistry that contribute partially to some limitation regarding osseointegration and long term success of the implant-prosthetic therapy.

5. 2019, TOWARDS THE IDEAL IMPLANT?

Prof. Dr. Philippe GIBERT, Dr. Patrick Marsal

Montpellier University

Abstract

Dental implantology is a natural need of the human race that has always sought to replace a missing organ. Through a history of implantology we will be able to see the research, the evolutions and progress of the concepts of implantology and implants. However, there are failures. Where are we in 2019 Is the current clinical criteria for successful treatment plans and the evolution of implants to say that we have achieved the ideal implant?

6. EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DENTAL CARIES IN 12 YEAR OLDS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, KOSOVO, MACEDONIA, MONTENEGRO, SERBIA, SLOVENIA AND VOJVODINA IN LAST 31 YEARS (1986–2017)

Vito Vrbič1, Vesna Ambarkova2, Agim Begzati3, Mirjana Djuričković4, Nina Marković5, Momir Carević6, Mira Ivanović6, Sandra Hrvatin7

1Professor, Medical Faculty, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

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Abstract

Background: In the 1980s the WHO determined that only two European countries (Albania and Yugoslavia) still had not gathered data on caries prevalence. Because of that, representatives of all Yugoslavian Republics and Provinces(R/P) agreed to carry out a pilot epidemiological study on the state of oral health in the country in 1986.

METHODS: The method applied in all 8 R/P was the National Oral Pathfinder Survey (NOPS) using the basic WHO. The examinations were conducted in 22 Yugoslavian towns, including 11 developed and 11 undeveloped areas. Before the project started, all of the examiners were calibrated at a WHO seminar in 1985.

RESULTS: Now, 31 years later, we have analyzed the status of caries among 12-year-olds in the (R/P) of the former Yugoslavia by making contact with experts in those R/P, who carried out epidemiological studies of various extent. We compared all of the results obtained on DMFT for the period from 2004 to 2017 with the DMFT index for 12-year-olds from 1986 (NOPS), which served as a basis. It is clear that the overall mean DMFT in 1986 was 6.1, whereas from 2004 to 2017, it decreased to 3.6. Mean DMFT fell everywhere: in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 6.2 to 4.2, in Croatia from 7.6 to 4.7, in Macedonia from 6.5 to 3.5, in Montenegro from 6.9 to 3.4, in Serbia from 5.0 to 2.6, in Slovenia from 6.1 to 1.5, in Vojvodina from 5.9 to 3.0 and least in Kosovo from 5.9 to 5.8.

CONCLUSION: The present comparison evaluated the caries decline in 12-year-olds in all R/P of former Yugoslavia in last 31 years.

7. FIXED OR REMOVABLE? OPTIONS FOR (PARTLY) EDENTULOUS PATIENTS

Prof. Dr. Florian Beuer

Charité University of Medicine Berlin - Germany

Abstract

While esthetics are the most important issue of anterior single implants, getting back the ability to chew and eat in society and so take part in the social life again is one of the major objectives of oral rehabilitations in edentulous patients. There are several options to support removable prostheses or plan fixed solutions with significant differences in complexity and price. Depending on the health condition of the patient, the financial opportunities and the patient specific anatomic situation a generally superior concept is hard to identify. Starting with 2 implants in the anterior and ball-attachments supporting a cover denture prosthesis fixed implant supported prostheses have gained popularity in the last years. The lecture will present the different options for implant supported removable prostheses with stock and custom retentive concepts as well as fixed solutions on 4 or more implants. Clear guidelines and checklists will point out the strengths and weaknesses of the different concepts taking longevity, evidence, technical complexity and cost-effectiveness into account.

8. PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY

Prof. Dr. Peter Pospiech

Abstract

Preventive measures are the key factor for the success of either fixed or removable partial dentures. Oral hygiene aspects and a continuous observation of the periodontal situation is the basis of any therapeutic approach. The main aim of our prosthetic therapy is to avoid more damage for the reduced residual dentition. As few teeth remained as more careful the planning has to be carried out. Strategic implants are one of the options to avoid the overload of the residual dentition. If implants are not an option the design of removable partial dentures is an important aspect for the prevention of further damage in the given the oral situation. The lecture discusses aspects of oral and denture hygiene, denture design, occlusal requirements, implants under the preventive point of view and long-time- maintenance. At least the choice of the right material will also be discussed.

9. GUIDED BIOFILM THERAPY - A NEW APPROACH IN PROPHYLAXIS

Prof. Dr. Ioannis Fourmousis

Abstract

Understanding the oral biofilm. Differences and importance of primary and secondary prevention. How is biofilm management done today – comparison between traditional and modern technologies. New approach to modern prophylaxis. Definition of evidence based Guided Biofilm Therapy. Significance of each step-in detail with emphasis on scientific backing. Importance of individual diagnosis and risk assessment in periodontal, peri implant and orthodontics. Disclosing agent. How to overcome inhibitions of usage. Need and relation to efficient treating and patient motivation. Importance of oral hygiene at home by focusing on reeducation. Air flow and Perioflow technologies: Safety with respect to hard and soft tissues, efficiency in biofilm removal and patient comfort. Correct use of Perio Flow nozzle with treatment recommendations and precautions. Erythritol powder- advantages with respect to mechanical and chemical properties for biofilm and stain removal. Piezoceramic technology – How to work effectively and safely with minimal pain in removing calculus. How to maximum patient comfort using Piezon. What is quality control and recall? Importance in building patient trust and confidence. How to make prophylaxis profitable? Guided Biofilm Therapy for prevention and maintenance in children and geriatric. GBT for natural teeth, peri implant diseases, orthodontics and restorations. Challenges in the new approach. Protocol for managing periodontal and peri-implant diseases. The importance of managing patient protocol hygiene and how we can create a sustainable specialized structure in our clinic.

10. THE EVOLUTION OF RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY: FROM THE RESTORATION OF A SINGLE TOOTH TO TOTAL REHABILITATION OF PARAFUNCTIONAL AND OCCLUSAL DISORDERS PATIENTS.

Prof. Dr. Camillo D'Arcangelo

Abstract

In recent years, restorative dentistry procedures have undergone profound changes due to the development of adhesive techniques.

Dentists started using adhesive procedures only for direct restorations about 25 years ago. Day after day the use of restorations have become more and more extensive and indirect techniques have been utilized to make veneers, onlays and overlays using different types of composite and porcelain. During the lecture will be described step by step, all the procedures how to be successful in adhesive dentistry, by performing minimally invasive restorations or even additive techniques. In particular: minimally invasive preparation techniques and no-prep techniques; modern color selection procedures, selective criteria between total-etch or self-etch techniques, polymerization, refining and polishing procedures.

In addition, the correct procedures for the total rehabilitation of parafunctional patients or ATM disorders patients will be described using addictive prosthesis techniques to improve aesthetics, occlusion and often the posture of the patient.

Finally, the properties of the different adhesive materials and the selecting criteria for the adequate material, for each clinical case will be analyzed.

11. BIOMECHANICAL SIMULATION OF IMPLANT SELECTION AND POSITIONING: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Prof. Dr. Christoph Bourauel

Abstract

Over the past decades dental implants became an accepted therapy option with reasonably high success rates and patient satisfaction. Nevertheless, depending on the cited publication, a percentage of up to 15 % of inserted implants fail. Causes for failure are various and include inflammation, improper insertion and bone resorption due to biomechanical overloading. Concentrating on the biomechanical aspects of the problem, a detailed mechanical analysis of the loading situation during biting, chewing, and grinding is required.

In this presentation the steps necessary to establish a full patient-individualised biomechanical analysis auf the intra-oral loading situation are described. Topics cover the basics of patient-specific numerical (finite element) modelling of teeth, hard and soft tissues, mesh generation and analysis of mesh quality, material properties of all structures involved, and intra-oral loading due to muscular activity.

Aid of several examples, interpretation of the results is presented. The examples cover analysis of implant loading in the 'All-on-Four' concept, immediate versus delayed loading or systematic analysis of implant geometries in the course of the development of a new implant series.

12. NEW TECHNIQUES OF TISSUE REGERATIVE WITH GROWTH FACTOR AND STEM CELLS: FROM INTRAORAL REGENERATION TO THE AESTHETIC MEDICINE

Prof. Francesco Inchingolo; Prof. Gianna Dipalma

Abstract

Blood is considered the tissue which mostly encourages to the post-traumatic tissue regeneration, thanks to its circulating components.

In our clinical reported cases the use of blood, together with the appropriate surgical techniques, has been the most logical and performing procedure in regenerative therapy. It has allowed us to encourage with easiness the healing process as the ONMG (Osteo Neo Morpho Genesis) post-traumatic or caused by atrophy and the treatment of aesthetic nature.

The C.G.F. (Concentrated Growth Factors) is a therapeutic protocol which is obtained by a peripheral blood collection and separation of venous blood, at a constant temperature, through a rotor (Medifughe) at an alternating and controlled speed.

In the end of the process of separation, the result consists in four characteristic steps in the tube:

a) A liquid phase represented by the serum (P.P.P.);

b) A superior phase of the tube represented by a block of polymerized fibrin in gel;

c) An intermediate phase containing Growth Factors, the cells of the white line, and stem cells;

d) An inferior phase, which is red and is represented by a dense clot which is rich in platelets.

The C.G.F, together with the CD 34+stem cells, has showed important results to our case report, in terms of acceleration of the healing process, soft tissue repair process, and regeneration of the new bone.

Through the degranulation of alpha granules of the platelets, C.G.F. is activated. In literature, these are considered the most important growth factors which play an important role in the first step of healing process of wounds, by accelerating it.

Biphasic platelet present in the CGF after the activation of the thrombin aggregate each other, by releasing growth factors, together with the other substances which play an important role in the healing process.

In this way the proliferation of cells, the formation of new matrix, the production of new osteoid tissue is encouraged more and more, together with the connective tissue.

The C.G.F. takes action and increases the angiogenesis and the synthesis of the collagen, so that healing time is accelerated. Growth Factors start their activity after very few minutes from the beginning of the coagulation (indeed the dripping time can vary from 5 to 6 minutes, before that the clot is created), for this reason the active secretion of these growth factors, starts within 5 or 6 minutes from the beginning of the lesion. This repairing phenomenon which interests more than 90% of growth factors is constant from the first hour until the following three days. Immediately after this fast repairing process, there is a second step in which the different platelets secrete further growth factors in the following 7 days of their life. Macrophages are involved, because of the angiogenesis which gives rise to a vascular growth induced by the platelets, which control the healing of wounds, by increasing further Growth Factors.

The healing process of wound depends on the subject, caused by the number of ongoing platelets (from 150.000 to 450.000) and the clinical conditions of the patient (such as diabetes, blood diseases).

For this reason there could be a different response according to the patient, his platelet concentration in the blood clot in the graft or in the wound. The difference could concern time of healing and the quality of tissue repair or neoformation.

However, the CGF identifies and increases this initial number of Growth Factors deriving from the platelets in the blood in the maximum value of 5% of the ongoing volume.

CGF contains autologous osteoinductive platelet growth factors with a support of scaffold identified as an osteoconductive fibrin matrix. (14. Honda et Al.)

In CGF there are also: cells TGF-b1, VEGF and CD34+. (15. Rodella et Al.)

For this reason the use of C.G.F. encourages an excellent healing even when there are in vivo big bone lesions, (according to authors 14. Honda, H.), or in case of hair loss,(16. Kang, J.S. et al.), as in the compromise of the peripheral areas and in case of myocardial ischemia. (According to authors 17, Mackie, A.R. & Losordo)

In conclusion, as the C.G.F. is an organic matrix which is richer in fibrin and so it is denser than the other platelet concentrates (for example P.R.P.), it could be used only in liquid form (A.P.A.G. fillers), as membrane or together with other materials (deproteinized osteoinductive and/or resorbable alloplastic materials as calcium triphosphate, autologous bone, and so on) in the way of platelet gel englobing alloplastic materials which allow us to improve materials in granules which are important for filling cavities and so increasing the bone volume. This technique is called Sticky Bone (a new concept of fabricating growth factors-enriched bone graft matrix)

The use of C.G.F. for therapeutic purposes, represents a new, safe, standardized and cheaper technology in many fields of medicine, orthopedics, ophthalmology, plastic surgery, maxilla facial, oral surgery, ginaecology, aesthetic medicine, regenerative medicine, and so on.

13. SUBMUCOSE INSERTS

Prof. Dr. Helmut Berthold Engels

Abstract

In some cases the function of the upper prosthesis isn›t optimal, because the anatomical and functional situation is extremly bad.

If you have such a difficult case, you can take 6-8 piece of the submucose inserts.

These inserts are not a real implant, because the inserts have only retention in the gum. Therefore, the advantage is a plastic free palatinum. The patient has a better taste and no allergic factors. It is a very simple systems, you need no surgical knowledge and you can everything doing by yourself chairside. It is also a very cheap system. If it doesn`t work, you can restore the old condition without traumatic injury.

The most indication are:

1. highness of age
2. very low palatinum
3. difficulty of swallows, dysphagia
4. prosthesis after ca-resections
5. allergic illness from the material of the prosthesis
6. added retention for all prothesis

In this lecture I will show step by step of the surgery and the procedure of finishing the prosthesis.

14. THE FAILING TOOTH: IMPLANT-BASED SOLUTIONS

Prof. Dr. Guido M. Macaluso, Dr. Andrea Toffoli

University of Parma, Dentistry Centre

Abstract

Dental implants are nowadays considered a first-choice option to replace a hopeless single tooth, but the clinician must consider the increasing demands of patients: therapies must be short and painless with a functionally and aesthetically satisfying result. Great progress has been made in the field of digital dentistry in the last years increasing the therapeutic options. Our research group tested different traditional and digital implant-based solutions to replace a failing single tooth, ranging from immediate temporization of post-extraction implants to computer-guided implant positioning and to immediate loading of chair-side milled ceramic crowns. We will present the results of clinical trials testing:

a) A digital protocol to manage a failing tooth in just in one appointment replicating the shape of the hopeless crown with chair-side technologies;

b) The clinical significance of a socket preservation technique in respect to optimal implant positioning;

c) The possibility to immediately load an implant with a screw-retained lithium disilicate crown.

These research experiences led us to develop a consistent and scientifically sound strategy to address the demands of patients in need of single tooth extraction, reducing the time and discomfort of therapy and meeting the demands of esthetics.

15. IPG-DET SINUS TECHNIQUE: AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH FOR IMMEDIATE IMPLANT PLACEMENT AND GRAFTING IN THE SINUS

Prof. Dr. Ioannis Georgakopoulos

Abstract

A new, pioneering minimal invasive regenerative technique of immediate implant placement and bone grafting in the sinus without the need for sinus floor elevation (SFE). The IPG-DET technique uses the autologous biomaterial "CGF-CD34+ Matrix", a complex of fibrin, concentrated growth factors and stem cells with simultaneous intentional perforation of the Schneider›s membrane.

These two characteristics, the use of CD34+ stem cells from the same patient and the perforation of the sinus membrane, constitute the main differences of the IPG-DET technique as compared to all the other techniques and methods of sinus floor elevation. Clinical research so far shows that this is a solution to the difficulties that the dentist faces when he/she plans to place implants in the posterior region of the maxilla, an area presented with the highest needs for implant therapy. These areas are usually present with extensive bone resorption and with bone mass of low quality and density.

The need for a technique that gives the dentist the ability to place implants in these regions of the maxilla, in a simple manner, avoiding time-consuming regenerative operations of high cost, was imperative.

The «restriction» of the sinus was obliging all the present worldwide known techniques to operate between the bone ridge and the base of the sinus membrane with great

care, in order to avoid membrane rupture. Consecutive to this fact, the use of shorter implants was also employed.

IPG-DET technique overcomes this obligation with the intentional perforation of the Schneider›s membrane and the insertion of the pure autologous biomaterial "CGFCD34+ Matrix" into the pit, towards the sinus cavity. This way we can place implants at least 10 mm in length.

16. MEDICAL EMERGENCIES IN DENTISTRY: ARE WE READY? ROLE OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

F.Coniglione, E.Cule, E.Pashaj, B.Rrapi, Sh.Mulla, A.Kerci, F. Vinnjolli, F.Rulli

Catholic University Our Lady of Good Counsel - Tirana, ALBANIA "Tor Vergata"University - Rome, ITALY

Abstract

The dentist›s first responsibility is to guarantee the patient›s interest and health, always acting to this end: «primum non nocere». Essential for this purpose is the able of dentist to prevent, diagnose and treat any Urgency and Medical Emergencies (ME) that may arise in dental practice. For the sake of clarity we recall that «urgency» is defined as a pathological condition that requires treatment within 24 hours and that «emergency» means a pathological condition that requires treatment within 1 hour. Fortunately, ME s in the dental area are rare; nevertheless it is necessary that the dentist and his collaborators (dental hygienist, armchair assistant, etc.) are able to recognize and treat, within their recognizable limits, the ME, in consideration that modern dentistry has not only increased numerically but has made the interventions more aggressive and long lasting, very often on elderly or physically compromised patients and on pediatrics.

The opinions in the literature and in the international guidelines is that, despite the rarity of the ME in dentistry, in particular for some of them, the dental area staff must however be competent («be competent» of the Anglo-Saxon authors) in practices of the BLS-D, have the theoretical- practical knowledge necessary to recognize an emergency situation, be accustomed to adequately treat the ME within recognized limits dentist. Currently, these required standards are not observed or met by the Italian dentist, having not been adequately prepared to face and resolve each ME. We must also stress that this professional lack of preparation is favored by the lack of guidelines regarding the education and professional training of the dentist in the specific field of emergencies. It is known, for example, that in many Italian dental offices there is no source of oxygen and many other both instrumental and pharmacological principals that can be used in ME.

17. THE AGING AND METABOLIC DISORDERS IN DEEP: A WAY TO UNDERSTAND BONE DEGENERATION IN IMPLANT GRAFT REJECTIONS

Prof. Dr. Ciro Gargiulo Isacco

Abstract

Osteo-degeneration is a disorder induced by a diversity of factors

and frequently leads to the disruption of main supportive structures such as head of femur, back vertebrae and alveolar bones in mouth. The restoration of a functional condition involves the use of different types of graft implants calcium powder, bone derivate, ceramics and metals and all require adequate bone volume, to deal with the kinetic and force load. These conditions need regeneration of the supportive bones using the advantage of the biological principles of osteogenesis, osteoinduction, osteoconduction, bio-absorbable and bio-compatible. A number of procedures have been developed which combine these principles with different outcomes, due to the inner structural, mechanical and metabolic condition of the host's bone on which implants should be inserted and the surgical technique, and the material used to perform the procedure. However among all those the most important and the most disregarded is the aging process associated with predominant metabolic disease of the patient who may reveal systemic functional decay which involves hormonal, immune functionality with a gradual and steady decline of osteo-activity that can also eventually affect the positive outcomes of bone reconstruction and implant success. In this review we analyze the biological and physiological reasons involved in the bone tissue break-down, such as the influences from gut microbiome balance and consequent metabolic, endocrine, immune dysfunctions, the surgery procedures and the quality of the material used.

Therefore, the decline of bone structure, integrity and density should be corrected by using a wider clinical regenerative approach with the perspective from a bio- endocrine, metabolic and immune know-how. The capacity and the size of regenerated bone has to support the kinetic forces transmitted by the implants, whether inserted in limbs, back or in mouth and should respond to the different perquisites of each individual condition.

18. ADAPTING TREATMENT TO THE NEEDS OF THE POPULATION: NONINVASIVE TREATMENT OF SUB-CLINICAL LESIONS CAUSED BY FOOD AND DRINK

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yolande Koffi Gnagne

Associate Professor in restorative dentistry and Endodontics

Abidjan School of Dentistry - Felix Houphouet Boigny University, Abidjan, COTE d'IVOIRE

Abstract

Nowadays and in our context of exercise, diet plays an important role in the occurrence of many diseases and our populations are used to consult late. However, carious and erosive diseases linked to the consumption of even traditional food drinks are increasingly common... The objective of our presentation is to highlight the importance of early management of these dental diseases for the preservation of dental tissue in populations that have developed habits favorable to the occurrence of these diseases, starting with an infra-clinical phase during which treatment is more beneficial and less costly. This presentation is an answer to 3 questions when? whty? How? Is the treatment of sub-clinical lesions performed?

First we describe the harmful habits and aggressive power of the drinking water we have chosen to study in order to raise awareness among our populations. Then we recall the diagnostic elements of sub-clinical pathological manifestations before presenting the therapeutic approach adapted to the infra-clinical phase of the diseases and the means of treatment. Only the motivation for early and systematic consultation of the dentist by the population will allow its implementation and a better oral or even general health of the sensitized and treated population.

KEYWORDS: Beverages, remineralization, sub-clinical lesion, demineralization, erosion

19. HUMANITARIAN EXPERIENCE OF CRANIO MAXILLO FACIAL SURGERY IN BOLIVIA

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Claudio Taglia

Abstract

From 2002 to 2007 a convention was concluded between the Asl of Viterbo and the Japonese Hospital of Santa Cruz for Cranio maxillo facial surgery. This Convention had the aid of a charitable association «a smile from Mariano». The purpose of the Convention was to perform screening of cranio-facial malformations present in Bolivia.

Materials and methods: From 2002 to 2007, 520 patients aged between 8 and 41 years were assessed. The visits highlighted various types of Cranio-Maxillo facial malformations with indication of surgical treatment: Apert syndromes; Crouzon syndromes, third class dentoskeletal and second Class dentoskeletal. Patients were subpost to surgery without performing pre-surgical orthodontic treatment.

Conclusions: Surgical treatment for adult malformations was performed without the aid of pre-surgical orthodontics, preceding a decade with the current «surgery first» approach; Treatment for pediatric malformations (Apert syndromes; Crouzon syndromes) was performed with the use of Cranio facial distractors. This humanitarian campaign in addition to carrying out the surgeries has had the aim to train specialists in Maxillo facial surgery in Bolivia at the framework of the neurotherapy and the surgical treatment of do theopposite malformations

20. SALIVARY GLAND DISEASES. FROM THE INFLAMMATION TO THE MALIGNANCY. FROM THE DIAGNOSIS TO THE MANAGEMENT. WHAT THE DENTIST NEEDS TO KNOW

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Athanasios Poulopoulos, Assist. Prof. Dr.Dimitrios Andreadis, Assist. Prof. Dr. Antigoni Delantoni

Abstract

Salivary gland diseases include inflammatory, bacterial, viral, autoimmune and neoplastic causes. The clinical presentation may be acute, recurrent, or chronic. All clinical presentations may appear in salivary diseases of inflammatory, bacterial, viral etiology, presenting with rapid-onset pain and swelling. Viral etiologies include mumps and human immunodeficiency virus, and treatment is directed at the underlying etiology. Recurrent or chronic sialadenitis is more likely to be inflammatory than infectious; examples include recurrent parotitis of childhood and sialolithiasis. Inflammation is commonly caused by an obstruction such as a stone or duct stenosis. Management is

directed at relieving the obstruction.

Benign and malignant tumors can occur in the salivary glands and usually present as a painless solitary mass for the major salivary glands or a fast-growing painful lesion for the malignant neoplasms of the minor salivary glands. Diagnosis is made by imaging (e.g., ultrasonography, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging) and biopsy. Overall, most salivary gland tumors are benign and can be treated with surgical excision, whereas the surgical management of malignant salivary neoplasms is predicated by the location, histopathologic grade and clinical stage of tumor.

This round table will present and discuss the broad spectrum of the salivary gland diseases their diagnostic sequence and management, all the necessary steps that the dentist needs to know.

21. IMMEDIATE, EARLY AND DELAYED IMPLANT LOADING: THE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Marco Esposito

President of British Academy of Implant and Restorative Dentistry

Abstract

After a brief introduction about scientific methodology, a systematic review presenting the clinical results of immediate, early and delayed loading will be presented to help clinicians to decide if and when to implement immediate loading procedures. Some examples of recent randomised controlled trials with videos of the implemented procedures will also be presented to better understand the impressive capacity of the bone to support implant-supported restorations.

22. ESTHETIC DENTISTRY; DIGITAL AND ANALOG APPROACH

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Marko Jakovac

Dep. of Fixed Prosthodontics, School of Dental Medicine, University in Zagreb

Abstract

Modern dentistry is at the moment in the transition period from the analog era to the digital one. More and more fixed prosthodontics is done digitally. Still, some oral rehabilitations are more convenient to be done with the analog approach.

Esthetic dentistry is very commonly misinterpreted as a cosmetic dentistry, but there are lots of situations where it is not only cosmetics but also a psychological therapy. One very complex situation is Amelogenesis Imperfecta.

It is a hereditary disorder that has been familiar to dentists for a very long time (Finn SB, 1938; Coley-Smith AC et al., 1996; Sundell S et al., 1986). It is found in 1:2000 up to 1:18,000 cases (Backman et al., 1986; Al-Salehi SK et al., 2009; Stern BM, 2010) with different categories and types. In general, there are 3 different categories:

-hypoplastic

-hypocalcified

-hypomatured

And between these categories, there are subcategories.

(Al Salehi SK et al., 2009; Lindemeyer RG at al. 2010; Rowely R at al., 1982).

In different categories there are developmental tooth abnormalities: extensive loss of tooth tissue, tooth sensitivity, excessive attrition leading to short clinical crowns, spacing in the anterior region of the dentition, normal or tight proximal contacts in the posterior region, and a general enamel caries resistance (Hoppenreijs TJ et al. 1998; Hall PK et al. 1995; Toksavul S et al. 2004).

The patients show other abnormalities, such as an open-bite malocclusion, gingival overgrowth, hypodontia, pulpal calcifications and aberrant root formation of the unerupted teeth (Feller L et al. 2008).

The patients have very complex therapy, including the pediatric or restorative dentistry, orthodontics, perio surgery and prosthodontics at the end (Al-Salehi SK et al. 2009, Stern BM et al. 2010, Coeld KD et al. 2005).

Except physical abnormalities, most of the older patients show psychological symptoms, for example, lack of confidence. Therefore, we need very good protocols and treatment planning for these cases. After treatment planning the full ceramic restorations are indicated for protection the remaining teeth and the goal is complete functional and esthetic rehabilitation.

23. TEETH COLOR AND ITS AESTHETIC IMPORTANCE

Teuta Pustina, Edit Xhajanka, Francesco Inchingolo, Giuseppina Malcangi, Giana Di Palma

Abstract

Tooth shade matching is one of the most important steps in esthetic dentistry. The natural or artificial teeth in intercanine sector in maxilla are considered as teeth of high esthetic importance. Teeth color of prosthodontic appliances, also must harmonize with the factors, such as gender, age, skin and eyes colors. The color of natural teeth can be measured through tooth shade guides or digital devices and can be described numerically through the color parameters: lightness (L*), chroma (C), hue (H), axes a*(red-green) and b*(blue-yellow). The digital devices, spectrophotometers, colorimeters, digital cameras are used commonly f . In Dental Branch/Faculty of Medicine and University Dental Clinical Center of Kosovo were realised several investigations in teeth color with the spectrophotometer Vita Easyshade® (Vita Zahnfabrik H. Rauter GmbH & Co. KG, Bad Sackingen, Germany). In different investigations it were analysed the natural teeth color in Albanian Kosovar population, through visual perception and digital devices. Also, the color parameters L*, a*, b* C and H in intercanine sector were tested with different statistical methods. The most frequent shades, obtained from the different measurements, in different studies UDCCK/FM in and those shades, might be considered as a guide for shade selection for prosthodontic appliances.

KEYWORDS: spectrophotometer, shade determination, teeth color.

24. A INTERDISCIPLINARY TREATMENT IN

MODERN IMPLANTOLOGY

Asoc. Prof. Dr. Kenan Ferati

Abstract

The oral rehabilitation treatment aims to return esthetics, function, comfort, phonetics and health to the patient. Oral treatment requires careful planning, according to the biological and mechanical principles that rule contemporary odontology.

A interdisciplinary treatment, judiciously executed ac- cording to a well-designed plan, which complies with the mechanical and biological principles, favors the achieve- ment of success in oral rehabilitation therapy.

Complex clinical cases of oral rehabilitation require interdisciplinary treatment with the need for orthodontic treatment, endodontics, implants and prosthetics. This work describes a multidisciplinary clinical case of oral rehabilitation involving orthodontics, endodontics, periodontics, surgery, implant insertion and aesthetic restorative dentistry, with an implant-supported prosthesis approach.

KEYWORDS: Dental Implants,Mutidiciplinary Traetment,

25. ASSESSING THE CARIES RISK FACTORS AMONG CHILDREN USING THE CARIOGRAM PROGRAM

Assist. Prof. Dr. Jetmire Alimani-Jakupi

Faculty of Medical Sciences, Dentistry, SUT-Tetovo, Macedonia

Abstract

The Cariogram is a new concept, primarily evolved as an educative model, focused towards simple presentation of the numerous factors which cause dental caries.

For the realization of this doctorate, we defined and accomplished the goal, which was based on the assessment of the dental caries risk profiles, in examinees with primary teeth, using the Cariogram model.

The research is carried out in a longitudinal study, that lasted 2 years, in which we included 60 examinees at a preschool age, from 4 -5 years (31 male and 29 male). The following was done in every examinee : clinical detection of the dental health; assessment of the diet-lactobacillus in the saliva; assessment of the oral hygiene index (OHI); assessment of the frequency of meals; assessment of the flow rate of the ‹stimulated› saliva; assessment of the buffering capacity of the saliva; assessment of the clinical evaluation of the examiner.

After finishing the clinical and laboratorial examinations, the results were applied in the Cariogram program, from which we got data about the caries risk level for every examinee, and then we got recommendations about application of specific preventive measures.

The results of the descriptive statistics and the carried out analysis of the analyzed dental caries risk factors for the dmft and the caries risk factors, show that the average value of the dmft in the first year of the examination varied in the interval from 2,31±0,62 and the average value of the dmft index during the second year of the study varied in the interval from 2,88±0,39; the quantity of Lactobacillus in the saliva varied in the interval from 1,41±0,50 CFU/ml; the average frequency of having meals varied in the interval from 1,94±0,43; the average value of the plaque index varied in the interval from 1,45±0,50; the average value of Streptococcus Mutans in the saliva varied in the interval from 2,55±0,50 CFU/ml; the average value of administering fluoride was in the interval from 1,22±0,42; the average value of the buffering capacity of the saliva varied in the interval from 0,80±0,41; the opinion and the assessment of the examiner varied in the interval from 1,41±0,57. The results of the Mann-Whitney U Test (Z=0,51) and p>0,05 (p=0,61) for the dental caries risk profiles in the first year compared to the value of the same test in the second year of the study, showed that there was no statistical significance.

The assessment of the dental caries risk is a very important clinical step, especially when we use the Cariogram model, which in many ways can lead us to the use of specific preventive measures.

KEYWORDS: caries risk factors; Cariogram; dmft

26. DENTAL FEAR AND AVOIDANCE OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Assist. Prof. Dr. Konstantinos N Arapostathis

Abstract

Prevalence of dental fear is significant among children, adolescents and adults. It can lead to serious behavioral problems and avoidance of dental treatment. The understanding of dental fear›s mechanism is essential for its early diagnosis and finally the acceptance of dental treatment. The effect of the alternative devices or techniques in dental fear and finally acceptance of dental treatment will be discussed.

27. CLINICAL AND RADIOGRAPHICAL EVALUATION OF HORIZONTAL RIDGE AUGMENTATION WITH TWO DIFFERENT RESORBABLE MEMBRANES

Assist. Prof. Dr. Bahattin Alper Gültekin

Faculty of Dentistry, Instanbul University, Turkey

Abstract

AIM: To evaluate clinically the results of guided bone regeneration with bovine bone (GBB) and particulated autogenous bone using two different collagen membranes.

METHODS: Particulated autogenous bone in combination with GBB as a composite was applied for lateral ridge augmentation and covered with two different resorbable membrane (non-cross link-nc and cross link-c) in two-stage approach to treat deficient ridges in maxilla and mandible. During implant placement, grafted sites were assessed for the necessity of contour grafting. Implant survival was also recorded during three years follow-up.

RESULTS: Thirt four implants were placed in 19 patients with 26 grafted sites. Three early membrane exposure was observed as a complication in c group. Clinically, all grafted sites were sufficient

for implant stability except four sites (3-nc, 1-c groups) were needed to be re-grafted during implant placement. No implants were lost during three years follow-up.

CONCLUSIONS: Horizontal augmentation with resorbable membranes and composite grafts is a predictable and reliable technique for implant placement. However, clinicians should take precautions with regard to contour augmentation necessity during second stage surgery especially when using non-cross link membranes.

28. MANAGEMENT OF COMPLEX CASES IN ENDODONTICS: DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT, PROGNOSIS.

PhD. Gianluca Plotino

Abstract

Endodontic specialists usually treat complex cases consisting in challenging difficult teeth along with challenging patient management, which need advanced materials and techniques. Given the skills, time, equipment and the technical and anatomical knowledge, endodontic specialists are expected to solve these cases doing all efforts possible to make teeth again available for their functional oral status, having a long-term prognosis.

Through the use of the three-dimensional diagnostic tools, microscope, ultrasonics, repair materials and all the technical advancements available today, the outcome of these «hopeless» cases has drastically increased in last decade. This lecture aims to present an explicative case series representative of several complex clinical situations solved using the ideal approach and to describe techniques and clinical tips to treat such cases. Topics will include re-treatment; removal of crowns/bridges, fiber and metal posts, separated instruments, soft and carrier-based filling materials; MTA; management of open apices, resorption and perforations; locating, shaping, cleaning and filling of difficult or missed canal anatomy, such as calcified, ledged, blocked and severely curved canals; advanced irrigation techniques to better clean complex canal anatomy; endodontic surgery; trauma and fractures; minimal invasive endodontic treatment and restoration.

Microscope-assisted dentistry and advanced diagnostic techniques, such as CBCT, will be analysed and discussed for both orthograde and surgical cases. The importance of the use of magnification including loupes, special lights and microscope to solve these complex situations will be underlined and their proper use even by general practitioners who want to avoid iatrogenic errors and improve their practice will be described.

29. ONE TIME ABUTMENT SKY ELEGANCE

Dr. Fabio De Pascalis

Abstract

Abutment in BioHPP (PEEK) SKY elegance offers an innovative therapeutic protocol and the possibility to realize an immediate restoration of single elements or bridges with high aesthetic characteristics after a correct planning and design. Abutment SKY elegance is a definitive abutment, thanks to a long-lasting implant-abutment connection, it is no longer necessary to replace it (one-time therapeutic protocol). This guarantees maximum protection of soft tissues.

The high performance BioHPP polymer, which is die cast on a titanium base with a gap-free mechanical adhesion, thanks to its elasticity promotes osseointegration during the healing phase, while the screw head housing in the titanium base allows a long-term connection. «Several clinical studies have shown that BioHPP allows better adhesion of epithelial tissues compared to titanium».

The immediate restoration of a single element with an implant and a BioHPP SKY elegance abutment can be carried out independently of the type of implant placement programmed, which can be both post-extractive and deferred.

In the esthetic areas it is possible to insert a temporary crown, to favor the reshaping of the soft tissues. The final crown can then be applied without having to replace the abutment. The impression can be taken both in a traditional and digital way with an intraoral scanner.

30. INSTRUMENTATION: STAINLESS STEEL FILES VS. NITI FILES

Dr. Joe Ben Itzhak

Abstract

Over the past two decades, the nickel–titanium (NiTi) rotary instruments have highly improved the quality of the cleaning and shaping of the root canals. The superelasticity and shape memory of these instruments reduce the possibility of the canal transportation along with saving the time for both the patients and the clinicians. Several commercial types of these instruments, produced by different manufacturers, have currently become available by modifying the characteristics of the wonder NiTi alloy and also the cross- sectional shapes, cutting edges, tapering and numbers and distances of the flutes of the instruments. Up to this date, five generations for NiTi rotary instruments have been described according to the time of introduction, properties, and method of application. The presentation will demonstrate Canal instrumentation the traditional way with stainless steel files, different files, different techniques with possible lots of preparation mistakes vs. Today›s new heat treated NiTi files with their conical preparation that›s helping for better irrigation.

31. MINIMAL INVASIVE IMPLANTOLOGY

Dr. Arwed Ludwig

MGK Medical and Facial Surgery Clinic, Kassel (Germany)

Abstract

After loss of teeth also a loss of bone and soft tissue occur. This is the reason that in many cases an augmentation of the jaw seems to be necessary. But many patients are afraid about bone augmentation or invasive surgery is not possible because of the health situation of the patient. There exist different innovative implants which allows an flapless implant insertion. But for this minimal invasive treatments 3D-planning software and cone beam CT are mostly necessary and also the doctor needs more experience in these techniques.

Additionally if augmentation is absolute necessary prefabricated bone block transplants or bone substitute material could help to avoid big invasive surgery.The minimal invasive surgery for implant insertion offers also in critical cases a rehabilitation with oral implants. The operation risk is therefore reduced. The results and pitfalls of new minimal invasive implant insertion and jaw reconstruction will be demonstrated and discussed.

32. DIAGNOSIS AND PLANNING OF PROSTHETIC TREATMENTS IN THE ELERLY PEOPLE

Dr. Roberto Scrascia

Abstract

A prosthetic project in a patient should not be decided on the basis of patient requests or the preferences of the clinician, the basis of each treatment plan is the diagnostic set-up of the teeth that will allow us to understand the prosthetic spaces to be filled and consequently what type of work to perform. We will analyze the factors to be taken into consideration when choosing the best treatment plan for our patients to achieve aesthetic and functional rehabilitation.

The digital revolution is changing the world, and dentistry is no exception. Through the development of new equipment, software and workflows, the diagnosis and treatment of patients are becoming simpler and more communicative. A completely digital approach to the care of edentulous patients can be a challenging challenge for the present and the future. We will see how digital and analog can be combined to improve our daily clinical practice.

33. EVERYTHING HAS CHANGED EXCEPT THE ANATOMY

Dr. Fabio Piccotti

Abstract

In recent years, in Endodontics there has been a true explosion of new technologies, new instruments and new materials, which made predictable many procedures that before were considered impossible or just made by chance.

The continuous development of modern Endodontics impose the clinicians higher levels of quality. Success depends on a number of factors, including appropriate instrumentation, successful irrigation and decontamination of the root canal space. The new techniques and technologies allow the practitioner to tackle the endo practice without any anxiety achieving very good results in terms of safety and predictability. Thanks to the new instruments, the operative techniques have evolved rapidly, ensuring a higher level of safety and reducing the working time.

The choise to keep or remove a dental element is one of the most demanding decisions that we have to make during our professional activity, we should therefore arrive at this decision only after a certain diagnosis and a complete evaluation of the different therapeutic possibilities. To do that properly, it is important to make the right diagnosis and to have access to new instruments like cbct or magnification.

The aim of lecture is: To focus on the management of every steps of a treatment analyzing what impact had new tecnologies; To try to suppose how endodontics will change in the next year.

34. MANAGEMENT, TREATMENT AND FOLLOW-UP OF PARODONTOPATHIC PATIENTS WITH DIABETES

Dr. Ilario Veropalumbo, Prof. Dr. Stefano Rizza

Abstract

Diabetes is a pathology characterized by higher glycemic levels than physiological rates. The pathogenesis and mechanisms that lead to hyperglycemia are complex and include insulin resistance, insulin secretion deficiency, chronic inflammation and endothelial dysfunction. Type 2 diabetes is the most common type of diabetes and represents one of the most expensive chronic sort of a world epidemic whose prevalence is alarmingly rising with age and bad lifestyle, including diseases in the world and a challenge for the health system of each country. Diabetes is therefore a reduced physical activity and hypercaloric diet. As a result, diabetes is a daily challenge for all dentists who must know about this disease, its various pathogenic forms and the main therapeutic options available. Chronic hyperglycemia of the diabetic patient is of considerable impact for patients with periodontal disease. Periodontal problems, dental caries and the loss of teeth are common in diabetic subjects, especially in those with poor metabolic control. Numerous scientific evidence indicates that diabetes and its poor glycemic control, constitute an important risk factor for periodontitis. This presentation demonstrates an analysis of the close relationship between diabetes and oral health, and focuses mainly on periodontal disease. The purpose of this study was to describe the correct management of the patients with periodontal diseases, suffering from diabetes, highlighting how proper periodontal control has positive effects on diabetes disease.

35. GIVING CHILDREN A HEALTHY START: ASSESSING AND TREATING PEDIATRIC SLEEP / AIRWAY DISORDERS

Leslie Stevens

Abstract

DESCRIPTION: Sleep-related Breathing Disorders (SRBD); a silent epidemic affecting 9 out of 10 children is often ignored and many times misdiagnosed but manifests itself in outward symptoms such as ADD/ADHD, Allergies, Snoring, Mouth Breathing and more. The connection between dental conditions, poor oral habits and SRBD has been well established, for this reason sleep, breathing and airway health has become the #1 interest in the dental community and can lead to tremendous practice growth. It is the dentist's responsibility to screen, identify, evaluate and provide treatment. The three-dimensional HealthyStart® oral appliance therapy is the progressive treatment system that improves the health and well-being of children by treating the root cause of SRBD. Every child deserves a Healthy Start!

OBJECTIVES:

- What is Sleep-related Breathing Disorders and how to screen.

- Uncovering pediatric airway health issues using tools available to identify and determine the degree of severity of outward symptoms

- Understanding the relationship between Sleep-related Breathing Disorders, early childhood growth and development, jaw development, arch expansion, creating proper and eliminating improper oral habits.

- Determining and evaluating the underlying root causes.

- Implementation of The HealthyStart® Treatment using natural forces to develop and correct, built in myofunctional therapy to create proper habits and expanding arches all while providing stable results for a lifetime.

36. THE ROLE OF PROPHYLAXIS ON ORAL HEALTH OF CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS

Prof. Dr. Lindita Xhemnica, Dr. Enxhi Subashi, PhD. Rozela Roço

Faculty of Dental Medicine, Tirana Albanian University

Abstract

Oral health is an important part of being healthy to each person all over the world, in particularly for children. The promotion of general health and oral health serve as a social-cultural growth factor so it should be based on participation of many "actors" such as neonatology, pediatric, dentist, oral hygienist even teachers and parents. Correct habits and actions adapted since pediatric age will have a positive impact on improving lifestyle and oral health. Early dietic habits play a significant role promoting physical growth and also creating an adequate environment for an optimal oral health. Prevention during pregnancy stage is determinant for future oral health of child. Primary prevention, including correct oral hygiene, continuous control over dental plaque, using fluoride and sealants can reduce carious risk and gingival pathology at children. Topical prophylaxis with fluoride can be done in dental private or public studio or even at home over parents' guidance such as using toothpaste, mouthwash, gels and sealants. Preventive intervention is done through preventive programs, in different ages depending on the severity of cariogenic evolution. To reach the objectives of OMS for 2020 "caries free", is needed a cooperation between dental professionals, community and family as also having a regular checkup at dental studios.

37. OUR PROTOCOL IN MANAGEMENT OF DENTO-MAXILLARY ANOMALIES

Prof. Dr. Ramazan Isufi

Abstract

AIM: To provide our protocol for management of dento-maxillary anomalies.

OBJECTIVES:

- The role of a correct diagnosis and the treatment plan in increasing of the success rate

- The importance of orthodontic-surgical treatment in the outcome guarantee.

- A correct surgical technique to ensure the function and esthetics.

CONCLUSIONS: Our protocol for the management of dento maxillofacial anomalies is being pursued every day for a period of 15 years. Our successes in Orthognatic surgery are comparable to the world›s authors. We are aiming in the future to introduce computer programs for diagnosis and treatment plan for these anomalies.

KEYWORDS: protocol, dento maxillary anomalies, orthognatic surgery

38. EFFECT OF DIFFERENT DENTURE BASE MATERIALS ON DIMENSIONAL STABILITY OF COMPLETE DENTURES

Edit Xhajanka, Neada Hysenaj, Teuta Pustina, Koço Gjilo, Endrit Paparisto

Faculty of Dental Medicine, Tirana, Albania

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Most removable prostheses are made of acrylic resin, which has its disadvantages such as shrinkage during polymerization. The purpose of this study was to estimate the dimensional stability between dentures consisting of acrylic resin and dentures constructed of acrylic resin and POSS (Polyhedral Oligomeric Silsequioxane) 1%. Materials and Methods. Twenty identical maxillary edentulous casts were constructed from the same preliminary silicone impression. Twenty wax dentures were manufactured: identical in thickness, height, and contour. A conventional heat curing cycle was performed: ten conventional and ten POSS containing acrylic resin dentures were constructed. The dimensional changes were evaluated immediately after resin polymerization, after 7 days and after 4 weeks that dentures were preserved in artificial saliva. Results. A statistically significant difference in the tooth position was observed ($p < 0.01$) immediately after polymerization in the traditional acrylic resin dentures. No significant dimensional changes were observed after 1 and 4 weeks. While POSS-acrylic resin dentures did not show a statistically significant dimensional change immediately after polymerization, after 1 and 4 weeks. Conclusions. Resin - POSS dentures showed better dimensional stability compared to conventional acrylic dentures. Key words: Conventional dentures, POSS resin dentures, Dimensional stability.

39. FROM BIOLOGY TO THE CLINIC ALL ABOUT NON TRANSFUSIONAL HEMOCOMPONENTS NEW CHALLENGES IN DENTISTRY

PhD Erda Qorri

Abstract

The aim of this presentation is to discuss about the non-transfusional hemocomponents used for surgical intervents in oral surgery and not only. Their potential beneficial outcomes include hard and

soft tissue regeneration, local hemostasis, and the acceleration of wound healing. Therefore, they are suitable for application in different medical fields as the therapeutic options and in surgical practices that require tissue regeneraton.

KEYWORDS: Platelet, growth factor, prp, tissue regeneration.

40. SOME CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT LEUKOPLAKIA AND ERITHROPLAKIA

PhD Silvana Bara, Prof. Dr. Adem Alushi

Abstract

Oral leukoplakia and erythroplakia are oral mucosal diseases that have a very high risk for malignant transformation. Possible etiologic factors might be tobacco, alcohol, solar rays, candidiasis, human papilloma viruses, etc.

Oral leukoplakia may exhibit varied clinical appearances as homogeneous or not homogeneous (nodular or speckled, verrucous). The site and the malignant transformation are joint to each other. Studies reveal that the floor of the mouth and the ventral surface of the tongue show the highest risk of leukoplakia, manifested as epithelial dysplasia, carcinoma in situ or invasive carcinoma in the biopsy. The rate of transformation of leukoplakia to carcinoma is related to the number of years of follow up and studies report to occur as 20-40% of cases followed over 10 years.

Differential diagnosis of oral leukoplakia should be done through keratitis lesions by clinical and histological examinations. Most common cases that should be differentiated by Candidiasis, Oral lichen planus, syphilis, etc. Surgical excision remains the standard treatment for leukoplakia, although cryosurgery and laser obliteration are often preferred for their precision and rapid healing.

Meanwhile, eryhtroplakia exhibits a high frequency of cellular atypia and premalignant or malignant changes. Studies reveal that histopathological spectrum of erythroplakia is displayed through severe epithelial dysplasia, carcinoma in situ ore invasive carcinoma. Its etiology still remains unknown and treatment should start from the suspected cases in order to remove possible local irritants and identify systemic predisposing factors. Biopsy is planned in some cases and in cases of no evidence of dysplasia, conservative treatment is acceptable. For larger lesions with no evidence of dysplasia in biopsy, there is a choice between removal of the remainder of the lesion and follow up evaluation, with or without local medication.

41. ASSESSMENT OF SOFT TISSUE PROFILE IN SKELETAL CLASS III PATIENTS BY MEANS OF HOLDAWAY CEPHALOMETRIC ANALYSIS

PhD Elona Kongo

Abstract

Background: In recent years, the demand for facial aesthetic improvement has increased. Goals of orthodontic treatment include harmonious facial aesthetics and functional occlusion. Soft tissue profile is one of the most critical areas of interest in the development and selection of a potential orthodontic treatment. The aim of this presentation is detailed assessment of soft tissue profile by means of Holdaways cephalometrics and to find a possible relation between facial growth and soft tissue profile.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: 45 lateral head films belonging to patients with skeletal class III malocclusion were selected among files of patients seeking orthodontic treatment. Computerized Holdaway analysis including 7 parameters on the pretreatment films was performed. Comparisons were made by means of Fisher`s exact test.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION: From the statistical analysis that was made, it was found that the nasal prominences and the superior sulcus depth have a fair relationship of dependence between them (p=0.0123).

Skeletal class III patients' soft tissue profile follows growth and development of underlying hard tissues. The resulting marked concavity of facial profile worsens the facial appearance. Therefore the selection of treatment protocol should aim correction of soft tissue profile as well as the dental relationships.

42. FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS IN MAXILLA

Nilüfer Bölükbası Balcıoğlu

Abstract

Previous studies showed that the success rate of implants placed in maxilla was lower than the other regions of the mouth. Limited bone volume and lower bone density are the two main causes. So implant numbers, locations and dimensions are important. Finite element analysis (FEA) has been used to investigate dental implant designs (macro design, diameter and length), implant prosthesis designs (fixed or removable, cemented or screwed), abutment type, implant location, implant numbers and the stability of the surrounding bone. FEA is an useful analysis to predict bio-mechanical risk factors for long term success of dental implant therapy; such measurements are impossible to perform in vivo. Success of the FEA depends on the processing power of computers, choosing the right number of elements and nodes, model design.

The aim of this oral presentation are to summarize the steps for ideal FEA and to compare biomechanical risks for implant retained fixed prosthesis with differing numbers and localizations of implants in maxilla.

43. COMPOSITE LAYERING TECHNIQUE- COMPOSITE STRATIFICATION IN ANTERIOR REGION

Dr. Mentor R. Smailaj

Abstract

In this presentation will be explained the method of stratification of the composite in the frontal teeth in the case of fractures, caries and in the cases of the direct composite veneers, with this presentation it will also be clarified how to study the case in advance by dental photography and how it is realized, within the presentation will be clinical cases through which will be introduced layered technique, imitation of morphology and tooth histology with composite also will be explained the instruments that we use.

This presentation aims to clarify the importance of Layering technique, so that dental composite restorations in the front will be durable, practical, natural and invisible hidden restorations.

44. AUTOLOGOUS AND MINIINVASIVE HARD AND SOFT TISSUE GRAFTING IN THE 21 CENTURY. IS IT ACHIEVABLE?

Gurien Demiraqi, Eriola Noçka, Edlira Baruti, Ervis Sulaj, Rozarka Budina*

Demiraqi Dental Clinic, Faculty of Dental Medicine, Tirana, Albania

Abstract

PURPOSE: Now days hard and soft tissues grafting has become more and more used, in order to obtain sites that can give the best possible functional and esthetic results.

Autologous bone graft is considered the «golden standard» reference graft because it is oste-oconductive, osteoinductive and osteogenic. Autologous bone need donor sites to obtain, with the need for additional intervention, not always preferred to the patient and not always easy for the treating dentist.

METHOD: There is another autologous biomaterial, which has the same characteristics and consistency as the cortical bones; an extracted tooth. Some systems currently allow an extracted tooth to be transformed into decontaminated and / or decalcified tooth particles and blocks, ready for autolo-gous implantation in about 10min. Unica osteotome allows bone collection in the implanted alveo-lus we are creating etc. Venous Blood collection Systems (BCGF) allows the formation of fibrin membranes rich of GFs and more for their coverage and also the liquid fibrin that compacts bone particles in “Sticky Bone” and “Sticky Tooth”. Disc and Piezo technologies allow precise spacing and expansion of alveolar ridge or autologous bone grafts. Compactors and bone condensers allow bone compacting to improve primary stability. Bone Scrapers allows the collection of corti-cal bone easily.

RESULTS: We used the autologous dentin grinding system, Smart Dentine Grinder, BCGF, Safe Scraper, Unica, Piezo and more, in various augmentative procedures.

CONCLUSIONS: The procedure for soft and hard tissue graft preparation is not always simple and often requires time to acquire and so does the technical skills needed. However, the obtained autologous grafts exhibit very good stability and ease of use. Also, the cost is comparable or even lower than the synthetic and heterologous grafting materials. All of these combined with the stable, long-term stable result make us optimistic about their ever-increasing use in the future.

45. MAXILLARY SINUS LIFT

Ina Ceka, Piro Paparisto, Jakup Vrioni, Silvana Bara

Abstract

Implant dentistry has become an excellent treatment in modern dentistry providing a stable and likable solution for partial and total edentulism. Despite its success, there are limits to its use, mostly related to the stability of the bone structure where the implants are inserted. There are several methods used to augment bone tissue through grafting or bioengineering. One of the most useful approaches is the maxillary sinus floor elevation. Our study is a case series presenting four cases where we have applied the lifting of the sinus in the posterior maxillary arches free of teeth, with pneumatized maxillary sinuses. We have used two different techniques depending on the height of the residual bone. One of them is the lateral antrostomy, which is the classic and the most frequently used technique. The second one, is the crestal approach, which is performed using the osteotomes. In cases with less than 4 mm of residual bone, we applied the lateral antrostomy. In cases with more than 4 mm of residual bone, and a good horizontal quantity of bone, we applied the crestal approach. All of our cases resulted with good sinus floor elevation and the implants were successful. Maxillary sinus floor elevation offers one of the most common preprosthetic procedures to solve the problem of the edentoulous maxilla. Lateral antrostomy gives a greater amount of bone augmentation to the atrophic maxilla but needs a larger surgical access. The crestal approach is minimally invasive but allows only a limited amount of augmentation. Therefore, the clinician should select the type of procedure appropriate to the particular clinical experience and needs. In addition, all the noble anatomic structures in the vicinity should be respected and taken in consideration to minimize the surgical complications.

Keywords: implant dentistry, maxillary sinus lift, bone grafts.

46. COMPOSITE RESTORATIONS IN ANTERIORS, FROM SINGLE TOOTH TO COMPLEX CASES.

Ormir Bushati, Irta Dibra

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: The anterior region of oral cavity constitutes a delicate sector in terms of appearance and aesthetics of the patient and thus increases the credibility and stress directly to the clinician. With the evolution of dental materials, mainly aesthetic layering composites and the concept of adhesive, miniinvasive and biomimetic dentistry, the concept of recreating the function and aesthetics in the anterior region has now changed, giving greater opportunity to direct work that resembles in the most natural way what God or Nature has created. This enlarges the possibility for more complex restorations, but at the same time increases the difficulty of the clinican›s work as it must operate under the conditions of direct oral treatment by undergoing the proper reproduction of the shape, color and adaptation of the replaced structure.

PURPOSE: Being familiar with the tooth characteristics and composite properties, where the clinician should focus, in order to have a successful result.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Resources from literature and analysis of various clinical cases of different age groups and situations were documented with photographs. Different angles of light are used to better understand the color and tooth anatomy of restorations. The elab protocol with polarized filters was used to better understand the color and light.

RESULTS: In more than 200 anterior direct and indirect cases solved with composite restorations, within a period of 7 years, we have had 3 fragment fractures from the uncareful biting and 5 cases of

composite staining.

CONCLUSION: By clearly knowing the anatomy and structure of anterior teeth, the preparation method, the composite characteristics, their rigorous layering, their finishing and polishing, we can achieve natural results and high aesthetics in less invasive way for the teeth and most affordable way for the patients.

24th BaSS CONGRESS

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CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES AND CHALLENGES IN DENTISTRY

Oral Presentations

OP 2

47. INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MAXILLARY SINUS PATHOLOGIES AND BASAL MAXILLARY WIDTH

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Abstract

Background: Maxillary sinuses affect the growth of the maxillary bone according to the functional matrix hypothesis. The presence of a pathology in the sinus may affect the maxillary development. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between maxillary sinus pathologies and basal maxillary bone width. The null hypothesis of the study was that there was no significant relationship between sinus pathologies and maxillary width.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: A total of 120 patients (60 male and 60 female) aged between 7 and 30 years were enrolled in this retrospective study. Individuals were divided into four groups according to age (7-11, 12-17, 18-22, and 23-30 years). The basal maxillary bone widths (MxL-MxR) of all patients were measured on each CBCT images. The patients were classified as normal (no pathology), unilateral pathology and bilateral pathology stratified by sinus evaluation. Kruskal Wallis test was used to compare the non-normally distributed data.Pearson Chi-Square test was used to compare the categorical data. Significance level was taken as $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS: The median value of maxillary width was 63.3 mm in cases with bilateral sinus pathology, 63 mm in cases with unilateral sinus pathology, and 62.1 mm in normal cases (without pathology) and no statistically significant difference was found between the groups ($p = 0.374$). No significant difference was also found between the age groups in maxillary width ($p = 0.449$).

CONCLUSION: It was concluded that the presence of pathology in the maxillary sinus have no effect on the maxillary width. The null hypothesis of the study was accepted.

OP 3

48. CHANGES OF TONGUE PAPILLAE AND TASTE PERCEPTION IN EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED ZINC DEFICIENT RATS

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Abstract

Background: Zinc is a biologically essential trace element and taste perception decreases in zinc deficiency. Humans define loss of taste perception, while animal studies reveal consumption of normally avoided solutions in zinc deficiency.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: 4 groups of rats were fed involving different concentrations of zinc , from mild deficiency to normal in their diet. Daily feed consumption, water intake, salty/ acidic/ bitter/ sweetened water consumption and weight gains of the animals were reported. At the end of the experiment, serum zinc analysis of all animals were performed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. Total tongues of the animals were dissected into serial sections and all observable fungiform papilla were counted to measure the diameter changes, and presence of taste buds that may alter in different zinc fed groups. Clinical changes of the rats during the experiment timeline were also noted.

RESULTS: Experiment ended in 32 days and evaluation of serum zinc analysis, food intake, water intake, weight gain and papilla sizes between groups displayed no significance in statistical analysis. Slight increase in mitotic activity of the basal cells of tongue epithelium was displayed during histopathological evaluation.

CONCLUSION: Histopathological alterations of tongue papilla and taste buds does not occur during mild zinc deficient diet in rats. Also, food and water consumption including salty/ acidic/ bitter/ sweetened water, and changes in weight gain are not detectable in mild zinc deficiency. It may be concluded that, zinc from the liver, bones and other tissues emerge to stabilise serum zinc concentrations in mild deficiencies

OP 8

49. THE EFFECTS OF IMPLANT SURFACE PROPERTIES ON IMPLANT SUCCESS

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The success of the dental implant depends on the chemical, physical, mechanical and topographic properties of the surface. The structural and functional combination of the implant with living bone is greatly influenced by the surface properties of the implant. The effect of surface topography on osseointegration caused shorte

OP 9

50. CLINICAL OUTCOME OF FUNCTIONAL RECONSTRUCTION OF JAWS AND FACE : NIS'S EXPERIENCE

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Abstract

AIM: To present clinical outcome of the 18-years application of functional reconstruction of jaws and face.

MATERIALS AND METHOD: A group of 135 patients of both sexes and age ranges from 5 to 75 years have underwent to reconstructive surgery of postoperative defects such as: direct nonsurgical skin adhesion with Dermabond® skin adhesives (55 patients) and

Glubran 2® (12 patients); reconstruction of intraoral mucosal defects by means of buccinator myomucosal arterial flaps (26 patients). Jaws reconstruction with onlay, inlay, inter-positioning free bone grafts(33 patients) for subsequent endosteal implantation. Reconstructive microvascular techniques of the following regions: perinasal region by means of prelaminated submental microvascular flap (1patient), lip reconstruction with microvascular forearm flap(3 patients), microvascular prelaminated arm flap(1 patient), free microvascular latissimus dorsi flap after subtotal hemiglossectomy(1 patient), maxillary reconstruction with free scapular microvascular graft(1 patient), mandibular reconstruction with free fibular microvascular grafts (4 patient) and use of Multiguide mandibular distraction device for 4 patients with mandibular micrognathio and asymmetry.

RESULTS: In group with Dermabond and Glubran 2 skin adhesives, it's achieved primary closure of skin wounds without necrosis, inflammation or hypertrophic scars. Late thrombosis on the 5th day occurred in patient with microvascular reconstruction with arm flap. Local infection occurred in 6 patients with mandibular bone reconstruction which are controlled by local antiseptic irrigation and proper poly-antibiotic administration.

CONCLUSION: It is possible successful clinical outcome of functional reconstruction of jaws and face with respect "like-to-like tissue reconstructive" principles .

OP 10

51. ASTAXHANTIN PREVENTS ALVEOLAR BONE LOSS IN DIABETIC RAT EXPERIMENTAL PERIODONTITIS MODEL

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a well-recognized risk factor for periodontitis. Astaxanthin is a keto-carotenoid that has a strong antioxidant effect. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of astaxanthin on alveolar bone loss and RANKL activities in ligature-induced periodontitis in diabetic rats.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: DM was induced with 50 mg/kg intraperitoneal streptozotocin in 40 male Wistar rats. Wistar rats were divided into six experimental groups: non ligated (C, n =6); ligature only (L, n=6); DM only (D, n=6), DM+ligature (DP, n=6) DM+ligature+astaxanthin (1 mg/kg/day astaxanthin, ASTA1 group, n=8); DM+ ligature+astaxanthin (5 mg/kg/day astaxanthin, ASTA5 group, n=8). Silk ligatures were placed at the gingival margin of lower first molars of the mandibular quadrant. The study duration was 11 days and the animals were killed at the end of this period. Changes in alveolar bone levels were clinically measured and RANKL activities were immunohistochemically examined.

RESULTS: The highest alveolar bone loss was observed in the DP group ($P < .05$). ASTA5 group decreased alveolar bone loss ($P < .05$). While RANKL activity was at highest level in DP group, it was observed at lower levels in the groups that the astaxhantin was administered.

CONCLUSION: Within the limits of this study, it can be suggested that the 5mg/kg astaxhantin administraiton reduces RANKL activity resulting alveolar bone loss in diabetic state.

OP 11

EVALUATION OF DENTAL ANXIETY IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING SECOND STAGE SURGERY WITH ER,CR:YSGG LASER TREATMENT

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Abstract

Oral surgical procedures such as implant surgery cause high pain expectation and consequent anxiety in patients. The aim of this study is to compare the effects of Er,Cr:YSGG laser and traditional scalpel method on dental anxiety level during second stage implant surgery. 96 patients with 304 osseointegrated implants were divided into two groups. Implants embedded under the oral mucosa were exposed with scalpel (Group 1) or laser surgery (Group 2). Before the operation the patients were asked to fill the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) and Dental Anxiety Scale (DAS) while resting in the waiting room. In addition, postoperative daily analgesic use, VAS scores perioperativly and on the postoperative 1st, 2nd and 3rd days and demographic information such as age and gender were also recorded. There was no statistically significant relationship between surgical method and anxiety levels ($p> 0.05$). Also the differences between the scalpel and laser groups in terms of total DAS and STAI scores were statistically insignificant. ($p>0.05$). But statistically significant difference was found between surgical method and the analgesic consumption ($p<0.05$). A higher rate of analgesic use was observed in the scalpel group. The use of Er,Cr;YSGG laser could reduce pain during minor oral surgical procedures but did not contribute enough to solve dental anxiety. Different modalities that could provide additional benefits in overcoming this situation should be investigated

OP 14

52. PARTIAL EDENTULISM IN DENTAL ARCHES BY PATIENTS WITH PERMANENT DENTITION

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Abstract

AIM: The purpose of this study is to establish a relationship between the prevalence and types of tooth loss in different age groups of both genders and jaws.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: For this goal during the period 2015-2018, 1785 patients were examined who came to our clinic expressing their complaints regarding the stomatognatic system. The age of the examinees was 13 to 82, with an average age of

48.2 years.

The obtained data are entered into patient records using the modified form of oral health assessment according to WHO. All of the selected data was analyzed by descriptive statistics and Chi square test.

RESULTS: Partial edentulous is dominant by females with 55% versus males with 45%, mandible dominates with 62% versus maxilla with 38%, in both jaws trans-canine region dominate with 71%, followed by inter-canine region with 22% and inter and trans-canine region with 7%, meanwhile the highest percentage of partial edentulous in the dental arches is in the age group 50-59 years with 30.58%.

CONCLUSION:

The high percentage of patients with partial tooth loss is due to inadequate oral health care

The condition of partial tooth loss was common among females than males.

Maxillary partial tooth loss was low among the participants as compared to the mandible loss.

The prevalence of partial edentulous by both jaws is more common in trans-canine region.

The prevalence of partial tooth loss is predominant among participants of 50-59 years.

KEYWORDS: Partial edentulism, dental arches, frequency, jaws, age groups

OP 17

53. THE DAMAGE OF WEARER DENTURES

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Abstract

AIM: The aim of our paper is to show the damage of used mobile dental prostheses,

To show the causes of these damages, to determine the tipe and frequency of damage of wearer dentures and to determine the correlation between them.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: The study material is compound from 246 patients in age from 41-77 years old, and with average age of 61.7 years, which in a period from 01.09. 2015 until 30.06. 2017 have visited our clinic for complaing and damage of their wearer dentures. The obtained data are entered into patient records using the modified form of oral health assessment according to WHO. All of the selected data was analysed by descriptive statistics, T-test and coefficient of correlation.

RESULTS: The getting results showed that complains about teeth loss are in higher per cent (38.62%), followed by the lack of parts of dentures with 12.19%, meanwhile the fracture of the skeleton of castable dentures is in lower per cent (3.6%).

CONCLUSION: Failure to observe deadline for the consolidation of the alveolar bone when making the dentures has the effect that during drowsiness, damage to the dental prosthesis is caused.

The physical-mechanical properties of the materials from which the prostheses are made, as well as the wear and tear of these materials, are direct causes for the appearance of damage and their frequency.

Neglect of patients during the removal of the prostheses directly affects their damage.

Parafunctions play an important role in damage to the mobile dental prosthesis.

KEYWORDS: Damage, wearer dentures, frequency, correlation

OP 20

54. BSSO TECHNIQUE IN MANAGEMENT OF DENTO-MAXILLARY ANOMALY

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Abstract

The treatment of dentofacial deformities has come a long way since Vilray Blair, with Edward Angle, completed bilateral body osteotomies under chloroform anesthesias to setback a prognathic mandible and establish an improved occlusion. The field of orthognathic surgery advanced by small increments over the next 6 decades until Hugo Obwegeser executed what has now become the three classic orthognathic procedures: Le Fort I (maxillary) osteotomy with down-fracture and disimpaction; intraoral sagittal split ramus osteotomies of the mandible BSSO; and the intraoral oblique osteotomy of the chin. An important component of orthognathic surgery is the bilateral sagittal split osteotomy (BSSO), which is the most commonly performed jaw surgery, either with or without upper jaw surgery. Indications for a bilateral sagittal split include horizontal mandibular excess, deficiency, and/or asymmetry. It is the most commonly performed procedure for mandibular advancement and can also be utilized for a mandibular setback of small to moderate magnitude.

OP 22

55. IN VITRO ASSESSMENT OF EROSIVE EFFECT OF SOME COMMON SOFT DRINKS ON DENTAL HARD TISSUE

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Tirana, Albania

Background:/Purpose

Most soft drinks are acidic in nature and may have the potential to erode dental hard tissues. The aim of this study was to assess the potentially erosive effect of pH and titratable acidity of some common soft drinks on dental hard tissues in prolonged time exposure.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Seven types of soft drinks in Romanian market were selected for this study. The pH and titratable acidity were determined. Twenty one human dental hard tissue specimens were immersed in 5 ml solution each for 336h. Every 48h weight loss was determined for each specimen and after 336h volume changes were calculated. Eroded enamel hardness was determined using a Microhardness Tester model HV-1000 and compared to normal enamel hardness.

Results and **DISCUSSION:** The pH values of beverages ranged from 2.37 to 3.1, showing no significant differences. All specimens presented color and surface texture modifications, weight loss (WL) and volume reduction. There were significant differences between the mean values of WL and VHN of each type of specimens and type of beverages tested. Specimens immersed in Prigat Cherry® presented weight loss up to 46.39%, significant volume reduction and decreased enamel hardness. Enamel hardness decreased significantly from deep areas to superficial areas.

CONCLUSION: Data obtained have shown that all the soft drinks tested had an erosive effect, causing dental hard tissues dissolution. For prolonged time exposure titratable acidity may be a major predictor for erosive potential. Dental erosion may affect different levels of enamel causing decreased enamel hardness.

OP 24

56. LABIAL HEMANGIOMA (CASE REPORT)

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION:

Angiomas that are being developed from blood vessels are called hemangiomas. Angiomas that are being developed from lymphatic vessels are called lymphangiomas. Hemangiomas are common developmental vascular tumors and most of them regress after puberty. However, few vascular lesions persist later in adult life, as in our case. Labial hemangiomas can distort lip anatomy and are at increased risk of ulceration, which can be obstacle in function and aesthetic.

Classification:

Exist 3 types of hemangiomas:

1. Simplex(Capillary)hemangioma
2. Cavernous hemangioma
3. Plexyformus hemangioma

Treatment of hemangiomas can be conservative and surgical.

CASE REPORT: A 46 years old female patient presented with hemangioma in the left region of lower lip.The first intervention is made from another surgeon, with conservative treatment:electrocoagulation, obliterating the blood supply from vessels occlusion, leaving the tumor to be absorbed over time. This kind of intervention not only didn't result in its correction, but exacerbated it, by enlarging in dimensions over time. The second intervention is made after 1 year, a surgical excision in toto, preventing this time his recurrence.

CONCLUSION: Conservative treatment like electrocoagulation, results unsuccessful in the treatment of capillary labial hemangioma. In our case, the surgical conventional treatment is done successfully and labial reconstruction is realised per primam, but in wider dimensions we can use local autoplastic or cutan grafts. Postoperative clinical follow-up is done after 3 months,6 months,1 year and no recurrence has been observed

OP 26

57. DENTAL EXTRACTION TO ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID (ACIDUM ACETYLSALICYLICUM) IN ORAL SURGERY

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Abstract

AIM: The purpose of this paper is to establish a stable dental extraction protocol for patients treated with aspirin (Acidum acetylsalicylicum).

MATERIAL AND METHODS: All aspirin wearers patient were divided into three groups:

1. The first group was intervention without aspiration interruption, with suture after surgery.

2. The second group was intervention after aspirin withdrawal 24 hours prior to intervention, which continued 24 hours after the intervention with suture after intervention, and

3. The third group intervened after 72 hours of aspirin break before and after the intervention with suturing after the intervention. A range of data was collected for each patient, including age, sex, health status at the time of the intervention, and type of intervention performed. The patients were exacerbated in 2 and 6 days after the intervention to present the ranks of potential complications.

RESULTS: A measure of 447 surgical interventions in 297 patients (126 males and 171 females). Complications were presented in 64 cases or 14.32%, consisting of 33 (7.38%) in the first group; 24 (5.6%) in the second group; and in the third group 7 (1.57%) cases of bleeding.

CONCLUSION:S:

- Patients on anticoagulants in the form of antithrombotic preparations, having low risk

dental interventions, do not need anticoagulants to stop, as they have a low risk of bleeding.

- Aspirin should not stop for more than 3 days.

- The risk of stopping anti-platelet therapy and patient predisposition to thromboembolic events weighs more than the minimum risk of bleeding from oral surgical procedures.

KEYWORDS: Extraction, acetylsalicylic acid, thromboembolism.

OP 28

58. PREVENTION OF INJURY TO N. ALVEOLARIS INFERIOR, N. LINGUALIS – PARESTHESIA BY THIRD MANDIBULAR MOLAR EXTRACTION

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Tetova, Republic of North Macedonia

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the most appropriate approach to avoid complication, paresthesia of n. alveolaris inferior and n. lingualis with coronectomy - fractional extraction of impacted tooth.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Data is collected before and after the operation for all

patients who underwent the extraction of a third molar. The interventions were conducted in the Oral Surgery Unit in Tetova during a 24-month period. The interventions were conducted in three ways:

1. Closed extraction method.
2. Open surgical method with alveotomy and
3. Coronectomy surgical method - fractional extraction of the third mandibular molar.

The surgical intervention was carried out after the detailed analysis of orthopantomograph, considering the possibility of injury to the n. alveolaris inferior and n. lingualis. After performing the appropriate flap, it is done separating the tooth on the neck by removing the coronary part. And the root part of the remaining extracted after 6.12 or 18 months. After the intervention, postoperative controls are performed according to the intervention, after a week, a month, three months a year, a year and a half.

RESULTS: A measure of 447 third mandibular molar half impacted and impacted were extracted from 297 patients (126 males and 171 females). The interventions were carried out with a closed method 178 teeth, with alveotomy 216 teeth and 53 teeth were extruded with coronectomy- fractional extraction.

CONCLUSION: Coronectomy represents the chosen method to reduce the risk of injury n.inferior alveolar and n. lingualis - paresthesia.

KEYWORDS: Mandibular third molar, n. alveolaris inferior, n. lingualis, korenectomy

OP 31

59. DENTAL MANAGEMENT OF REFUGEES IN THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT OF PIRAEUS GENERAL HOSPITAL "TZANEIO"

Sotiri V., Ntokou P., Sadikou P., Papaioanou E., Ntokos E

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: In the mentioned hospital, dentist are mainly interested of the refugees dental pain relief and inflammation control and secondly is getting involved in the therapeutic part of dentistry. The dental Patients of this category suffer from serious dental problems, since they didn't have the ability to visit a dentist, either during their travel or at war time or at the period they were staying at the camp.

MATERIALS AND METHOD: The research took place at the outpatient dental clinic of Tzaneio Hospital from May 2017 until May 2018. Measured factors were age, sex, nationality, refugee's camp and dental needs.

RESULTS: Dentist examined 183 patients, 122 male and 58 female as well as 3 children. 157were of the age 25-55 y.o., 23 were above 55 y.o., and 3 were under 18 y.o. The hosting refugees camps were "Skaramagas", "Sxisto" and those of non-profitable organisation.

Most of the patient were coming from Syria and Afghanistan while small groups were coming from Iraq and Iran. The dental needs of these patient were mostly extraction (48%), root canal treatment (25%), semi impact wisdom inflammation (17%), scaling and fillings.

CONCLUSION: The refugees oral health level was very bad. Dentist faced problems such as multiple carries and inflamed teeth. One of the problems was the low probability of the patients recall and the lack of perception of the necessity treating their teeth. The public health authorities must set up refugees education programs concerning their oral health. There is also a need for a better coordination related to the scheduled appointments and the recalls.

OP 34

60. COMPARISON OF CONVENTIONAL AND LASER TECHNIQUE ON EPULIDES SURGERY

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Abstract

Background: Epulis is a general term used to describe a number of reactive gingival lesions with vascular fibroblastic and granulation tissue proliferation. Epulides manifest three main types: fibrous epulides, pyogenic granulomas and giant cell epulides. Congenital epulis is another type that mostly arises from the alveolar ridge and

epulis fissurata also called denture-induced fibrous hyperplasia. Epulides are removed with conventional surgery and Diode Laser Therapy.

The aim of this review was to observe advantages of conventional surgery and diode laser in Epulides treatment.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: An electronic search was made in PUBMED, in the period of time 2010-2018, with the following

KEYWORDS: epulis/epulides, conventional surgery, diode laser, advantages. The literature review included only articles published in English.

RESULTS: Epulides are treated in different methods, mainly with conventional surgery and diode laser. Advantages in treating epulides with diode laser according to the articles are: reduced bleeding during and after surgery, no need to suture the surgical site, reduced bacteremia, minimal postoperative pain, swelling, less contractures. The conventional surgery wound heals in a fairy short time, especially in larger lesions and there is no charring tissues in smaller lesions and is frequently preferred by clinicians due to advantages of accuracy and precision.

CONCLUSION:S: Both methods are successfully used in treatment of different types of Epulides. Recently the use of diode laser is increased because of more facilities during the procedure and less complications after it, but conventional surgery still remains a preferred method in large lesions and when is needed higher accuracy and precision.

KEYWORDS: epulis/epulides, conventional surgery, diode laser, advantages. The literature review included only articles published in English.

OP 35

61. FLUORIDE RELEASE AND SURFACE ROUGHNESS OF RESTORATIVE MATERIALS: EFFECT OF IONIZING RADIATION

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Abstract

AIM: The aim of the study is to evaluate the effect of ionizing radiation from high energy X-ray on floride release and surface roughness of restorative materials.

METHODS: The study groups were comprised of five different restorative materials: Beautifil II, GCP Glass Fill, Amalgomer CR, Zirconomer and Fuji IX GP. 20 disk-shaped specimens (8x2 mm) were prepared from each material. Each material group was divided into two subgroups; irradiated (IR) and non-irradiated (Non-IR). The specimens from IR groups were irradiated with 1.8 Gy/day for 39 days (total IR=70.2 Gy). The amount of fluoride release was measured using a fluoride ion-selective electrode and ion analyzer after 24 hours followed by measurement on day 2, 3, 7, 15, 21, 28, 35 and 39 (n=10). After the measurement periods of fluoride release, the seven specimens (n=7) from each group were randomly selected to evaluate surface roughness using with AFM and the one specimen was randomly selected for the SEM and EDS analysis. The data was statistically analyzed using one-way ANOVA and post hoc Tukey's test (p=0.05).

RESULTS: The irradiation significantly increased fluoride release and surface roughness for Amalgomer CR and Zirconomer groups (p0.05). There was correlation between surface roughness and fluoride release.

CONCLUSION: The recommended radiotherapy protocol for head and neck cancer altered fluoride release and surface roughness of some glass ionomer-based materials. The effect could be related to their chemical compositions.

OP 36

62. PERIODONTAL STATUS AND ORAL HEALTH CONSIDERATION IN ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract

Background: The aim was to investigate periodontal conditions and oral health features of adolescents through clinical and radiological investigation and to compare results of clinical and radiological findings.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: The sample included a total of 120 15-years-old adolescents from Sarajevo pursuant to World Health Organization criteria.

RESULTS: Eighteen percent of examinees were scored as healthy, needing no treatment. Gingival bleeding on probing was registered found in 38% and it was the most prevalent condition. When it comes to treatment, examinees were most frequently referred to oral hygiene for elimination of deposits and tooth polishing. Only 22 persons have all six healthy sextants. Twenty-six percent of investigated population has no radiological evidence of bone destruction, 55% has first signs of alveolar bone resorption, and 19% has the evidence of abnormal bone resorption related to periodontitis.

CONCLUSION: Bearing in mind the fact that caries and periodontitis are the most frequent dental and oral illnesses, the results of the study point to an alarmingly bad condition of oral health in our fifteen-year-olds and to an urgent need for preventive action.

OP 37

63. GENERAL ANESTHESIA TECHNIQUE IN A PATIENT WITH HORMONAL DISORDERS IN ORAL SURGERY (CASE PRESENTATION)

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Abstract

The case is about a patient with hormonal problem of pituitary gland, prolactinoma requiring resection of a radicular cyst due to infection of incisive teeth 12, 13 in maxilla under general anesthesia. Knowledge of the normal anatomy and physiology of the pituitary gland is essential to allow an understanding of the pathophysiological effects relevant to anesthesia and of the potential complications that might arise during and after surgery.

The aim of this case is to present the issues which are crucial for the safe anesthetic management of these challenging patients. The most important thing to doctors is taking cautiously the patient history and detailed preoperative evaluation, not only regarding the dental pathology, but a complete interview and physical examination. The oral surgeon, or operating dentist should be cautious about comorbid diseases. In our case the collaboration between oral surgeon and anesthesiologist intended the good patient result after prior failed operation attempt under local anesthesia.

KEYWORDS: hormonal problems, dental anesthesia

OP 39

64. ENDODONTIC FILLINGS BEYOND APEX, FREQUENCY AND PROGNOSIS

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Abstract

Background: The filling of the endodontic space represents the last stage of endodontic treatment and on the other hand its quality and level are evaluated as an important factor for the far-reaching endodontic treatment success. Most authors consider that the level of the filling should be 1-2 mm from the radiographic apex but in daily practice there are cases of overcoming this limit for different reasons.

In this paper, we aimed to compare the frequency of apex fillings in 2 different time periods. The I-panoramic group were made in 2013 and II- panoramic group were made in 2018 with a time lap of 5 years.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: We randomly selected the same panoramic number (150) for each period. We determined the endo fillings performed according to the tooth group and the other indicator, determined the number of fillings beyond the apex. On the other hand, we evaluated the progress of the filling beyond the apex in a patient treated 3 to 5 years ago.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: The final data indicate that fillings beyond the apex despite being returned to a foreign body do not affect the healing of the chronic periapical process, although they may prevent obliteration of the apical foramen.

CONCLUSION: Excessive fillings beyond apex should be considered accidental without affecting the far-reaching outcome of the treatment.

OP 42

65. RISK FACTORS AND EARLY DIAGNOSIS IN ORAL CANCER

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Abstract

With the exponential growth in the number of cancer cases worldwide in recent years, it is imperative to increase attention to the risk factors associated with this disease.

The purpose of this article is to identify the risk factors for oral cancer.

METHODS: 57 patients were analyzed. The data were completed on the medical form and anamnesis was taken for each of them, objective intra- and extra -oral examination was performed, as well as other examinations for establishing the diagnosis.

RESULTS: The study included 57 patients with oral cancer, who represent 7% of patients treated in O.M.F surgery. Males were most affected (74%) compared to women (26%). 93% of oral cancer patients in our study were smokers. 74% of patients were alcoholic. 14% of patients with oral cancer worked in open environment. Oral cancer after Ro-therapy was observed in 4% of patients. In our study, the most common localization of oral cancer was labial mucosa. The most affected age group was 70-79 years. The average age of oral cancer diagnosis was 62.5 years. 88% of patients are over 50 years of age.

CONCLUSION:S: Numerous risk factors have been suggested as etiologic agents for the development of oral cancer. Although some carcinogens have been identified, from which tobacco and alcohol have the greatest influence, no single agent can be attributed to the development of oral cancer.

KEYWORDS: etiology, smoking, alcohol, occupation, pre-cancerous lesions, age, sex, infections, chronic traumas, incidence, mortality, metastasis.

OP 43

66. EFFECT OF VITAMIND LEVELS ON ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDES IN PERIODONTITIS PATIENTS AND HEALTHY CONTROLS

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Abstract

AIM: Epidemiologic studies demonstrated a link between serum vitamin D concentration and chronic periodontitis. It has been shown that vitamin D induces anti-microbial peptide gene expression Because periodontal diseases are infectious diseases, it is reasonable to suspect that vitamin D deficiency could negatively affect antimicrobial peptide expression and thus periodontal health. Therefore, we investigated the effects of serum vitamin D levels on

antimicrobial peptide expression in gingival tissues.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: A total of 80 subjects were included in this study. 40 were gingivitis patients: 20 of which had a vitamin D level of <20 ng/mL and 20 had a vitamin D level of 20 ng/mL or above. 40 were chronic periodontitis (CP) patients: 20 of which had a vitamin D level of <20 ng/mL and 20 had a vitamin D level of 20 ng/mL or above. Gingival tissue samples obtained from patients who consented to participate in study. Antimicrobial peptides; human beta defensin-2 (hBD-2) and cathelisidin (LL-37) concentration in gingival tissues determined by ELISA method.

RESULTS: The gingival hBD-2 concentration was significantly highest in the CP group with vitamin D levels of ≥20 ng/mL, whereas the gingival tissue concentration of hBD-2 was lowest in gingival tissues of gingivitis patients with vitamin D level of <20 ng/mL. Both within gingivitis and within periodontitis groups, gingival tissues of vitamin D levels of ≥20 ng/mL was associated with higher hBD-2 expression compared to group with vitamin D level of <20 ng/mL. On the other hand, The LL-37 concentration increased only in periodontitis group with vitamin D levels of ≥20.

CONCLUSION: The response to bacterial challenge through antimicrobial peptides in periodontal tissues may be hampered by low vitamin D levels.

OP 44

67. COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF FIXED PARTIAL DENTURE WITH MODIFIED USPHS - RYGE CRITERIA AND PATIENT SATISFACTION

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Abstract

Background: Replacing missing teeth by means of fixed partial dentures provides functional efficiency and esthetic appearance for the patient. To assess succes of fixed partial dentures, some criteria should be took into account. Modified USPHS-Ryge criteria can be used to evaluate clinical suitability of fixed partial dentures. However, subjective evaluation of patients may be different from these criteria. The aim of the study is to compare modified USPHS-Ryge criteria evaluation of fixed partial dentures with patient satisfaction.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: 75 patients (42 female,33 male) who have fixed partial dentures were participated in this study. Modified USPHS-Ryge criteria was used to evaluate the fixed partial dentures. To evaluate the satisfaction levels, questions related with esthetic and functions were asked to participants. The collected data were adapting the SPSS 22.0 (BM- SPSS Inc, Chicago, USA) program. Fisher-Freeman-Haltoon tests were used to assess the collected data. The significance level was set at p 0.05). Anatomical form and color match evaluation of modified USPHS-Ryge criteria and the esthetic evaluation of participants showed statistically significant relationship.($p \leq 0.05$) But, there is no statistically significant relationship between the functional evaluation of participants and modified USPHS-Ryge criteria ($p > 0.05$).

CONCLUSION: The results of this study suggest that patient esthetic satisfaction is mainly related to anatomic form and color match of fixed partial dentures. Patients may not notice the problems because of marginal adaptation, marginal discoloration and surface roughness.

OP 45

68. OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF MONILITHIC HYBRID CUBIC/TETRAGONAL ZIRCONIA CROWNS

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Abstract

Monolithic Y-TZP crowns are claimed to have better mechanical properties than layered ones. Anyway the optical properties, specially the transluscency still remains an issue. Recently it has been suggested to partially substitute the tetragonal grains with cubic particles.

AIM: The aim of this study is to compare the optical properties of CAD/CAM monolithic crowns at different thicknesses.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: In this study were used 30 crowns in total , color A2, 10 crowns per each group of 1.0mm CAD/CAM monolithic crowns (total 20 crowns) and 10 crowns of 1.5mm thickness of Lithium disilicate.The measurements were performed using a spectrophotometer and calculating the translucency with the contrast ratio (CR) technique. The CR is defined as the ratio between the light reflectance of a material on a light-absorbing black **Background:** (Yb), and the light reflectance of the same material on a light-reflecting white **Background:** (Yw). Statistical significance was calculated by the Kruskal-Wallis test($p=.05$)

RESULTS: The optical properties of zirconia groups showed a significantly higher translucency as compared to lithium disilicate group with contrast ratio method.

CONCLUSION: Monolithic molar crowns made out of the hybrid monolithic zirconia are significantly more translucent than Lithium-disilicate crowns.

OP 46

69. ORAL HEALTH IN CHILDREN WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES MELLITUS

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Abstract

Background: The aim of the study is to evaluate the oral health in children with type 1 diabetes mellitus compared to the control group.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: Dental examinations, based on World Health Organization caries diagnostic criteria for DMFT index for permanent dentition were performed among 160 children, aged 10-15-year-old, divided into two groups: 80 children with type 1 diabetes mellitus and 80 children as a control group. The data obtained from each group were compared statistically using the frequency, odds ratio and chi-square test. The level of significance was set at $p<0.05$.

RESULTS: The mean DMFT index for diabetic children was 6.56 ± 3.56 and for the healthy group was 4.21 ± 2.63. The higher risk of caries was found in diabetic children compared with healthy for 1.35 times. A higher proportion of children, 61.25% with type 1 diabetes mellitus, reported that they brush their teeth once per day, 22.50% twice per day, and 16.25% rarely. From the healthy group, 46.25% of children brush their teeth once per day, and 42.50% twice per day and 11.25% rarely brush their teeth per day. The majority of children with type 1 diabetes visited the dentist only when necessary, whereas children from control group visited dentist once a year.

CONCLUSION: Diabetic children are at higher risk for caries than are healthy children.

KEYWORDS: Dental Caries, Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1

OP 47

70. EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF RAPID MAXILLARY EXPANSION APPLIANCES ON SKELETAL AND DENTO-ALVEOLAR STRUCTURES

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study was to investigate the skeletal and dentoalveolar effects of different types of rapid maxillary expansion appliances.

METHOD: 60 patients complying with our research criteria were selected from the archive records of the Department of Orthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, Akdeniz University. Sixty patients were divided into three groups according to the type of rapid maxillary appliances used in expansion therapies. The first group consisted of patients with Full Cap Splint, the second group with Mc Namara appliance and the third group with Fan Type appliance, treated rapid maxillary expansion and completed their orthodontic treatment. In our retrospective study to compare the skeletal and dentoalveolar effects of different RME appliance types, lateral cephalometric films and digital model recordings of pretreatment and postretantion period were analyzed between groups.

RESULTS: The groups were similar in terms of chronological age, gender distribution, initial cephalometric and model measurements. Similar effects were found in three groups without statistically significant differences. In all of the groups, maxilla and mandible were rotated in the forward and downward direction, and consequently, there was an increase in vertical parameters in all groups. In the Full Cap Splint group, more protrusions were detected in the upper incisors. In the Fan Type group, the upper intercanine width was found to be higher than the molar width. Lower premolar width was increased in all groups.

CONCLUSION: The skeletal and dentolalveolar effects of Full Cap Splint, Mc Namara and Fan Type appliances were similar.

KEYWORDS: RME, Full Cap Splint, Mc Namara, Fan Type

OP 49

71. ASSESSMENT OF MANDIBULAR ASYMMETRY IN CLASS II SUBDIVISION PATIENTS TREATED WITH ASYMMETRIC FORSUS DEVICE

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the condylar and ramal mandibular asymmetry in a group of Class II subdivision patients treated with asymmetric Forsus Fatigue Resistant Device.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Mandibular asymmetry measurements (condylar, ramal, and condylarplus - ramal asymmetry values) were performed on the beginning and end panoramic radiographs of 15 subjects (6 male and 9 female).The study group consisted of 15 Class II subdivision patients treated with asymmetric Forsus (FRD) (mean age, 14.19 ± 1.02 years). The study was conducted on panoramic radiographs acquired before orthodontic treatment and 10–12 weeks after the fixed appliances were removed. Condylar, ramal, and condylar-plus-ramal asymmetry values were computed for all subjects on panoramic radiographs. Data were analyzed statistically with ANOVA for repeated measures and univariate ANOVA.

RESULTS: The patients with Class II Subdivision patients had asymmetric condyles. In addition, condylar, ramal, and condylar-plus-ramal heights on the Class II side were smaller than those on the Class I side. The effect of sex on the asymmetry indexes was not statistically significant.

CONCLUSION: Subjects with Class II Subdivision patients have asymmetrical condyles and Forsus is an effective device for correcting Class II subdivision malocclusion.

OP 50

72. NEVERENDING CHALLENGES IN MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTED MAXILLARY CANINES

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Abstract

Background: Impaction of maxillary canines is a frequently encountered clinical problem but lately its management and final aligning has become a great aesthetic request. The challenge starts with a great need for interdisciplinary approach, proper diagnose, treatment planning and anchorage challenges. The aim is to present different treatment modalities in few case reports, the need for surgical exposures and anchorage choices to minimize possible damage of supporting structures of the teeth.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: In this study were chosen adult patients age from 19-25 yrs. old, in whom the maxillary canines have failed to erupt or have erupted outside the dental arch with buccal or oral presentation. Various pulling techniques were used as titanium chains, elastic power chains, ligature ties and different anchorage approaches as mini screws and double arches.

RESULTS: Some canine impactions require surgical exposure due to deep palatal or buccal presentation. Some were aligned due to proper space management. Aligning was in each case challenge as many factors had to be considered as avoiding root damage, gingival recession, loss of anchorage etc. Optimal results were achieved according from position, traction path, patient compliance, oral hygiene.

CONCLUSION: Treatment of impacted teeth requires interdisciplinary approach. Therefore the complex orthodontic mechanisms that are applied during management of impacted canines require surgical, periodontal, and sometimes prosthodontic considerations

OP 52

73. CLASSIC VERSUS MODERN TREATMENT TECHNIQUES APPLIED IN GENERAL AND ORAL HEALTH REHABILITATION THROUGH COMPUTERIZED EVALUATION PROGRAMS

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Abstract

The study aimed to investigate the possibilities to use computerized evaluation programs to increase the effectiveness of general and oral health rehabilitation comparing to the classic assessment methods.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The study groups included 100 edentulous patients treated by implant-prosthetic therapy in the Clinical Base of Dental Medicine Faculty,"Gr. T. Popa" U.M.Ph. Iasi. The systemic status was determined in the preoperatory stage by using classic methods (medical history, clinical examination, paraclinical tests) and modern methods (evaluation of the clinical and biological indices by computerized evaluation programs). Two software applications- PRODENT and K-Scoring Indici (Neo-Tech, Romania) were used to measure the clinical and biological indices of the oral cavity in the preoperatory and posttreatment stages.

RESULTS: An improvement of the mean value of the indices of the systemic status was recorded for patients following the modern computerized evaluation. An increase of the clinical-biological indices (measured by software applications) was recorded following the pro-prosthetic and pro-implant stages. PRODENT and K-Scoring Indici supplied recommendation of the optimal prosthetic treatment techniques associated with scores for each alternative prosthetic solution as well as the case prognostic.

CONCLUSION: The software applications can increase the effectiveness of the classic treatment techniques in the oral rehabilitation by assisting the patient and the dentists in the selection of the optimal changes for the improvement of the general health status as well as in the optimization of the implant-prosthetic therapy.

OP 53

74. DENTAL TRAUMAS DURING EARLY CHILDHOOD AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES

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INTRODUCTION:

Dental trauma represents a serious issue which is associated with psychological, esthetic, social and therapeutic problems. Traumas during early childhood, may affect the further development of the dental system.

PURPOSE: Making evidence of the frequency of dental traumas and their sequelae in our everyday practice.

MATERIAL AND METHOD:

307 patients of age 2-15 years old were examined. 71 of them had dental trauma history and presented traumatized teeth or defects on permanent dentition due to earlier traumas. The diagnosis was determined through the anamnesis, clinical and x-ray examination. The data of the group with dental trauma history was compared to the one of the group with no dental trauma. The variables were: the age in the moment of the trauma, gender and the dental protrusion.

RESULTS: The prevalence of dental trauma resulted 23%. The male/female ratio resulted 1.2:1. The most affected age group was 3,5-6 years old. A statistically important relationship between the presence of an overjet higher than 3mm and the dental trauma was found ($p<0.01$).

CONCLUSION: The dental trauma can lead to different anomalies of permanent dentition. 47 cases with dental anomalies as sequelae of dental traumas, were identified. It is important to treat the injured patient according to the protocols and to inform the patient about the consequences. The presence of an overjet higher than 3mm, is a predisposing situation for dental traumas. It is important to treat as soon as possible this type of malocclusion.

OP 55

75. SHEAR BOND STRENGTH OF A DENTURE BASE ACRYLIC RESIN AND GINGIVA-COLORED COMPOSITE MATERIAL

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Abstract

Background: Denture base acrylic resins, feldspathic porcelain, and composite materials have been used as gingiva-colored materials in prosthetic gingival restorations for restoring of such deficient tissues. However, few studies have investigated the bond strength of a denture base acrylic resin to gingiva-colored composites after varied surface treatments. The purpose of the present study was to evaluate shear bond strengths of a gingiva-colored composite to denture base acrylic resin and determine the effects of surface treatments with a bonding agent.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: A total of 30 disks were fabricated from denture base acrylic resin. The acrylic disks were wet-ground starting with 120-grit and ending with 1200- grit silicon carbide abrasive paper. Then specimens were divided into 3 groups: control, airborne-particle abrasion and bur preparation. Airborne-particle abrasion was done with 50-mm alumina particles. Bur preparation was done to sample with a standart round bur and egual 4 bur holes were created. Bond was applied and gingiva-colored composites were builded up. All specimens were stored in distilled water at 37 8C for 24 h. Shear bond test was done.

RESULTS: For statistical analysis NCSS2007 Statistical Software was used. There was a statistical difference ($p<0,05$). Maximum bond strength was determined at airborne-particle abrasion group with 49,88 MPa. Lowest bond strength was determined at control group with 30 MPa.

CONCLUSION: Combination of chemical bonding and micromechanical retention between a denture base acrylic resin and gingiva colored composite is important in preventing a number of clinical problems.

OP 59

76. A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOIN DYSFUNCTION ON AMBULATORY CLINIC OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY IN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL CENTER "MOTHER TERESA" TIRANA

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Abstract

PURPOSE: TMD often causes severe pain and discomfort. It can be temporary or last many years. It might affect one or both sides of the TMJ. More women than men have it, and it's most common among people between the ages of 20 to 40 years old.

The aim is the contemporary management of TMD based on a new modified classification of dysfunctional pathology of TMJ and the treatment of TMD based on a more simple and standard protocol.

METHODS: We retrospectively include the patients between 15 to 75 years old, in a period of time between 2011 to 2018, who comes in our ambulatory clinic of oral and maxillofacial surgery in University Hospital Center "Mother Teresa" Tirana. Patients with rheumatoid arthritis, tumors or degenerative disorders are excluded from this study. A total of 178 patients were part of this study. The treatment in this group of patients was made with anti-inflammatory medicaments, myorelaxant and arthrocentesis.

CONCLUSION: TMD was more prevalent in female patients than male, most prevalent age was between 25-34 years old. The patients comes in our clinic 1 year after the first signs with facial pain, clicking, difficulty during opening mouth, jaw locking.After the treatment the patients had some improves, but we saw recidive of pain in some patients after 1 year. It is difficult in TMD to conclude if we have to do with a dysfunction, joint pain or myofunctional pain.

KEYWORDS: tmd, disfunction, joint pain, arthroncentesis

OP 61

77. IMMEDIATE IMPLANT LOADING WITH FIXED DENTAL RESTORATION 2 CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Immediate loading is considered to be the most innovative technique in contemporary implant dentistry. Recent clinical and experimental findings have demonstrated that only implants with high primary stability can be subjected to immediate loading protocol with predictable results. It is generally accepted that the most important prerequisite for successful osseointegration is achievement and maintenance of implant stability.

In present first case report we showed treatment of 69-year old patient - man where we make metal - ceramic crown / bridge on implant 12, 44, 46, 47.

In present second case report we showed treatment of 43-year old patient - man where we make metal - ceramic bridge on implant 24, 26, 28 & 45, 48.

After a 6- month loading period all bridges were in function and all implants occurred well osseointegrated.

OP 62

78. THE FREQUENCY , THE CAUSES, THE

TREATMENT PROTOCOLS OF PATIENTS WITH DEEP INFECTIONS OF HEAD AND NECK, A STUDY IN PATIENTS HOSPITALISED IN OMF SURGERY DEPARTMENT

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Abstract

Severe infections of OMF regions are pathologies that are relatively frequent and often difficult to treat. It is important to have knowledge about the anatomic location of the head and neck. The causes, the protocol of the treatment and their progress.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: We will have a comparison between the periods of 2005-2013 and 2014-2018 to see the frequency, the causes, the treatement protocols of patients with severe inflammatory processes of the OMF region in University Hospital Center"Mother Teresa" Tirana. Are under the study medical records and books of hospitalization in OMF wards for 2005-2013 and 2014-2018 periods

CONCLUSION: Knowing these pathologies, their step by step evaluation according to known protocols leads to the reduce of severe complications of meningitis, mediastinis, cavernous sinus thrombosis, complications that are with high mortality

KEYWORDS: severe infections, treatement protocols, complications in OMF region.

OP 64

79. COMPONENT OF AN AESTHETIC SMILE. (LITERATURE REVIEW)

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Abstract

Background: Nowadays smile aesthetics plays a key role in people's life, success at work, and self-confidence. The aesthetic expectations of our patients have increased substantially. Therefore, dentists are approaching various smile design protocols in their daily practices.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A literature review was performed of current dentofacial aesthetic components. The literature search was done using PubMed and Medline. Harmonising an aesthetic smile requires a perfect integration of facial and dental composition. The facial composition includes the hard and soft tissues of the face. The dental composition relates more specifically to teeth and their relationship to gingival tissues. A smile design should always include the evaluation and analysis of both facial and dental composition. By reviewing the literature we've put together some of the key aesthetic components that take place in designing a beautiful smile so that everyday practice with aesthetic dental patients could be easier.

CONCLUSION: It is evident that each smile is different and particular to each individual. Today, various protocols of smile design are available in cosmetic dentistry. Dentists nowadays have come to realise that protocols of selecting a tooth shape and colour that were taught in school may not apply in the real world. However, most clinicians wish to use the simplest protocol with the most predictable results. It is to be noted that smile design should always be a multifactorial decision-making process that allows the clinician to treat patients with an individualised and interdisciplinary approach.

OP 66

80. MICROHARDNESS CHANGES OF BULK-FILL RESTORATIONS AFTER THE BRUSHING WITH DIFFERENT TOOTHPASTES

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Abstract

Background: Occlusal surfaces of the bulk-fill composite restorations must be sealed with a conventional composite resin. After development of technology, new bulk-fill composite resins were developed and now there is no necessity to seal bulk-fill composite surfaces. The purpose of the present study was to evaluate microhardness changes of a bulk-fill composite restorations due to brushing with different abrasive containing toothpastes.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: A total of 30 disks were fabricated from bulk-fill composite. The bulk-fill composite disks were wet-ground starting with 120-grit and ending with 1200- grit silicon carbide abrasive paper. Then specimens were divided into 3 groups: control and two different toothpastes which are recommended to smokers. All specimens were stored in distilled water at 37 C for 24 h. Than inital microhardness measurement were noted. Then the brushing procedures done and the second microhardness measurement were done following ultrasonic cleaning.

RESULTS: For statistical analysis NCSS 2007 Statistical Software was used. There was no statistical difference between the inital microardness values ($p>0,05$). After the brushing procedure, there was a statistical difference according to the decrease rates of the microhardness values ($p<0,01$). Lowest decrease rate belongs to the control group and similar decrease rates were detected at two toothpaste groups.

CONCLUSION: Abrasive concentration and types of toothpastes are important for the clinical usage of bulk-fill composite restorations.

OP 67

81. TYPES OF PIT AND FISSURE SEALANTS. INDICATIONS AND CONTRAINDICATION FOR SILANIZATION. SEALANT APPLICATION GUIDELINES. REVIEW

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Abstract

Background: Dental sealants have been used to reduce the incidence and severity of dental caries in the pits and fissures of teeth for over 40 years. Since that time, numerous scientific discoveries have led to the development of multiple generations of new sealant materials and modifications of sealant application techniques.

AIM: The aim of this paper is to summarize the findings of reviews regarding the types of pit and fissure sealants, indications and cotraindications for their use, as well as guidelines for the use of sealants.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Previous systematic reviews on this topic were used as the basis for the current review. Cochrane, MEDLINE, Embase, and several other relevant bibliographic databases were searched for English and Bulgarian-language articles.

RESULTS: A total of 108 articles were identified by the literature search, relevance was determined by examining the title and abstract of the articles. Twenty- one original research studies met the inclusion criteria. These articles were read in full, and evidence was extracted for indications and cotraindications for the use of dental sealants, as well as guidelines for their application.

CONCLUSION: Evidence derived from the literature led to the conclusion that sealants are effective in preventing pit-and-fissure occlusal carious. The choice between resin and glass ionomer sealant should be based on adequacy of moisture control, therefore the protocols for application differ, depending on the chosen material.

OP 70

82. EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MAXILLARY DEFICIENCY AND MANDIBULAR MORPHOLOGY

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Abstract

Background: The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of maxillary transverse deficiency on mandibular morphology in patients who had normal occlusion, unilateral crossbite and bilateral crossbite.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: The study comprised panaromic radiographs of 60 patients with a mean age of 15.3 ± 0.9 years old. The hand-wrist radiographs of the patients were evaluated according to the method of Bjork and patients who were classified as stage 8 and 9 were included. The patients were divided into three groups: control (10 males and 10 females), unilateral crossbite (10 males and 10 females) and bilateral crossbite (10 males and 10 females) groups. The gonial angle, bigonial width, maximum and minimum ramus width measurements were done bilaterally by a single observer. For the intergroup comparisons of the measurements, the Kruskal-Wallis and One Way ANOVA tests were conducted. Holm-Sidak method was used for Post-hoc test.

RESULTS: While there were no statistically significant differences regarding the gonial angle, maximum and minimum ramus width measurements among the groups, bigonial width measurement was significantly different. Pairwise multiple comprisons showed that bigonial width of the unilateral crossbite group was significantly lower than the control group.

CONCLUSION: No mandibular skeletal asymmetries regarding ramus widths and gonial angle were detected in any of the groups at both sides. However, unilateral posterior crossbite patients were found to have lower bigonial width compared to patients who don't have crossbite.

KEYWORDS: Mandibular Morphology, Crossbite, Maxillary deficiency

OP 71

83. APICALLY EXTRUSION OF DEBRIS AND CALCIUM HYDROXIDE IN THREE DIFFERENT ENDODONTIC INSTRUMENTATION SYSTEMS

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Abstract

AIM: The purpose of this study to evaluate the difference between the amount of apically extruded debris and irrigant during the root canal preparation and calcium hydroxide removal by using Resiproc Blue, Wave One Gold and F6 Skytaper files.

METHODS: 78 extracted single-rooted mandibular premolar human teeth were randomly assigned to 6 groups (n=13). In three gorups the canals were instrumented One Shape files (25/.06) and were filled with calcium hydroxide paste for 21 days. Than the root canals were instrumented one of the following isntruments for remove the calcium hydroxide; Resiproc Blue, Wave One Gold and F6 Skytaper. In other three groups the root canals were instrumented with the same files. Apically extruded material was collected into preweighed Eppendorf tubes using the Myers and Montgomery method. The data were analyzed statistically.

RESULTS: All the instruments tested caused extrusion of some debris and irrigant from the apical foramen. The difference among the all groups was not significant ($P > .05$)

CONCLUSION: There was no difference between the amount of apically extruded debris and irrigant during the removal of calcium hydroxide or root canal preparation procedures by using three endodontic instrumentation systems

OP 72

84. DIFFERENCES IN BONE REGENERATION ON SINUS LIFT WHILE USING PRF OR NOT

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: During the last 5 years while applying sinus lift technique we were interested in achieving integration of bone as soon as possible. For these purpose we searched different topics on literature, about using PRF mixed or not with the artificial bone we found controversial thoughts! So we tried to make our own experience on it!

MATERIALS AND METHODS: We choose 27 patients that requires bilateral sinus lift for implant restoration. This study was performed from February 2014 to September 2016 in the Universitary Clinic Our Lady of Good Council Tirana. All the patients were casual deriving from different areas of Albania most of them living in the capital, Tirana. They were of different age and sex. 15 female and 12 male and middle age of 47.2. Non of them were using steroids for any reason or presented in the menopausal stage for females. We used cortical and medular mix of equine bone as material for filling while in one side we used it as it was and on the other side we applied it in concomitance with Plasma Rich in Fibrin (PRF) centrifugated from peripheral blood of each patient in an intra spin machine. As indication for sinus lift we chose a quantity of bone from 2 to 6 mm of residual bone and none of the patients had acute inflammation or polyposis of the maxillary sinus. After 6-8 months we re-opened the site for placing healing screws and at this moment a sample was taken for histological on both sides of each patient.

RESULTS: The specimens bioptised didn't show significant differences in bone formation beside the side regenerated with PRF and control. In a small part of the patients we notified differences on the volume of bone on the side regenerated with PRF.

DISCUSSION: The results agrees and disagrees with some bigger studies made in Japan and Middle East and Europe. For sure the PRF doesn't play that excellent role as it is sold. Anyway the limits of our study were present too, probably even the group of patients were too small we had the possibility to use a unique type of filling material. In the future we hope to give more sustained data on this item

OP 74

85. A COMPARISON OF TWO DIFFERENT COMPUTERISED CEPHALOMETRIC ANALYSIS PROGRAM

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Abstract

Background: The aim of this study was to compare the cephalometric tracing results of Dolphin Imaging Software with Nemoceph Software.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: The digital cephalometric radiographs of 30 patients were randomly selected from the archives of our clinic and traced using the Dolphin Imaging Software and Nemoceph Software according to Steiner's and McNamara's analysis. Eight skeletal, nine dental and one soft tissue measurements were performed based on 46 landmarks in each program. The statistical analysis was conducted using the paired samples t-test at a significance level of 0.05.

RESULTS: Out of eighteen measurements that were performed in both tracing softwares, eight measurements were in accordance with each other. While SNB (Sella, Nasion, B point angle), Witts (mm), SN–GoGn (º), Y-Axis (º), U1–NA (mm) and interincisal angle (º) values were significantly higher in Dolphin Imaging Software than Nemoceph Software, ANB (A point, Nasion, B point angle), A–Na Perp (mm), Pg-Na Perp (mm) and IMPA (º) values were significantly lower. There were no difference in the SNA (Sella, Nasion, A point angle), U1–SN (º), U1 - NA (º), L1 - NB (mm), L1 - NB (º), nasolabial angle (º), overjet (mm) and overbite (mm) measurements.

CONCLUSION: Although the dental and soft tissue parameters were mostly in accordance with each other using two different cephalometric tracing programs, skeletal measurements may vary in Dolphin and Nemoceph Softwares.

KEYWORDS: Cephalometric analysis, Dolphin, Nemoceph, Tracing

OP 75

86. POST-OPERATIVE SENSITIVITY IN DEEP CARIOUS LESIONS TREATED WITH CALCIUM SILICATE: A DOUBLE-BLIND -1- YEAR RESULTS

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Abstract

Background: Postoperative Sensitivity (PS) is a dental caries post-treatment complication resulting in an unpleasant outcome for the patient. Deep carious lesions have been known to exhibit this symptom due to close proximity to the pulp. This double-blind study aims to assess postoperative sensitivity in deep carious lesions using calcium silicate as indirect pulp capping material.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Seventy-six class I resin-based restorations were placed in molars with deep carious lesions ≥ 3 mm. Preparations were restored using a "sandwich" technique with 3 layers: calcium silicate, glass ionomer cement and a resin-based fluoride-releasing restorative material. The patients were re-examined regarding the presence of sensitivity using VAS and tooth vitality using cold test after 24 hours (T1), 7 days (T2), 1 month (T3), 3 months (T4) and 12 months (T5).

Results

Postoperative sensitivity was moderate to severe after the first 24 hours in the majority of patients (53%, n=40), whereas 33% (n=25) of the teeth showed mild sensitivity and 14 % (n=11) were asymptomatic. Evaluations at time intervals showed progressive decline of sensitivity in most of the cases.At 12 months evaluation, all the teeth were vital and none exhibited symptoms.

CONCLUSION:

Calcium silicate used in deep carious cavities with the 3 layers technique, showed excellent properties at eliminating or minimising postoperative sensitivity and maintaining tooth vitality.

KEYWORDS: Postoperative sensitivity, calcium silicate, deep caries.

OP 76

87. CORRECTION OF CROWDED TEETH USING DAMON BRACKET SYSTEM: CASE SERIES

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: The Damon system, which uses self-ligation braces with copper nickel titanium (CuNiTi) archwire to obtain arch enlargement to solve dental crowding, has been used as a popular in recent years. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the changes in the upper and lower arch of patients who underwent fixed orthodontic treatment with Damon system to correct arch crowding.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: This case series had 4 patients, who had 7 mm and over crowding in any of the upper or lower arch. Damon braces were bonded the maxillary and mandibular teeth from second molar to second molar. In the beginning of treatment 0.014-inch CuNiTi arch-wire was used to correct rotations and arch levelling. Final adjustment and problems solved with 0.019 x 0.025-inch stainless steel. Lateral cephalometric radiographs and photographs taken at the start and end of treatment were assessed.

RESULTS: The mean age of subjects was 13.75 years and mean treatment time was 16.5 months. The cephalometric analysis of changes during treatment shows proclination of the upper incisors [mean 4,1°, SD 10,03], proclination of the lower incisors [mean 7,17°, SD 4,52]. Average cephalometric digitizations and photographs of cases are shown. The post treatment analyses of photograph showed Class I molar and canine relationship with ideal overjet and overbite.

CONCLUSION: This case series shown that Damon bracket system can be used successfully for severely crowding without extractions. Future controlled trials conducted with larger samples are needed to support and extend the findings.

OP 77

88. CONTEMPORARY MONOPHASIC IMPLANTOLOGY

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Abstract

Background: Functional and aesthetic rehabilitation of the various forms of edentulous are a common professional challenge. This study is a brief review of the concepts of the monophasic implant system and the presentation of the clinical possibilities that the monophasic protocol offers in this rehabilitation process.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The methods rely on concepts accumulated and enriched throughout university academic career, on studies, published by pioneers of this systematic and scientific procedure as well as articles published in Pub Med. Clinical Data was collected from work and personal clinical experience gained over the years, in different age groups with different aesthetic requirements as well as the collaboration with dental technicians and dentist colleagues.

RESULTS: The monophasic system avoids bone regeneration procedures, allowing for implantation and prosthetic rehabilitation including cases with moderate bone atrophy. This fact is an advantage as it enables a reduction of the economic / biological costs for the patients since the first surgical stage, also offer a reduction in laboratory costs and prosthetic components. This System provides an instant loading and optimal final aesthetic results.

CONCLUSIONS: Monophasic Implantology is a challenging procedure for it requires a highly trained staff to perform it. The monophasic implantology nowadays is considered the standard, the best application of Implantology, because it is highly efficient at a low-cost. The Immediate prosthetic loading poses a positive impact on the patients` expectations. The best implant technique is the one that is most effective and accessible to the doctor and the patient.

OP 78

89. THE EFFECT OF COOLING TIMES ON THE BONDING BETWEEN THE METAL ALLOY SUBSTRUCTURE AND PORCELAIN PREPARED BY DIFFERENT METHODS

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Abstract

In porcelain restorations, metals which are obtained by casting method are frequently used as infrastructure. However, since the casting method is a rather laborious and time-consuming method and the restoration obtained may be inconsistent, the researchers have turned to different pursuits. CAD/CAM system, laser application and milling processes have led to the production of infrastructure materials from block materials.

Two different porcelain brands (Noritake EX3 and G-Ceram) and Cr-Co substructure obtained by laser, casting, and milling method were used in the study. During the firing of porcelain different cooling times were applied. The aim of this study was to research the effect of different cooling times on the bonding of Cr-Co metal substructures prepared by different methods and porcelain of different brands.

In this way, both the effects of different materials and different porcelain brands and cooling times on bond strength were compared. SEM analysis was performed on bonding types. As a result, it was seen that the difference between the bond strengths of the metal substructures obtained by different methods was statistically significant (p 0.05) were statistically significant ($p<0.05$). The best bond strengths that were statistically significant were fast cooling G-Ceram (19,65±2,65MPa) with metal substructure prepared by laser sinterization, fast cooling with metal substructure prepared by milling Noritake (19,17±2,91 MPa) and the metal substructure produced by casting was found to be slow cooling Noritake (12,99±2,08MPa) ($p<0,05$) were seen

OP 81

90. PERIODONTAL-ENDODONTIC LESIONS AND THEIR TREATMENT IN THREE CLINICAL CASES

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Abstract

Periodontal-endodontic lesions are clinical findings that presents both diagnostic and therapeutic dilemmas. The knowledge of the etiology is very important because the success of the treatment depends on the treatment protocol.

AIM:

The purpose of this clinical report is to present three clinical cases with periodontal-endodontic lesions treated only with endodontic treatment.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: This study present three clinical cases which referred to our clinic with periodontal bifurcation lesions. Treatment included metapex placed in the root canals for 1 week, followed by canal sealing with guta-percha and cement. The patients are followed up for 6 month to 5 year.

RESULTS: According radiographic examination we saw healing of periradicular lesion in three patients.

CONCLUSION: It is necessary to know all factors that can cause periodontal bifurcation lesions to differentiate the types of periodontal-endodontic lesions regarding to its origin, defining the best way for treat.

KEYWORDS: Furcation, classification, canal sealing

OP 82

91. PYOGENIC GRANULOMAS AROUND THE DENTAL IMPLANTS: A CASE REPORT AND LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

Background: Pyogenic granuloma is a gingival reactive lesion which have frequent occurrence in the oral cavity, however, their association with dental implants is not common. The causes of pyogenic granuloma in relation to dental implants are not clear mainly due to few reported cases in the literature. The aim of this study was to report a clinical case of pyogenic granuloma in association with titanium dental implant and to review of the literature.

CASE REPORT: A 35-year-old man was treated with dental implants on right side in the maxilla. Growing granuloma was observed 4 weeks after implants were loaded with splinted porcelain-fused-to-metal crowns. The granulomatous tissue was removed and samples were evaluated histologically and microbiologically with real-time polymerase chain reaction. The pathologic lesion recurred two times and was removed after each recurrence. For second proliferative growing, marginal bone loss was seen. Finally, we decided to remove the dental implant with patient's approval due to the aggressive, permanent, and relapsing nature of the proliferative lesion. After implant removal, no hyperplasia was seen again.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION: Causes of pyogenic granulomas around the dental implant are not clear, although it has been shown that different stimuli irritants that can stimulate them, such as repeated trauma, poor oral hygiene, hormonal problems and inadequate prosthetic rehabilitation. In the present study, accumulation of dental plaque due to poor oral hygiene and improper design of the prosthesis has been related to the occurrence of pyogenic granuloma.

OP 86

92. COMPARISON OF THREE DIMENSIONAL (3D) AND TRADITIONAL ASSESSMENT TO LITTLE'S IRREGULARITY INDEX

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Abstract

Background: The aim of this study was to evaluate the reliability of measurements performed for the evaluation of LII on 3D digital models by comparing traditional assessment on stone cast.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: The contact point displacement measurements of the six maxillary and mandibular anterior labial teeth were measured on stone casts using digital callipers and 3D digital models using 3Shape Ortho System for 21 patients. The analysis of LII data was conducted using SPSS software at $p<0.05$. Intraclass correlation coefficients (ICC) between repeated measurements made by the single examiner on the stone casts and the digital models at the two different measurement time points were determined. Wilcoxon tests were conducted to compare the LII data measured for the maxillary and mandibular labial anterior teeth on the stone casts and the 3D digital models.

RESULTS: The ICC with associated statistical significance for contact point displacements showed a significant positive correlations between two different measurements time points for both the stone

cast (maxilla: ICC<0.998, p<0.0001; mandibula: ICC<0.994, p<0.0001) and 3D digital models (maxilla: ICC<0.998, p<0.0001; mandibula: ICC<0.994, p<0.0001). There were significant differences between 3D digital models and stone casts assessment of LII for maxillary (p<0.0001) and mandibular (p<0.0001) anterior labial contact displacement.

CONCLUSION: Intra-examiner variability in the measurement of LII does not exist for stone casts and 3D digital models. The use of 3D digital models can improve the reliability of LII measurements by reducing the time consuming and subjectivity associated with choosing the anatomic tooth contact points.

OP 87

93. ASSESSMENT OF UNDERGRADUATE DENTISTRY STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF DIFFICULTIES DURING ENDODONTIC TREATMENT: A QUESTIONNAIRE STUDY

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Kirikkale, Turkey

Abstract

AIM: The aim of this study is to compare experiences, perceptions of future practice and self-rated confidence levels across endodontic tasks.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A survey was conducted at the end of the academic year with the participation of fourth and fifth class students studying in the University of Kirikkale, Faculty of Dentistry. A questionnaire consisting of 26 questions was prepared for the students that take clinical endodontics-1 (CE-1) course in the seventh, eighth semesters and clinical endodontics-2 (CE-2) course in the ninth and tenth semesters. Totally one hundred and sixteen students (64 taken CE-1, 52 taken CE-2 courses) who had experienced endodontic procedures answered a survey based on their experiences, regarding their perceptions, experience and self-confidence levels. Quantitative and qualitative analyses of students' perceptions of difficulties at different stages of endodontic treatment were established by its percentage in two experience level.

RESULTS: The majority of the students felt not confident about the application of intracanal medication and restoration while CE-1 students felt not confident about both finding canal orifices and working length determination with radiography. During obturation, restoration and taking periapical radiography after the treatment, it was determined that the students felt the most inadequate in upper molars. Additionally, a large number of students think that endodontics is more difficult than other dentistry departments.

CONCLUSION: Within the limitation of this study, evaluating the major student difficulties during endodontic treatment may improve teaching strategies throughout preclinical and clinical education.

KEYWORDS: Dental education, dental students, endodontic procedure steps, self-confidence survey

OP 88

94. THE APPLICATION OF FREE AUTOGENOUS GINGIVAL GRAFTS IN THE TREATMENT OF GINGIVAL RECESSIONS: CASE SERIES

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Gingival recession is defined as apical migration of gingival margin on facial, lingual or interproximal surfaces.The free autogenous gingival grafts are one of the treatment procedures which have recently begun to be used in the treatment of gingival recessions. The free autogenous gingival graft is a frequently employed, predictable surgical procedure used to increase the width of attached gingiva, eliminate muscle attachment tension, and/or extend the vestibular depth. The objective of this study was to make a clinical evaluation of the treatment outcome of a group of patient with moderate gingival recession (4-6 mm) who underwent free autogenous gingival graft procedure. Three patients aged between 18-45 were included in the study and recession sites were treated. Clinical measurements including gingival recession depth, width of keratinized gingiva, pocket depth and clinical attachment level were performed before and one months after surgery. Gains in amount of root coverage,keratinized gingiva and clinical attachment were observed . Clinical results satisfied both the patients and the surgeon at the end of the study.

OP 89

95. EFFECTS OF LASER THERAPY AND MECHANICAL VIBRATION APPLICATIONS ON BONE REMODELLING DURING ORTHODONTIC RETENTION PERIOD: TRANSCRIPTIONAL ALTERATIONS IN OPG, RANKL, COX-2: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY IN RATS

Taner Ozturk, Nisa Gulamuk
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Kayseri, Turkey

Abstract

AIM: To investigate the reparative effects of cumulative increased low-level laser therapy (CIW-LLLT) and cumulative increased low-frequency mechanical vibration (CI-LFMV) applications on the alveolar bone remodeling during the retention period of orthodontic treatment in rats by determination of OPG, RANKL and cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) mRNA expression

MATERIAL AND METHOD: Twenty-eight Wistar albino rats were divided into four groups as the negative control (NC), positive control (PC), CIW-LLLT and CI-LFMV. In all groups except the NC group, maxillary first molars were moved mesially by 50 gr force for 10 days and retention was achieved using a special apparatus for 15 days. During the retention phase, maxillary molars were

irradiated with 455 nm green light, 532 nm blue light and 655 nm red light wavelengths for 9 minutes at 1-day intervals in the LLLT group. LFMV to the occlusal surface of the maxillary first molars was achieved with 10, 20 and 30 Hz at the sequential days of the retention period At the end of the retention period, specimens were prepared for PCR analysis.

RESULTS: The OPG mRNA expression values and OPG/RANKL ratios did not differ between groups significantly. COX-2 levels were lower in both laser ($p<0.05$) and vibration ($p<0.05$) groups than in the PC group. While RANKL levels were similar in PC and experimental groups, statistically significant reduction was observed in laser group in comparison with NC group ($p<0.05$).

CONCLUSION: Laser and vibration applications have significant reparative effects such as the down-regulation of the resorptive stage of remodeling on the alveolar bone.

KEYWORDS: Laser therapy, vibration application, alveolar bone remodeling, OPG, RANKL, COX-2

OP 90

96. TECHNICAL QUALITY OF ROOT FILLINGS PERFORMED BY DEPARTMENT OF ENDODONTICS IN TURKEY

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Konya, Turkey

Abstract

Background: European Society of Endodontology and the Association for Dental Education in Europe published undergraduate curriculum guidelines for undergraduate students. The aim of present clinical research was to investigate the prevalence and management of endodontic treatment by 4th undergraduate, 5th undergraduate, post-graduate students and specialists.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: A retrospective study was conducted by reviewing the dental records of 8590 patients (9562 endodontic cases, 13203 root canals including 3340 retreatment root canals) treated between December 2017 and December 2018 at the department of endodontics, dental school of Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya. The length, density and taper of root fillings, as well as the presence of procedural errors, were recorded. Chi-square tests were used for statistical analysis.

RESULTS: Acceptable root fillings were found in 71.51% of endodontic cases. There were no statistically differences at root filling quality between maxillary and mandibular teeth (71.7 and 71.3% respectively) ($P>0.05$). Academic years showed statistically differences at root filling quality between 4th undergraduate, 5th undergraduate, post-graduate students and specialists (51.99, 63,11, 77,91 and 86,54% respectively) ($P<0.05$). Fractured instruments and missed canals were noted in 9.8% and 0.57% of cases treated by post-graduate students significantly more than the other academic years ($P<0.05$). There were no statistically differences between the academic years for the other procedural errors.

CONCLUSION: The technical quality of root canal treatment performed at the department of endodontics showed good results. There is a need to more attention for fractured instruments and missed canals, especially for the post-graduate students.

OP 91

97. PERCEPTION OF DIFFERENT PROFESSIONS GROUPS TO EFFECT OF LIP CURVATURE ON SMILE ATTRACTIVENESS

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Kayseri, Turkey

Abstract

AIM: To evaluate and compare the perception of different profession groups to smile with altered upper and lower lip curvature.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Three hundred seventy two Turkish people (152 male and 220 female) participated in this survey study. Participants consisted of four different professions: orthodontist (100 subjects), dentist (89 subjects), fine arts student (86 subjects) and lay person (97 subjects). Participants evaluated the effect of changes in upper and lower lip curvature on smile attractiveness. Three different upper lip (normal, high and low) and lower lip (normal, triangular and square) shapes were combined with ideally aligned teeth using the Adobe Photoshop software. A visual analog scale (VAS) of 10 cm was used to evaluate the attractiveness of the smiles.

RESULTS: In the evaluation of the VAS scores, the highest score was obtained with normal lower and upper lip frame in male and female. Statistically significant difference was observed between the scores given to all images except normal shaped lip image by male and female subjects ($p<0.003$ and $p<0.036$). Different profession groups scored the triangular shaped lower lip image and normal shaped lip image differently ($p<0.019$ and $p<0.000$). 67% of the participants had no history of orthodontic or prosthetic treatment and scored the square lower lip image and normal shaped lip image lower than the subjects had orthodontic or prosthetic treatment previously ($p<0.023$ and $p<0.023$).

CONCLUSION: Perception to the smile attractiveness is influenced by the upper and lower lip curvature among different gender groups and different professions.

OP 92

98. THE IMPORTANCE OF CBCT IN ORTHODONTICS

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Tirana, Albania

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: CBCT is a medical three dimensional imaging

technique consisting of X rays forming a cone and wide digital sensors. Since it's Introduction: into dentistry in 1998,CBCT has become increasingly used for orthodontic diagnosis, treatment planning and research.

AIM: The aim of this presentation is to evidence the efficiency of CBCT for a proper diagnostic and treatment planning.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: In this presentation will be shown our clinical experience in using CBCT as a key examination for diagnosis and treatment planning in patients with complex problems such as: supernumerary and impacted teeth, alveolar boundary conditions, cleft lip and palate, temporomandibular joint pathologies, patients with obstructive sleep apnoea. Despite it's many indications, only some of them are based on scientific evidence.

RESULTS: The utilisation of CBCT has led to successful diagnosis, treatment planning and results in patients with complex orthodontic problems.

CONCLUSION: Although there is a strong debate concerning the differences in the dosage of radiation and significance in treatment planning ,in our clinical experience we base on scientific evidences. According to these data, in specific indications using CBCT is inevitable.

KEYWORDS: CBCT, orthodontic diagnosis, research, clinical experience, radiation.

OP 96

99. MANAGEMENT OF SPACES DUE TO TEETH LOST IN ADULT PATIENT- CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Due to teeth lost for different reasons, spaces appearing between teeth, beside functional issue are becoming aesthetic problem for patient, especially adults. The challenge beside orthodontic choice of treatment is also cooperation with prosthetic specialist and treatment choice.

The aim of this case presentation is to present that aesthetics is possible to achieve with proper treatment choice and good collaboration between interdisciplinary team

METHODS AND MATERIALS: This is a case presentation of a female patient age 42 with major spaces in teeth and with chief complain in aesthetic appearance. Ceramic brackets were used, Roth .022" prescription, using low forces and light elastic chains in order to avoid unwanted tooth movement as inclinations, rotations, etc as well as avoiding damage of surrounded structures of teeth and general health of gingiva

RESULTS: Space closure was achieved due to applying low forces to get optimal aesthetic result

CONCLUSION: Treatment of adult patients with orthodontic appliances requests an understanding of the biological components. Furthermore the success depends on respecting the biological, mechanical, psychological and aesthetic needs of adult patients.

OP 97

100. INDIVIDUALLY DESIGNED DENTURES IN PATIENTS WITH BRUXISM

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Patients with bruxism are a challenging group for treatment. These patients require individual design of dentures.

PURPOSE: is showing the need of creating individually designed dentures in patients with partial edentulousness and diagnosed bruxism.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: The research consists of 20 patients, divided into two groups. In the first group of 10 patients partial edentulousness and night bruxism were diagnosed. They were prosthetically rehabilitated and treated with individually designed dentures. The second group consisted of 10 patients with partial edentulousness who had been diagnosed with night bruxism and they were not prosthetically rehabilitated and treated with individually designed dentures. For the diagnosis of bruxism, a bruxchecker was used and at the same time for control after the prosthetic therapy. Radiographic analysis of the temporomanibular joint were performed as well as adjuvant therapies such as pharmacotherapy, physiotherapy and laser therapy.

RESULTS: We came to cognition that patients with partial edentulousness who have night bruxism have a different degree of pathological changes. They were treated with prosthetic devices and rehabilitated with individually designed dentures worn overnight. Symptoms originating from the masticatory muscles and temporomanibular joint were reduced after the prosthetic treatment and the use of additional therapy.

CONCLUSION: From the results we concluded that the individually designed dentures have a major impact in reducing the symptoms in patients with bruxism and also have a great contribution in improving the quality of life.

KEYWORDS: Partial edentulousness, night bruxism, individually designed dentures

OP 99

101. ALTERNATIVE FIXED AND REMOVABLE PROSTHESIS FOR MANAGEMENT OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS

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Abstract

The diagnoses and management of Temporomandibular Disorders (TMDs) can be a difficult and confusing task, mainly because patients symptoms do not always correspond to a single classification. It is known that TMD is a collective term that includes disorders of the temporomandibular joint and of the masticatory muscles and their associated structures.

The aim of this oral presentation is a general overview of the current treatment strategies available, plus alternative solutions with fixed and removable prosthesis in the management of TMD.

The management of TMDs varies enormously over a great spectrum of modalities. Since the etiology of a particular TMD is multi factorial, the treatment should be multidisciplinary. Medical history and physical examinations are of high importance for the diagnoses. The treatment is generally conservative. The etiology of TMDs is still disputable to the present day.

This presentation reviews the role of prosthodontist and the history of current diagnostic and therapeutic approaches, regarding the management of TMDs, with special emphasis on mistakes or misconceptions that occur during their development and lessons that can be learned from these errors.

OP 100

102. FUNCTIONAL THERAPY IN CLASS II MALOCCLUSION WITH MANDIBULAR RETRUSION

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this presentation is to demonstrate the efficacy of functional treatment in the cases of patients with mandibular retraction, The proper time of treatment and the facial features that favor these therapies.

METHOD: A review of the literature has been carried out, numerous systematics review that deal with the subject of the proper time of treatment, stability will be exhibited as the latest in scientific evidence. Clinical cases will also be presented to illustrate this therapeutic approach.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION: Orthopedic-functional treatments performed in the peak of growth lead to significant skeletal changes and improvement of the aesthetic appearance.

OP 103

103. EFFECTS OF ACIDIC BEVERAGES ON THE MICROHARDNESS OF THE BULK-FILL COMPOSITE RESIN

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Abstract

Background:

Occlusal surfaces of the bulk-fill composite restorations must be sealed with a conventional composite resin. After development of technology, limited company introduced a new bulk-fill composite resin generations that not need to seal bulk-fill composite surfaces. The purpose of the present study was to evaluate microhardness changes of a bulk-fill composite restorations due to different acidic beverages immersions at different time intervals.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: A total of 30 disks were fabricated from bulk-fill composite. The bulk-fill composite disks were wet-ground starting with 120-grit and ending with 1200- grit silicon carbide abrasive paper. Then specimens were divided into 3 groups: distilled water, orange juice and coke. All specimens were stored in distilled water at 37 C for 24 h. Then initial microhardness measurement were noted. Then samples were immersed tho the beverages and the second microhardness measurement were done following ultrasonic cleaning. After that 1 week immersion was applied and the third microhardness measurements were done.

RESULTS: For statistical analysis NCSS2007 Statistical Software was used. There was a statistical difference between the immersion time intervals ($p>0,05$). Microhardness values were statistically decreased at 1 week immersion($p<0,01$). Lowest decrease rate belongs to the coke group and orange juice and distilled water groups were followed.

CONCLUSION: Bulk-fill composite resins could be succesful at the occlusal surface but need to be careful about acidic beverage takes.

OP 104

104. SHEAR BOND STRENGTHS OF BULK-FILL COMPOSITE RESINS FOR REPAIR OF NANO-HYBRID COMPOSITE

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Abstract

Background: With improvements in adhesive technique and increasing esthetic demand, resin-based composites are indicated for anterior and posterior restorations. Due to these improvements, bulk-fill composite resins were introduced. But if there is a clinical failure, you need to repair these restorations with a nano-hybrid composites. The purpose of the present study was to evaluate shear bond strengths of a bulk-fill composite resin to nano-hybrid composites surfaces and determine the effects of various universal bonding agent.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: 30 Samples were made by nano-hybrid composite using sampler. Samples were prepared for micro shear

test and divided them into three groups according to the universal bond systems. First group was bonded with G-premio bond. Second group was bonded using Dentsply prime and bond universal bond . Third group was bonded by Tokuyama universal bond. After bonding, same bulk-fill composite was applied to all samples and were put them in a distilled water and left them into incubator with 37°C for 24 hours. After that, micro shear tests were done.

RESULTS: For statistical analysis NCSS 2007 Statistical Software was used. There was no statistical difference (p>0,05). Maximum bond strength was determined at a G-Premio Bond group with 94,92 MPa. Lowest bond strength was determined at Dentsply prime and bond universal bond group with 73,96 MPa.

CONCLUSION: Universal bonds are succesful bonding agents as the repair of bulk-fill and nano-hybrid composite. But clinicians must consider the suitable bonding agents for achieveing the forces.

OP 105

105. REPAIR BOND STRENGTH OF BULK-FILL COMPOSITES TO FELDSPATHIC PORCELAIN

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Van, Turkey

Abstract

Background: With improvements in adhesive technique and increasing aesthetic demand, resin-based composites are indicated for anterior and posterior restorations. Due to these improvements, bulk-fill composite resins were introduced. New generation bulk-fill composites have a wider indication areas. One of these indication is repairmen of the porcelain crack surfaces. The purpose of the present study was to evaluate shear bond strengths of a bulk-fill composite resin to feldspathic porcelain surfaces and determine the effects of surface treatments with a bonding agent.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: A total of 30 disks were fabricated from feldspathic porcelain. The feldspathic porcelain disks were wet-ground starting with 120-grit and ending with 1200- grit silicon carbide abrasive paper. Then specimens were divided into 3 groups: acid-etching, airborne-particle abrasion and bur preparation. Airborne-particle abrasion was done with 50-mm alumina particles. Bur preparation was done to sample with a standard round bur and equal 6 bur holes were created. Bond was applied and bulk-fill composites were builded up. All specimens were stored in distilled water at 37 8C for 24 h. Shear bond test was done.

RESULTS: For statistical analysis NCSS2007 Statistical Software was used. There was a statistical difference (p<0,05). Maximum bond strength was determined at airborne-particle abrasion group with 90,80 MPa. Lowest bond strength was determined at acid etching group with 48,83 MPa.

CONCLUSION: Porcelain repair with bulk-fill composites could be successful with the suitable surface treatments.

OP 107

106. IN VITRO EVALUATION OF THE ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF THE LAURYLAMINE DI-PROPYLENEDIAMINE AS AN ENDODONTIC IRRIGANT

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Abstract

Background: To effectively clean the root canal system irrigation is necessary. agent must be able to penetrate isthmus and dentinal tubules to eliminate microorganisms in such a way as not to damage the tooth. Laurylamine di-propylenediamine used for disinfection critical surfaces is a typical constituent of disinfectants based on quaternary ammonium compounds. The objective of this study is to evaluate the antibacterial efficacy of Laurylamine di-propylenediamine as an endodontic irrigating solution.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: We investigated the ability of Laurylamine di-propylenediamine to eliminate Enterococcus faecalis and compare its efficacy to that of sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl). The antibacterial assay was carried out by the Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion assay using different concentrations for the solutions. The inhibition zone is calculated in millimeters for these solutions. Also, we are aimed to carry out a scanning electron microscopic (SEM) analysis of the cleaning qualities and smear layer removal from root canal walls, prepared and irrigated with these solutions. We further analyzed by comparing their effects on the surface tension and metal corrosion.

RESULTS: According to the results obtained at the end of the study, the solution of Laurylamine di-propylenediamine is effective in cleaning and in killing Enterococcus faecalis.

CONCLUSION: All in all, further studies on the toxicity and biocompatibility of Laurylamine dipropylenediamine are needed to use it as an irrigant solution for the endodontic (root canal) treatment

OP 108

107. LYMPHATIC MALFORMATION OF THE TONGUE: A RARE CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Background: Lymphatic malformations are rare malformations of the lymphatic system that occur most frequently in the first decade of life. The exact pathogenesis of lymphatic malformations is still unknown. Traditionally, these lesions are classified according to their histologic identification into capillary, cavernous, and cystic lymphatic malformations. This classification, however, was replaced

by a distinct category based on the radiographic morphology into microcystic, macrocystic, and combined lymphatic malformations. About 60% of all lymphatic malformations are seen in the head and neck region. The tongue is most commonly affected regarding the oral cavity. Lymphatic malformations affected the tongue are often microcystic, poorly defined, diffuse lesions. They typically occur in the anterior two-thirds of the tongue and involve the lingual dorsum. It could be seen in different parts of the tongue. The macroscopic aspect of the lesion is characterized by a granular appearance of the lingual surface owing to multiple lymph-filled cysts with a color ranging from transparent to purple.

CASE REPORT: A 11-year old male patient who has raised, rough and reddish lesions involving the tongue since one and half years is applied to our clinic for gingival bleeding. There were no associated features of pain or fever, but difficulty in the speech and swallowing were observed. Past medical, dental and family histories were non-contributory and on physical examination, he appeared to be healthy and, with all his vital signs being within normal limit. Finally, based on clinical aspect of the lesion, sclerosing therapy were decided

OP 109

108. ROLE OF PROBIOTICS FOR THE TREATMENT OF PERIODONTAL DISEASE IN THE FUTURE

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Abstract

Periodontal diseases are initiated by specific periodontal pathogens that colonize dental plaque biofilms on tooth surface and an inflammatory process occurs in the tooth supporting tissues. Host immune response to this inflammation plays a major role in the periodontal disease pathogenesis. To eliminate the periodontal pathogens, Scaling and root planning is recommended for the treatment of periodontal diseases mainly. But, sometimes it is insufficient to reduce the periodontal pathogens count. For this reason, antimicrobial agents and antibiotics in addition to the mechanical therapy have been used for many years. However, due to the short-term effect and side effects of these agents and increased antibiotic resistance to these agents, probiotics have gained popularity in recent years. Probiotics are defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as live microorganisms that benefit the health of the host when they are administered in sufficient amounts. The probable mechanism of probiotics in periodontal diseases depends on the pathogenic potential of biofilm, on the growth and development of periodontal pathogens, and the replacement of pathogenic bacteria with beneficial bacteria. It could be stated that probiotics are still in "insufficient" in terms of periodontal health benefits, but surely have opened door for a novel method of treating periodontal diseases on a nano-molecular mode.

OP 110

109. HOW IMPORTANT IS CRP LEVEL FOR THE PERIODONTAL DISEASES?

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Abstract

Periodontitis is an inflammatory disease of the periodontal tissues which is caused by specific microorganisms and characterized by destruction of the supporting tissues of the teeth. Mechanisms belong to immune system play major roles in the resolution of gingival inflammation and in the healing process periodontally, including the repair and the regeneration of damaged tissues. Host immune response to periodontal pathogens is as result of innate and acquired immune system. Although periodontitis is a chronic inflammatory disease, the mediators of the acute phase of inflammation which belong to the innate immune system are involved in the disease. C-reactive protein (CRP) is one of the most important mediators which has an important role in the acute inflammation phase. CRP is currently regarded as a key biomarker of systemic inflammation, and although it is mainly synthesised by hepatocytes in the liver in response to inflammation and tissue damage. Many scientific research have reported that serum CRP levels were elevated in patients with periodontal diseases. The purpose of this presentation is to investigate the importance of the periodontal health/ diseases and CRP levels.

According to the data from the previous studies, CRP levels also increased in parallel to the severity of periodontal diseases. It seems that this similar finding is because of the presence of inflammatory phase in periodontal disease.

OP 111

110. THE CORRECTION OF THE MIDLINE BY UPPER RIGHT CENTRAL TOOTH ACROSS THE MIDPALATAL SUTURE

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Abstract

AIM: At this case report upper right incisor tooth moved into the position of the upper left incisor across the midline.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: The female patient (16 years 2 months age) whose main compliance was about anterior spaces between her teeth, caused by missing 21 and 22 teeth due to previous trauma occurred 3 years ago, visited our clinic. According to the intraoral examination, upper midline of patient shifted to the left side 5 mm. Overbite was 3.5 mm, overjet was 4 mm. Right Molars relationship were in Cl II 4.5 mm, while left molars relationship were in Cl II 4.1 mm. Right canine relationship was 5.5 mm Cl II and left canine relationship was also in Cl II 8 mm. According to the treatment plan, canines were considered laterals, and premolars

were considered canines Then, 11 was moved into the position of 21 across the midline, after that 12 was considered 11. Upper bonding was performed and 0.012 NiTi archwire was put on the braces. After that 0.016 NiTi, 0.016x0.022 NiTi, 0.018x0.025 NiTi and 0.018x0.025 SS arch wires were put on the braces respectively. The sliding mechanism started with light force using 0.018x25 SS arch wire and short chain. Class III elastics had also been used by both sides. After completing the sliding of the central incisor, grade II mobility had been observed. Then the central was fixed in its new position with long wire ligatures , and chain had been used from this tooth to the 12 for moving into the position of 11 as well .

RESULTS: The sliding mechanism done successfully for central and lateral teeth. The treatment duration was 2 years and 2 months. At the end of the treatment grade I mobility had been obtained, with no resorption of the roots of central and lateral and upper midline was corrected. Then the patient has been referred to prosthodontic department.

CONCLUSION: The orthodontic treatment could be shorter and more conservative by using this method.

OP 113

111. INFLUENCE OF DIABETES AND SMOKING ON PERIODONTAL STATUS: RETROSPECTIVE STUDY.

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Abstract

Background: The aim of this study is to evaluate socio-demographic determinants, dental history, oral health and periodontal status of smokers and non-smokers with and without diabetes mellitus.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Three hundred sixty nine records of patients were retrospectively analyzed. The study groups were classified into four groups: Group I (n=118), systemically healthy non-smokers; Group II (n=109) systemically healthy smokers; Group III (n=101) diabetic non-smokers; Group IV (n = 41) diabetics smokers. Each group were aslo divided into two subgroups according to periodontal status (periodontitis or non-periodontitis). Age, gender, smoking, education, reason for going to dentist, frequency of dental visits, previous periodontal treatment history, halitosis, brushing habits, dentin sensitivity, tooth mobility, food impaction, number of teeth, presence of mucogingival stress, furcation defects, gingival recession, tooth surface lesions, and clinical periodontal parameters were assessed. Statistical analysis were performed using NCSS Software.

RESULTS: Group IV had higher mean values of tooth mobility, food impaction and gingival recession than healty groups. Low educational level, visit dentist only when in trouble and number of missing teeth for Group III were significantly higher than those of healthy groups. Plaque index and probing depth were highest in Group IV, whereas gingival index and leeding on probing were highest in Group III.

CONCLUSION: This study showed that diabetes mellitus, smoking and low educational level are main risk factors for periodontitis. Further, gingival inflammatory parameters are associated with non-smoker diabetic patients, although increase of probing depth is found to be strongly related to both smoking and diabetes mellitus.

OP 114

112. TIRANA'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS DENTISTS APPROACHES TO PAIN MANAGEMENT IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

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ASHR
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Abstract

Background: The purpose of this study was to investigate the way the schools dentists in Tirana percept the pain during different dental treatment in children and adolescents. Their practice with pain control was also investigated.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: A web-based survey was sent to a random sample of 80 school dentists and 27 (33,75%) of them were included in the analysis.

RESULTS: Among the respondents, 58% school dentists agreed with the opinion that children have difficulties in telling the difference between pain and discomfort. School dentists have a tendency to underuse local analgesia, analgesics and sedatives for pain management during dental treatments. One third of school dentists found it challenging and stressful to give local analgesia to preschool children. The results also showed that a group of dentists, about 24%, were more indifferent to their patients' experiences of pain and psychological management. Despite these results, experienced school dentists find little need to continue the education in pain management and local analgesia.

CONCLUSION: The public schools dentists underuse local analgesia, analgesics and sedatives during dental treatment to children and adolescents. There is need to continue the education concerning pain management and an intensified **DISCUSSION:** of approaches to pain and pain management when treating children and adolescents.

OP 115

113. NECROTISING PERIODONTAL DISEASE CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Necrotising gingivitis (NG) is considered to be an acute opportunistic gingival infection caused by bacterial plaque. It appears more

frequently in undernourished children and young adults as well as patients with immunodeficiency. In its pathogenesis, there are factors related to the oral microbiota with invasion processes on the one hand, and on the other hand, factors associated with the host, such as signs of capillary and immunological disorders as well as undernourishment. The disease is characterised by pain, bleeding and papillary necrosis with tendency to relapse. Diagnosis is made by a simple clinical examination. However, complementary tests ought to be performed in order to eliminate the possibility of illnesses systemic or immunodeficiency. Early and sustained treatment is strongly recommended. Lesions of the gingiva (craters in the interdental papillae) as an aftermath of the disease is a possibility, or if there is necrotising periodontitis there will be loss of attachment tissue.

Three patients with necrotising periodontal diseases who are admitted to the department of periodontology of the faculty of dentistry of Adıyaman Faculty of Dentistry with acute gingival disease will be discussed.

OP 119

114. THE ROLE OF THE OMF SURGEON IN ODONTOGENIC MAXILLARY SINUSITIS TREATMENT

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Odontogenic maxillary sinusitis (OMS) is considered the inflammation of sinus membrane from dental origin. The Schneiderian membrane is irritated or perforated as a result of dental infection, maxillary trauma, dental extractions, periapical granuloma, foreign body into the sinus, the placing of dental implants in the maxillary bone etc.

PURPOSE: The aim of the study is to estimate the average age of patients in both sexes diagnosed and treated for odontogenic maxillary sinusitis, distribution by sex, evaluation of etiology, length of stay in the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Department at Mother Theresa University Hospital during the period from January 2015 till December 2018.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: It is a retrospective clinical data analysis of patients diagnosed and surgically treated for odontogenic maxillary sinusitis in the OMF Surgery Department from 2015 till 2018.

RESULTS: From 47 patients in total, 25 were women and 22 men with a mean age of 37.38 ± 14.4 (SD). The most affected age group with OMS were females between 21-30 years old. The primarily etiological factor of OMS were dental extractions (42.6%) and the mean length of stay at the hospital was 3.32 ± 1.56 (SD) days.

CONCLUSION: Females were mostly diagnosed and treated for OMS, especially in the 3rd decade of life. 74.5% of OMS were iatrogenic causes. Therefore it is essential a good and thorough evaluation of the patient by the dentist when performing endodontic treatment, extractions of posterior maxillary teeth or implants placement.

KEYWORDS: odontogenic maxillary sinusitis, age, dental cause

OP 121

115. THE TREATMENT EFFECT BETWEEN PERIODONTAL SUBGINGIVAL SCALING WITH MINI CURETTES AND TRADITIONAL SERIES OF GRACEY CURETTES.

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Scaling and root planing are the most widely used techniques in periodontal therapy.

AIM: To compare the mini series of Gracey curettes with traditional series of Gracey curettes in the effectiveness for non-surgical periodontal treatment depth pocket.

METHODS: A total of 14 subjects with pocket depth > 5mm were randomly assigned to one of two groups: study group (Mini curettes of Gracey) and control group (Traditional curettes of Gracey). Plaque index (PI), bleeding index (BOP), probing depth (PPD) and attachment loss (AL) were evaluated before treatment, 4 and 12 weeks after treatment.

RESULTS: At the 3-months evaluation, both groups presented with an improvement in the measured clinical parameters. The BOP percentage is reducing from 33% to14% (study group) and from 35% to11% (control group).CAL values decreased from 4.11mm to 3.2mm (study group) and from 3.62mm to 2.88mm (control group). The mean PPD values were reduced from 3.83mm to 2.84 mm (study group) and from 3.43mm to 2.81mm (control group).

CONCLUSION: In the present study, although both instruments used were found to be effective in removing deposits from the root surfaces, the results favored the use of mini curettes over traditional curettes. There were a statistically significant difference between mini-curettes and traditional Gracey curettes for only PPD values.

OP 124

116. THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CLEFT LIP/ALVEOLUS AND DENTITION PATTERNS AMONG CHILDREN WITH UNILATERAL NON-SYNDROMIC CLEFT LIP/ALVEOLUS.

Bisela Asllanaj
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Abstract

Background: Oral clefts play an essential role in disturbed odontogenesis, yet little is known about this relationship. We

investigated, within the categories cleft lip with or without alveolus (CL ± A) and cleft lip, alveolus and palate (CLAP), whether different CL subphenotypes show different dentition patterns and whether a more detailed subdivision of the incomplete CL has clinical relevance.

METHODS AND MATERIALS:

In this retrospective study, 345 children with nonsyndromic unilateral

CL ± A and CLAP were included to assess the association between the CL subphenotypes and lateral incisor patterns.

RESULTS: In the different CL sub-phenotypes there are significantly different patterns in deciduous and permanent dentition. Based on the relationship of the CL morphology with the deciduous dentition, subdivision of the CL morphology into vermillion notch to two-thirds CL, two-thirds to subtotal CL, and complete CL appears to be an optimal subdivision.

CONCLUSION: Our results indicate that a more detailed subdivision of the CL has clinical relevance and that critical factors in the pathogenesis of the CL are also critical for the odontogenesis

OP 125

117. EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF PROSTHETIC SCREW SYSTEMS AFTER TIGHTENING AND LOOSENING CYCLES: AN IN VITRO STUDY

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Abstract

Osseointegrated dental implant restoration after loss of teeth is a frequently preferred method with its long-term success. However, some problems may arise during the implant process. Some of these problems are the loosening of the abutment screw connecting and fracture due to metal fatigue.

Unlike the conventionally used V-type screw system, the Spiralock® screw system is reported that 30° wedge ramp at the root of the thread that locks the abutment screw securely to the implant, and spreads the load throughout the entire threaded connection.A conventional abutment screw V-thread is axially loaded versus a Spiralock® thread form that distributes the load radially. This form thread loading reduces load and stress concentration at the first engaged thread, significantly increases the strength of the connection and prevents fatigue failure.

The aim of this study is to compare the reverse torque values of the abutment screws used in different dental implant after the 30 Ncm tightening of the screws and to assess the effectiveness of conventional type screws compared to the new type of Spiralock®.

The study groups consisted of 3 different implant used in our study. Ten implants were used in each group. The implants were tightened with final torque for a total of 20 times and reverse torques were recorded.

In this study, there was no statistically significant difference between the Spiralock® type implant screw system and conventional implant screw systems in terms of the reverse torque value. It was observed in each group that the reverse torque value decreased as the number of tightening was increased.

The abutment screw used in dental implant restorations is subjected to a tightening- loosening cycle in the clinical and prosthetic laboratories. As a result, it is thought that increasing the number of screw tightening may cause loosening in screw

OP 126

118. MICROLEAKAGE OF GLASS-HYBRID AND GLASS-IONOMER RESTORATIVE MATERIALS IN PRIMARY DENTITION

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Abstract

Background: Glass-ionomer (GI) cements are widely used materials in pediatric dentistry. Recently, a new glass-hybrid restorative (GH) material has been introduced. The aim of the study was to evaluate microleakage of GH and GI cements in primary teeth.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Thirty intact primary canine teeth were selected for the study. After the class V cavity preparation, teeth were divided into six groups (n=5): 1) GC Equia Forte (GH), 2) GC Equia (conventional GI), 3) GC Fuji IX (conventional GI), 4) GC Fuji VIII (resin-modified GI), 5) GC Fuji II (resin-modified GI) and 6) GC Fuji Triage (GI sealing material). The teeth were set to rest in artificial saliva, at the room temperature for 7 days, and then immersed into methylene-blue for 24 hours. Microleakage was analyzed under a digital microscope using 400x magnification.

RESULTS: Microleakage of analyzed materials was: Equia Forte< Equia< Fuji IX< Fuji VIII< Fuji II< Fuji Traige.

CONCLUSION: Both GH and GI cements are adequate materials for primary teeth restoration. GH and conventional GI cements have lower microleakage than resin modified GI cements.

OP 128

119. THE EFFICACY OF NANO-PLASMA(NON-ABLATIVE SURGERY) IN GINGIVECTOMY CASE REPORT

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Tirana, Albania

Abstract

Aesthetics has been more and more present in our everyday life, beautiful smile has become a trend and imperative. Highly demanding patients with compromised aesthetics in frontal area are great challenge.

AIM: Present one of the approaches in solving the compromised aesthetics in frontal area with highly demanding patients. Patient S.L. (age 19)after an orthodontic treatment (surgery 3-rd class, maximum compensation was achieved) with gummy smile. After scaling and root planning, gingivectomy with iono plasma was done. Non –Ablative surgery, avoiding the risk associated with the interventions conducted with traditional surgery.

METHODS: Iono plasma represent the latest generation of tools for dermatologists, dentist, aesthetics doctors and plastic surgeons. This tool combines lasers and radio-scapels, uses the fourth state of matter:PLASMA. The system is very precise and doesn't spread heat to surrounding areas. Two weeks after gingigectomy all aesthetics fillings were done.

RESULTS: Post-treatment ,short-term and long-term follow-up records of this patient showed successful and acceptable results.

CONCLUSION: Iono plasma system is a very useful tool in aesthetics without any actual cutting of the skin. It can be used for several oral lesions: gingivectomy, frenulectomy, hemangiomas, fibroids, benign neoplasms of oral cavity, gingival whitening etc

OP 135

120. COMPARISON THE EFFECT OF 6TH AND 8TH GENERATION BONDING AGENTS ON MICROTENSILE AND MICROLEAKAGE VALUES

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Abstract

AIM: The aim of this in-vitro study was to investigate the effect of microtensile bond strenght and microleakage between 6th and 8th generation bonding agents.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Twenty-four caries-free premolar teeth were divided randomly into two different groups. Twelve teeth will be evaluated for microleakage and the other twelve teeth for microtensile. Selected teeth for microtensile were flattened occlusally and apically using a diamond saw. For microleakage class V cavities were prepared on all teeth. The teeth were then divided into two groups of six teeth each that were treated as follows: 1) Futurabond (Voco America, Inc. USA) 2) Clearfil SE Bond (Kuraray America, Inc. USA). Etching was performed with 37% phosphoricacid for 10 seconds followed by rinsing, drying. The bonding agent was applied with manufacturer's **INTRODUCTION:**s and light-cured by VALO LED (Ultradent Products, Inc. USA). The composite (Clearfil Majesty Posterior, Kuraray Noritake Inc. Japan) was bonded to surfaces and light-cured. Selected teeth for microtensile were then mounted, sectioned and subjected to microtensile bond strength test in a universal testing machine. For microleakage the samples were thermocycled between 50C and 550C ± 20C for 100 cycles and immersed in 2% methylene blue for 48 h for evulation. All this samples were evaluated under a stereomicroscope. Data were analysed using one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's test.

RESULTS: In group 1, microleakage was measured at the lowest value and microtensile was highest.

CONCLUSION: The 8th generation bonding agent showed statistically significant result better than 6th generation bonding agents.

OP 137

121. EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF NEWLY DEVELOPED BLEACHING AGENTS WITH/ WITHOUT CHITOSAN AND TITANIUM DIOXIDE

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Gaziantep, Turkey

Abstract

AIM: The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of low concentration hydrogen peroxide new bleaching agents including chitosan and titanium dioxide on color changes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: In this study, twenty-four caries and restoration free human lateral and central were used. All these teeth were randomly divided into 2 groups. The surface of the teeth has been removed from the residues. Before the bleaching protocol was applied, all groups were measured in terms of L, a, b values with VITA Easyshade Advance 4.0 (VITA, Inc. North AMERICA) spectrophotometer. In the group 1, 2% pure HP was used and in the group 2 were used 2% hydrogen peroxide containing chitosan and titanium dioxide. Whitening protocol was applied to all these teeth under blue Monitex WhitenMAX (FOMED BIOTECH Inc. TAIWAN) light for a total of 30 minutes in 3 sessions for 10 minutes. Immediately after the bleaching protocol, the values after 2 and 7 days were measured by spectrophotometer. Data were analyzed using one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's test.

RESULT: Color change was observed in these two groups. The ΔE value of group 2 was higher than group 1 in the measurement immediately after bleaching. After two days there were no significiant difference. On the 7th day, the group containing chitosan and titanium dioxide showed better value.

CONCLUSION: These agents were highly effective and had a positive impact on the aesthetic impact of teeth.

OP 139

122. EVALUATION OF THE DIFFERENCE IN CARIES EXPERIENCE IN CHILDREN WITH AND WITHOUT VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY

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Abstract

AIM: Vitamin D has a very important role in general health, as well as in oral and dental health. This role starts from the developmental stages of the jaws and teeth and continues after tooth formation through its effects on caries. The aim of this study is to evaluate the effect of vitamin D deficiency on dental caries.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The study was applied to 75 children (47 girls, 28 men) aging from 6-12 years who presented to Ataturk University Faculty of Dentistry Department of Pedodontics; All children were healty. Children were diveded into 3 groups: Group I (GI) with severe vitamin D deficiency (D vit level 10 ng / ml), Group II (GI) with moderate vitamin D deficiency (D vit level 10-24 ng / ml) and Group III with normal level of vitamin D (D vit level of optimal level: 25-80 ng / ml). (G-III). DMFT / dft indices were determined. The obtained values were evaluated statistically.

RESULTS: For G-I, DMFT = 2,040 ± 2,281, dft = 3,280 ± 3,034, DMFT for G-II = 2,080 ± 1,998, dft = 3,760 ± 4,115; For G-III, DMFT = 1,360 ± 2,580, dft = 2,560 ± 2,724 values were found. A statistically significant difference was found between G-I and G-III DMFT values.

CONCLUSION: In the light of the findings of our study, vitamin D deficiency is thought to be effective on DMFT index, however, further studies are needed in larger study groups with severe vitamin D deficiency.

OP 140

123. COMPARATIVE STUDY ON TWO CERAMICS MATERIALS FOR RESTORATIVE DENTAL APPLICATIONS

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Abstract

Background: The process of wearing of material mass is influenced by a series of specificfactors, such as: modality of loading, the rate and the lubricant used, quantity of material included, hardness. The aim of the study was to determine the wear behaviour of the ceramic.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: We made disks with a radius of 2.5 cm and a 2 mm thickness, out of 2 types of ceramic restoration materials we found on the market: D-Sing and VM13. The experiment was carried out using a CALOWER friction meter. The sliding speed is constant in time (about 150 r.p.m.) and acts on a variable sliding distance, between 3255 and 16277 mm, (corresponding to about 35000 mastication cycles, on a 0.5mm long occlusion). A force of 0.35N acts on the material samples.

RESULT: The volume of worn material rises exponentially with the number of rotations and the length of friction (if at a friction length of 3,255 mm, it corresponds an abrasive weariness coefficient of approximately 0,011129248 mm3/Nm). In opposition with these, in the case of VM13 ceramics, it is obvious that the material becomes more wear-resistant at abrasive weariness, quantity of deformed and displaced material diminishing proportional with the rise in the capacity of ceramic material to resists the force exercised upon it.

CONCLUSION: The stress occurring on the contact surfaces is extremely interesting and enables us to understand their wear behavior.

KEYWORDS: ceramic material, wear, wear coefficient

OP 141

124. THE INCIDENCE OF ANTERIOR DENTAL CROSSBITE IN CHILDREN IN THE MIXED DENTITION

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Abstract

Background: In this study, it was aimed to determine the incidence of anterior crossbite in permanent incisor teeth in children between 8-12 years and to evaluate the distribution by age and gender.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: For this study, 1182 healthy patients aged between 8-12 years were examined. Children with anterior dental crossbite from these patients were determined according to gender and age. The distribution of the number of teeth was performed. The data obtained were evaluated statistically (chi square test,p0.05). When age was examined, crossbite was observed more frequently in 8-year-olds (22.5%). The relationship between age and anterior crossbite was not statistically significant (p>0.05). The crossbite of the single tooth was 64.4% and the crossbite of the two teeth was determined as 32.2%. In only 3 patients, 3 teeth were found to be in crossbite. The crossbite was observed more in the upper lateral incisors (64%). In the 72.4% of the cases where 2 teeth were crossbite, the upper lateral incisors were found to be in crossbite.

CONCLUSION: It was seen that upper lateral incisors are more crossbite, while it is important to perform eruption guidance in early periods. In the early mixed dentition period, early interventions can be short term when dental crossbite is encountered.

KEYWORDS: child, anterior crossbite, mixed dentition

OP 145

125. COMPARISON OF PATIENT PERCEPTION, COMFORT AND TIME IN INTRAORAL DIGITAL SCANNING AND ALGINATE IMPRESSION TECHNIQUES

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Abstract

Background: Intra-oral scanning systems are becoming more popular with developing technology. Thus, intra-oral scanning devices will begin to replace the conventional impression technique. In this study, we aimed to compare patient acceptance and scanning time of an intraoral scanner and conventional alginate impression technique when used for full-arch impressions.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Our study comprised thirty orthodontic patients aged between 12 and 18 years. The patients underwent intraoral digital scanning via 3 Shape TRIOS3 intraoral scanner (Copenhagen, Denmark) and their alginate impressions were obtained using Cavex Tulip alginate (Holland BV, Holland). The time needed for each procedure was recorded. The patients were asked to assess their acceptance and comfort for both techniques by a Likert scale using a questionnaire of 10 questions. The Wilcoxon test was used for statistical comparisons at a significance level of $p<0.05$.

RESULTS: Compared with intraoral scanning, significantly more gag reflex, queasiness and breathing difficulty were perceived during alginate impression technique both for maxilla and mandible ($p<0.001$). Moreover, perception questionnaire revealed that patients feel significantly more comfortable and stress-free during intraoral scanning than alginate impression ($p<0.001$). The chair time for alginate impression technique was significantly higher than intraoral scanning ($p<0.001$).

CONCLUSION: When the intraoral digital scanning system and conventional alginate impression technique were compared by the patients, the intraoral digital scanning system was found to be more comfortable and more acceptable. Moreover, intraoral digital scanners required shorter chair time.

OP 146

126. EVALUATION OF TOOTH AND BONE SUPPORTED ANCHORAGE DEVICES DURING MAXILLARY PROTRACTION

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Abstract

Background: The aim of this retrospective study was to evaluate and compare the effects of two different intraoral anchorage devices during facemask therapy in Class III subjects.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Fifteen skeletally Class III patients (10 females, 5 males; mean age 11.5±0.89 years) treated with miniplate anchored facemask(MP+FM) were compared with fifteen skeletally Class III patients (7 females, 8 males; mean age 11.57±0.92 years) treated with bonded rapid maxillary expansion appliance anchored facemask (RME+FM). Facemasks were applied from two miniplates inserted on right and left zygomatic buttress of maxilla in MP+FM group and the hooks of the RME appliance in RME+FM group. Lateral cephalometric radiographs were obtained before and after maxillary protraction and analysed by the same researcher. Wilcoxon and Mann-Whitney U tests were used for statistical evaluation.

RESULTS: The mean treatment period was 13.8±6.11 months in MP+FM group and 12.48±2.64 months in RME+FM group which was insignificant between groups. A significant anterior replacement was found in maxilla with 3.27±0.86 mm in MP+FM group ($p<0.01$) and 2.07±1.52 mm in RME+FM group ($p<0.01$) and the changes were found significant between groups ($p<0.05$). Mandibular plane increased significantly with 1.77°±1.44° MP+FM group and 2.63°±1.97° in RME+FM group($p<0.01$) which were found similar between groups. Maxillary incisors protruded and maxillary first molars mesialized significantly in RME+FM group ($p<0.01$) while they were showed insignificant changes in MP+FM group.

CONCLUSION: Both anchorage devices were found effective for Class III correction with facemask therapy while miniplate anchorage eliminates undesired dental side effects in maxilla with conventional methods.

OP 147

127. EVALUATION THE EFFICIENCY OF DIODE LASER THERAPY THAT ADDITIONAL APPLIED TO THE NON-SURGICAL PERIODONTAL THERAPY IN PERI-IMPLANTITIS TREATMENT

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of diode laser therapy that additionally apllied to the non-surgical periodontal therapy, on clinical parameters and IL-1i levels in peri-implant sulcular fluid (PISF) in the peri-implantitis patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A total of 20 subjects which were systemically healthy were enrolled in this study. PISF and clinical parameters (Gingival index (GI), plaque index (PI), probing pocket depth (PPD), bleeding on probing (BOP) and clinical attachment level (CAL)) were gathered and recorded before and in the 3rd months of the treatment. One side of the jaws was determined as test group and the other side was determined as control group. While initial periodontal treatment was applied to the control group, in addition diode laser therapy was applied to the implants that identified as test group.

RESULTS:

The clinical parameters were decreased in both groups after treatment. The GI and BOP scores of the test group were found to be significantly lower than the control group. In the 3rd months of the treatment an increase in the IL-1i levels was observed in both groups. While this increase in the IL-1i level was statistically significant in the control group, it was not significant in the test group.

CONCLUSION: As conclusion, he increase in IL-1i levels despite the improvements in clinical parameters was seem to be related to the early recovery period of periodontal disease. However, further studies are needed related to laser therapy that using different doses and periods in the treatment of peri-implantitis.

OP 155

128. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND ORAL HEALTH AT GERIATRIC PATIENTS WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF DENTURES IN MACEDONIA

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Abstract

Background: Socio-demographic characteristics are one of the important components of oral health which is part of the general health. Aim of this study was to perform an evaluation of the oral health at geriatric patients with different types of dentures (total and partial) depending on the sex, age and present chronic diseases.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The survey was a prospective transversal (cross-sectional) study conducted among 165 institutionally sheltered patients at Gerontology Institute (inspected group – IG) and 170 patients from the dental specialist clinics (control group CG) at age 65 and older. Statistical program SPSS for Windows ver. 13.0 was used for statistical processing.

RESULTS: Patients with upper and lower total dentures dominated (43,6% vs. 26,5%). The sex has a significant influence on total GOHAI score (p=0,026). Male from IG had the highest GOHAI score (30,70), while the lowest score was at the female CG (28,08). Age had no significant influence on total GOHAI score (p=0,53). CG patients aged >85 had the highest GOHAI score (30,33), while the lowest score had the CG aged 75-79 patients (27,86). Patients from both groups with positive history of chronic diseases had highly significant higher total mean GOHAI scores than those without.

CONCLUSION: Oral health and quality of life at geriatric patients are at unsatisfactory level, with significant influence of the sex and insignificant influence of the age. Patients in both groups with and without comorbidity had significant differences in terms of physical and psycho-social functioning.

KEWWORDS: GOHAI, oral heath, socio-demographic characteristics, comorbidity

OP 158

129. ANXIETY LEVELS ASSOCIATED WITH ORAL SURGERY PROCEDURES

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Abstract

Dental treatment generates a high level of anxiety to patients, despite advances in dentistry. We selected 45 patients who underwent oral surgery procedures in the maxillofacial clinic of "St. Spirirdon" hospital, Iasi, Romania. Anxiety analysis was carried out before the surgical intervention by using the modified Corah's dental anxiety scale (MDAS) questionnaire and the visual analogue scale (VAS). Additional questions included information about patients age, sex and previous experience of oral surgery procedures.

RESULTS: The study included 21 females and 24 males with ages between 19-35 years, from which 80% presented for impacted third molar extraction. 63.44% of patients had no history of dental surgical treatment and showed high scores in VAS fear questions. The mean MDAS scare for local anaesthetic injection showed severe anxiety.

CONCLUSION: The present study shows that dental anxiety is still high among patients and it should be identified and managed properly.

OP 159

130. COMPARISON OF BOND STRENGTH OF FELDSPATHIC CERAMICS CEMENTED WITH DIFFERENT RESIN CEMENTS

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Abstract

Background: All ceramic restorations were developed because of the increasing esthetic demand. For bonding all ceramic restorations to the tooth structure adhesive resin cements are used. The purpose of this study was to evaluate and compare the shear bond strength values between dual cure and light cure resin cements to a feldspathic ceramic material which were produced with Cad-Cam technology.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: 60 pieces of feldspatic ceramic blocks produced for Cad-Cam system were obtained with a thickness of 2mm.4 different cements were formed from 60 sections to be 15 for of each group. Panavia V5, G-Cem LinkForce, Variolink Esthetic and RelyX Veneer cements were used for cementation. After acid etching with hydrofluoric acid, primer was applied according to manufacturer's instructions. Cementation was done. After the cementation process and the polymerization of the cements were completed, the shear bond strength test was applied on the universal testing device. Porcelain bond strengths of cement were evaluated as comparative.

RESULTS: When porcelain bond strength values of cement were examined, the highest bond strength value was found in Panavia V5. It was followed by, G-Cem LinkForce, Variolink Esthetic. The lowest bond strength value was found in the RelyX Veneer. However, the difference between bond strength values was not statistically significant.

CONCLUSION: Within the limitations of this in vitro study, it can be concluded that dual cure cements have higher bond strength than light cure cements and 10-MDP have a high effect on bond strength. But further studies evaluated that long term bonding effectiveness under the simulation intraoral conditions.

OP 163

131. DENTAL ANOMALIES IN PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHS OF PEDIATRIC PATIENTS

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Abstract

Background: The aim of this study to assess prevalence dental anomalies and to examine the value of panoramic radiographs in detecting these anomalies in pediatric patients.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: We retrospectively reviewed 502 panoramic radiographs of pediatric patients. The age range of the patients was 5-14 years. The panoramic images were evaluated for the 5 dental anomalies (hypodontia, supernumerary teeth, microdontia, macrodontia, ectopic eruption)

RESULTS: The dental anomalies were detected on 149 panoramic radiographs. The most common anomaly was ectopic eruption. There were 76 ectopic eruption, 8 microdontia, 20 macrodontia, 45 hypodontia, none supernumerary teeth.

CONCLUSION: Early diagnosis and determination of dental anomalies could avoid maxillofacial deformity and other complications.

OP 164

133. FLUORESCENCE VISUALISATION FOR DETECTION OF ORAL SOFT TISSUE CONDITION IN PROSTHODONTICS PATIENTS

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Background:

Early detection of oral mucosal diseases and potentially malignant disorders requires careful examination because of high malignant transformation frequency. Almost 90% of oral cancers occur in patients older than 50 years. The aim of study was to determine the value of VELscope as adjunct to oral examination in geriatric prosthodontics patients.

METHOD AND MATERIALS: Clinical protocol for 300 patients over 60 years old was questionnaire with risk factors, clinical observation and VELscope mucosal tissue examination with scoring of the changes and dysplasia level. Tissue changes were classified as inflammatory, traumatic, dysplastic and other. Abnormal tissue was associated with autofluorescence loss and dark appearance in contrast to the surrounding tissue.

RESULTS: In 21% of patients abnormal premalignant lesions were detected. Leukoplakia was the most common premalignant disorder 42 (12, 6%), 16 (4, 8%) had lichen planus, 6 (1, 8%) cheilitis actinica and 5 patients (1, 5%) were diagnosed with squamous cell carcinoma. We found 118 inflammatory lesions (35, 4%) where 58 (17, 4%) were denture stomatitis, 18 (5, 4%) angular cheilitis, traumatic lesions were found in 38 patients (11,4%) and 4 (1,2%) were diagnosed with epulis fissuratum. In 54 patients (16, 2%) we diagnosed infectious changes from which aphtous ulcerations and candidiasis were most common.

CONCLUSION: VELscope can be used as a part of diagnostic process to detect abnormal tissue and oral lesions that might have been overlooked. However surgical excision biopsy as the golden standard for the detection of the lesion's histology is obligated for final diagnose.

OP 165

134. QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG TURKISH PRECLINICAL DENTAL STUDENTS: A SURVEY STUDY

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Abstract

Background: Dental education programs are known to be highly stressful and stress can affect general health. Meanwhile, dental students greatly demand procuring a good quality of life that can help them sustain their dental career. The aim of this study was to assess the quality of life (QOL) of dental students during their dental education and explore the influencing factors of the QOL of students.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: A cross sectional study was conducted by distributing World Health Organisation Quality of Life, WHOQOL-BREF, survey among dental students of year one to three at Trakya University. Beside descriptive statistics, paired sample t test, independent sample t test, one way ANOVA, Cronbach's alpha, and Pearson's correlation tests were used in the study.

RESULTS: A total of 179 preclinical students with a mean age of 21.6±1.9 have responded to this questionnaire. The overall Cronbach's a coefficient of the WHOQOL-BREF questionnaire was 0.891. The score of psychological health domain was lowest, fallowed by environmental and social health. Physical health score was highest among all domains. Different academic years gave similar results for all health domains. Gender, age and marital status weren't significantly related to scores of any domains. Whereas subjects having a chronic illness had significantly lower scores for general health status and physical health.

CONCLUSION: Our study found that the WHOQOL-BREF was reliable for our assessment of dental students. The dental students in our study rated their overall quality of life as good and psychological health domain score was lowest one among four domains

OP 167

135. SIX-MONTH CLINICAL EVALUATION OF APPLICATION MODES/ETCHING METHODS OF AN UNIVERSAL ADHESIVE IN NON-CARIOUS CERVICAL LESIONS

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Abstract

AIM: The aim of this study was to evaluate the 6-month clinical performance of resin composite restorations using an universal adhesive with different application modes and etching methods in non-carious cervical lesions(NCCLs).

METHODS: Forty patients with at least five NCCLs participated in the study. A total of two hundred restorations were placed randomly according to application modes and etching method of an universal adhesive (Clearfil Universal Bond Quick); Group I; etch&rinse mode with phosphoric acid (ER-A), Group II; selective-etch mode with phosphoric acid (SLE-A), Group III; etch&rinse mode with laser(ER-L), Group IV; selective-etch mode with laser(SLE-L), Group V; self-etch(SE). Er,Cr:YSGG laser was used at 1.5W, 20Hz, 140µs pulse duration for 15seconds(65% air, 75% water). The composite resin Filtek Supreme Ultra(3M ESPE) was placed incrementally.

The resin composite, Clearfil Majesty ES-2 was placed incrementally by the same operator. Two experienced and calibrated examiners evaluated the restorations at one week(baseline) and 6 months using modified USPHS criteria. Data was analysed by the Mc Nemar and chi-square tests (p0.05). No statistically significant difference was detected within each group when baseline and six-month data were compared(p>0.05).

CONCLUSION: The 6-month clinical performance of resin composite restorations did not differ according to the application modes and etching methods of the tested universal adhesive.

OP 169

136. THE POSSIBILITIES OF DIFFERENT SOFT TISSUE GRAFTING METHODS IN THE TREATMENT OF GINGIVAL RECESSIONS

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Abstract

Gingival recession is described as an apical migration of the marginal gingival tissue towards or beyond the cementoenamel junction. The occurrence is multifactorial, mainly due to trauma induced by traumatic tooth brushing, orthodontic movement, as well as anatomical factors such as bone dehiscence, malposition of teeth and muscle pull.Treatment modalities vary according to the type and severity of the recession. Soft tissue in the oral cavity is widely available and easily accessed. Mostly used donor sites for soft tissue grafting are the palatal area, tuber maxillae and the buccal fat pad. In this paper we will compare those three methods for covering the exposed roots, with special accent to the promising results and effectiveness of the free graft from the buccal fat pad as a promising donor area. However, thus far, evidence is lacking for new modified techniques which can improve the patient experience undergo micro-surgical treatments, and will provide long-term aesthetic results at the same time.

KEYWORDS: gingival recession, exposed root, gingival graft, buccal fat pad

OP 171

137. EVALUATION OF MASSETER MUSCLE THICKNESS AND INTERNAL STRUCTURE WITH ULTRASONOGRAPHY IN FEMALE BRUXIST PATIENTS

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Abstract

Background: Bruxism is parafunctional activity that occurs involuntarily rhythmic and spasmodic grinding and/or clenching of the teeth which usually occurs at night. In long-lasting bruxism, the masseter muscle is continuously stimulated, muscle activity and muscle thickness increase. The aim of this study was to evaluate the masseter muscle thickness and internal structure in individuals with bruxism by ultrasonography.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: 30 female patients with bruxism and 30 healthy female individuals between the ages of 20-35 were included in the study. The masseter muscle thickness was measured by single observer during the conditions of rest and maximum clenching. Ultrasonographic internal structure of the masseter muscle is classified according to the visibility of echogenic bands. In addition, the echogenic internal structure of the masseter muscle was evaluated with quantitative muscle ultrasound. Shapiro-Wilk test was used to determine whether all data showed normal distribution, and variance homogeneity was analyzed by Levene's test. Independent and paired sample t-test for normal distributed data; Mann- Whitney U and Wilcoxon Signed Rank tests which are non-parametric tests were used for data not showing normal distribution. The relationship between the parameters was evaluated by Pearson Correlation Test.

RESULTS: The masseter muscle thickness was significantly higher in both positions in patients with bruxism (p 0,05).

CONCLUSION: While bruxism causes an increase in the masseter muscle thickness, it has no significant effect on the echogenic internal structure of the muscle.

OP 172

138. RETROSPECTIVE EVALUATION OF MORPHOLOGICAL AND MORPHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF MENTAL FORAMEN BY USING CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY IMAGES

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Abstract

Background: Before a surgical intervention in the mandibular interforaminal area, it is important to have complete information about the anatomy of the mandibular anterior segment. At this point, CBCT is an imaging method which offers the desired features. In addition to its importance in surgical applications, it is also important in terms of anatomical studies thanks to its reliability in measurements and three-dimensional evaluation.The aim of this study is to determine the characteristics of mental foramen according to age and gender parameters in a Turkish population.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: In this retrospective study, 148 (89 female, 59 male) CBCT images were examined. Images of patients over 18 years of age with mental foramen were included in the study, while images with mandibular pathology and without occlusal closure to at least premolar teeth were excluded from the study. Linear measurements of the mental foramen were repeated three weeks later by the same observer. Descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation), Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Kruskal-Wallis, Mann-Whitney U, Wilcoxon tests were used to evaluate the data. In this study, morphological and morphometric features of the mental foramen, which is a characteristic structure in mandibular bone, have been demonstrated.

RESULTS: No statistically significant difference was found between the age groups in the morphometric characteristics of the mental foramen, but a statistically significant difference was found in the gender groups. The most frequently detected oval shape and P3 and P4 positions.

CONCLUSION: Three-dimensional imaging is a highly successful and prominent method in the evaluation of anatomical structures.

OP 173

139. THE EVALUATION OF MARGINAL LEAKAGE OF PRIMARY TEETH RESTORED WITH SANDWICH TECHNIQUE

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Abstract

Background: Limited compliance of pediatric patients and different morphology of primary teeth may require modifications in restorations. This study aimed to evaluate marginal leakage of restorations applied to primary teeth in mouth with sandwich technique in order to benefit from anticariogenic effect of glass ionomer cement and wear resistance and aesthetic properties of composite resin.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Healthy children aged between 9-10-year old who visited our clinic and had consents were included. Children's approximal caries in primary molars were restored with open sandwich technique, closed sandwich technique, glass ionomer cement or composite resin. Restored teeth were divided into two groups as cavity margins at enamel and cemento-enamel line. Three months after restoration process, teeth in time of physiological exfoliation were collected, cleaned and placed in saline. Subsequently, mesio-distal sections were taken from teeth embedded in acrylic resin after 24hours in a 10% methylene-blue solution at 37°C. Grinded surfaces of sections were examined under stereomicroscope to evaluate marginal leakage. Data were analyzed statistically.

RESULTS: For restorations in which cavity margins at enamel, the greatest marginal leakage values were in closed sandwich group($p<0.001$) and the least marginal leakage values were in composite resin group($p<0.001$). For restorations in which cavity margins at cemento-enamel line, the greatest marginal leakage values were in glass ionomer cement group($p<0.01$) and less marginal leakage values were in composite resin group($p<0.05$).

CONCLUSION: In open and closed sandwich applications, marginal leakage differs by cavity margins. Technique and material to be used should be decided according to extension of approximal caries of primary teeth.

OP 175

140. 3D ENDODONTICS

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Abstract

Background: Tooth and root canal morphology is essential in endodontic education, training, and treatment. In the past few years, three-dimensional (3D) reconstruction from high-resolution data has been used for these purposes, which enabled the evaluation of effects of root canal preparation and obturation; assessing aspects of apical microleakage and cutting efficiency and has been used to establish finite element models. The development of software programs and the use of new technologies for endodontic treatment can help in the diagnosis, preoperative treatment planning, can make it easier for patients to understand proposed procedures, increase the predictability of treatment and may reduce treatment failures. Endodontic treatment can be safer and less invasive. Image analysis and visualization techniques are essential problems in the successful application of CBCT data. The aim of this presentation is to discuss new 3D rendering techniques for better visualization and manipulation, measurements and simulation of the root canal treatment itself.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The following 3D programs were used

and implemented to create innovative 3D clinical images of access cavities and for 3D reconstruction and image analyses: MeVisLab, Amira and 3D Endo. The sliced image data were exported as DICOM-file and imported into the different framework systems for segmentation, image analyses and treatment planning.

CONCLUSIONS: These preoperative procedures can increase predictability of the chosen technique, improve applicability of the treatment plan, shorten operative time and improve the communication with patients

OP 179

141. USE OF NANOTECH ON THE DENTAL IMPLANT SURFACE WARRANTS HIGH OSSEOINTEGRATION

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Abstract

Most of the dental implant factories apply nano technology on the dental implant surface. The aim of this study is to explore the power of nano technology for improved osseointegration, quantitatively and qualitatively. Several studies in which this technology is used with different implant brands are being reviewed. This study reviews three types of nano technology application on the implant surface by: sandblasting of the particles that vary from 20-40 microns; etching for creation of micro and nano pores on the dental implant surface ranging in size from 1 to 5 microns; hybrid procedure, which is a mix of the sandblasting and etching techniques in order to improve the quality of osseointegration. The results show increased bone to implant contact (BIC) of 87,2% to 94,2%; increased primary and secondary stability and accelerated osseointegration process.

OP 180

142. EVALUATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL EFFICACY OF IRRIGATION SOLUTIONS AFTER CANAL PREPARATION WITH TWO DIFFERENT ROTARY FILES

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION:

Root canal irrigants play an indispensable role in the complete disinfection of root canal system, in particular in those areas not accessible to mechanical instrumentation. Several irrigation techniques have been introduced with the main objective of improving root canal disinfection, especially in the apical third of the canal. This in vitro study aimed at comparing the intracanal bacterial reduction promoted by chemomechanical preparation using 3% naocl and 17%edta and two different taper of the rotary files: protaper-f2 (iso 0,25/.08) And wave one gold-primary (iso 0,25/.07).

METHODS: 60 root canals from extracted teeth were contaminated with enterococcus faecalis atcc 29212 for 7 days and then randomly distributed into 3 experimental groups of 20 teeth each: group 1, prepared with protaper, group 2 with wave one, until working lenght and group 3, which was manually explored . All canals were irrigated with naocl 3% and edta 17%. The overall preparation time was kept constant for the groups, but the total volume of irrigant was about 20 ml/ canal. Samples taken before and after chemomechanical procedures were cultured, and the colony-forming units (cfus) were counted.

RESULTS: reduction in the bacterial populations was highly significant for first groups. The 2 experimental groups were significantly more effective than the control group with no preparation in reducing cfu counts.

CONCLUSION: There was no evident superiority of any of the preparation techniques evaluated in the present in vitro model.

OP 181

143. TANDEM APPLIANCE AND FACE-MASK IN CLASS III TREATMENT WITH MAXILLARY DEFICIENCY. LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

AIM: The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of orthopaedic treatment with Tandem Appliance (TM) and face-mask (FM), in comparison to each other.

MATERIALS AND METHOD: The search was performed in PubMed and Cochrane Library. For more specific outcomes with clinical interests the study questions were build according to PICO. The eligible criteria were priory set without limitations of gender, region or time.

RESULTS: The study analyse showed that the treatment effect of the Tandem appliance is similar to that of a face-mask, but the TA is much more convenient for both the clinician and the patient. Promotes patient compliance, because it is more aesthetic and comfortable than extraoral appliances. Further advantages of TA are that no additional biteplate is required for correction of anterior crossbite and it can be changed to a monoblock retainer at chairside and it is used even in older children.

CONCLUSION: More high quality evidence is needed for a better evaluation of treatment efficasity of facemask and Tandem appliance. Several meta analysis were performed for face mask

treatment effect, only shot term effect were evaluated.

OP 182

145. PROSTHETIC RESTORATION ON IMPLANTS, OUR CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

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Abstract

Contemporary dentistry has been researching for at least 40 years, “in vivo” or “in vitro” conditions, on implant prosthesis, whether these implants are single implant in partial dental absence or implants along the entire dental arcade, to go from total removable prostheses in fixed prosthesis on osteon integrated implants. Today, both the prosthesis doctor and the laboratory technician must have good knowledge of tissue morphology, as well as clinical knowledge and experience on the materials of the last generation such as titanium, aluminum oxide, zirconia ... etc, so that the prosthetic work to be functional, aesthetic and to respect biological structures of the surrounding tissues.

In this work we will present laboratory techniques and our 15 year clinical experience, for implant coronary crowns, with a revision of contemporary literature related to this aspect

OP 185

146. EVALUATION OF MIMIC MUSCLES IN ORAL AND PERIORAL REGION WITH ULTRASONOGRAPHY IN ADULT FEMALES

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Abstract

Background: Mimic muscles are in close relationship with dentofacial structures, which have an important role in facial expression mechanism. Imaging areas of these muscles are limited because they are relatively small and having insertion with each other compared to other skeletal muscles. The aim of this study was to evaluate the muscle thickness of the facial mimic muscles in oral and perioral region of women in different age groups, and to determine whether there was a difference between the age groups.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Ultrasonographic scans of zygomaticus major, levator labii superioris, depressor anguli oris, mentalis, orbicularis oris superior and orbicularis oris inferior muscles of 60 patients (30 women aged 25-35 years old and 30 women aged 45-55 years) were performed by the same observer. Shapiro-Wilk test was used to determine whether the data showed normal distribution. Variance homogeneity was evaluated by Levene’s test. Independent and paired sample t-test was used for the parameters that showed normal distribution, Mann Whitney U and Wilcoxon Signed Rank tests were used for the parameters that did not show normal distribution.

RESULTS: There was a statistically significant difference between the age groups in the 45-55 age group with lower muscle thickness between the evaluated muscles (except mentalis muscle thickness) (pi 0,05).

CONCLUSION: Although mimic muscle thickness tends to change with age, each muscle group may differ depending on its functions. Ultrasonography has been identified as a valuable imaging method in the evaluation of muscles

OP 191

147. TREATMENT OF ORO-ANTRAL FISTULA WITH BUCCAL FAT PAD; REPORT OF 4 CLINIC CASES

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Abstract

Background: There can be a communication between the oral and antral cavities because extraction of maxillar posterior teeth that their roots near the maxillar sinus, removal of posterior maxillar cysts and tumors, maxillofacial trauma and during the implant surgery. If this communication is not closed, oroantral fistule with the complications can be occured such as pain, salty taste and smell, change in voice resonance and food coming out from the nose. Several methods of oroantral relation closure has been described in the literature. One of them is buccal fat pad graft which described in 1977 by Egyedi. In this case series study, we explained our experience about patients who treated with buccal fat pad, advantages and disadvantages of technique and postoperative complications.

PATIENTS AND METHODS: Oroantral communication developed two patients which the root fracture got into sinus during tooth extraction and another two patients who consulted to our clinic after having tooth extraction in a different clinic and having developed fistule in the late period was repaired with buccal fat pad graft.

CONCLUSION: Normal wound healing was observed in all of the four patients and oroantral fistule was not developed in the patients. Buccal fat tissue flap is a simple, fast and reliable oroantral fistule closing techniue which can be used instead of buccal flap that buccal sulcus level decreases and palatal flap which healing secondarily.

OP 196

148. TREATMENT OF CLASS II-MALOCCLUSION WITH INTRA-ORAL DISTALIZATION APPLIANCES

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To present the treatment of two patients with Class II malocclusion due to the maxillary protrusion, without extraction.

Case 1: A 13-year-old female patient was admitted to our clinic with unesthetic appearance and crowded teeth. After the clinical and radiological examination, dental and skeletal class II malocclusions were observed. 0.018" slot bracket was applied to the patient. After the alignment was completed, mini-screws were placed bilaterally. Maxillary molars were distalized with 30 mm, 20 mm, and 12.5 mm EZ slider respectively at 0.016x0.022" SS arch-wire. At the end of treatment, the ideal class I molar and canin I relationship was established. Total treatment time was 22 months.

Case 2: A 14-year-old female patient was admitted to our clinic with crowded teeth. After the clinical and radiological examination, skeletal class I and dental class II malocclusion was observed. 0.022" slot bracket was applied to the patient. After the alignment was completed mini-screws were placed bilaterally. The upper arch was distalized using nickel-titanium closing coil springs connected from mini-screws using a tomas®-crimpable hook on a 0.017x0.025" SS arch-wire. At the end of treatment, the ideal class I molar and canin I relationship was established. Total treatment time was 19 months.

CONCLUSION: Ideal occlusion was achieved in the treatment with using EZ slider sliding auxilary or closing-coil springs connected from mini-screws using a crimpable hook in the molar distalization. In class II malocclusion due to the maxillary protrusion, intraoral distalization mechanics should be considered as an alternative treatment option.

OP 202

149. LOCO-REGIONAL ANESTHESIA IN ORAL SURGERY AND DENTAL MEDICINE – MALPRACTICE AND FORENSIC ASPECTS

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Abstract

The problem of the interventions performed under loco-regional anesthesia - practiced in a dental office, must be seen in the context of increasing factorial dental care in romania, in private or public practice. Because of the many advantages it presents, loco-regional anesthesia is considered as a method household during dental care routine. Currently, anesthesia allows adaptation methods and techniques individualized for each patient, so as to benefit from a perfect anesthesia and with minimal risk. Modern medicine attaches great importance to prevention of incidents, accidents and complications in surgical techniques, anesthesia loco-regional not an exception. Anesthesiology is one of the medical specialties related to medical malpractice can sometimes have complications leading to death of the patient; errors are inadmissible in this area.

OP 203

150. CLINICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE TEETH LENGTH AND ROOT CANALS NUMBER

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Abstract

PURPOSE: The aim of this in vitro study is to distinguish the anatomical characteristics of pulp chamber and root canal system teeth of Albanian subpopulation group, as well as to compare the results with studies in other countries.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: We collected 705 extracted teeth, in the time interval October 2012-September 2016.The age of the patients at the time of tooth extraction ranged from 19 to 75 years old.Sex and ethnic origin were registered. In this study, teeth were decalcified with nitric acid and rendered transparent by methyl salicylate. This technique enables us an adequate evaluation of root canal anatomy in a three dimensional manner using stereomicroscope.Fisher exact test was used to see differences between gender and roots and root canals morphology. The significance level was set as $P \leq 0.05$.

RESULTS: The results of this study shows different canal configurations across all tooth groups except the mandibular canine and frontal maxillary teeth.No statistically significant changes were observed regarding gender and number of canals / roots. The teeth group that showed the greatest anatomic variability in this study was the maxillary molars group.

CONCLUSION: This exact technique besides statistical and scientific value, will also enable dentists to visualize the morphology of root canals in detail providing better endodontic therapeutic results. It has been seen that ethnic variations are responsible for differentiation of roots number observed and root canals morphology.

OP 205

151. ESTHETICS WITH MULTI-LAYERS CAD/CAM DISCS

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Abstract

Multi-layers CAD/CAM discs are new optimised materials for fabrication of full contour ceramic restorations due to of their aesthetic and mechanical properties, biocompatibility thermal insulation, electrochemical neutrality and proper coloration for imitation of natural teeth morphology.

The aim of our study is to present multi-layers CAD/CAM zirconia

restoration aesthetics, final design manufactured by digital CAD/CAM technology.

In this lecture we will review the actual designs and characteristics of CAD/CAM restoration. Various categories of fixed prosthodontic restorations, as well as parameters of their design are analyzed in relation to their esthetical effect, and also we will present advantages of CAD/CAM restorations in clinical use?

Based upon positive clinical results in last 2 years, we can conclude that multi-layers CAD/CAM zirconia restorations may be used in all prosthodontic treatments in patients who need best esthetical improvement as an alternative towards metal ceramics.

KEYWORDS: Estheitcs, Multi-layers CAD/CAM discs, Restorations.

OP 207

152. DOCUMENTATION OF A PERIODONTAL PATIENT

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Abstract

Periodontitis is considered by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as one of the most frequent oral diseases.

AIM: The aim of this presentation is to review the steps of the periodontal assessment arriving at a periodontal diagnosis.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: This presentation provides a full documentation of a periodontal patient during the first visit, with clinical and radiographic examination, a periodontal chart helping the detection and diagnosis of periodontal disease.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION:

The evaluation of clinical features is important in obtaining the right diagnosis (type and severity). The documentation of the data collected during the first visit are important to develop the treatment plan. The patient should undergo full periodontal assessment such as full mouth probing and full mouth bleeding score, plaque levels, recession, furcation involvement and tooth mobility. Radiographic assessment is needed to access the level of bone destruction. Risk factors and their management are a very important component of periodontal therapy.

OP 208

153. FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS IN MAXILLA

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Abstract

Previous studies showed that the success rate of implants placed in maxilla was lower than the other regions of the mouth. Limited bone volume and lower bone density are the two main causes. So implant numbers, locations and dimensions are important. Finite element analysis (FEA) has been used to investigate dental implant designs (macro design, diameter and length), implant prosthesis designs (fixed or removable, cemented or screwed), abutment type, implant location, implant numbers and the stability of the surrounding bone. FEA is an useful analysis to predict bio-mechanical risk factors for long term success of dental implant therapy; such measurements are impossible to perform in vivo. Success of the FEA depends on the processing power of computers, choosing the right number of elements and nodes, model design.

The aim of this oral presentation are to summarize the steps for ideal FEA and to compare biomechanical risks for implant retained fixed prosthesis with differing numbers and localizations of implants in maxilla

OP 211

154. CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF LARGE PERIAPICAL LESION IN UPPER JAW (CASE REPORT WITH 2 YEAR FOLLOW UP)

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Inflammatory periapical lesions develop as a sequela of primary pulp diseases. Clinically, they are usually asymptomatic and are detected randomly on routine radiographic examination.

PURPOSE: The aim of the paper is to emphasise the importance of the non-surgical conservative approach in the treatment of major periapical lesions.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: The paper presents a case of 40 years old man with an inflammatory periapical lesion-asymptomatic apical periodontitis (AAP) of the maxillary left and right central and lateral right incisior.After the anamnestic and clinical investigation, paraclinic modern radiographic examination (CBCT) was performed. The patient is initially treated with a non-surgical approach, a microscopic guided endodontic treatment with complete respect for modern isolation protocols, decompressive endodontic technique, machine endodontic processing protocols, abundant irrigation and subsequent vertical warm condensation.

RESULTS: The patient was evaluated clinically and radiographically (CBCT) after a certain period of time after treatment, after 7 and 14 months of endodontic treatment, which showed an evident decrease in the periapical lesion. With this dynamics of healing after two years of initial therapy, complete bone healing is expected.

CONCLUSION: Inflammatory periapical lesions should be initially treated with a modern non-surgical approach. A number of clinical trials refer to the success rate of endodontic treatment of 85% following the treatment of extensive inflammatory periapical

lesions.

OP 213

155. EFFECT OF DIFFERENT HYDROFLUORIC ACID ETCHING PROCEDURES ON SURFACE ROUGHNESS OF TWO CAD/CAM GLASS CERAMICS

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Abstract

Background: The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of different hydrofluoric acid (HF) concentrations combined with different etching times on the surface roughness of two types of CAD/CAM glass ceramics.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: A total of 180 rectangular shaped specimens (Vita Suprinity; zirconia reinforced lithium disilicate and IPS e.max CAD; lithium disilicate) were prepared in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions. Next, 2 mm thick slices were manually ground to obtain standardized smooth surface using 600, 1000 and 1200 grit silicon carbide abrasive papers. The specimens of each material were randomly assigned to 9 subgroups according to the surface treatments: Control (no treatment), 4.5% and 9.5% HF acid concentrations and 20, 40, 60 and 80 s etching durations. A profilometer was used to determine the mean surface roughness values (Ra; µm). For each specimen, nine traces were recorded at three locations in perpendicular, oblique and parallel directions. The data were statistically analyzed by 2-way ANOVA and Tukey's HSD tests (İ =0.05).

RESULTS: All treated groups showed higher Ra values compared to controls (p0.05).

CONCLUSION: Different etching durations combined with acid concentrations used in this study were found to be effective on the surface roughness of CAD/CAM materials.

OP 214

156. ROOT CANAL OBTURATION USING CONTINUOUS WAVE OF CONDENSATION TECHNIQUE

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Obturation is a critical component of root canal therapy because it serves to impede any sort of communication and exchange between endodontium and periodontium. It entombes infectious remnants inside the canalar system by the sealer and guttapercha, and prevents microorganisms from entering to the canal. CW(continuous wave) of condensation technique is a 3-D obturation technique, developed in 1987. When System B heat source were designed by Marseleiz, CW of condensation technique became commonly used.

AIM: The aim of this paper is to make a literature review on CW of condensation technique and it's advantages.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: CW of obturation technique is used with 1)System B heat source 2)EHP(electric heat plugger) and 3) hand pluggers. Chose the largest EHP that fits 4-6mm from terminus. EHP length should be 5mm less than master cone length. Length check is very important mainly to avoid extruding the softened guttapercha master cone and downpacking beyond root canal terminus.After EHP is removed from the canal, hand plugger is used to condense the apical portion of thermoplasticized guttapercha. They are available in three main sizes: 0 (yellow), 1(red), 2(blue).

After the apropriate cleaning, shaping and disinfection 1) radiographic control of the master cone is done to check it's fit. Butter with sealer the apical half of master cone, insert into the canal. 2)Activate the EHP heat for 2sek and cut guttapercha cone at the orifice level. 3) Press the orifice guttapercha with cold EHP tip. 4)Activate heat while pushing apically the EHP tip, till the length rubber stop is 2mm from refernce point.The plasticized guttapercha displaces in lateral and coronal direction. Inactivate heat pushing firmly in apical direction. Reactivate heat and pull off EHP from the canal.5) Condense the apical mass of guttapercha with the apical NiTi hand plugger, until guttapeecha sets. 6) Canal backfill with syringe(Obtura II) or single cone backfill.

CONCLUSION: CW of obturation technique is a "centered " condensation of warm guttapercha technique, which provides superior obturation results, moving more guttapercha into all root canal complexyties, even in lateral complexyties of 1/3 apical portion. System B and Obtura II backfill shows more successful results against coronal microbial leakage than many other obturation tecniques. This simplified 3-D technique requires just 2 steps, less then 15 seconds per canal, and provides superior obturation results, reduction in time and skills needed.

KEYWORDS: Obturation, condensation, seal

OP 215

157. EVALUATION OF INTERPROXIMAL REDUCTION EFFECTS ON INCISOR TEETH POSITION IN TREATED WITH NON-EXTRACTION CLASS II MALOCCLUSION PATIENTS

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Abstract

AIM: The interproximal reduction in patients treated without

permanent tooth extraction with class II malocclusion is the assessment of which region of the jaw is more frequent by model and cephalogram analysis.

MATERIALS AND METHOD: This retrospective study included 30 patients in the permanent dentition between 13 and 20 years of age. The treatment period of the patients was 18 ± 7.25 months. The pre-treatment and post-treatment dental models of the patients were scanned with a 3D model scanning device. Measurements of mesiodistal dimensions of the teeth were performed using a software program. Dolphin cephalometric analysis software was used to evaluate the upper and lower incisor positions on the cephalometric films obtained at the pre and post-treatment periods. Measurements of tooth dimensions at the beginning and end of the treatment were used to determine the mandibular anterior, mandibular, mandibular and maxillary all ratio measurements used in Bolton analysis. Statistical analysis was performed using SigmaSTAT software with Paired t-test and Spearman correlation test.

RESULTS: Lower incisors were found to be protruding statistically significantly ($p < 0.05$) during the treatment of class II malocclusion. It was observed that the amount of stripping in the 6 mandibular anterior stripping with the maxillary 6 tooth correlated with each other ($r = 0,458$; $p < 0,05$).

CONCLUSION: In patients with class 2 malocclusion and without tooth extraction, similar amounts of stripping are performed in the maxillary and mandibular anterior 6 teeth. The positions of the lower incisors are expected to change more.

KEYWORDS: interproximal stripping, non-extraction treatment, 3 dimensional model analysis

OP 216

158. EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PRESSURE PAIN THRESHOLD VALUES AND THE PAIN PERCEPTION OCCURRED DURING ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT

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Abstract

Pain is a side effect that occurs frequently during orthodontic treatments. The perception degree of pain is highly dependent on individual factors. While some patients experience a comfortable period, the other part of the patients reports a painful treatment period. It was stated that individual variability such as age, gender, magnitude of the applied force, emotional status, cultural differences, and previous pain experiences can be determinant factors on pain perception. The aim of this study was to determine that whether the pressure pain threshold has an effect on the orthodontic pain perception. Fifty patients were included in the study and pressure pain threshold values were measured at the beginning of the treatment by using the algometer device. The occurred pain during treatment was compared with those values and it was evaluated that whether there was a correlation between them. The pressure pain threshold should be considered as an effective factor on the orthodontic pain.

OP 222

159. RECENT MODALITIES IN FIXED FUNCTIONAL APPLIANCES

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Abstract

Facial aesthetics are highly correlated with the amount of self confidence. It was found that patients, lay persons, orthodontists rated subjects with Class II convex profile as non attractive. In growing patients having Class II mandibular retrusion, functional appliances are commonly used for mandibular advancement based on concept of growth modification. Numerous studies were conducted regarding the timming of treatment of skeletal Class II malocclusion. It seems from the available literature, there is no advantage for early 2 phase treatment of Class II malocclusion over the later one phase treatment. Various treatment options and appliances are used for treatment of Class II malocclusion such as removabl, fixed functional appliances, extra-oral appliances, extraction therapy and Orthognathic surgery. All functional appliances have one target which is enhancing or redirection of the mandibular growth. So the question is, can we really make the mandible grow???

OP 223

160. THE APPROACH OF DENTISTS TO BURNING MOUTH SYNDROME

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Abstract

Burning Mouth Syndrome (BMS) is a condition that causes pain and burning sensation in the oral mucosa, not due to an organic reason. Most affected areas are tongue, hard palate and lips. The burning sensation in the mouth may be a symptom associated with oral lesions, as well as in individuals with healthy oral tissues. Most of the patients have xerostomia, systemic diseases or medication. It affects mostly middle age and older women. Although the etiopathogenesis of the disease is unclear, it is considered to be systemic, local, psychogenic or idiopathic. Systemic causes are associated with salivary gland (Sjogren's syndrome, medicines, radiotherapy), endocrine disorders (menopause, diabetes mellitus, hypothyroidism), medications (antidepressants, antiretroviral medicament), neurological diseases (neuralgias), nutritional disorders (zinc, iron, vitamin B, folic acid deficiencies) and mucocutaneous diseases. Local causes are dental (dentures, parafunctional habits, irritations), allergic, infectious (candida, viral and bacteriological infections). Psychogenic causes are depression, anxiety, obsessive compulsive disorders and cancer phobia. Treatment of BMS is symptomatic and

multidisciplinary. It is important for the success of the treatment that the patient trusts his/her physician and that the physician takes the patient seriously. If the elimination of the local, systemic or other possible causes would not be sufficient, medical therapy should be performed. Tricyclic antidepressants, anticonvulsants and capsaicin can be used for this purpose

OP 225

161. EFFECT OF BEVERAGES ON THE COLOUR STABILITY OF LITHIUM DISILICATE REINFORCED GLASSY MATRIX CERAMIC

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Abstract

Background: The purpose of our study was to investigate the effect of two beverages on the color stability of lithium disilicate reinforced full ceramic (IPS e-max CAD) after two weeks.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Fifteen rectangular-shaped specimens (12x14 mm) in 0.5 mm thickness were obtained from lithium disilicate reinforced full ceramic (IPS e-max CAD) block. All the specimens were stored in distilled water for 24 h at 37İ . Then, the baseline color values (L*a*b*) of each specimen were measured using a spectrophotometer (Vita Easyshade Advance 4.0) according to the CIE L*a*b color scale. Five randomly selected specimens were then immersed in one of the two beverages (cherry juice,coffee) or distilled water (control) for two weeks. After immersion, the color values of each specimen was remeasured,and the color change value (ΔE) was calculated. The data were evaluated using one-way ANOVA analysis.

RESULTS: All tested specimens showed color changes . After two weeks , highest level of color changes was observed in the specimens immersed in the cherry juice ($p < 0.001$). The specimens immersed in coffee showed less discoloration than cherry juice in two weeks ($p < 0.001$). The least and the only clinically acceptable color change was observed in distilled water.

CONCLUSION: The specimens immersed in coffee and cherry juice caused greater discoloration than the clinically acceptable level of threshold ($\Delta E < 3.3$) after two weeks except for distilled water. The color stability of the ceramic depended on the type of solution.

OP 226

162. THE CORRELATION BETWEEN BODY POSTURE AND DENTAL OCCLUSION

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Human body is a closed kinematic system. We have the presence of a closed chain muscles in this case. This complex works effectively is physically balanced in this system. According to lots of people there is the chance that posture can affect the dental occlusion and the opposite is that occlusion's damage affect the posture. Exist the correlations between maxilla, mandible, occlusion, and the body posture.

AIM: Giving evidences according to the existence of a correlation between postural position and dental occlusion determining its causing and etiology factors.

MATERIALS AND METHOD: During observation of 176 children's age 10-15 years old. We determine the etiology factors causing the damage of body postural and malocclusion, as well as determining different ways of treatment and preventing manners. We must combine the orthopedic and orthodontic treatment for recovering of patients.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: During our study we observed a comprehensive relation between the abnormal postures and malocclusions. The prevalence of postural problems is greater: at 36 % of patients were investigated with deep bite, the second skeletal class was investigated at 22% of patients and third skeletal class was investigated at 22 % of patients. Among postural problems predominates with 23 cases the fusion, 6 cases scoliosis and 5 cases kyphosis were investigated.

CONCLUSION: We should apply the dental therapy as well as physical therapy according to the correlation between postural position of head, neck, shoulders and occlusions. Must be done the postural equilibrium reeducation and re-codification is one of our recommendation

OP 227

163. EFFECT OF NANOPARTICLES ON THE MECHANICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF DENTURE BASE RESINS

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Abstract

Background: To evaluate the effect of adding Al2O3, SiO2, and TiO2 nanoparticles in ratios of 1, 3, and 5 wt% to two different denture base resins (heat-polymerized and autopolymerized) on surface roughness and surface hardness.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A total of 140 specimens were prepared in 20 groups (n = 7/group) (Control, 1% Al2O3, 3% Al2O3, 5% Al2O3, 1% SiO2, 3% SiO2, 5% SiO2, 1% TiO2, 3% TiO2, 5% TiO2). The specimens were polished with 200-, 400-, and 600-grit abrasive paper to provide a standard surface before testing and then suspended in distilled water for 30 days. Surface roughness values were measured by profilometer, and surface hardness values were measured by Rockwell R test. Homogeneity of the obtained data was assessed by Kolmogorov-Smirnov test followed by Two-way ANOVA and Tukey HSD test. The significance level was set as

i =0.05.

RESULTS: Autopolymerized acrylic resin showed higher roughness values than heat-polymerized acrylic resin groups, whereas roughness values of 3 % and 5 % addition groups were found to be very high (0.46-0.84) from the critical value (0.2 µm) for microorganism involvement (pi 0.05). In terms of surface hardness values, heat-polymerized acrylic resin specimens showed higher values. The highest values were found in 5% additional groups (pi 0.05).

CONCLUSION: Within the limitations, the mechanical properties can be improved with the addition of nanoparticles to PMMA, but the increase in the surface roughness values of PMMA with increasing nanoparticle addition ratio (3% and 5%) suggests that the ideal filler ratio is 1%.

OP 228

164. TOPOGRAPHICAL VARIATIONS OF HARD PALATE POSTERIOR REGION IN A CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY STUDY

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Anatomical variations and limitations are one of the most important causes of complicaitons and challenge in dental implant surgery or anaesthesia administrations. By using CBCT widely, anatomical structures can be identified more certainly. Prior studies showed that in the maxillary posterior palatal region, there can be seen grooves as well as crests and bridges formed the margins of the grooves. The aim of this study is to examine the topograhic variations of hard palate posterior region including these anatomical structures and torus palatinus by CBCT.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Total of 100 CBCT images which were obtained from 38 male, 62 female patients, were analyzed for grooves, crests and presence of torus palatinus. For data analyzing Spearman rho and chi square tests were carried out by SPSS.

RESULTS: Bilaterally 200 sites were scanned in 100 patients. Grooves in maxillary 1. and 2. molar regions were classified as no groove, one groove, two grooves and three grooves. Crests were also categorized same with grooves; no crest, one, two, three crests. Incidence of torus palatinus was found %13. Statistacally it's not significant between genders. Additionally, no significant difference was found in groove and crest morphology between left and right sides.

CONCLUSION: Topographic features of posterior hard palate that includes number and morphology of great palatal groove and crests can vary in a wide range. Increasing knowledge of these anatomic structures lead to decrease surgical complications in this region.

OP 230

165. EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF QUERCETIN ON ALVEOLAR BONE LOSS AND APOPTOSIS IN EXPERIMENTAL PERIODONTITIS

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Abstract

Background: Quercetin is a flavonoid which has potent anti-inflammatory, antibacterial and antioxidant effect. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of quercetin on alveolar bone loss and histopathological changes in ligature-induced periodontitis in rats.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Wistar rats were divided into four experimental groups: non-ligated control (C, n=8) group; periodontitis (P, n=8) group; low dose quercetin group (Q75, n=8); high dose quercetin group (Q150, n=8). Silk ligatures were placed at gingival margins of lower first molars of mandibular right quadrant. All animals were sacrificed after 15 days. Changes in alveolar bone levels were clinically measured and tissues were immunohistochemically examined, matrix metalloproteinase 8 (MMP-8), inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 1 (TIMP-1), Cysteine-aspartic proteases 3 (Caspase-3), and tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase (TRAP) positive osteoclast cells, osteoblast, and inflammatory cell counts were also determined.

RESULTS: Alveolar bone loss was highest in P group. Both doses of quercetin decreased TRAP+ osteoclast cells and increased osteoblast cell counts. The inflammation in P group was also the highest indicating the anti-inflammatory effect of quercetin. iNOS, MMP-8, and caspase-3 levels were highest, and TIMP-1 expression was lowest in the P group, and the differences were statistically significant.

CONCLUSION:

Within the limits of this study, it can be suggested that quercetin administration may reduce alveolar bone loss by increasing osteoblastic activity, decreasing osteoclastic activity, apoptosis, and inflammation in an experimental model of periodontitis.

OP 234

166. EFFICACY OF VARIOUS LASER-ASSISTED IRRIGATION ACTIVATION TECHNIQUES ON CALCIUM HYDROXIDE REMOVAL

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Abstract

Background: It is difficult to completely remove Ca(OH)2 from root canals using irrigating solutions alone. The aim of this study was

to evaluate the effect of various laser-assisted irrigation activation techniques including photon-initiated photoacoustic streaming (PIPS), Nd:Yag and Er:yag laser on the removal of Ca(OH)2 from artificial grooves created in root canals.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: The root canals of sixty extracted mandibular premolar teeth with straight canals were prepared using ProTaper rotary instruments up to size F4. After the specimens had been split longitudinally, 2 standardized grooves were prepared in the coronal and apical part of each segment Ca(OH)2 was placed in the grooves for 1 week. Each tooth was reassembled and the apices closed with wax. The specimens were irrigated with one of the following techniques (n=15): needle irrigation, PIPS, Nd:Yag laser, and Er:yag laser using 17% EDTA. The root segments were disassembled, and the amount of remaining Ca(OH)2 was evaluated under a dental operating microscope using a 4-grade scoring system. The data were evaluated statistically using the Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U tests with a 95% confidence level (P = .05).

RESULTS: For apical grooves, laser-assisted irrigation activation techniques were statistically more effective than needle irrigation (P < .05). PIPS and Er:yag laser were also more effective than Nd:Yag laser (P .05).

CONCLUSION: Within the limitation of this in vitro study, laser-assisted irrigation activation techniques enhanced Ca(OH)2 removal capacity of irrigating solution in apical region.

OP 239

167. A CASE REPORT ON MANDIBULAR TELESCOPIC PROTHESIS

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Partially edentulous arches can be restored with tooth-, implant-, or tooth and implant–supported double crown–retained removable dental prostheses. A telescopic denture is a prosthesis which consists of a primary coping which is cemented to the abutments in a patient's mouth and a secondary coping which is attached to the prosthesis and which fits on the primary coping. Overdenture prostheses, transfers bite forces along the axis of the abutment implants and mucosa.

CASE REPORT: A 57-year-old female patient was referred to our clinic with implant supported fixed dental prosthesis which she had been using for 13 years. Patient had bilateral implant-supported fixed dental prothesis in the mandibular posterior area and one implant failed due to periimplantitis. In the anamnesis, it was learned that she had type 2 diabetes mellitus. Bilateral FDP's were removed due to mobility of the implants. Clinical and radiographic examination revealed severe bone resorption. It was decided to perform a partial denture with implant supported telescopic prothesis when the crest and soft tissue were evaluated.

Implant abutments prepared in the mouth according to the interocclusal vertical dimension. Teeth arrangement was done and temporary denture was tried for esthetics, function, phonetics, retention and stability. Finished and polished denture was inserted into the patient's mouth and occlusion was checked. After the 1 year follow up any problem has not been seen at prosthesis.

RESULT: Studies have shown that in telescope crown retained overdenture prostheses, the abutment teeth are exposed to more homogeneous occlusal forces than the other precision attachments. At the same time, it is more advantageous to protect the residuel crest. In addition, it is advantageous to use the same prosthesis in case of loss of the tooth or implant used as an abutment. With all these advantages, telescopic prostheses are preferred as a conservative treatment.

OP 240

168. THE PREVALENCE OF STYLOHYOID LIGAMENT CALCIFICATION IN ADIYAMAN TURKEY WITH CBCT FINDINGS

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Abstract

Background: Calcification of the stylohyoid ligament usually extends downward from the base of skull and generally occurs bilaterally. The aim of this retrospective study was to evaluate the prevalence of stylohyoid ligament calcification by using cone beam computed tomography.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: CBCT images of 281 patients (147 female, 134 male) with a mean age of 37.76 were retrospectively evaluated. The length of both stylohyoid ligaments for each patient were measured on CBCT images which had taken at Dentomaxillofacial Department of Adıyaman University Dentistry Faculty.

RESULTS: The length of 6 patients' both calcified stylohyoid ligament were higher than 30 mm. This situation's rate of prevalence was 2.13%. The mean age of these patients was 52.5. Among these patients the longest calcified stylohyoid ligament height was: 62.3 mm; the shortest height was: 33.4 mm.

CONCLUSION: The vast majority of patients with calcification of the stylohyoid ligament are asymptomatic and a treatment is not required. Sometimes the symptoms may be similar to those seen in temporomandibular joint dysfunction and pain during swallowing. Clinicans should eliminate the exist of stylohyoid ligament calcification in clinical and radiographic examination.

OP 242

169. A REVIEW OF THE ''AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHODONTICS" CONTRIBUTION TO UNDERGRADUATE ORTHODONTIC EDUCATION

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Abstract

Background: The aim of this study is to examine the educational research trends related to undergraduate orthodontic education in AJODO.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: We reviewed the website of American Journal of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopaedics (AJODO) for all articles including the terms "undergraduate", or "dental student" in the abstract, title, or keywords, from the oldest articles to 2019, to identify and review publications that related to the education of undergraduate dental students.

RESULTS: We found 137 articles, of which 20 (15%) met the inclusion criteria. All the articles were published after 1985. None were published between 1986 and 1998. From 1999 to 2017, 19 were published. Most were published by researchers in the United States (n=7), followed by those from Japan (n=3) and Germany (n=3).

CONCLUSION: To our knowledge, this is the first study on the review of publications related to undergraduate education in orthodontic journals.

OP 244

170. EFFECT OF ER,CR:YSGG LASER, SILANE AND THERMOCYCLING TO MICRO-TENSILE-BOND-STRENGTH OF TWO HYBRID CAD/CAM BLOCKS

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Abstract

AIM: The aim of this study was to evaluate the roughness values and microtensile bond strength of two CAD/CAM hybride blocks after applying 3 different surface treatments with and without thermal ageing procedure.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: Totally 24 specimens 4 mm height were prepared using Lava Ultimate (nLava=12) and Vita Enamic (nVita=12) hybride CAD/CAM blocks. Half of the specimens were thermocyled for each group. Specimens were surface treated with 3 different method (Er,Cr:YSGG laser, bur and control). While half of the thermocycled and non-thermocycled specimens were restored with using a universal bonding agent (Single Bond Universal, 3M ESPE) and a nano-hybride composite resin (Filtek Ultimate, 3M ESPE) silane was used at the other half in addition to the same procedure. At least 23 bar specimens for each group (1x1x8 mm) were prepared using a microcut and microtensile test were performed.

RESULTS: Roughness values were found higher at laser treated surfaces (p0.05). While bur group showed higher microtensile bond strength values at Lava group, laser surface treated Enamic groups showed higher values ($p<0.05$). Silane used groups showed higher bond strength values except two groups.

CONCLUSION: Surface treatments procedures, roughness scores of the surfaces and silane using effect the bond strength of hybride CAD/CAM blocks and clinicians should consider about these factors in repair procedures.

OP 246

171. EVALUATION OF OCCLUSAL CHANGES WITHIN ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT

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Abstract

AIM: In this study, the effects of orthodontic treatment on occlusion and dislocation times were investigated.

MATERIALS AND METHOD: The study material for this prospective clinical study focused on three groups totaling 83 individuals referred to the department of Orhodontics of the Faculty of dentistry of Istanbul Aydın University a) 20 untreated individuals with normal occlusion of, (Class I) as the control group; b) 30 individuals with Class II Div 1 malocclusion without extraction; and c) 33 individuals with Class II Div 1 malocclusion and extraction. Orthodontic treatment started by applying brackets to the upper and lower jaw teeth. Extractions of the first premolars were done at the start of the study. Leveling and alignment were done at the time of the distalization of the canines. Patients of the treatment group had 3 occlusal analysis; the beginning of the study (T0), sixth month of the study (T1) and the twelfth month of the study (T2). Control group had their occlusion and disclusion time measured by computerized occlusal analysis only at the beginning of the study. T-Scan Evo System (Software Ver. 9.2) (Tekscan Inc. Boston,USA) was used recording of dental occlusion and disclusion times.

RESULTS: There was a significant difference between the classes with and without tooth-extraction, we found that there was a significant difference between the two groups at t1 and t2 for MxInt-L, MxInt-R, MxInt-R, MxBite-L and MxBite-R at the 95% significance level, t2 for DiscI, the change was significant ($p<0.05$).

CONCLUSION: It is expected that the forces generated during occlusal phase of chewing function must be harmonically transferred to the temporomandibular joints along the mandible. The force that can not be transferred harmonically to the joints can lead to imbalances in chewing system and problems in progressive situations.

OP 248

172. CORE CONSTRUCTING TECHNIQUE FOR ABUTMENT TOOTH UNDER EXISTING FIXED PARTIAL DENTURE

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Abstract

Background: Prefabricated post systems are popular when coronal tooth structure is missing because they save time and can provide satisfactory results. When the coronal tooth part was missing due to some reasons, refabrication of post and core under existing crown or fixed partial denture with the satisfying marginal integrity can be time consuming and cost effective. This technique aimed to describe core build-up method with prefabricated post and self cure composite resin under existing fixed partial denture that failed due to fracture of the abutment tooth.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: An appropriate size prefabricated post was selected and cemented into the prepared root canal. Light-bodied vinyl polysiloxane was mixed and applied inside the crown with the help of a little brush. The tooth was prepared for core foundation. The self cure composite resin was mixed and put into the crown and placed on abutment teeth. After setting was completed the fixed partial denture was removed. Marginal area of the abutment tooth was refined with a bur and crown was cemented.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION: Vinyl polysiloxane acts as a seperator and ensures adequate cement space for bonding. This technique enables to prevent possible bonding of composite resin to inside surface of the crown while building up the core and to save the chairside time.

KEYWORDS: core build-up, prefabricated post, light bodied vinyl polysiloxane, self cure composite

OP 249

173. CASES REPORTS ON MANAGEMENT OF OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA PATIENTS WITH MANDIBULAR ADVANCEMENT SPLINTS

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Abstract

Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome is a highly prevalent sleep disorder, characterized by repeated disruptions of breathing during sleep. Oral appliances have less cost, better patient acceptance and minor side effects that have emerged as popular alternative treatment to other therapies. Mandibular advancement appliances have been successfully used in patients with mild to moderate obstructive sleep apnea. In the present cases report, three patients who were diagnosed as moderate sleep apnea according to polysomnographic measurements was treated using monoblocs mandibular advancement device. It has been demonstrated that monobloc mandibular advancement device had successful treatment outcomes that was predicted by cephalometric measurements.

OP 253

174. ANTIBACTERIAL EFFECT OF OZONE AGAINST LACTOBACILLUS SPECIES IN DEEP CARIOUS LESIONS

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Abstract

Background: Lactobacillus species have been reported to be abundant in deep carious lesion. This study was aimed to investigate the effect of gaseous ozone used as cavity disinfectant on prevalence of lactobacillus spp. In deep dentin cavities after partial caries removal.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: twenty-four healthy subjects (aged 20-48 years) requiring restorations due to deep carious lesions in posterior teeth were enrolled in the study. Subsequent to partial caries removal, carious dentin was sampled from the cavity floor before and after application of gaseous ozone as cavity disinfectant. Dentin samples were microbiologically investigated for identification of lactobacillus spp. Using biochemical test.

RESULTS:

Lactobacillus spp. Was detected in 75% of all cavities after partial caries removal. Biochemical analysis revealed that predominant isolates were lactobacillus brevis 1 (38.9%), Lactobacillus plantarum 1 (27.8%), And lactobacillus fermentum 1 (22.2%). After ozone application, both frequency of cavities that yielded lactobacillus spp. And frequency of isolates were decreased, but these differences were not significant.

CONCLUSION: The present results demonstrate that ozone exerts insignificant decrease in prevalence of lactobacillus spp. That remains in deep dentin cavities after partial caries removal.

OP 254

175. IN-VITRO EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT PROTOCOLS FOR PREVENTING MICROLEAKAGE OF FISSURE SEALANTS PLACED FOLLOWING SALIVA CONTAMINATION

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Abstract

The aim of this in-vitro study was to evalaute the effect of different surface conditioning methods on the microleakage resistance of fissure sealants following saliva contamination. The study was carried out on 156 human third-molars in 16 subgroups (2X4X2) under two main groups. The teeth were randomly divided into two groups according to the sealant type; GroupA-hyrophobic resin sealant, 3M Clinpro Sealant (3M), GroupB-hydrophilic resin sealant, Ultraseal XT Hydro (Ultradent). Each group was then assigned into four groups according to different surface conditioning methods; 1-laser etching, 2-acid etching, 3-etch-and-rinse adhesive system and 4-self-etching adhesive system. After contamination of the conditioned occlusal enamel surfaces with artificial saliva, fissure

sealant was applied in half of the specimens (a); whereas in the other half, the respective surface conditioning method was repeated and then fissure sealant was placed (b). Following thermocycling, the samples were immersed in basic fuchsin solution, sectioned and dye penetration was assessed.One-way ANOVA and Bonferroni post-hoc tests, two-way ANOVA and paired t-tests were used for statistical analysis pA2a=A4b>A2b=A3a=A3b and B1a=B1b=B4a=B4b>B2a>B2b=B3a=B3b ($p<0.05$). GroupA showed significantly less microleakage than GroupB ($p<0.05$). The least microleakage was observed in subgroups A3a, A3b, B3a and B3b in which an etch-and-rinse adhesive system was applied. Highest microleakage values were observed in subgroups B4a and B4b where a self-etch adhesive was used. For both fissure sealant groups, laser etching after saliva contamination had no positive effect on microleakage resistance.

OP 255

176. PAIN SYMPTOMS IN REMOTE BODY REGIONS AMONG PATIENTS WITH TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS

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Abstract

Background: temporomandibular disorders (tmd) which affect masticatory muscles and temporomandibular joints are often characterized by persistent facial pain, heightened sensitivity to painful stimuli and pain in other regions of the body. A case-control study was performed to estimate presence of remote pain in patients with tmd with respect to tmd-free controls.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: The study enrolled tmd patients and individuals without tmd of both genders, aged 19 to 45 years. Tmd was assessed in accordance with research diagnostic criteria for tmd (rdc/tmd). Data regarding remote pain (headache, chest pain, back pain, and body muscle pain) within the prior 6 months were collected from the symptom report questionnaire (srq). Descriptive and bivariate statistics were computed and the p value was set at 0.05.

RESULTS: tmd patients reported higher rates of headache ($p<0.01$) And body muscle pain ($p<0.05$) In comparison to the control subjects. No significant difference was noted for painful symptoms in other parts of the body, but a tendency for higher total number of painful sites was observed in the study group.

CONCLUSION: With respect to tmd-free subjects, tmd patients show higher prevalence of pain symptoms in remote body regions. These findings support previous observation that tmd is not limited to orofacial region, but associated with the generalized vulnerability to pain in general.

OP 257

177. THE EFFECTS OF PLAQUE DISCLOSING TABLETS ON PLAQUE REMOVAL AND THE GINGIVAL STATUS OF ORTHODONTIC PATIENTS

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Abstract

Background: The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of using plaque disclosing tablets (PDTs) on the plaque and gingival index scores of patients wearing fixed orthodontic appliances.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: In group A (n=16), the subjects were motivated by conventional oral hygiene instructions, including verbal information about tooth brushing. The patients in group B (n=17) were motivated by PDTs used in the dentist's office to show the biofilm locations in addition to the instructions given in group A. Both the chair-side demonstration performed in group B and the at-home use of disclosing tablets were undertaken by those in group C (n=15). The periodontal parameters were recorded before applying the fixed appliance (T0) and at the first (T1) and third (T2) months.

RESULTS: The plaque index (PI) scores of group C were significantly lower (p0.05) were found between groups A and B. The gingival status of group C did not change significantly ($p>0.05$) over the three months and was statistically lower when compared with groups A and B.

CONCLUSION: At-home PDT use may enhance plaque removal efficiency and gingival health stability, by facilitating self-examination

OP 258

178. TREATMENT EFFECTS OF REMOVABLE INTRAORAL CLASS III APPLIANCE ON DENTOFACIAL STRUCTURES. A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

AIM: The aim of this literature review was to compare the efficiency of the various removable intraoral class III appliances on dentofacial structures.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: 10 papers were identified as being suitable for inclusion. The selection was based on compliance with the following criteria: treatment group with at least 10 non-syndromal patients, class III appliances with intraoral anchorage design, consistent cephalometric measurements in clinical–epidemiological studies, exact data on the course of treatment, and statistical presentation of the measured outcomes and their standard deviations.

RESULTS: The results show that treatment of class III malocclusion

is possible with numerous different intraoral appliances such as Frankel III, Bianator III, Reverse Twin Block, Magnetic Activator Device III, Modified Tandem, Double Plate and Mini Maxilary Protraction (MMPA) appliances. The primary effects of these devices were increase in ANB and overjet values, downward and backward rotation of mandible, buccoversion of maxillary incisors, linguoversion of mandibular incisors. Frankel III, Bianator III and MMPA appliances showed significant forward movement of maxilla.

CONCLUSION: Intraoral class III appliances could be a good alternative for non-compliant patients because of more aesthetic and hygienic designs.

OP 259

179. MANAGEMENT OF TRAUMATIC ANTERIOR TOOTH LOSS WITH DIFFERENT APPROACHES IN CHILDREN

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Tooth loss due to travmatic dental injures during childhood is seen frequently and anterior permanent teeth are affected mostly. Particularly, the treatment of anterior tooth loss involves a very challenging process with the necessity of providing a combination of aesthetics and function.Traditional approach in treatment of anterior tooth loss involves utilization of modified removable or fixed space maintainers with acrylic tooth. Fiber-reinforced composite bridges are recommended as an alternative conventional therapeutic approach. This case series comparatively evaluates different therapeutic approaches for pediatric patients with traumatic anterior permanent tooth loss.

CASE REPORT: Case 1; 12 year old girl with loss of mandibular left lateral incisor due to trauma was treated with fiber-reinforced composite bridge. Case 2;10 year old girl with loss of maxillary right central incisor due to trauma was treated with modified Nance appliance. Case 3; 10 year old boy with loss of maxillary left central incisor due to trauma was treatead with modified removable space maintainers.

Different therapeutic approaches performed on the patients who were followed up for 1 year was compared in terms of application simplicity, aesthetics, patient comfort, cleanability and requirement of repeat and repair.

CONCLUSION: In spite of some advantages and disadvantages, modified space maintainers and fiber-reinforced composite bridges are assessable treatment options for being minimally invasive and easy to apply in anterior teeth loss in childhood. Patient's and parents' aesthetic expectations, cooperation and oral hygiene habits of the patient should be evaluated prior to choosing the most suitable therapeutic option.

OP 260

180. EFFECT OF PLASMA-ACTIVATED BLEACHING ON ENAMEL MICROHARDNESS AND MORPHOLOGY

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION:

In recent years, nonthermal atmospheric pressure plasma (NAPP) has been used as an activator, as NAPP does not produce excessive heat during the bleaching process.

PURPOSE: This in vitro study aimed to evaluate the effect of nonthermal atmospheric pressure plasma (NAPP)-activated hydrogen peroxide (HP) and deionized water (DW) on enamel microhardness and surface morphology.

METHOD AND MATERIALS: Two hundred-forty human enamel-dentin samples were randomly divided into 12 groups ($n = 20$): (1) HP for 5 minute (HP-5), (2) HP-10, (3) HP-20, (4) Plasma-HP-5, (5) P-HP-10, (6) P-HP-5/HP-15, (7) P-HP-10/HP-10, (8) P-DW-5, (9) P-DW-10, (10) DW-5, (11) DW-10, and (12) DW-20. Using a microhardness tester with a Vickers penetrator, enamel indentations were made before bleaching and 1 and 14 d after bleaching. $\Delta MH1$ and $\Delta MH2$ indicated the hardness changes after 1 and 14 d, respectively. The surface morphology of 72 human enamel-dentin samples ($n = 3$) was assessed using a scanning electron microscope (SEM). The $\Delta MH1$ and $\Delta MH2$ values were analyzed by a multiple analysis of variance (MANOVA) and Tukey's HSD post-hoc tests ($p < 0.05$).

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS: The $\Delta MH1$ and $\Delta MH2$ values of P-DW-10 were significantly different from that of the other groups ($p < 0.05$). The surface morphology of the plasma-treated groups was smoother than that of the untreated experimental groups.

OP 261

181. EFFECTS OF SKELETAL ANCHORED FORSUS FRD AND TWIN-BLOK APPLIANCE ON PHARYNGEAL AIRWAY: A CEPHALOMETRIC STUDY

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study was to retrospectively examine the changes in the pharyngeal airway on the lateral cephalometric images of patients who were treated with twin-blok or Forsus FRD appliances using bilaterally placed miniplates inserted on mandibular symphysis.

METHOD: Thirty two patients with skeletal Class II malocclusion

due to mandibular retrusion were divided into two groups. Group I consisted of 16 patients(9 females and 7 males; mean age:13.26 ± 1.86 years) treated with skeletally anchored Forsus FRD appliances and Group 2 consisted of 16 patients (8 females and 8 males; mean age: 13.66 ± 1.36 years) treated with twin-block appliances. Pre-(T1) and post-treatment(T2) cephalometric images that taken in the supine position were analyzed with software to evaluate the changes in pharyngeal airway area(upper, lower and total)(mm 2). The amount of effective mandibular length was measured from skeletal landmarks.

RESULTS: Total pharyngeal airway area changes in T2 have increased significantly according to T1 in two groups ($p < 0.05$). The increases in lower airway area were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). Mandibular length increased statistically significant ($p < 0.001$)

CONCLUSION: Changes in pharyngeal airway areas in patients treatment with both appliances showed encouraging results. When the results are examined, both appliances may be a treatment option to be considered in the treatment of class II patients with high airway resistance.

OP 263

182. EFFECT OF THE DISINFECTANT SOLUTIONS ON THE TENSILE STRENGTH OF HEAT POLIMERIZED SOFT LINING MATERIAL TO PMMA DENTURE BASE

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Abstract

Background: Evaluation of the tensile bond strength between the silicon based soft lining material held in different disinfectant solutions and the heat-cured PMMA prosthetic base.

METHODS AND MATERIAL: 60 Dumbbell-shaped PMMA specimens (75 mm in length, 12 mm in diameter at the thickest section, and 7 mm at the thinnest section) were prepared in a manner similar to conventional denture construction, 3 mm of material was cut from the thin midsection and soft liner was then packed into the space. 10 specimens were bathed daily in 0.5% sodium hypochlorite (Na) solution; 10 were cleansed in H2O2 (H), 10 in Chlorheksidine (CHX), 10 in Cervitec (Cer) 10 in Listerine (Lis) and remaining 10 specimens were daily bathed in distilled water (Control) for 10 min throughout 10 days. The tensile strengths of the bonds between soft liner and PMMA were determined using a universal testing machine at a crosshead speed of 5 mm/min. Fracture modes was evaluated by a stereomicroscope. Data were analyzed with one-way ANOVA and post hoc Tukey test using SPSS 15.

RESULTS: Mean values of tensile bond strength for groups were C= 1,37, CHX=1,26, Na= 1,24, Cer=1,19, Lis= 1,13, H=1,1 respectively. There is no significant difference between groups. (p=.519). Failure modes observed in groups were Adhesive=%8.9 Cohesive=%8.3 Mixed= %77.8.

CONCLUSION: Although the control group had higher results than the other groups, there was no significant difference between them. Further studies are needed for testing longer bathing time and testing various disinfectant solutions at different concentrations.

OP 264

183. THE USE OF MINERAL TRIOXIDE AGGREGATE (MTA) IN TRAUMATİ SED IMMATURE PERMANENT TEETH

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Abstract

AIM: In this case series study, it is aimed to investigate the long-term effect of mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA) on apexification and external root resorption in clinical and radiographic evaluation of traumatized immature permanent teeth.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: The case-series study included four immature maxillary incisor teeth with necrotizing pulp due to trauma. The necrotizing pulp tissue was removed using a # 80 K-type file at a working length of 1 mm shorter than the radiographic apex. The root canals were irrigated with 2.5% sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) solution and the final irrigation was done with sterile saline solution. After irrigation, root canals were dried with paper point and then filled with MTA. The success of the treatment was evaluated clinically and radiographically in the control appointments on the 3rd, 6th and 12th months.

RESULTS: At the end of 12th month, bone healing was observed radiographically in the periapical regions of the teeth. Filling the root canals with MTA after removal of the necrotizing pulp tissue; healing of periradicular radiolucency, regeneration of the periapical tissue and formation of a barrier in the apical region and stop of external root resorption.

CONCLUSION: MTA has been successful in its biocompatibility, sealing properties, short treatment time advantages and apexification and external root resorption.

KEYWORDS: MTA, apexification, dental trauma

OP 265

184. PROSTHODONTIC MANAGEMENT OF A PATIENT WITH PERIODONTALLY WEAKENED, HOPELESS DIAGNOSED TEETH

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Abstract

Background: Preparation design and finishing line location of a

periodontally weakened tooth that gingival height loss occurs, play an important role on success of the restorations and the survival of these teeth.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Fifty years old female patient, got a skleroderma diagnosis 5 years ago, applied to clinic. In intraoral examination of the patient it is observed that first and second molars have clinically exposed furcation lessions and rehabilitated with the metal-ceramic crowns which were extended over the furcation flute of the teeth and there is also papil loss discerned between the molars. From the radiography examination, vertical bone loss and apical lessions were detected. Initially, the old restorations were removed and then during the root canal treatments and periodontal therapies, the patient was rehabilitated with interim acrylic crowns in order to recover the inflammation and papil loss. After the healing process, knife edge finishing line converted to chamfer finishing line recreating the contours of the furcation flute and not follow the original crown contours. The facial and distal surfaces of crown were recontoured into the concavity above the bifurcation allowing the patient to use interproximal brush. Zirconia crowns were fabricated after 3 weeks and during the 6 months follow-up periods showed no inflammation between molars and gum health seems stable.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION: Creating the gingival margin of a restoration above the bifurcation flute and designing the restoration by following the concavities of flutes will minimize the difficulty of cleaning those surfaces.

OP 266

185. DIAGNOSIS OF CELIAC DISEASE AFTER DENTAL AND ORAL EXAMINATION. A CASE SERIES PRESENTATION

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Abstract

Background: Celiac Disease (CD) should clearly be regarded to as a systemic disease with multiple possible extra-intestinal manifestations. Nevertheless, the disease remains under diagnosed due to the non-specific character of the clinical manifestations. Over the last decade several studies described some oral lesions in patients with CD. Detection of such lesions can help clinicians in the diagnosis of CD.

METHODS AND MATERIALS:

During the 1st of january 2016 and the 31st of december 2018, 18 patients were referred from the dental clinic for gastroenterology assessment for cd after some oral lesions have been detected by the dental practitioner. 5 Of these patients were confirmed with the positive diagnosis.

RESULTS: All 5 patients showed dental enamel defects whereas 4 patients described recurrent aphthous stomatitis. 3 Patients had tongue fissuring and one patient was diagnosed with oral lichen planus with atrophic mucosal lesion. Positive histology and immunoassay for cd were found in all 5 patients.

CONCLUSION: Oral lesions may clearly be linked to celiac disease and due to the significant under diagnosis rates, physicians and dental practitioners should consider cd when recurrent and unexplained oral and dental patterns occur in patients with digestive symptoms as diarrhea, abdominal distension and bloating, fatigue or weight loss.

OP 268

186. 3D EVALUATION OF THE MANDIBULAR SYMPHYSIS MORPHOLOGY OF THE PATIENTS WITH DIFFERENT ANTEROPOSTERIOR JAW RELATIONSHIPS

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Abstract

AIM: The purpose of this study is to evaluate whether there is a relation or not between different anteroposterior jaw relationships and mandibular symphysis morphology evaluating angular linear measurements of the CBCT

MATERIALS AND METHOD: The study included the CBCT records of 75 patients (avarage age 13.80+/ -2,76) divided into three groups according to the ANB angle (1st group with 0°≤ANB≤4° Class I; 2nd with 4°<ANB Class II, 3rd with ANB°<0 Class III). Linear and angular measurements were made using 15 prameters (Gn-Soft Gn, Pog- Soft Pog, Me-Soft Me, B-Pog/MandP, LR1ap/MandP, Id-B/MandP, B-Pog, Id-B, CBant-CBpost, Pog-Me, FMentR-L, B-Pog-Me, B-B1-Gn, PogtoB-Me, Id-Me) determined in bony tissue and soft tissue of the 3D images. Simplant O&O (Materialise, Leuven, Belgium) program was used to evaluate CBCT images. Statistical evaluations were made using Kruskal-Wallis and Post Hoc tests.

RESULT: In the thirteen of the parameters included in the study (B-Pog/MandP,Id-B/MandP,B-Pog,Id-B,Gn-SoftGn,PogMe,FMentR-L,Pog-Soft Pog,B-Pog-Me, Id-Me, LR1ap/MandP, CBant-CBpost, PogtoB-Me) there were not significant differences found between the groups. In the other measurements, Me-SoftMe significant differences were found between the 1st and 3rd groups, and B-B1-Gn significant differences were found between the 2nd and 3rd groups

CONCLUSION: It was found that mandibular sympyhsis morphology can be affected by different anteroposterior jaw relationships. It is thought that morphologic evaluation using KIBT can help to evaluate treatment options that will affect mandibular symphysis region. Further 3D studies are needed on this subject.

OP 270

187. EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EDUCATION LEVEL OF PARENTS AND THE ORAL HEALTH STATUS OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN

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Abstract

The oral health imparts a major impact on one's quality of life. Oral disease is still a major public health problem in high-income countries and the burden of oral disease is growing in many low- and middle-income countries. The aim of this study was to assess the oral health status of children and to analyze its association with the education level of their parents.

The study was carried out to the parents of children aged between 5-15 years who were admitted to the Department of Paediatric Dentistry of Erciyes University. Both child and parents were directly interviewed to avoid any bias in understanding the questionnaire. Descriptive statistics and chi-square tests were performed to analyze the questionnaire data.

A total of 200 parents participated in the study to evaluate the oral health of children. The mean age of children is 10.05 years. It was found that there was a statistically significant difference in the frequency of nighttime feeding, the time to start oral care in infancy and the frequency of oral care in the children of the educated and uneducated families ($p<0.001$).

According to the results of the study, it was shown that the education level of the parents was effective on the oral hygiene of the child.

KEYWORDS: Oral health, children, parents' education

OP 271

188. UNSPECIFIC ORAL LESIONS IN PATIENTS WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE: WHEN SHOULD DENTAL PATIENTS BE REFERRED TO THE GASTROENTEROLOGIST?

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Abstract

Background: Over the last twenty years the incidence of both inflammatory bowel diseases ulcerative colitis and crohn's disease has been on a constant increase worldwide, and therefore more and more non-gastroenterology medical and dental practitioners take contact with such patients.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: During the 1st of january 2017 and the 31st december 2018, 39 patients (study group) with previous positive clinical, endoscopic and histological diagnosis for ulcerative colitis (28 patients) and crohn's disease (11 patients) received an oral clinical examination by a dental practitioner. All patients were referred to the dentist during an acute flair of their disease. Oral lesions were assessed and registred and compared to the findings of 50 control patients with no previous history of gastrointestinal disease

RESULTS: Lips swelling, angular cheilitis, fungal and bacterial infections, mucosal erythema and edema with or without fissures, tongue fissuring, hyperthophic tumors, aphthous mucosae, periodontal disease and dental caries and plaque were the most frequently encountered patterns in patients with inflammatory bowel disease. Fungal infections, mucosal erythema, fissures and aphthous mucosae were found significantly more often in the study group ($p<0.05$) Even though such lesions are non-specific for inflammatory bowel diseases.

CONCLUSION: Such lesions, although non-specific, when found in patients with inflammatory bowel diseases can be regarded to as extraintestinal manifestations of the disease. The cause may be either systemic inflammation or adverse events of treatment. Proper cooperation between gastroenterologists and dental practitioners is thus mandatory for the successful management of patients with inflammatory bowel diseases

OP 272

189. DENTAL STUDENTS' EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCES AND KNOWLEDGE IN REGARD TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN TURKEY

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Abstract

Child abuse and neglect (CAN) is a common social phenomenon that covers all forms of ill-treatment that have serious consequences for life. Dentists are in a unique position to identify CAN symptoms that are frequently seen in the craniofacial region. The consequences of child abuse and neglect are severe and long-lasting and may even lead to death. The aim of this study is to evaluate the behaviors of dentistry students in defining and reporting their knowledge, attitudes and exploitation of child abuse.

This study was performed at the Faculty of Dentistry of the Erciyes University. The data were collected through a self-report questionnaire administered to dental students in five different dental classes (first,second,third,fourth and fifth study years). The definition of physical and social indicators of abuse, awareness regarding legal and ethical responsibilities were evaluated by the students' response to questions put in the questionnaire. Descriptive statistics and chi-square tests were performed to analyse the questionnaire data.

The assessment of the total correct answers exhibited significant differences among first,second year students' answers and third, fourth, fifth-year students' answers (p0,05).

In conclusion, this study showed that dental student have insufficient knowledge about child physical abuse but positive attitudes towards their role in detecting and reporting it.

KEYWORDS: child abuse, questionnaire, dental students

OP 273

190. MANAGEMENT OF A TOOTH WITH HORIZONTAL ROOT FRACTURE AND AVULSION INJURY

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Root fracture prevalence ranges between 0.5% and 7% of all dental injuries. Although they are not frequently observed, their consequences in children may be serious and may lead to loss of tooth due to poor prognosis. In selected cases, root submergence is used for preservation of the alveolar bone. This case report presents 6-month follow-up of a case of permanent incisor with avulsion and horizontal root fracture treated with non-vital root submergence.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: Ten-year old patient referred to the pediatric dentistry clinics with horizontal root fracture and avulsion of central incisor. The tooth was replanted and splinted on the previous day. Reportedly, it was found 5 minutes after the injury and put into milk. In 30 minutes, it was replanted and rigidly splinted with composite resin. In our clinic, the splint was removed and a semi-rigid splint from 0.7 mm wire and composite was applied. Root canal was extirpated and irrigated which were followed by intracanal dressing with calcium hydroxide (CH). Four weeks later, the splint was removed and CH was repeated. At the second month appointment, due to severe mobility and pain on percussion, non-vital root submergence was performed. After removal of the coronal fragment, gingiva was sutured. Extracted fragment was incorporated into a modified Nance appliance to meet the esthetic and functional requirements of the patient.

CONCLUSION: Non-vital root submergence is an alternative treatment for preservation of alveolar bone following complicated horizontal root fractures with poor prognosis.

OP 275

191. INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT WAVELENGTHS OF LOW-LEVEL LASER ON ROOT RESORPTION IN RATS

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Abstract

AIM: The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of different wavelengths of low level laser therapies (LLLT) on the orthodontically induced inflammatory root resorption(OIRR) during orthodontic tooth movement in rats by microtomography (µ-CT).

MATERIALS AND METHOD: Forty Wistar albino rats were divided into five groups as the control groups (negative control(A-NC) and positive control(A-PC)),405nm LLLT(B),532nm LLLT(C),650nm LLLT(D) and 940nm LLLT(E).The left side of the rats in group A was used as group A-PC and the right side as group A-NC.In all groups except group A-NC,the left maxillary first molars were moved mesially by 50gr force for 14 days.The laser groups were treated with LLLT (mesial,buccal,palatal) on the maxillary left first molar tooth.LLLT was performed for a total of 9 minutes(total dose 54 J/cm2) for 3 minutes on each surface and was repeated 7 days in 48hour intervals starting from the first day.

RESULTS: The tooth movement rate in group D was significantly higher than group A-PC and group E($p<.050$).Resorption volume was significantly lower in group A-NC than group A-PC,group B and group D($p<.050$).The percentage of resorption was significantly lower in group A-NC than in all other groups($p<.050$).The depth and width of the lacuna were similar between groups in both mesial and distal.The number of distal lacuna and the total number of lacuna were significantly lower in group A-NC than the other groups except group C($p<.050$).

CONCLUSION: LLLT with 650nm wavelength increases than 940nm wavelength the orthodontic tooth movement. Also 532nm,650nm and 940nm wavelengths significantly reduce OIRR.

KEYWORDS: different wavelengths of LLLT, orthodontic tooth movement, micro-CT,OIRR

OP 277

192. DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF A GROUP OF TURKISH PEDIATRIC DENTISTS ABOUT CHILD-PHYSICAL ABUSE

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Abstract

Physical abuse is the best known form of abuse and is defined as any form of behavior that results in physical trauma or injury without an accident. The purpose of this research was to evaluate the level of information of Turkish pediatric dentists about child physical abuse and to learn their experiences about reporting and recognizing cases of physical abuse. Research has aimed to reach all pediatric dentists who have completed doctorate and specialty education in Turkey. The electronic link of the questionnaire was sent by e-mail to the addresses obtained from the Turkish Association of Pedodontics. 212 people returned the questionnaire, yielding a response rate of 40.9%.Participants who graduated from undergraduate education in 1997 and before were found to have significantly lower level of education about child physical abuse ($p <0.001$). 43.9% of the respondents stated that they suspected physical abuse in their professional lives; however, only 29% of them have reported. The most common reason for not reporting was "I didn't know where and how to report."The rate of suspicion of child abuse was found to be significantly higher in respondents who were working in the state hospitals or oral health centers ($p <0.05$).Only 15.6% of the respondents found themselves competent enough to diagnose and report the physical abuse against children.96.7% of them state that they want to get more information and education on this

matter. It was concluded that improved ways to meet the Turkish pediatric dentists' education need for child physical abuse should be sought.

OP 279

193. EVALUATION OF CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY ORDERS WITH THEIR JUSTIFICATIONS

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Abstract

Background: Cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) is a relatively new imaging modality, and widely available for examining hard tissues in dental and maxillofacial regions. It gives a three-dimensional depiction of anatomy and pathology, which is similar to medical computed tomography (CT), but as a disadvantage, CBCT generally has higher doses than those used in conventional dental imaging. In this study we investigated CBCT orders from any clinic with their justifications.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: CBCT orders that have been made between 01/2018 and 01/2019 in Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology were evaluated and classified according to clinics, regions and justifications.

RESULTS: 670 CBCT orders were examined. 343 patients were female with the mean age of 39.4, and 327 patients were male with the mean age of 44.9. 42%(285) of the orders were for implant surgery. 41 (277) % of all CBCT examination orders belonged to oral and maxillofacial surgery clinic. 32% (214) of the orders were from maxilla.

CONCLUSION: CBCT is an important imaging modality for both head and neck pathologies and surgical treatment plan. Two-dimensional conventional imaging methods must be primary choice as long as they are sufficient to make a correct decision. Field of view (FOV) is so crucial to reduce radiation dose. Therefore, orders must be justified properly to avoid redundant examination.

OP 282

194. ASSESSMENT OF TONSILLOLITHS ON PANORAMIC IMAGES OF A SELECTED POPULATION

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Abstract

Background: Tonsilloliths are calcifications within the tonsillar crypts, which are often asymptomatic and may be discovered incidentally in orthopantomography (OPG) as singular or multiple radioopacities in the area of the ramus mandibulae. The aim of this study was to evaluate tonsilloliths on OPG.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: This retrospective study was based on 641 OPG from 285 female and 356 male aged 16-90 years, evaluated for the presence of tonsilloliths, who attended to our clinic between 2017 and 2018 in Konya, Turkey. Descriptive, chi – square test and independent t test were used for statistical analysis of the data. p0.05). Tonsilloliths incidence increases with age ($p<0.05$). The size of stones varied on panoramic radiographs and was less than 2 mm in 38 cases (46.9%) and more than 2 mm in 43 cases (53.1%). The number of calcified masses varied from less than 4 in 64 cases (79%) to more than 4 in 17 cases (21%).

CONCLUSION: The prevalence of calcifications in soft tissues is relatively low, but the detection of these pathologies can be possible through the digital panoramic radiography.

OP 285

195. EFFECT OF DIFFERENT AGING PROTOCOLS ON INTERNAL ADAPTATION OF DENTAL ADHESIVES: MICRO-COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY EVALUATION

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the internal adaptation attained with three type dental adhesives used to restore deep Class II cavities after different aging protocols.

Forty-five freshly extracted sound human third molars were collected, cleaned and stored in distilled water. Two standardized Class II box cavities, 3-millimeter-wide buccolingually, with the gingival floor 1 mm below the cementoenamel junction and the axial wall depth of 2 mm were prepared in each tooth (90 cavity preparations). The prepared teeth were divided equally into 3 adhesive groups (Clearfil SE Bond, Clearfil S3 Bond and Single Bond Universal). Each group was subdivided into 3 equal subgroups (n=10) according to the aging protocols (one year water storage, 1000 thermal cycles, 240,000 thermo-mechanical loading.) After aging protocols, a 50% silver nitrate solution was used as tracer. The internal adaptation analysis was performed using a micro computed tomography system (Bruker Skyscan 1275, Kontich, Belgium).

There was no statistically significant difference in silver nitrate penetration between the groups stored in water for one year. Similarly, no difference was found between the samples aged with thermal cycling. Moreover, irrespective of which adhesive is applied, the samples stored in water for one year have no significant difference with samples aged with thermal cycling. The amount of silver nitrate penetration increased after thermo-mechanical loading for all samples; this change in the penetration quantities appeared to be the largest in the Clearfill S3 Bond group.

OP 287

196. EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT STRIPPING PROCEDURES ON TEMPERATURE RISE IN THE PULP CHAMBER UNDER SIMULATED PULPAL MICROCIRCULATION AND ON THE ENAMEL SURFACES

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Abstract

Background: To evaluate the effects of different interproximal enamel etching methods on pulp temperature and enamel surface under pulpal microcirculation simulation.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Within the scope of our study, sixty lower premolar teeth were seperated into four groups of 15 teeth each. The stripping procedures were performed with diamond coated metal hand stripper, perforated stripping disc, segmental disc and mini abrasive stripping band. An experimental system simulating the microcirculation at a certain flow rate (0.026 ml/min) was created in the pulp chamber and the temperature increases in the pulp chamber during abrasion were measured by means of thermocouple. Then, five premolar teeth were selected randomly from each group and SEM images of the enamel surfaces were obtained and surface irregularities were evaluated.

RESULTS: Statistically significant temperature increases were observed in all groups (pİ 0.05). The increase of heat in perforated stripping disc group was significantly higher than other groups (pİ 0.05). However, the average heat increase was found less than critical threshold (5.5°C) in all groups. According to SEM images, the roughest area was observed in the perforated stripping disk group, followed by the mini abrasive band group and segmental disc group, and the least rough area was in the hand stripper group.

CONCLUSION: With the coolant effect of pulpal microcirculation as the measured average temperature rises are below the critical level, the interproximal reduction procedures can be used safely. Different levels of roughness have occurred on the enamel surface after stripping. Therefore, polishing is recommended after stripping.

OP 288

197. AN OVERVIEW TO DIRECT COMPOSITE VENEER INDICATIONS CONSIDERING RELATED CASES

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: The developments in composite resins are increasingly expanding the indications of these materials for veneer applications in the anterior region.

PURPOSE: In this case report, the details and importance of selection criteria and application steps of the direct composite veneer restorations, which were performed for the aesthetic rehabilitation of the maxillary and mandibular anterior teeth of different patients, were described.

METHOD AND MATERIALS: Patients applied to our clinic for the treatment of shape and color irregularities in their anterior teeth. Treatment plan included; a. evaluation of the macroesthetic and microesthetic parameters, b. evaluation of the oral hygiene, socioeconomic status and patient expectations, c. determination of the final width, length and axes of the teeth in the model, and d. selection of the proper material and technique. Composite veneer restorations were performed with a nanohybrid composite (Charisma Topaz, Kulzer).

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS: Patients' satisfaction was high both for all composite veneer restorations after treatment. Today, highly aesthetic results can be obtained with direct composite veneers.

OP 289

198. EVALUATION OF THE DESCRIPTIVE FEATURES OF THE PALATAL MINISCREW AIDED MAXILLARY ORTHODONTIC APPLIANCES

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Abstract

AIM: This study aimed to evaluate the descriptive features of the palatal mini-screws used with maxillary orthodontic appliances.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: Study sample was 113 subjects (67 female, 46 male) were divided into five groups: 1. Group was hybrid RME device with two palatal miniscrew, 2. Group was hybrid RME device with four palatal miniscrew, 3. Group was fan-type RME device with two palatal miniscrew, 4. Group was palatal distalization appliance group with two palatal miniscrew , 5. Group was nance appliance with one palatal miniscrew. Descriptive datas were analyzed using with the statistical tests.

RESULTS: 69 patients (38 female; mean age 8 and 31 male; mean age 15 years 10 months) were used two palatal miniscrew aided RME. 14 patients (11 female; mean age 15 years 4 months and 3 male; mean age 19 years 3 months) were used four palatal miniscrew aided RME, 4 subjects (3 female; mean age 10 years and 1 male; mean age 14 years 2 months) were used fan-type RME, 18 subjects (12 female; mean age 10 years and 6 male; mean age 14 years 10 months) were used palatal distalization appliance, 8 patients (3 female; mean age 10 years and 5 male; mean age 17 years) were used nance appliance.

CONCLUSION: According to the study results, palatal miniscrews may be helpful for enhancing the maxillary skeletal anchorage. In addition to this, they are useful in postadolescent subjects for

maxillary sutural expansion without corticotomy.

OP 290

199. CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY COMPARISON BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT VERTICAL GROWTH PATTERNS AND CRANIAL BASE ANGULATIONS

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Abstract

AIM: This study aimed to compare with cranial base angulations in subjects with high-, low-, and normal-angle vertical growth patterns using cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT).

MATERIAL AND METHODS: According to skeletal vertical face growth patterns, 78 subjects (48 female, 30 male, average age: 13.19 ± 1.73 years) were divided into three groups equally: high-angle, low-angle, and normal-angle groups. Cephalometric images were derived from CBCT and patients were classified according to Sn-GoGn angle. Sagittal, axial and coronal cranial base angulations were measured in three dimensional CBCT images. Data were analyzed using the Kolmogorov Smirnov normality, Kruskall-Wallis, and Mann-Whitney U statistical tests.

RESULTS: There were statistically significant differences between low and high angle groups according to sagittal cranial base angulation parameter ($p=0.01$). In addition to this, there were no significant differences between vertical facial growth pattern according to coronal and axial cranial angle variables ($p>0.05$).

CONCLUSION: According to the study results, there were no effect of cranial base angulations in two planes (coronal and axial) on different vertical skeletal growth patterns. In sagittal cranial base angulation parameter; high angle group showed greater angulation values than low angle group. CBCT may be helpful for evaluating, diagnosing and predicting the three dimensional cranial base differences.

OP 291

200. THE EFFECT OF BEVERAGES ON COLOUR STABILITY OF THREE DIFFERENT TYPES OF GLASS IONOMER MATERIALS

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Abstract

Background: To evaluate the in vitro effects of cherry juice and coke on color stability of conventional restorative glass ionomer cement (Fuji IX), resin modified glass ionomer cement (Fuji II) and bulk fill glass ionomer cement (Equia forte fil).

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Standardized disc specimens were prepared using the test restorative materials on a round plastic mold (8 mm diameter and 2 mm deep). The three types of glass ionomer cement specimens were stored in distilled water at 37°C for 24 h for rehydration. Then, the baseline color values of each specimen were measured using a spectrophotometer according to the CIELAB color scale. Ten specimens for each group were then immersed in two beverages (cherry juice, coke) for 7 days. Distilled water was used as control group at 37°C for 7 days. After immersion, the color values of each specimen was remeasured, and the color change value (ΔE) was calculated. Data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA and post hoc Tukey's test.

RESULTS: The Fuji IX and Equia forte fil groups immersed in cherry juice were similar to the control group ($p>0.05$). All other groups were different from the control group ($p<0.05$).

CONCLUSION: The results of this study showed that the coke had a significant coloration in all glass ionomer types. Another remarkable result of this study was that the Fuji II group showed significant coloration in both coke and cherry juice group.

OP 292

201. EFFECT OF PLASMA-ACTIVATED BLEACHING ON ENAMEL MICROHARDNESS AND MORPHOLOGY

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION:

In recent years, nonthermal atmospheric pressure plasma (NAPP) has been used as an activator, as NAPP does not produce excessive heat during the bleaching process.

PURPOSE: This in vitro study aimed to evaluate the effect of nonthermal atmospheric pressure plasma (NAPP)-activated hydrogen peroxide (HP) and deionized water (DW) on enamel microhardness and surface morphology.

METHOD AND MATERIALS: Two hundred-forty human enamel-dentin samples were randomly divided into 12 groups ($n = 20$): (1) HP for 5 minute (HP-5), (2) HP-10, (3) HP-20, (4) Plasma-HP-5, (5) P-HP-10, (6) P-HP-5/HP-15, (7) P-HP-10/HP-10, (8) P-DW-5, (9) P-DW-10, (10) DW-5, (11) DW-10, and (12) DW-20. Using a microhardness tester with a Vickers penetrator, enamel indentations were made before bleaching and 1 and 14 d after bleaching. ΔMH1 and ΔMH2 indicated the hardness changes after 1 and 14 d, respectively. The surface morphology of 72 human enamel-dentin samples ($n = 3$) was assessed using a scanning electron microscope (SEM). The ΔMH1 and ΔMH2 values were analyzed by a multiple analysis of variance (MANOVA) and Tukey's HSD post-hoc tests ($p < 0.05$).

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS: The ΔMH1 and ΔMH2 values of P-DW-10 were significantly different from that of the other groups

($p < 0.05$). The surface morphology of the plasma-treated groups was smoother than that of the untreated experimental groups.

OP 294

202. AMELOBLASTIC FIBRO-ODONTOMA OF THE MAXILLA IN 3-YEAR-OLD PATIENT

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Ameloblastic fibro-odontoma (AFO) is an infrequent, benign, slow growing mixed odontogenic tumour occurring predominantly in children and adolescents. AFOs cause obvious intra or extraoral painless swelling, especially in the mandibular posterior region. The purpose of this study was to reports an unusual case of AFO in the maxilla of a three-year-old male patient. Clinical, radiographic, histopathological findings were presented.

CASE REPORT: A 3-year-old boy was referred to the Department of Pediatric Dentistry for evaluation of a swelling on his gum. Intraoral examination revealed a swelling between the right deciduous first molar and second molar area. Periapical radiography showed a radiolucency with radiopaque deposits. Surgical excision of the lesion was performed and sent for a histopathological evaluation. Hematoxylin and eosin (HE) was used to fix the tissue and the findings were consistent with the diagnosis of AFO. One year after surgery, no recurrence is seen and soft tissue is normal.

CONCLUSION: AFO is a rare tumor which typically presents in childhood. The necessity and importance of histopathological evaluation for these has been reported in this case while clinical follow-up is generally recommended for isolated gingival overgrowths in young children.

OP 295

203. AN OVERVIEW TO POSTERIOR RESIN-COMPOSITE CAD-CAM RESTORATIONS: CASE REPORTS

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Resin composite CAD/CAM restorations present an advantageous treatment option both for patient and the clinician by combining the mechanical properties of composite resins with aesthetic and durability of ceramics. Resin-composite blocks are considered as a good material choice with their low elasticity modulus, high flexural strength and wear resistance, good polish retention, less antagonist wear than ceramics, similar fluorescence to enamel and being enable to repair.

PURPOSE: Three different resin-composite CAD-CAM restorations were presented.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Inlay, onley and endocrown restorations were applied to three patients with secondary caries or old defective restorations. Resin-composite blocks and chairside CAD-CAM technique were used. The restorations were luted using an adhesive resin cement.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION:

The patients were satisfied with restorations in terms of esthetic, functional and biological criteria. Resin-composite blocks may be a good alternative for posterior indirect restorations.

OP 296

204. HEMANGIOMAS WITH PHLEBOLITHS: CASE SERIES

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Abstract

Background: Hemangiomas are benign lesions originating from vascular structures. The majority of hemangiomas have hemangiomatous and lymphangiomatous components. It is more common in white race, females, twins and premature babies. Hemangiomas are histologically classified as capillary, cavernous and mixed types. Capillary hemangiomas are seen in the upper dermis and cavernous hemangiomas are seen in the lower dermis, adipose tissue and muscle. While trauma and hormonal changes were observed in the etiology, familial transition was found in some studies. The vast majority of hemangiomas disappear spontaneously without treatment.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: A total of five patients were diagnosed with hemangioma admitted to our oral and maxillofacial radiology clinic. A 32-year-old male patient with the complaint of pain in tooth 46 with the history of hypercholesterolemia, a systemically healthy 29-year-old female patient with a swelling in the left submandibular region, a 72-year-old female patient needs for new removable prosthesis with the history of hypertension and diabetes mellitus, a 57-year-old woman with the complaint of pain in tooth 37, and a a systemically healthy 73 years old patient were examined.

RESULT: Phleboliths were observed in panoramic radiographs of all patients. Patients with cosmetic and symptomatic problems were referred to the plastic surgery clinic. Follow-up was recommended for asymptomatic patients.

CONCLUSION: Dentists should be able to differantiate hemangiomas from other vascular malformations to aviod misdiagnosis and overtreatment. Physicians should follow current diagnostic approaches to avoid unnecessary radiographs and treatment option.

OP 300

205. SEALING ABILITY OF THREE TEMPORARY

FILLING MATERIALS DURING NON –VITAL BLEACHING

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Abstract

AIM: The aim of the study was to assess sealing ability of three temporary filling materials during non-vital tooth bleaching procedures.

MATERIALS AND METHOD: 36 extracted teeth for periodontal or orthodontic reasons were used in this study. The teeth were stored in distilled water. The root canals were prepared by Protaper Ni Ti files up to F3.Then the specimens were obturated with gutta-percha and root canal sealer. The teeth are randomly divided into 3 groups of 12 in terms of the placed temporary filling material. The 'Walking bleach' technique was applied using a mixture of sodium peroxide + 35% hydrogen peroxide. This bleaching process was applied three times for each tooth with four days intervals.

The tested temporary filling materials (I-Pro,Spident Temp-it,First Fill) were applied into the entrance cavities of teeth in every session. Then polymerization was done with 20 sec LED light source. All groups were treated with varnish and varnish after bleaching. Each group was placed in methylene blue solution for 48 hours. The teeth were longitudinally sectioned using a diamond disk. The measurement of dye penetration was done in accordance with the criteria of Lee et al.

RESULTS: Spident Temp-it have better sealing ability than I-Pro and First Fill temporary filling materials during bleaching procedure(p0.05)

CONCLUSION: During non-vital tooth bleaching, it would be beneficial to use Spident Temp-it as temporary filling material for better sealing

OP 301

206. THE CLINICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF 140 CASES OF AMELOBLASTOMA WITH AN EMPHASIS TO HISTOLOGICAL VARIANTS

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Abstract

AIM: Ameloblastoma was classified in four groups of solid, unicystic, peripheral and metastasizing subtypes in 2017 WHO classification. The aim of this study is to evaluate the clinical and demographic features of ameloblastoma cases of a pathology center in Turkey with emphasis to histopathological properties of the subtypes and variants.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: The clinical and radiological data , histological slides and paraffin blocks of all cases of ameloblastoma diagnosed and treated between 2005 and 2017 were retrieved from the archieves of Gören Pathology Laboratory. Histopathological features of previously diagnosed cases wer olid/unicystic) was analysed.

RESULTS: There were a total of a hundred and forty cases of ameloblastoma. A hundred and twenty cases (85,7%) were diagnosed as solid type. Sixteen cases (11,4%) were diagnosed as unilocular ameloblastoma. Three cases showed admixed histopathological characteristics. There was no evidence of a relationship between radiological appearance and histological diagnosis. ($p > 0.05$) All recurrent luminal unicystic ameloblastomas were re-diagnosed as mural subtype in the histopathological examination.

DISCUSSION: All recurrent luminal unicystic ameloblastomas were re-diagnosed as mural subtype in the histopathological examination indicating that the previous first line treatments of these recurrent cases may have been insufficient to eradicate the mural counterpart of the lesion.

CONCLUSION: In the examination of recurrent unicystic cases, surgical specimen should be entirely inspected to indicate mural ameloblastic invasions. The surgical treatment of ameloblastomas showing unicystic radiolucency in the radiography should not be underestimated

OP 303

207. EFFECT OF INCREMENTAL/BULK FILL ON MONOMER ELUTIONS FROM BULKFILL COMPOSITE

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Abstract

Background: The aim of this study to evaluate the BisGMA and TedGMA monomers elution from four different composite resins in different polymerization thicknesses.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Four composite resin materials were used in this study: three bulk fill(X-trafil, Tetric Evo Ceram Bulk Fill, SDR) and a traditional composite (Z550). Cylindrical-shaped specimens of 2-mm and bulk fill (4 mm) thickness were cured with an irradiance of 700 mW/cm2 for 20 seconds with a light-emitting diode curing light. Incrementally (2 and 2) placed composite resin specimens were prepared the same way. Each sample were eluted with 75wt % ethanol/water solution and stored in room temperature. Elutions were analyzed with HPLC for monomer detections. Obtained data were analyzed with Kruskal wallis test.

RESULTS: BisGMA elutions from bulk filled composites were significantly higher than the increamentally filled composite resins. TEGDMA elutions were significantly higher except in X-trafil and SDR groups than the increamentally filled composite resins.

CONCLUSION: Bulk fill technique may increase the monomers elutions from bulk fill composite resins.

OP 305

208. ORAL HEALTH STATUS OF A GROUP OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER-CARE IN TURKEY

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Abstract

AIM: The overall healthcare of children who have spent more than 6 months in a foster-care facility is significantly worse than those living with their biological parents. Realizing the oral health status of this vulnerable population can help to create the infrastructure of one of their most vital healthcare needs. Thus, the aim of this study was to determine the oral health status in foster-care children in Ankara, Turkey.

METHODS: The study took place in 2018 and was approved by the Ministry of Family and Social Policy of Turkey. The children were examined using dental mirror and explorer under headlighting. In this descriptive study, records of 100 children (2 -12 years old) live in a foster-care facility were assessed by determination of DMFT/S, dmft/s, gingival status and some orthodontic anomalies.

RESULTS: Out of 100 children, 71 was male. The median age was 7.0 and 31% of children had any psychiatric or systemic problem. 71.0% of children had dental caries and 20.0% had clear signs of gingival inflammation. %47 had least one orthodontic problem as crowding, overbite, overjet, crossbite. 7% of children had a traumatic dental injury, 20% had a bad oral health habit such as nail biting, thumb sucking, biting or sucking objects.

CONCLUSION: Special strategies must be developed to prevent, diagnose and treat the oral health problems of this vulnerable population. Considering the fact that many of them cannot adequately maintain their oral health by themselves; their caregivers should be educated for prevention from dental problems and regular dental controls must be arranged for the children in foster-care facilities.

OP 308

209. EVALUATION OF PERCEPTIONS OF ORTHODONTIC DISORDERS IN ADOLESCENT PATIENTS APPLYING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ORTHODONTICS PATIENTS APPLYING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ORTHODONTICS

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of gender, age, educational status, income level and social media factors on the perception of orthodontic disorder in adolescent patients who applied for orthodontic treatment.

METHOD: The study included 400 patients (250 females and 150 males) aged between 13 and 18 years. The questionnaires designed to assess the awareness of orthodontic disorders were filled in by the patients. Results for $p < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant.

RESULTS: Both female and male patients were found to have more aesthetic demands on orthodontic treatment, and this rate was higher in female patients ($p < 0.05$).It has been found that female patients studying both high school and primary education are more aware of their social media sharing than orthodontic disorders according to male patients.It was determined that the frequency of going to the dentists increased with social media sharing ($p<0.05$). It was found that the patients who were educated in high school applied to the orthodontic clinic with their own wishes and this rate was found to be higher in females and patients who were educated in primary education applied with the request of their family.

CONCLUSION: It was found that the main reason for orthodontic treatment was aesthetic reasons. It has also been found that the sharing of orthodontic disorders in the social media enables patients to become more conscious.

OP 313

210. THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT PROSTHODONTIC TREATMENT OPTIONS ON PATIENTS ORAL HEALTH - RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE (OHRQOL) AND ORAL ESTHETIC SCALE (OES)

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the effect of different prosthodontic treatment options on patients'oral health-related quality of life (OHRQoL) and Orofacial Esthetic.

METHOD: A sample of 51 subjects, prosthodontics patients with treatment need (PPTN, n=51), aged from 19 to 73 years participated in this study. A specialist of prosthodontics assessed that 31 patients needed FPD's and 20 patients needed RD's. The questionnaire was administrated twice; the first time prior treatment and the second time a month later after patients had received their prosthodontic restorations. Statistical analysis included descriptive statistics, paired t-test, and effect size calculation.

RESULT: The OES summary scores significantly increased after all types of prosthodontic treatment, revealing significantly better OHRQoL and better OES after treatment ($p<0.01$). As it was predicted, the significant OES score increase was found after the treatment. The mean change between the baseline and the after treatment total summary scores in the FPD group was 17.16 (SD =2.12) ($P<0.001$). The effect size for the OES-ALB total summary score in the FPD group was large, 3.54. The scores also increased

significantly in the RD group. The difference in the RD group between the baseline and the after treatment total summary score was 18.40 (SD =2.4) (P<0.001). The effect size was 3.10.

CONCLUSION: The results propose that all modalities of prosthodontic treatment increase OHRQoL and esthetics compared to the before treatment (baseline scores). Moreover, fixed prosthodontic treatment modalities are more effective, with higher effect size considering OHRQoL and esthetics in comparison to the conventional prosthodontic therapy RD.

OP 318

211. GUIDED VERSUS FREE HANDED SHORT IMPLANT PLACEMENT: A PRELIMINARY STUDY

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Abstract

The resorption of the alveolar bone after tooth extraction limits the distance between the top of the alveolar crest and the inferior alveolar nerve in the mandible or the sinus in the maxilla. Several techniques are proposed to increase the vertical size of the alveolar bone such as; guided bone regeneration, block grafts and sinus lifting before placing the dental implants. However patients are not tend to accept these procedures because of post operative complications or prolonged treatment duration. In recent years results on shorts implants have been shown the reduction in the treatment time, cost and morbidity. In addition, guided surgery provides higher accuracy and reduced operation time than free hand placement. Despite these benefits, the use of guided implant surgery has remained rare due to high cost of the template and increased consuming workflow. Studies revealed that guided implant surgery produces lower marginal bone loss compared with free hand surgery, in addition higher post operative swelling and pain were experienced by the patients. The aim of this preliminary study was to compare the clinical outcomes of the guided versus free handed straumann and nucleoss short implants in accordance with the lengths of 4, 5 and 6mm. Despite the short duration of follow up the result of this study revealed there was no loss of marginal bone was observed at guided implants. Further studies should be needed with larger samples and longer follow up period.

OP 320

212. THE EFFECTS OF XYLITOL IMPREGNATED BRUSH USE ON PERIODONTAL CONDITION AND MICROBIAL FLORA IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING FIXED ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT

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Abstract

Background: To investigate whether the use of xylitol-impregnated toothbrushes in patients with poor oral hygiene receiving fixed orthodontic treatment affects the change in the amount of Streptococcus mutans, Lactobacillus and total bacteria in saliva and how the periodontal condition affects by the use of xylitol impregnated brushes.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Fourty-four patients undergoing fixed orthodontic treatment with poor oral hygiene received a toothbrush impregnated with xylitol (n=22) and a toothbrush impregnated with normal toothpaste (control group). To evaluate the periodontal health status and microflora, the measurements and saliva samples were taken on the day of brushing (T0), one month after brushing (T1) and three months after brushing (T2).

RESULTS: Plaque index, gingival inflammation and bleeding indices results were significantly reduced in xylitol and control groups when evaluated at T0-T1 time interval. Between T1-T2, the plaque index values and gingival inflammation findings were significantly decreased in the control group, while the gingival bleeding indices were decreased significantly in both groups. There was a significant decrease in both groups in between T0-T2. According to microbial evaluation, total bacterial counts were significantly decreased in the xylitol group at time T1-T2. In T0-T2 time interval, the decrease in the number of Streptococcus mutans and total bacteria were significant in both brush groups. There was no difference between xylitol and control groups in terms of microbial flora when compared between groups.

CONCLUSION: In patients undergoing fixed orthodontic treatment, there was no significant effect of xylitol-impregnated toothbrushes on periodontal status and microflora.

OP 321

213. FREE GINGIVAL GRAFTS IN THE ANTERIOR MANDIBLE: CASE SERIES OF ONE YEAR FOLLOW UP

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Abstract

AIM: Free gingival grafts (FGG) has been used in periodontal procedures to augment attached gingiva and cover denuded root surfaces. This retrospective case series aimed to evaluate the long term effect of FGG to closure of root recession.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: Twelve patients (nine miller II and three miller III recession) had suffered from inadequate keratinized gingival width around 19 mandibular incisors were included in this case series. FGG were placed in the lower anterior vestibular region with <1.0 mm of attached gingiva. Measurements were recorded from the cementoenameljunction to the free gingival margin, base of the gingival sulcus and mucogingivaljunction on the facial of selected teeth. The bleeding on probing (BOP), plaque index, recession height were also recorded. A total of 12 grafts were performed. All

measurements were repeated 1 year after surgery.

RESULTS: The width of the attached gingiva increased significantly at grafted sites. Neither sites demonstrated further attachment loss. Of the 12 treated patients, 5 (42%) exhibited complete root coverage at one year. The gain of coverage ranged from 0 to 2 mm. Patients with miller class 2 recession and BOP below %10 has shown complete root coverage while patients with BOP above %10 hasn't shown complete root coverage.

CONCLUSION: Increased width of attached keratinized gingiva resulted in varying degrees of root coverage. According to the results of the present case series, it can be concluded that FGG is effective in the treatment of gingival recessions and the newly formed attachment level maintained stability in one year.

OP 322

214. CLOSED REDUCTION ON THE TREATMENT OF MANDIBULAR CONDYLE FRACTURES: 5 YEAR FOLLOW UPS

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Abstract

Background: The treatment of condylar fractures remains controversial and both conservative closed reduction and open reduction with internal fixation are currently used. Depending on the degree of displacement and level of fractures, both methods have advantages and disadvantages. The risk of damage to the facial nerve, scarring, condylar resorption with limited access to the fracture site are the disadvantages of open reduction, in the presence of excessive displacement or foreign objects for the correct anatomical reduction it is the necessary technique. For the determination of treatment method, type of fracture, presence of associated fractures and the physiological condition of the patient should be taken into consideration. The aim of this study was to investigate the long-term functional results of conservative treatment of condylar fractures.

METHOD: 10 patients with condylar fractures treated with the closed reduction followed 5 years were included. Mandibular functions such as maximum interincisal distance, lateral and protrusive excursions, deviation, occlusion and joint sounds, presence of pain were noted. The shortening of the ramus length was measured on orthopantomograms.

RESULTS: Good mandibular function was noted in all patients with no subjective complaints. 2 patients presented joint sounds on mouth opening on the fracture site. In correlation with the increase on displacement of the fracture, ramus length was shortened however, patients were symptom free during mandibular function.

CONCLUSION: Degree of fracture displacement is the critical factor affecting the outcome, whereas good mandibular function can be obtained in most patients.

KEYWORDS: mandibular condyle fracture, conservative treatment, closed reduction

OP 323

215. ORAL REHABILITATION OF THE PATIENT WITH AMELOGENESIS IMPERFECTA: A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Amelogenesis imperfecta (AI), is a hereditary disorder affecting the enamel of primary and permenant teeth. It is seen as the absence or weak development of the enamel with the abnormal differentiation of ameloblasts. It can be characterized by enamel hypoplasia, hypomaturation or hypocalcification of the teeth. In the treatment of this anomaly, it is aimed to provide the patient with aesthetic and function gaining positive results with psychological results. Factors such as age, socio-economic status, periodontal status, severity of the disease and patient compliance should be reviewed in the treatment. A 18 year old female patient which including size, shape, and shade of teeth, and poor masticatory efficiency were evaluated in these cases. It was aimed to improve the patient's mental state by providing function and aesthetics.

OP 324

216. LOCAL ANTIBIOTICS IN PERIODONTOLOGY

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Abstract

Periodontitis is an inflammatory disease of gums involving the degeneration of periodontal ligaments, creation of periodontal pocket and resorption of alveolar bone, resulting in the disruption of the support structure of teeth. The main target in periodontal treatment is to prevent the pathogen bacteria from settling and multiplying on the tooth surfaces. Long-term studies have shown that periodontal diseases can be successfully treated with periodontal treatments such as scaling and root planing. However, microbiological studies have shown that mechanical periodontal therapy cannot eliminate putative periodontal pathogens such as Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans from the subgingival region. The most promising results have been achieved with the use of systemic antibiotics. However,the systemic antibiotic theraphy has the disadvantages of toxicity, development of bacterial resistance, drug interactions and reduced patient compliance. This condition has led the researchers to develop local antibiotic systems. The first available local application product is a widely used tetracycline-containing ethylene / vinyl acetate copolymer fiber. One of the local release systems approved by FDA in United States and equivalent institutions in Europe is the tetracycline fibers. In systemic use of tetracycline HCL, it is possible to reach 150% of the bactericidal

concentration obtained by 25% of the body exposure. Studies have shown that the tetracycline fibers applied with or without scaling and root planing yielded clinical attachment at the end of the probe, reducing bleeding and reducing periodontal pathogens.

OP 326

217. PREVALENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF APICAL PERIODONTITIS DETECTED IN CBCT IMAGES OF A TURKISH SUBPOPULATION

Fatma Büsra Dogan, Faruk Akgünlü
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Konya, Turkey

Abstract

Background: Apical periodontitis (AP) is a consequence of microbial contamination of periapical tissues that generally originates from a necrotic dental pulp or inadequately treated root canals.The aim of this study is to evaluate the prevalence and distribution of apical periodontitis in a Turkish subpopulation.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: In this retrospective study, 721 teeth were examined on CBCT images of 42 Turkish patients. Localization and cause of detected periapical lesions were evaluated. The AP-related tooth condition was based on the following categories: Non-restored teeth, deep-restoration teeth, remaining root, inadequate canal treatment (overfilled-underfilled). Descriptive statistics and percentages used to evaluate the data.

RESULTS: AP was found in % 66.6 of the patients and in % 7.07 of the teeth. Deep restoration (no endodontic treatment) presented higher prevalence of AP (%35). At the same time, apical lesions were seen in 78% of the teeth with inadequate canal treatment, while apical lesions were found in 14% of deeply restorated teeth. The molar and premolar teeth groups were prominent for the localization of AP.

CONCLUSION: The radiographic diagnosis of periapical lesions is important because their chronic forms are usually asymptomatic and may therefore overlooked. CBCT databases are useful for cross-sectional studies on the prevalence of AP in a population because it allows small details to be overlooked in two-dimensional imaging systems

OP 329

218. THE EFFECTS OF ADHESIVE FLASH FREE BRACKETS ON ENAMEL DEMINERALIZATION IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING FIXED ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT

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Abstract

Background: To evaluate the effects of adhesive flash-free brackets on enamel demineralization in patients undergoing fixed orthodontic treatment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: APC flash-free and adhesive-free ceramic brackets (Clarity Advanced, 3M Unitek) were applied to 30 patients in a design of split-mouth and fixed orthodontic treatment was started. To evaluate the demineralization, the measurements were made at the baseline (T0), one month after bonding (T1) and six months after bonding (T2). Demineralization measurements were performed from the four sides of the brackets (mesial, distal, gingival and incisal).

RESULTS: Demineralization values increased in the incisal of the conventional brackets and decreased in the the flash-free brackets significantly between T0 and T1. In the T1-T2 time interval, demineralization occurred in all regions, except the incisal regions of all brackets in both groups. Between T0-T2, the incisal and gingival regions of both groups, except the gingival regions of the first premolar were decreased in the upper jaw. No significant differences were found between two groups when the demineralization parameter findings were compared ($p>0.05$). According to the data obtained from four regions of the brackets, incisal regions of all teeth had the lowest risk for demineralization. The regions with the highest risk in both groups were mesial, distal and gingival regions in the lower jaw, and generally mesial and distal regions in the upper jaw.

CONCLUSION: APC flash-free and adhesive-free brackets had similar effects on the formation of enamel demineralization. Long-term clinical trials are needed to evaluate the enamel demineralization using flash-free brackets.

OP 332

219. DIAGNOSIS OF AMELOBLASTOMA IN THE MANDIBLE: A CASE REPORT

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Konya, Turkey

Abstract

Background: Ameloblastoma is a common benign odontogenic tumor with aggressive local invasive properties. The aim of this case report is to present a case of ameloblastoma in the posterior region of the mandible.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: A 43-year-old male patient was admitted to our clinic with a painless swelling in the mandibular left region. Panoramic radiograph revealed a large radiolucent lesion with multilocular internal appearance (mix), ranging from mandibular left canine to mandibular left second molar. Cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) images showed 30×38×24 mm in size multilocular lesion with septa formation in some regions. The lesion was found to cause bucco-lingual expansion of the cortical bone, buccal and lingual bone perforation. Besides, resorption of the roots of teeth 34 and 36 was observed.

RESULTS: In the histopathological evaluation, ameloblastoma was obtained.

CONCLUSION: Panoramic radiographs taken for routine examination are important in the early diagnosis of odontogenic tumors such as ameloblastoma. However, in order to evaluate the lesion's true size, localization and differentiation characteristics in three dimensions, CBCT is required. The definitive diagnosis is made by histopathology

OP 333

220. THE MANAGEMENT OF ORAL ULCERS

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Abstract

PURPOSE: The evaluation of oral cavity ulcers, local and systemic factors that affect their appearance, early detection of these lesions, initial management, final treatment, and ongoing follow-up of patients with the presence of these lesions.

METHODS: The data of 80 patients were analyzed, identifying the patient's general characteristics, the morbid and vitae history, the objective intra and extraoral examination and the management mode of each clinical case.

RESULTS: Out of 80 patients treated with oral cavity ulceration, males (60%) were more affected by women (40%). The most affected age group is 56-65 years old.Regarding the causes that led to the appearance of oral ulcers in 50% of cases affected local factors and in the other 50% of cases affected systemic factors. In cases manifested by the action of local factors, the majority are ulcerated as a result of traumatic prosthetic action.In cases manifested by the action of systemic factors, most of the cases are ulcerated by bullous diseases, mainly Pemfigus Vulgar.

As to the number, in 61% of cases we distinguish multiple ulcers and 39% solitary ulcers.

Regarding the patient's management, 50% of patients were treated using systemic treatment, 45% of patients were treated with non-surgical local treatment and 5% of patients were treated with surgical procedures.Regarding the medicines in most patients were used combined systemic treatment, corticosteroids + antibiotics.

CONCLUSION: Oral ulcers that last longer than two weeks should be diagnosed and treated as early as possible. In most cases biopsy played a key role in diagnosis. Identifying the causative factor is very important to determine the proper way of patient management and timely treatment.

OP 342

221. ACCELERATED ORTHODONTICS ON YOUTUBETM: A VIDEO ANALYSIS

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Abstract

AIM: YouTubeTM is the foremost resource of the videos all kinds of issues. The aim of this study was to investigate the videos related to accelerated orthodontic treatment on YouTubeTM in terms of characteristics, content, popularity and viewers' assessment.

MATERIALS AND METHOD: The six key words related to accelerated orthodontic treatment were searched on YouTubeTM. After sorted by view-count, all of 116 videos were examined and exclusion criteria was defined as: another language than English, unrelated with topic, poor video quality and duplication. Final 80 videos were analyzed for general characteristics, primary purpose, information content, relevance, audio-visual quality and also viewers' interaction index and viewing rate formulas were calculated for each videos.

RESULTS: The final 80 videos have been viewed 177,328 times in total. Most videos were uploaded by educational unit (n = 40; 50.0%), followed by orthodontists (n = 20; 25.0%). Most of videos (51.25%) were classified as having excellent general information content and 30.00% were rated as moderate, and 18,75% were rated as poor. Videos generally involved educational (47.50%), followed by product presentation (20.00%), and then technical about the accelerated orthodontics (11.25%). Only 6.25% of videos (n= 5) had viewers' interaction index greater than 3.00.

CONCLUSION: YouTubeTM videos about the accelerated orthodontic treatment were mostly inadequate. High quality and easy to understand videos about the accelerated orthodontic treatment should be uploaded to YouTubeTM

OP 343

222. KNOWLEDGE AND ABILITY OF THE MANAGEMENT OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS AMONG TURKISH GENERAL DENTAL PRACTITIONERS.

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Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to examine knowledge and skill of the management of temporomandibular disorders among general dental practitioners in Turkey. Five hundred fifty general dental practitioners with a private practice in İstanbul, which includes almost % 30 of the dentists in the Turkey, were included, independent of faculty of graduated, sex, graduation year. The participants filled out a questionnaire about the management of patients with temporomandibular disorders, and the answers were analyzed by binomial and chi-square tests (İ = 0.05). Of the general dental practitioners, 38 % received potential temporomandibular disorders patients in their office. Medical history and Physical examination (42.3%) and medical history (34.8%) were more frequently employed for diagnosis. The most preferred treatment was stabilization splint (40.1%), followed by occlusal adjustment (15.2%) and pharmacotherapy (15.7%).The management of temporomandibular disorders patients by the general dental practitioners in İstanbul was in agreement with international

guidelines; however the number of dentist who received potential temporomandibular disorders patients in their office seems inadequate.

OP 349

223. MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTED MANDIBULAR THIRD MOLARS (M3M) - CASE SERIES REPORT

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Abstract

Background: M3M is the most common tooth to follow an aborted eruptive path and to become impacted.Due to the correlated abnormalities and pathologies , management of impacted M3M often consist of surgical extractions that tend to be of high risk.

Aim: When making a treatment decision, the risks and benefits of removal of impacted teeth must be weighed against the risks and benefits of retention.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: 12 clinical cases of impacted M3M were referred at the oral surgery residency of Aldent University from January to December 2017.Patients complaining of impacted teeth along with diagnostic X- rays and dental Cbct , age, gender, type of impaction and associated pathology were recorded. Based on the literature rewiew, we used third molar decision matrix and the treatments modalities –surgical extraction ,coronectomy and long term observations.

RESULTS: 6 out of the cases underwent to surgical extraction and 6 were left in situ,after thoroughly evaluation of the risks and based on the patient agreements.

CONCLUSION: M3M that are symptomatic or are at high risk of developing disease, should be surgically managed. In the absence of symptoms or significant risk of disease, active clinical and radiographic surveillance is indicated

OP 355

224. ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE, A REAL CONCERN IN DENTISTRY

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Abstract

Antibiotic resistance is a global public health crisis, with the inappropriate use of antibiotics being the principal cause of microorganisms resistance. Studies have shown that the dental prescribing of antibiotics is increasing. Dentists have the tendency to prescribe medications unnecessarily, and moderate to broad spectrum antimicrobial agents as well, leading to the emergence of strains that show reduce of susceptibility to these agents. This review aims to inform dentists about a general scope and development of bacterial resistance, in order to minimise the impact of antibiotic resistance in the future.

OP 356

225. THE DEEP OCCLUSION, CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND ITS PROSTHETIC TREATMENT

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: The deep occlusion is a pathological occlusion, which may to be borne or gained during the life. The gained deep occlusion happen for different reasons which we mention: removing of teeth, the teeth abrasion, bruxism etc. The consequences of grain deep occlusion are the growing of mental points, nasal-labial as well as showing an old face, abrasion of the teeth surface, decrease of the vertical dimension, disorder of the gastro-intestinal tract,etc. The prevention of these disorders is performed through the prosthetic treatment.

The **AIM:**

To determine the causes and consequences of the gained deep occlusion and its prosthetic treatment.

Material and method:We studied 23 patients with grain deep occlusion. 11 of patients were with teeth missing of the first class according Kennedy classification and 8 patients were with bruxism and abrasion of the dental system. 4 patients were with teeth missing of fourth class according Kennedy classification. At all of these patients we investigated a decrease of the occlusion 5 – 10 mm.The treatment of our patients carried out by prosthetic tools like: fixed bridges, skeletal prosthesis, increasing the vertical sizes at the normal dimensions.

RESULTS:

We treated 23 patients with grain deep occlusion, who have had removed the teeth during different time and they were not treated for a long time above 5 years 15 patients (65,2%) of all cases and 8 patients (34,8%) for 2 years later. Were investigated the damage of the alveolar process at the 9 patients (39,1%), while next part was investigated an atrophy of the III-rd and IV-th levels. The vertical dimension was decrease about 8 mm at 6 patients (26,8%) at 9 patients (39,1%) was decrease about 6 mm, and at 4 patients (17,4%) was decrease about 4 mm. In 4 patients (17,42%) were not shown any change of the vertical dimension.We carried out the prosthetic treatment with missing of the teeth using the skeletal prosthesis and fixed bridges. The results of this treatment were positive according the influences of the used prosthesis, which arrange the deep occlusion with all its consequences.

CONCLUSION:S:

The grain deep occlusion was treated using prosthetic treatment very well, but needed to be carried out substitution of the missing teeth as soon as possible, in order to avoid the consequences created by this process.

OP 359

226. A QUESTIONNAIRE-BASED STUDY AMONG DENTAL STUDENTS REGARDING REFERRING PERIODONTAL PATIENTS

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Abstract

Background: Referring individuals with periodontal disease to a specialist requires a combination of many decision-making skills.

MATERIALS: This study was conducted to4th, and 5th classdental students regarding the referral of periodontal patients for specialty care. The questionnaires were given at the beginning of the semester (A1) and at the end of the semester (A2) and the development of knowledge levels was evaluated. Fourty 4th class dental students (93 % of total class) and fourty-two 5thclass dental students (89 % of total class) completed. A questionnaire was conducted to reveal the students' perceptions of their knowledge and clinical reason in grelated for periodontal patients. 92.5 % of the 4th class and 92.9 % of the 5th class are eager to guide the patients with active disease to the specialist. The students' ability to identify critical disease and risk factors affecting referral was good; on the other hand ,clinical application of that information pointed out that there is a gap between knowledge and applied reasoning. Although the students demonstrated their competence in terms of the importance of periodontal disease and the importance of identifying critical risk factors, they could not achieve the same success in directing clinical decisions in case scenarios.

CONCLUSION:

The study concluded that innovations should be made to emphasise the acquisition and use of information about the criteria for referral of periodontal patients.

OP 364

227. BEST TREATMENT TIMING AND BENEFITS OF THE INTERCEPTIVE THERAPY OF MALOCCLUSION OF CLASS III

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Abstract

AIM: The aim of this study is to show the best choice of treatment protocol in the growing patients with malocclusion of class III, evaluating the best timing from the evidence based therapeutic protocols for the class III malocclusion.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Showing the classification and incidence of this type of malocclusion is important because we have to choose the best therapeutic protocol according to the best timing of the interceptive resolution. We have evaluated 21 patients near our university dental clinic of "Our Lady of Good Counsel" where 11 M and 10 F in the age from 06 to 12 years old with a malocclusion of class III derived from a retrusion of the upper jaw. All the patients were before and during the peak of growth and no one had a treatment before.We used the same protocol with the maxillar expander, bite block and the Delaire facemask for 6 months in active phase and another 6 months for retention.

RESULTS: We have a positive change in all the angles that we took in our consideration. The SNA angle increased with 2.667° where we can observe forward projection of A. The SNB angle decreased with -0.667º, therefore the ANB angle results modified with 3.238º. IMPA angle decreased with -2.429º . Incision.sup ^PF increased with 4.405º.The profile changed so much in the aesthetic analysis from the cephalometric latero-lateral angles and they showed a significative clinical improvement.

CONCLUSION: In our study and in so many evidence based articles for this topic , the best treatment protocols for the class III malocclusion results the face mask and rapid expander that was more efficient and with a good stability after years of treatment. We acchieved a very good correction of the profile that can lead to a good psychological state of the patient. It is important to emphasize that the patients treated in young age have more stability after the maxilo-facial surgery because we reduce the difference of intermaxillar correction.

OP 368

228. FULLY EDENTULOUS –PRO ARCH CONCEPT

Zoran Shushak, Ivana Nedelkovska, Jovana Mitikj, Bruno Nikolovski, Elizabeta Gjorgievska

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: In the All-on-4® technique, four implants are placed in the interforaminal region in the mandible and in the maxillain total edentulism cases.The technique is based on placement of two of the implants in the anterior region, to be perpendicular to the occlusal plane and on placement of two implants in the posterior region, to be inclined 30-45°.

AIM: To evaluate the effects of ProArch concept for rehabilitation of the edentulous mandible.

METHODS: An implantoprosthetic treatment was proposed to a 64-year old patient with a complete denture in the lower jaw.The patient was in good health, without any systemic diseases. He was not a

smoker. A CBCT-scan and analysis were performed, and four dental implants (Straumann® BLT SLActive, 4 screw-retained abutments with 4 peek protective caps)were inserted.

RESULTS: The patient got temporary dentures after 24 hours. A permanent denture with a hybrid bar construction was made after 3 months. With this concept, the implant stability was sufficient for all the four implants after 3 months. The complete osseointegration was achieved after 6 months.

CONCLUSION: This case report showed that edentulous mandible with the Pro Arch concept complemented with hybrid construction and could restore the function and the esthetic by using immediately loaded implants.

KEYWORDS: dental, implants, rehabilitation, Pro Arch

OP 375

229. BOND STRENGTH BETWEEN DENTIN AND FIBER POST- COULD IT BE BETTER ?

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Ukim

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Abstract

PURPOSE: The aim of this study is to present in vitro study assessing the mechanical properties of two different fiber posts, in relation to their pretreatment prior to cementation. The second purpose of this review is to present novel techniques of fabricated fiber-reinforced posts and their design in order to prevent negative consequences of the dentin-cement-post-restoration relationship.
MATERIAL AND METHODS: In this in vitro study 40 maxillary premolars were decoronated and the roots were endodontically treated. Following post space preparation, the roots were divided into two groups of 20 specimens each. Before post cementation, the posts were pretreated with silanisation or laser. First group was restored with 3i FRC, RelyX Fiber post, ESPE, Germany and second group was restored with ParaPost Fiber lux, Coltene, Switzerland. In Both the groups posts were cemented with adhesive resin cement Variolink II.

RESULTS: There were no significant differences between the mean push-out bond strengths of two experimental groups pretreated with silanisation (RelyX :22.59±5.44,Coltene: 18.49±4.52 MPa) and laser(RelyX :22.81±5.13,Coltene: 19.70±4.40 MPa) as well. Also there wes no significant differences between the mean push out bond strengths of the each group between the results of silanisation compared with laser pretreatmen group.

CONCLUSION: Under the conditions of this study, there was no significant difference between the mean push out bond strength of different types of fiber posts. And between the results of the type of the preatretment. A novel glass fibre recently introduced, made of glass fibres embedded in an unpolymerized resin matrix is promising a new approach without need of a pretreatment.

24th BaSS CONGRESS

May 9-11, 2019 I **Tirana**, Albania

CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES AND CHALLENGES IN DENTISTRY

Poster Presentations

PP 5

230. DENTAL TRAUMA-THE MOST COMMON CAUSES AND THE TREATMENT

Jovanka Trifunovic, Vladimir Biocanin

FZF UNT

Abstract

Doctors of dentistry are faced with an increasing number of injuries of hard and soft tissues of the orofacial region and teeth.The dental and orofacial areas are due to falls, strokes, injuries in traffic, fights, sports injuries and physical abuse of the child.Each causative factor is a set of unique circumstances.

Dental trauma may occur at every age, but mostly in children. Trauma is caused by direct(directly on the tooth)and indirect force. Trauma in primary dentition is present most often in two-year-olds and three-year-olds children, in time when children develop motor coordination and falls are frequent.Trauma in permanent dentition is more common in boys(9-10 years)due to more frequent physical activity.

In the primary dentition, the most common causes of trauma are falls(58%) and strokes(24%),while in permanent dentition the most frustrating are falls(52.6%),shocks(22.7%),fall from bicycle(10.1%).10-50% of all dental trauma is associated with sports(boxing,American football, extreme sports).Children behaviour can also be an indicator of the increased possibility of dental trauma.The classification of traumatic injuries allows for better communication and information exchange and is based on Andreasen's WHO classification.It also applies to primary and permanent dentition.

Doctors of dentistry should recognise the possibility of developing dental trauma and recommend methods of adequate protection that can be primary,s econdary and tertiary.Treatment of teeth and orofacial region is an emergency intervention to prevent complications.They require long-term treatment and it is necessary for the patient to come regularly on the inspection.With the first aid and immediate arrival in the office, the correct ways of transporting the toothbrush should be known.

KEYWORDS: dental trauma, primary and permanent dentition, causes, therapy

PP 6

231. IMMEDIATE IMPLANT SURGICAL INTERVENTIONS IN CASES WITH CHRONIC PATHOLOGY IN THE ORAL REGION

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Abstract

Implant treatment with a single session despite the chronic pathology encountered by the physician is clearly an open and problematic problem. Only the chosen term of chronic pathologies is extremely wide, but most of our concern is bone destruction that it represents, the involvement of the remaining roots or not, the way they will be extracted and of course the region in which it will be manipulated, as in the anterior regions included in the visible part of the smile the aesthetic problems is present not only in the subject surgical but especially in the prosthetic phase.

AIM: By clinical cases treated in our clinic i would like to point out that implanted surgical interventions despite diagnosed and documented chronic pathologies are best done with a single session. Except the immediate implant load as two entirely different concepts.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: For this paper i have used my personal theoretical-practical experience in the surgical treatment of patients who have been exposed and have go through surgical interventions and not only. In this paper i will present various clinical cases in the service of the topic elaboration not only as an idea but as a concept that is being implemented by implantologist surgeon doctors.

RESULTS: The decision to continue the implantation process in cases of chronic pathology may be actively established during surgical intervention, but it is good that this intervention be considered as primary by the physician at the time of intervention planning. Patient blood processing differentiating the enriched elements no matter of the time of centrifugation and their naming is a very positive factor that gives us a high percentage of success to its application as a standard procedure is one more reason to stay the idea for an intervention only.

CONCLUSION: Cases with chronic pathology in the oral region in patients who need implanted surgical interventions are a panorama of the same operator field to separate them from one another is very difficult. However, the standards of intervention in each of them remain unchanged. Particularly lies in implant placement or implant placement at the first stage where it is absolutely necessary to provide very good fixation and stability, as this stability can only be improved by inserting the bone graft with or without the use of A.prf but in no way are they that provide this durability.

PP 15

232. COLOR STABILITY OF ACRYLIC ARTIFICIAL TEETH

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: For dentures, artificial teeth are an important part they allow replacement of lost teeth and have a significant role in the aesthetics and function of the dentures. Selection of artificial teeth is very important, since the color stability of artificial teeth have a significant role in the overall aesthetics of the denture. The aim of this study was to show color stability of the artificial acrylic teeth after immersion in different solutions.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: Artificial teeth in shade A2 were immersed. They were divided in five groups and immersed in following solutions: G1- water, G2 – red wine, G3 – tea, G4 –

cola, G5 – coffee, for 30 days at 37 degrees C. Color change was measured with intraoral spectrophotometer (Degu Dent, Germany) and interpreted with shade guides Vita Classic. For statistical analysis was used ANOVA and Tukey's post-hoc test.

RESULTS: After data analysis, the results showed that was no significant statistical differences in the color of the artificial teeth when immersion in different solutions ($p < 0.05$).

CONCLUSION: Artificial teeth had a stability color. From this study we could conclude that artificial teeth do not significantly change the color. Some minor changes are possible that are acceptable for both patients and dentists.

KEYWORDS: Artificial teeth, color stability, coffee, red wine, water.

PP 16

233. SYSTEMIC THERAPY IN PERIODONTAL DISEASE

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Abstract

Background: Periodontitis is an inflammatory disease of bacterial origin that affects the tissues that support the tooth. Periodontal treatment aims at lowering microbial numbers to levels compatible with periodontal health. The purpose of this study is to help doctors with some practical ways to select and use of antibiotics in the treatment of periodontal diseases.

METHODS AND MATERIAL: The method used in this study is the conventional mechanical debridement in the dental cabinet and systemic therapy with antimicrobial agents as doxycycline: administration dose 1 tablet x 0.1 g / day for one week. .

RESULTS: The patient's treatment had an impressive result right after the systemic therapy. Keeping the hygiene under control by the patient made the result to be long-lasting.

CONCLUSION: This study helps in the proper management of periodontal health. Systemic antibiotic therapy in patients with periodontal problems is a necessity as long as local therapy is insufficient to achieve the desired outcome.

PP 18

234. HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AND SATISFACTION AFTER SURGICAL ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT IN TIRANA OMF SURGERY SERVICE

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Orthognathic surgery is a facial surgery in which patient's appearance and occlusal function can be improved significantly, impacting the patient's sense of self and well-being. It is imperative for the treating team to understand the patient's underlying motivation to seek treatment for correction of skeletal jaw deformity, the psychosocial impact of the condition, and the psychosocial response to treatment.

AIM: The aims of this study were.(1)identifying the reasons for seeking surgery,(2)evaluate patients satisfaction rate and whether surgical orthodontic treatment improves their health related quality of life.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: A total of 50 patients (32 females and 18 males) ,age 17-39 years old underwent orthodontic treatment in Isufi Dental Clinic (private practice) and orthognathic surgery in OMF Surgery Service,"Mother Theresa" University Hospital Centre. In the period of time January 2011-October 2017 .Albanian version of Orthognathic Quality of life (OQLQ) and Oral health impact profile questionnaires (OHIP-14) were used. Patients rated themselves before (T0) and after the treatment(T1).The data were analyzed with SPPS 20.0 system.

RESULTS: The main reason patients seeked treatment was improvement of the facial apparence. Aesthetic reasons (76%) and function reasons (24%). Statistically improvment along all the OQLQ domians was showen in the comparison between pre and post surgical orthodontic treatment.

CONCLUSION: Surgical Orthodontic treatment improved the psychosocial and general health of the patients with dentofacial deformites

PP 19

235. THE EFFECT OF ADRENALINE WITH THE APPLICATION OF LOCAL ANAESTHETICS IN PATIENTS WITH INDICATED OPERATIONAL TREATMENT ON THE HEAD

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Cal anesthesia is used in the multiple dentistry, especially in oral surgery. Nuclear vasoconstriction adrenalin (epinephrine) is the very often used. Essential hypertension is the most important survival of the 21st century and represented with that patients which a operative environment on the heart is indicated.

OBJECTIVE: The objective of exploration was expressed to estimate maximum values of blood pressure and pulse code of patients with indicated operative environmental protection on the head, approach of use sort 2% lidocaine with adrenaline in concentration 1: 80000.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: 50 Patients in which indicators were

included in the examination operative enclosure on the health carried out by the refreshment of cardiology for reconciliation mouth before operative request.

Patients applied local anesthetic lidocain with adrenaline in concentration 1: 80000 for the extraction of the tooth. The patient has been proposed through the single phase (f1, f2, f3, f4) .F1 phase is preoperative, f2 and f3 operating and f4 phase postoperative. Statistical analysis is established in the epee info program.

RESULTS: Before and after application of local anesthetics, no realistic statistics difference between central values of systemic and diastole pressure as a pulse before later application of local anesthetics.

CONCLUSION: Based on executive research and oscillation in the hemodynamic parameters, recommended in clinical practice apply to local anesthetic 2% lidocain with adrenaline in concentration 1: 80000.

KEYWORDS: hypertension, epinephrine, anesthetic, heading parameters

PP 21

236. ORTHODONTIC-SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF A PATIENT WITH DENTO-MAXILLOFACIAL ANOMALY

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: The patients whose orthodontic problems aresevere , where growth modification and camouflage don't make solution, surgery to correct the jaws or dento alveolar segments is the only possible treatment option left.

AIM: Presenting the orthodontic-surgical management of a clinical case with dentofacial anomaly.

MATHERIAL AND METHODS: For this poster we have used the datas of a patient treated in Isufi Royal Dental Clinic and UHC Mother Theresa.

DISSCUSIONS: One indication for surgery is a malocclusion too severe for orthodontics alone. In this case report we present orthognathic treatment plan of an adult female patient with a serve dento-maxillofacial anomaly .

CONCLUSIONS: Patient's malocclusion was decompensated by orthodontic treatment just before the surgery and then normal jaw relationship achieved by Le fort I and BSSO techniques and after the surgery the patient has gone again orthodontic treatment.

PP 23

237. HEALING PROGRESS OF PERIAPICAL LESIONS AFTER ENDODONTIC NON-SURGICAL TREATMENT

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Abstract

Background: Periapical lesions are inflammatory conditions that occur around the root apex. They develop as consequence to pulp disease mainly from bacterial infection. Their treatment is crucial because they can lead even to the loss of the tooth. The treatment options are multiple, mainly based on surgical and non-surgical management. The ultimate goal of endodontic therapy should be to return the involved teeth to a state of health and function without surgical intervention. Reported a success rate of up to 85% after endodontic treatment of periapical lesions.

AIM: The present study aimed to evaluate in time progress of periapical area healing after endodontic treatment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The teeth were treated endodontically using calcium hydroxide – iodoform - propolis paste as the intracanal medicament. All cases were followed up periodically from treatment to 5 years, monitoring the healing time of periapical lesions. Complete healing assessed radiologically by lack of radiolucency.

RESULTS: Beginning of regeneration reaches the maximum in the third month, while complete healing was observed in most cases within the first year.

CONCLUSIONS: Periapical lesions should be initially treated with endodontic non-surgical procedures. Surgical way is recommended only after non-surgical treatment have failed. Healing of periapical lesions needs to be monitored through periodic follow-up examinations. Endodontic treatment with calcium hydroxide reduces the healing time of periapical area.

KEYWORDS: periapical lesion, healing, endodontic treatment

PP 25

238. THE MOST FREQUENT SHADE, SELECTED FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH, IN THE ALBANIAN POPULATION: REPORTING

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Abstract

In contemporary dentistry, patients' needs, are considered in terms of function and dental appearance. The shade of the restoration was found to be the most important factor in the patients assessments.

AIM: This paper aims to create a panoramic view of the most dominant tooth shade, selected for artificial teeth in the Albanian population.

Despite the developement of science of color and shade selection, by sophisticated digital instruments (ex: spectrophotometers), most Albanian doctors continue to use the conventional technique of determining this characteristic: Tooth shade guides.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The measurements were made with VITA Toothguide: Vitapan Classical (Vita Zahnfabrik), in 4504 Caucasian Albanian patients, aged between 18 and 82 years, registered for a period of 15 years. We have not taken into consideration other facial features such as: eye color, skin color or hair color or age, but only the shade of existing natural teeth, for those patients treated with removable prosthesis and fixed prosthesis. For the patients treated with complete denture prosthesis, only age is taken into consideration (were the selected treatment was total removable prosthesis).

The program used for present descriptive analysis of the results, was Microsoft Excel.

RESULTS: Results showed that for fixed prosthesis, A2 was the most frequent selected shade (1034 cases)from a total of 2403 and for removable prosthesis A2 (913 cases) folowed by A3 (733 cases) from a total of 2101 case.

CONCLUSION: In conclusion, taking into account the limitations of this study, it can be proposed that the most frequent color among the Albanian population is A2, in both cases.

KEYWORDS: tooth shade, age, aesthetic, artificial teeth.

PP 29

239. CLINICAL COMPLICATIONS IN FIXED PROSTHODONTICS

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Abstract

Background: Despite the increased popularity of dental implants, conventional crowns and dental bridges are fabricated very often in everyday dental practice. The goal of this study was to recognize the frequency of complications as well as causes and types of most common complications associated with single crowns and dental bridges.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Forty private dental offices from various parts of Macedonia were included in this study. In order to collect information from the dentists a specific self-reported questionnaire was comprised in the study. The data analyses were based on the respondents in the questionnaires and calculated using Statistical software SPSS for Windows version 23. A p-value <0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

RESULTS:

The biggest incidence of clinical complications was associated with dental bridges (55%), followed by conventional single crowns (20%) and all-ceramic crowns (15%). The lowest incidence was registered in patients with Maryland bridges (10%). The most common complications associated with single crowns were the need of endodontic treatment (45%), porcelain veneer fracture (20%), loss of retention and periodontal disease (15%) and caries of abutments (5%). The most common complications reported in dental bridges were loos of retention (35%), followed by the need of endodontic treatment of the abutment (30%) and caries (5%).

CONCLUSION:

Comprehension of these factors will improve the clinician's ability to plan the most suitable treatment, provide patients with realistic expectations and to formulate an appropriate maintenance plan for patients with fixed prostheses.

KEYWORDS: clinical complications, crowns, dental bridges, failure.

PP 32

240. REMOVAL OF A MANDIBULAR CYST, SPONTANEOUS BONE REGENERATION FOLLOWING PROSTHETIC REHABILITATION WITH IMPLANTS.

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Radicular cysts are the most common (52% – 68 %) cystic lesions affecting jaws.

They are most commonly found at the apices of the involved teeth, however they may also be found on the lateral aspects of the roots in relation to lateral accessory root canals.

PURPOSE: This study evaluated the spontaneous bone healing process after enucleation of a large radicular cyst in mandibula, with analysis of digital postoperative panoramic radiographs and CT scan. Replacing the missing teeth with dental implants.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The enucleation of this large mandibular cyst was achieved with a conservative surgical technique, without using any filling material. After careful cleaning of the residual cavity, primary closure was performed with a nonresorbable thread and interrupted sutures. No grafting material was placed into the residual bone sites. CT scan was required after 1, 7, 12 months in order to evaluate the bone healing process.

RESULTS: The analysis of the radiographs and CT scan showed increased bone density and reduction of the cavity size. The implants were well-integrated and single crowns were done to bring back the function and esthetic in this area.

CONCLUSION: Bone regeneration can occur in mandibular cyst without adding any filling materials. This will decrease the economic cost of the surgical procedure and reduces the risk of postoperative complications.

PP 41

241. EVALUATION OF DIODE LASER ADJUTANT TO MODIFIED WIDMAN FLAP SURGERY IN

PATIENTS WITH AGGRESSIVE PERIODONTITIS

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Abstract

AIM: This randomized split-mouth clinical study was to compare the tissue response, postoperative pain and periodontal clinical parameters(PCPs) following the use of diode laser (810 nm, DL) as an adjunct to modified Widman flap (MWF) surgery to that of MWF alone.

METHODS: A total of 18 aggressive periodontitis subjects who have been pocket deep ≥ 5mm in two contra-lateral quadrants of maxilla after non-surgical periodontal treatment were selected. Control sites were randomly selected to receive a MWF and the contra-lateral test sites a MWF in conjunction with a DL. The DL was used to deepithelialize the inner part of the periodontal flap and photo-biostimulate the surgical area. Pain scale assessment (PS), pain medication consumption (PM), tissue edema (TE), and tissue color (TC) were evaluated one week following surgery. Clinical data were collected at baseline, 3rd months and 6th months after therapy

RESULTS: There were no significant differences in PCPs (plaque index, gingival index, probing depth, clinical attachment level, bleeding on probing) between test and control groups at any time of the study (P>0.05). Compared to baseline, there was a statistically significant improvement of all the PCPs for both groups at post-therapy values (P0.05).Score of gingival TC was higher in control group, which was statistically significant, whereas PS, PM and TE were similar in both groups.

CONCLUSIONS: After 6 months of evaluation, the DL has not shown any additional benefits to modified Widman flap surgery in terms of PCPs, PS, PM and TE.

PP 48

242. INFLUENCE OF SALIVA IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF DENTAL EROSION

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Abstract

Saliva, acquired peliculus, dental structures and their relation to soft tissues in the oral cavity and tongue are in direct contact with the development of dental erosions. During the erosive attack of the saliva, its protective mechanisms such as dilution of erosive agents, neutralization and buffering of acids and slows down the decomposition of the enamel through the common ionic effect of calcium and phosphates.

Saliva offers protective effects that act continuously, and at the same time, and dynamic effects that act during the challenge. Salivary flow and neutralization of acids are important dynamic effects of saliva that prevent demineralization. If these two effects are compared, the acid buffer is the most important because it is associated with improved remineralization. Fluoride in the saliva (from toothpaste and tooth materials and from foods and beverages) can cause remineralization and prevent demineralization.

In a healthy environment, the pH of the inactive saliva is maintained at the limits of 6.7 to 7.4. The bicarbonate system buffer (HCO3) is the largest buffer present in the saliva. Just like in the peripheral blood, the combination of sodium bicarbonate, carbonic acid and gaseous carbon dioxide is an effective way of releasing the protons (hydrogen ions) from the system. When considering the dynamics of the buffer system. Saliva contains a large number of inorganic ions including calcium, phosphates, fluoride, magnesium, sodium, potassium and chloride.

KEYWORDS: demineralization, buffer system, inorganic ions.

PP 54

243. LASER TREATMENT OF DENTURE-INDUCED HYPERPLASIA (CASE REPORT)

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*PZU SKOMFH Dr. Mirlind Selimi

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Denture induced hyperplasia otherwise called epulis fisuratum is a hyperplastic condition of the oral mucosa caused by chronic trauma from the dentures that are not fitting very well on the mucosal tissue. The size of the lesion may be as small as a few millimetres to massive lesion involving the entire vestibule. The treatment of this hyperplastic lesions includes elimination of the causative factors and surgical removal of the lesion. The most common techniques used for removing the hyperplastic lesion are surgical scalpel, electrical scalpel, carbon dioxide laser, Erbium: YAG laser, Neodymium: YAG laser, and diode laser.

AIM: The aim of this study is to shows the benefits of laser treatment of denture- induced hyperplasia.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: Two cases were reported with denture-induced hyperplasia.The intervention in the first case was performed by Er YAG Laser- Fotona (Fidelis III). The intervention in the second case was performed by conventional method which include the use of surgical scalpel.

RESULTS: Our results show that patients have not pain or bleeding after laser treatment in comparison with classic surgical methods.

CONCLUSION: Classical surgical techniques show very good results, but the advantages of laser removed hyperplasia are: less pain, good cutting and coagulation effects, produce rapid wound healing. The patients are more satisfied and fill more comfortable by using the laser- induced approach of removing of hyperplastic tissue than conventional approach.

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244. MANAGEMENT OF ENDODONTICALLY TREATED TEETH WITH ENDOCROWN

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Abstract

A common problem encountered by dentists is the restorative treatment of nonvital teeth. When the pulp chamber presents appropriate conditions for retention, the endocrown is a restorative option. The endocrown allows preservation of the tooth structure and is minimally invasive. Currently, this treatment option, of a core buildup and full coverage restoration, reduces tooth structure excessively. This treatment presents not only functional limitations but also aesthetic concerns.The present case report describes an aesthetic and conservative posterior endocrown restoration of a nonvital tooth using CAD/CAM.

A 56-year-old male patient presented for evaluation at the Department of Restorative Dentistry, Ankara University Faculty of Dentistry. Radiographic and clinical examinations were performed initially and an old amalgam restoration of a nonvital molar tooth was identified. After removing the old restoration, an endocrown restoration was recommended due to the amount of remaining tooth structure. The tooth was prepared according to standardized preparation techniques with a butt-joint margin. Digital impression were obtained using a digital camera (Cerec AC, Bluecam, Germany), and the endocrown was formed from a feldspatic ceramic block with milling method (Cerec MC XL Premium, Germany). The finished endocrown was cemented using dual-cure adhesive cement.

Over the 12-month follow-up period, no pulpal or periradicular pathology was observed on radiographs. Regarding the crown, the marginal fit was excellent, the anatomical form was protected, and no discoloration occurred. Nevertheless, long-term clinical trials to evaluate the performance of endocrown restorations are of paramount importance in order to establish this restorative modality as a viable option.

PP 57

245. MINIMALLY INVASIVE SURGICAL APPROACH OF ODONTOMAS

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Odontomas are the commonest benign odontogenic tumors of the oral cavity. Actually, they are hamartomas , composed of normal dental tissues that has grown in an irregular way and they are asymptomatic.They often appear in young females in lower jaw and their presence is often detected accidentally or due to presence of a dental disturbance such an unerupted tooth.

AIM: The aim of the study was to show the technique of surgery for extirpation of Odontomas.

A CASE REPORT: Our study shows a case report of 12 year old girl with compound odontoma-associated of impacted maxillary canine and premolar is presented.The surgical excision of lesion was performed and orthodontic treatment was adapted in order to move an impacted permanent tooth to it normal position.

RESULTS: Our results show that minimally invasive techniques have adventiges and patients feel better with no pain, no bleeding and low money cost.

CONCLUSION: Early diagnosis of odontomas allows adaption of a less complex and less expensive treatment, avoids displacement or devitalisation of adjacent tooth and ensures better prognosis.

KEYWORDS: Odontomas, unerupted teeth, missing teeth, dental disturbance

PP 58

246. INTERIM PROSTHESIS TO SUPPORT RADIOTHERAPY PROCESS AFTER NEOPLASM REMOVAL: CASE REPORTS OF TWO PATIENTS.

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Abstract

Background: Treatment of head and neck neoplasms has an enormous impact on social lives, oral functions such as mastication, swallowing, speech, and nutrition of patients. After surgery, in the radiotherapy process, temporary prosthetic rehabilitation plays a prominent role in improving quality of life. The aim of this case report is to describe easy and convenient interim prosthesis for two patients continuing radiotherapy treatment.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Two patients with neoplasms on maxilla and nasopharynx respectively which were decided to surgical operation and radiotherapy treatment presented to Prosthetic Department of Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal University. Patients ages were 60 and 65. In all cases, impressions were taken for interim prosthesis which were placed on maxilla to protect tissues and improve patient's oral functions. Occlusion was adjusted. After first day and first week, patients' adaptation to prosthesis was achieved.

RESULTS: About first week later, patients are comfortable with interim prosthesis in radiotherapy process.

CONCLUSION: Radiotherapy is mainly supplement treatment to maintain health after neoplasm removal. Interim prosthesis can be used for increasing life quality and protecting tissues.

KEYWORDS: Interim dental prosthesis, head and neck neoplasms, radiotherapy

PP 60

247. A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF

TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOIN DYSFUNCTION ON AMBULATORY CLINIC OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY IN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL CENTER "MOTHER TERESA" TIRANA

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Abstract

PURPOSE: TMD often causes severe pain and discomfort. It can be temporary or last many years. It might affect one or both sides of the TMJ. More women than men have it, and it's most common among people between the ages of 20 to 40 years old.

The aim is the contemporary management of TMD based on a new modified classification of dysfunctional pathology of TMJ and the treatment of TMD based on a more simple and standard protocol.

METHODS: We retrospectively include the patients between 15 to 75 years old, in a period of time between 2011 to 2018, who comes in our ambulatory clinic of oral and maxillofacial surgery in University Hospital Center "Mother Teresa" Tirana. Patients with rheumatoid arthritis, tumors or degenerative disorders are excluded from this study. A total of 178 patients were part of this study. The treatment in this group of patients was made with anti-inflammatory medicaments, myorelaxant and arthrocentesis.

CONCLUSION:

TMD was more prevalent in female patients than male, most prevalent age was between 25-34 years old. The patients comes in our clinic 1 year after the first signs with facial pain, clicking, difficulty during opening mouth, jaw locking.After the treatment the patients had some improves, but we saw recidive of pain in some patients after 1 year. It is difficult in TMD to conclude if we have to do with a dysfunction, joint pain or myofunctional pain.

KEYWORDS: TMD, Disfunction, Joint Pain, Arthroncentesis

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248. COMPLICATIONS AFTER THIRD MOLAR EXTRACTION

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Abstract

The most often reasons for third molar surgery are prophylactic, pericoronitis, periodontitis and orthodontic reasons.

The purpose of this study was to analyse postoperative complications after third molar extractions in patients between 11 and 65 years of age.

The study included 55 patients who had one or more third molar removed between 2014 and 2015. The third molars were removed using the buccal approach under local anesthesia in 25 men and 30 women. The patients were divided in to the groups by age: A 11-20 years, B 21 - 30 years and C 31 years and over.

Most patients were females (54,5%).The overall complication rate for extractions conducted under local anesthesia was 14,1% for lower third molars and 3,2 % for upper third molars. The most frequent complication was secondary infection (3,9 %) and postoperative bleding (3,1%) for the lower third molars and fracture of the tuberosity and bucco - sinus communication for the upper third molars (1,55%). Complications were more frequent when the patients was older and when the third molar was deeply embedded..

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249. INDICATIONS AND FREQUENCY OF ORTHOGNATHIC SURGERY TECHNIQUES IN TIRANA OMF SURGERY SERVICE

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Tirana, Albania

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Orthognathic surgery is a corrective jaw surgery in patients who are too old for growth modification or where the dentofacial conditions are too severe for either surgical or orthodontic camouflage. Even though orthognatic surgery has its beginning over a century ago, in Albania is applied and performed mostly in the last decade.

AIMS: The aim of this study is to examine the indications, frequency and the surgical techniques of orthognathic surgery used in our OMF surgery service.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: This is a clinical statistical study. In the period of time September 2011- April 2018, n=58 patients aged 17 to 39 underwent orthognathic surgery in our OMF Surgery Service. Patients data on gender, age, indications for surgery, dentofaciale deformities , surgical techniques where collected and analyzed using SPSS 20 .

RESULTS: In our study female were more prevalent than male,67% female and 33% male. Facial esthetic was the main concern in our patients, (55,2 %) followed by dental esthetics (22,4%) and functional problems. Skeletal class III malocclusion was the more frequent dentofacial anomaly treated, in 75,8% of our patients. Bimaxillary surgery was perfomed in 48,3% of the patients, followed by BSSO surgery in 24% of the patients.

CONCLUSIONS: In our study patients with skeletal class III malocclusion had more indications for orthognathic surgery and double jaw surgery was the more frequent surgical technique.

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250. OCCLUSION AND ITS CLINICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Occlusion is a statistical relation of the teeth and it is important at all of the dentistry aspects. The lining up and occlusion of the teeth is very important procedures in the mastication function. The activities like: mastication, swallowing and the speaking are depended not only by the teeth position at the dental faces, but as well as by the antagonist teeth relation and the manner as those were putted in their occlusion position.The clinical analysis of the occlusion involves the detailed study of the contact of the teeth and their occlusion position during different moving of the mandible.Reflections of a normal occlusion were clinically analyzed determining the presence or missing of the pathological manifest like: abrasion, carries, heavy mal-position, periodontities status, articulation and muscles comfort etc.

The criteria's of the clinical analysis of the occlusion are based at the status and function of the mastication of every individual and these criteria's are: 1] damage at the alone of the teeth line; 2] damage of the occlusion rate (Godon – Popov appearance).

AIM: The main objective of the clinical analysis of the occlusion has been the determination of the kind of the damages, as well as their rehabilitation manner by different tools.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: As material we have study about 59 patients, who were analyzed their clinical occlusion, according the kind of damage and for that reason we have grouped in three groups according above mentioned criteria's. By clinical analysis we found at 32, 2 % of all cases (19 patients), the occlusion was damaged by abrasion, while at 24 patients (about 40, 67%) shown the highest vertical damage of the occlusion. At 16 patients (27, 1%) of the patients was follow Godon-Popov appearance. The treatment of the patients was carried out by prosthetic manner.

CONCLUSIONS: By the clinical analysis of the occlusion we will decision that the rehabilitation of the occlusion was provide by the prosthetic tools and treatment.

KEYWORDS: occlusion treatment, clinical analyzes, rehabilitation of the occlusion, abrasion of the teeth.

PP 69

251. DENTAL RADIOLOGY AND RISK EVALUATION BY IONIZING RADIATION, RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL STAFF OF THE DENTAL PRACTICES AND ACTIVITY IN ALBANIA

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Abstract

Background: The medical and dental diagnostic radiographies compose 82% of all radiation of man made for whole population in world. Monitoring of professional exposing, as well as of the patients is obligation for all end users licensed for both A and B categories. An approximate evaluation has shown that all working employers of the radiation in public and private dental and radiology clinics should be involved at the dosimeter monitoring by TLD-100 dosimeter. We have noticed that dental radiography has not any great contribute in the annual effective dose for the professional staff in private and public clinics and practices.

The aim of study, is the public and private employers engaged in medical practices using X-ray generators like: CT, Panoramic, Intraoral etc., images and devices or radioactive materials need to be monitored for annual effective dose.

Material and method:

The employers of the medicine practices, who use X-ray generators like: CT, Panoramic, Intraoral etc., images and devices or radioactive materials are involved in above mentioned activity. An approximate evaluation has shown that about 800 working employers of the radiation in public and private dental and radiology clinics are involved at the dosimeter monitoring by TLD-100 dosimeter. The official dosimeters used for occupational exposures monitoring for moment are TLD-110 cards supplied from Thermo-Fisher Company. The dosimeters are distributed bimonthly basis and their evaluation is carried out through standard procedures. The superficial dose Hp (0,7) and depth dose Hp (10) are evaluated and registered in fundamental register in IANP. The process of dosimeters calibration is performed through known radiation field of radioactive standard sources 137Cs and X-ray beam machine of secondary calibrating laboratory.

RESULTS:

The annual effective dose for the dental professional staff in Albania is not more as 1 mSv, but it fluctuate at the 0, 8-1,0 mSv for five last successive 2013-2017 years. This activity was performed by Institute of Nuclear Physics, Tirana, Albania.

CONCLUSIONS:

Some recommendation were issued for professional staff and patients about the diagnostically practices for the reduction of the annual effective doses obtained in all above mentioned activities. The main law No. 8025, date 09.11.1995 of the CM, as well as the Practical Code in Dentistry based at the EU and NCRP No. 45, of the international organizations determine that needed to have some more additional steps in order to organize the ionizing exposure for whole dental practices which have in use the X-ray devices and practices in Albanian territory.

KEYWORDS: X-ray device and practice, dental radiography, code of practice in dentistry, exposure and effective dose, ionizing irradiation, dental examination radiography, dose rate reduction.

PP 79

252. LASE APPLICATION IN ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: The word laser means light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation. We have selected a 980 nm laser diode, which is a compact device.

PURPOSE: Evidenced efficacy of 980 nm laser diode application in the treatment of various pathologies the identification of perfect homeostasis during surgical interventions, wound healing without complications and appreciation of aesthetic effects and functional.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: The study involved 40 patients with different oral pathologies treated with 980 nm laser diode .Patients are provided with clinical file in which are described in detail the patient's personal data, anamnesis vitae, treatment protocol. The Patients are treated in outpatient conditions with local anesthesia and the technique has been applied excision and vascular lesions photocoagulation without contact. On the file are described protocol of treatment and technical parameters used during operation as energy doses in Watt, method of continuous and pulsed radiation, focused or defocused, optic fiber 200-300 micrometer. During the surgical phase we have had a perfect homeostasis in all our interventions. Healing the wounds took place without cicatrices in normal times depending on the size and pathologies surgical wounds. We had good aesthetic and functional results.

CONCLUSIONS: At the end of the analysis results we concluded that laser surgeries are shorter procedures without bleeding, comfortable for the patient and doctor. Healing of the wounds is accomplished without complications, without inflammatory signs, without pain and edema, and very good aesthetic results.

KEYWORDS: Laser, Photocoagulation, Photoablation, Radiation.

PP 84

253. EVALUATION OF SOFT TISSUE CALCIFICATIONS ON PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHS: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Abstract

AIM: The aim of this study was to investigate the calcifications of soft tissue detectable on panoramic radiographs and to determine the prevalance in Turkish population.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The Archive of Oral and Dentomaxillofacial Radiology Department between July 2017 and December 2018 were evaluated retrospectively and a total of 15.000 panoramic radiographs were included in the study. Soft tissue calcifications were recorded regarding the age, gender, presence or absence of calcifications and type of calcifications. If the patients with soft tissue calcifications had also undergone cone-beam computed tomographic imaging, CBCT records of patients were evaluated either. Data were analyzed statistically.

RESULTS: A total of 1227 (8.18%) calcifications in 832 individuals (52.5% female, 45.19% male) were detected on panoramic radiographs. The most common calcification was stylohyoid calcification (63.73%), followed by arterial calcification (12.87%), tonsillolith (10.83%), calcification of triticeous cartilage /thyroid cartilage (4.31%), anthrolith (3.7%), calcified lymph nodes (2.11%), subcutaneous tissue calcification (1.87%), sialoliths (0.73%) and rhinoliths (0.32%) respectively.

CONCLUSION: Soft tissue calcifications are most often detected as incidental finding on routine radiographic examination. However some of the calcifications may be life-threatining and the underlying cause requires treatment or follow-up. The dentists should be aware of the calcifications and refer the patients to medical physcians by making the correct interpretation.

PP 94

254. STUDY REGARDING THE INFLUENCE OF LIFESTYLE ON THE ORAL HYGIENE OF DENTAL STUDENTS

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Abstract

Background: Dental students pay attention to their dentofacial esthetics, are informed and partially motivated to undergo oro-dental treatment. There are studies which show a reduced correlation between behavior and knowledge, making it possible to establish a connection between a high level of knowledge and a better oral hygiene. The aim of the study was to determine the attitude of dental students towards their own oral hygiene.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: The study involved 250 students from the Faculty of Dental Medicine, during 2015-2016, who were grouped according to demographic parameters: age, sex, origins. In order to determine the predominance of tooth decay, the CAO-D index was used. To evaluate the sanogenous behavior of students, the Hiroshima questionnaire was used.

RESULTS: The study shows a CAO-D bigger than 8 in 72% of the students, 22% of the participant subjects have a CAO-D between 5 and 8, whereas 12.8% of them show less tooth decays than the usual range. The result of the Hiroshima questionnaire showed a variation between 1.01 and 3.07 in the HU-DBI score, given that the maximum value of the HU-DBI score is 12, and the average value is between 2 and 9. The achieved score shows a reduced motivation for adopting an appropriate sanogenous behavior.

CONCLUSION: Student's behavior reflects the attendance rate at the courses of preventive dentistry, behavioral sciences and oral hygiene.

KEYWORDS: Hiroshima questionnaire, CAO indicator, oral health

PP 95

255. ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT IN ADULT PATIENTS

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Shtip, Rep. of North Macedonia

Background:

Orthodontic treatment in adult patients has become more common in the last decades. The aim of this study was to analyze the reasons for orthodontics treatment in adult persons and the reasons for rejecting the initial indication for treatment years ago.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

The material used in this study was a set of 22 questionnaires given to adult patients, most of them from Shtip. The patients were between 25-35 years old (17 female and 5 male). They had received orthodontic treatment from dentist specialized in orthodontics and all of them had completed their treatment in one private practice.

RESULTS:

Reasons for them to put on fixed braces were: 36.4% were not previously bothered with the position of their teeth, 31.8% believed orthodontic treatment was only for teenagers and children, 18.2% for previous lack of financial means, 9.1% looked for treatment after their general dentists told them and 4.5% said they didn't know orthodontic treatment could solve their dental problems. The reasons for rejecting the initial indication for treatment were: 59.1% felt concerned with the long duration, 18.2% had doubts about the efficiency of orthodontic treatment, 13.6% were afraid of feeling pain and 9.1% rejected the unpleasant appearance of braces.

CONCLUSION:

Most of the patients rejected the initial indications due to the long period of orthodontic treatment and most of them decided for treatment as adults due to improper teeth position.

PP 98

256. SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF PALATINE TORUS

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Abstract

Background: Palatine torus is an irregularly shaped exostosis in the hard palate along the median suture. Although being considered a non-pathological condition, detection of a palatine torus requires attention and knowledge of its management. Surgical removal is deemed necessary when rehabilitation of the upper arcade with complete dentures is required, or when this area is traumatized during mastication.

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this article is to present a case and surgical management of palatine torus.

CASE REPORT: A 72-year-old female patient sought care at the University department of oral surgery for extraction of remained teeth in the upper jaw. A significant spindle shaped palatine torus was evident that would most certainly impede the fabrication of complete upper denture. Therefor surgical removal under local anesthesia was performed. Surgery was complex and demanded patience and steady hand. The patient was followed until healing was completed.

CONCLUSION: Palatine torus is not a common lesion and its surgical management requires careful planning and attention to gain results and minimize complications.

PP 101

257. THE HEALTH OF THE FIRST PERMANENT MOLAR TOOTH IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN TIVAT MUNICIPALITY

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: The first permanent molar tooth is special in the number of particularities, which makes it stand out among the other teeth of the permanent dentition, first of all because of the time of its development and growth, specific morphology, characteristic position. It is the tooth that comes out first but it also goes bad first, thus putting an accent on applying programmes of prevention in order to keep the first permanent molar healthy.

The aim of the research is to point out the significance of the first permanent molar tooth and the distribution of dental caries in the preschool children.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: The research was conducted in 2018 and it included 254 preschool children. All the children were examined with the standard dental diagnostic means (dental mirror and dental probe), with the use of the artificial lights in the dental chair.

RESULTS: Results show that in these preschool children the value of DMFT index is between 0,79 and 1,2. 82% of the examined children had dental caries, and only 18% had at least one tooth with fissure sealant.

CONCLUSION: The results show the necessity of applying the prevention programme, considering the fact there is a great incidence of dental caries on these teeth as well as the very small application of the preventive measures (the use of fissure sealant).

PP 102

258. FREQUENCY OF GINGIVITIS IN SCHOOL CHILDREN TREATED WITH MOBILE ORTODONTIC THERAPY DEVICE

Jasminka Andjelic, Ivana Andjelic

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Tivat, Montenegro

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: All the periodontium diseases start with the changes on the gums (or gingiva). The inflammation of the gums represent the beginning of periodontosis. Periodontium diseases are, with dental caries, the most widely spread illneses in the human population. The only way of prevention is proper oral hygiene and applying preventive programme whose goal is to prevent initial inflammatory changes and so keep the gums (gingiva) healthy.

The aim of this research is to ascertain (establish) the presence of gingivitis in the children who have been treated with mobile orthodontics devices.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: The research included 120 examined students of both genders, from 1st to 4th grade, ages 7 to 11. We evaluated the state of periodontum based on the presence of the hardened calculus, bleeding, and the parametar used to assess the condition of the gums was the bleeding index.

RESULTS: Results say that the prevalence of gingivitis is substantial. It occurs really early, it was found in 63,3 % of students of the 2nd grade, at the age of 8.

CONCLUSION: Based on this results we can conclude that the dental plaque is the main aetiological factor in the creation of gingivitis. That is why it is crucial to start the prevention programme, first of all to teach and motivate patients to a good and proper oral hygiene.

PP 106

259. SPLINT SUPPORTED HEALING OF HORIZONTAL ROOT FRACTURE: A CASE REPORT

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Kirikkale, Turkey

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Dental trauma is one of the situations in which emergency intervention is required in dentistry. The most affected teeth are upper central incisors. These injuries vary widely from simple enamel fractures to complicated crown-root fractures and often require complicated treatment according to types of injuries.

CASE PRESENTATION: A 45-year-old female patient was admitted to the clinic with a complaint of mobility of the tooth #14, 4 months after she had a traffic accident. In the radiological examination, horizontal root fracture was found in the apical third of the related tooth. Electrical vitality test and thermal tests could not be applied due to the crown. Splint application and an acrylic occlusal plaque were reintroduced. After 15 days, the splint was removed but the plaque continued to be used. No change was observed in the mobility of tooth #14 but percussion sensitivity was over and pocket depth returned to normal. On the control radiography of the patient at 12 months after the trauma, the fracture line was filled with calcified tissue. No radiolucency occurred around the fractured parts and there is no longer any sort of symptoms other than mild mobility of tooth #14.

CONCLUSION AND CLINICAL RELEVANCE: A tooth diagnosed with horizontal root fracture may heal without endodontic treatment. A major advantage of CBCT that has been reported is the three-dimensional geometric accuracy compared with conventional radiographs.

KEYWORDS: CBCT, dental trauma, dental splint, horizontal fracture healing.

PP 116

260. DENTAL AGENESIS ASSOCIATED WITH DENTAL IMPACTION (CASE REPORT)

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Background: Dental agenesis is a dental anomaly that can affect several teeth. This anomaly is followed by various types of malocclusion, disorders in the chewing function and aesthetic impairment. Early diagnosis is important for defining a better treatment plan. The teeth most often affected by agenesis are the second mandibular premolar, followed by the maxillary lateral and the second maxillary premolar. This does not take into account the agenesis of third molars, which is increasingly commonplace. Lack of some follicles causes distortion of chewing function and distortion or misplacement of other teeth or their follicles, thus creating susceptibility for dental impaction.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: We will present a clinical case, of a patient with dental agenesis and impacted teeth. The diagnosis and treatment plan were decided in collaboration between the two dental specialties, Orthodontic, and the Oral Surgeon.

CONCLUSIONS: Clinical cases should be carefully evaluated and seen from every aspect to achieve good results. Consultations and multidisciplinary treatments should always be made. In the case of agenesis there is also the psychological side of the patients from the damage of aesthetics. These patients often insist on keeping the deciduous teeth when they become aware of the lack of permanent teeth, which leads to disorders in permanent aesthetic problems, occlusal disorders, and risk for tooth impaction.

PP 117

261. DENTURE-INDUCED STOMATITIS, IN PATIENTS USING COMPLETE DENTURE: A CLINICAL AND MYCOLOGICAL STUDY

Bosinceanu Dana Gabriela, Balcos Carina, Martu Ioana, Bolat Maria, Surlari Zinovia
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Iasi,Romania

Abstract

Background: Denture-induced stomatitis usually occurs in persons who wear a complete or a partial denture. Among many etiological and predisposing factors, Candida is believed to play an important role in the initiation and progression of the infection

METHODS AND MATERIALS: 140 cases were examined clinically and smears were obtained from lesions of the palatal mucosa and the contiguous denture surface by swabs, and inoculated onto Sabouraud dextrose agar supplemented with 1% chloramphenicol, and CHROMagar Candida.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS: According to the results obtained, 70% of the cases had denture-induced stomatitis, and Candida albicans was the most frequently isolated fungus (68.75%).

PP 120

262. CLINICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE ABUTMENT AND NON-ABUTMENT TEETH OF FIX PARTIAL DENTURE WEARERS

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Abstract

Occlusion is a statistical relation of the teeth and it is important at all of the dentistry aspects. The lining up and occlusion of the teeth is very important procedures in the mastication function. The activities like: mastication, swallowing and the speaking are depended not only by the teeth position at the dental faces, but as well as by the antagonist teeth relation and the manner as those were putted in their occlusion position.The clinical analysis of the occlusion involves the detailed study of the contact of the teeth and their occlusion position during different moving of the mandible.Reflections of a normal occlusion were clinically analyzed determining the presence or missing of the pathological manifest like: abrasion, carries, heavy mal-position, periodontities status, articulation and muscles comfort etc.

The criteria's of the clinical analysis of the occlusion are based at the status and function of the mastication of every individual and these criteria's are: 1] damage at the alone of the teeth line; 2] damage of the occlusion rate (Godon – Popov appearance).

AIM: The main objective of the clinical analysis of the occlusion has been the determination of the kind of the damages, as well as their rehabilitation manner by different tools.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: As material we have study about 59 patients, who were analyzed their clinical occlusion, according the kind of damage and for that reason we have grouped in three groups according above mentioned criteria's. By clinical analysis we found at 32, 2 % of all cases (19 patients), the occlusion was damaged by abrasion, while at 24 patients (about 40, 67%) shown the highest vertical damage of the occlusion. At 16 patients (27, 1%) of the patients was follow Godon-Popov appearance. The treatment of the patients was carried out by prosthetic manner.

CONCLUSIONS: By the clinical analysis of the occlusion we will decision that the rehabilitation of the occlusion was provide by the prosthetic tools and treatment.

KEYWORDS: occlusion treatment, clinical analyzes, rehabilitation of the occlusion, abrasion of the teeth.

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263. RETENTION OF A GLASS IONOMER USED AS A FISSURE SEALANT ON THE FIRST PERMANENT MOLARS

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Abstract

Sealing occlusal pits and fissures is a proven method of preventing occlusal caries.Retention of the sealant is very essential for its efficiency. This study evaluated the retention of glass-ionomer used as a fissure sealant.

120 healthy cooperative children between the ages of 6-8 years, with all four newly erupted caries-free and untreated permanent first molars were selected. The inclusion criteria specified that the occlusal surfaces had to be fully visible and free of mucosal tissue.

The retention was evaluated by visual inspection with the help of a probe and mouth mirror by a single operator.

The teeth were sealed with Fuji Triage.Evaluation of sealant retention was performed at regular intervals over 6 and 12 months, using Simonsen's criteria:No loss (NL), partial loss (PL) or complete loss (CL).The retention was evaluated with a dental explorer and by visual inspection. After sixth month, 52.5% of glass-ionomer sealant was completely retained.Partial sealant retention was seen in 39.5% and 8% showed missing sealant. After 1 year, 40.6% of glass-ionomer sealant was completely retained.Partial sealant retention was seen in 50.9% and 8.5% showed missing sealant.

The caries-preventive effect of glass-ionomer sealant depends on both retention of sealant and fluoride release.An objective assessment of the available scientific literature on the use of glass-ionomer materials as sealants is not encouraging in terms of retention, but appears somewhat more positive for caries prevention.Reapplication is an acceptable procedure and seemed to improve caries reduction.

PP 123

264. THE EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CEPHALOMETRIC

PARAMETERS USED IN DIAGNOSING VERTICAL GROWTH PATTERN

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: The success of orthodontic diagnosis and treatment is related closely to the proper three-dimensional evaluation of craniofacial structures(1). The growth pattern of the patient is determined by the evaluation of vertical cephalometric parameters; which is very important for treatment approach(2,3). Among these, most commonly used parameters are SN/GoGn angle, the sum of posterior angles, Y axis angle, Gonial angle, Jarabak ratio and one or some of these parameters can help in the diagnosis of vertical development of the face.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: The lateral cephalometric and wrist films of the patients between 10-14 of skeletal age from the archive of Orthodontics Department were included randomly in this retrospective study. Considering SN/GoGn (26-38) a golden standard, individuals were divided into three groups (optimal, vertical and horizontal) according to the growth pattern. Lateral cephalometric films are evaluated based on totally five parameters, four of them are angles (SN/GoGn, PAT, Y axis, Gonial angle) and one rational measurement (Jabarak ratio). According to the Power analysis, with a 95% reliability and 82% theoretical power, even if the totally 66 individuals were sufficient for the study, 86 individuals were included in the research.

RESULTS: For horizontal individuals: respectively PAT and Jarabak ration, then Y axis and Gonial angle were compatible with each other; for optimal individuals respectively: Gonial angle, PAT, Jarabak ratio and Y axis angle are compatible with each other; for vertical individuals PAT, Y axis angle, Jarabak ratio and Gonial angle are compatible with each other.

CONCLUSION: Based to the result, we found that the vertical cephalometric parameters of the face were not always supportive to each other, SN/GoGn and PAT were statistically significant and in a high level compatible to each other ($p<0,05$, kappa=0,844); SN/GoGn and Gonial angle ($p<0,007$) were statistically significant and in a low level compatible to each other ($p<0,05$; kappa=0,151).

There is a need for a broad and longitudinal study in the anomaly groups.

PP 129

265. ASSESSING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEALTHY EATING INDEX AND EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES

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Abstract

Background: Early Childhood Caries is a form of dental caries affecting the primary dentition. Healthy Eating Index signifies the overall diet quality. The aim of this study is to assess the relationship between diet quality measured by HEI and severity of ECC. Method:

The study involved 197 children, aged 2-5 years in Tirana. These children were clinically examined by single used instruments and were classified by severity of ECC, using dmft, as defined by the AAPD, 2008. Measurement of HEI was realized by analyzing the information taken from parents, through structured questionnaires, about the daily diet that their children consume. The data were analysed by SPSS.18 software. Descriptive statistics and Hi square test were used. The level of significance was set as $p<0.05$.

RESULTS: 51.7% were boys and 48.3% were girls. 41.6% (n=82) of the children suffered severe ECC with a mean deft = 6.45 (SD±4.25). The study found that the Overall HEI score was significantly higher among young children with Simple ECC, but the scores were less than 80 for the two definitions. For HEI Components, children with Simple ECC tended to have higher scores, although not all differences were statistically significant.

CONCLUSIONS: The method of nutrition and dietary habits are closely related to the severity of ECC. HEI is an indicator that reflects the quality of the diet used. Based on our study the low values of this indicator are associated with severity of ECC, so the diet and eating habits of infants need to be improved.

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266. THE SUCCESS OF DENTAL VENEERS IN AESTHETICS AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE(CASE REPORT)

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Nowadays the biggest challenge in cosmetic dentistry is to reach the high-level dental and tissue aesthetics by improving the colour, shape and alignment of the teeth, having healthy gums and correct bites. Due to dental veneers smile can be transformed quickly with long lasting results.

PURPOSE: To achieve a perfect natural looking smile and also increase the length of anterior maxillary teeth, prolonging their incisive edge.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A 27 year old patient presented with these main complaints: small teeth smile; discoloured bleaching resistant front teeth; lost self-confidence; encroachment of the quality of life . As examined, the diagnostic impressions were taken and the shade for the six maxillary anteriors were selected. Veneers were planned in demand to patient request and chosen treatment alternative. After appropriate teeth preparation, impression, finishing and polishing veneers, the adaption was made and the

cementation as following. The patient was given oral hygiene home instructions and a followup protocol in order to evaluate the treatment procedures.

CONCLUSIONS: A broader smile is achieved respecting aesthetic and functional principles of contemporary dentistry. Teeth colour and shape are perfectly improved. The patient's smile was transformed, showing more confidence especially when speaking, being photographed or in work relationships. Dental veneers are extremely lifelike in improving smile appearance.

PP 132

267. DIFFERENT TYPES OF ORTHODONTIC RETAINERS- PROS AND CONS

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Abstract

Teeth are not just anchored in our jaw bones, which is good a good thing, because if they were, we wouldn't be able to move them with orthodontic treatment. After the treatment, teeth move into new positions, which takes a while for the periodontal ligament to stabilize.

The aim of this paper is to review different types of orthodontic retainers.

In modern orthodontic treatment, there are 3 common types of retainers: permanent retainers, Hawley retainers and clear plastic retainers.

The choice of retainer is affected by a number of different factors. Sometimes it is recommended to wear more than one type of retainer to reduce the chances of the teeth relapsing.

The pros and cons of different retainers are present in every type of retainer. Some of them are bonded, comfortable, with easy oral hygiene, invisible, removable, but expensive, less durable, can grow colonies of bacteria, difficult during meals, brushing and flossing.

PP 133

268. INTERACTIONS BETWEEN EUGENOL PREPARATIONS AND RESIN CEMENTS- A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

Resin cements are used on every day basis in modern prosthodontics, but the negative effect of eugenol over composite polymerization in general is well known. Eugenol is still present in many dental materials; two moments are of critical importance for prosthodontics: endodontic sealers and temporary cements.

The aim of this literature review is to summarize experiences from various investigations.

We found many papers with these thematic, mostly in vitro investigations. The review showed various, even contradictory results about the influence of eugenol on resin cements.

PP 134

269. INVISIBLE ORTHODONTICS IN CLASS II CORRECTION - CLINICAL CASE

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Abstract

Background: a 14 years old patient was presented in the dental studio for an orthodontic treatment. The clinical, photographic, radiologic examination and cephalometric measurements showed slight disalignment and class ii malocclusion with severe overjet. Due to patient young age and her request for aesthetic treatment, invisalign treatment combined with rubber bands was proposed.

The objective of this treatment was alignment of the teeth in both upper and lower arches and class ii correction giving back to the patient the perfect smile.

METHODS: In order to achieve the desired result and to fulfill the patient's request it was decided to use invisalign aligners.

Materials used: aligners, rubber bands, composite for the attachments, plastic buttons.

RESULTS: After 8 months of aligners and class ii rubber bands used, there were visible the alignment of the teeth, overjet reduction and class i canine and molar relationship in both right and left side.

CONCLUSIONS: Besides the traditional orthodontic treatment, with patient requests for more aesthetic and contemporary approaches the aligners are a perfect tool in the everyday challenges in dentistry.

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270. KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES REGARDING INFECTION CONTROL AMONG DENTAL TECHNICIANS IN IASI, ROMANIA

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Adina Armencia, Loredana Hurjui
UMPh Grigore T. Popa
Iasi, RomaniA

Abstract

Background: The dental technicians are exposed to a potential

risk for infection transmission during the professional activity. The aim of this study was to evaluate the knowledge and attitudes of dental technicians towards the methods used to prevent infection transmission in the dental laboratories in Iasi.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: Based study was initiated involving 109 technicians aged between 24 and 51 years. Data were collected through a questionnaire and analyzed using SPSS 20.0 system.

RESULTS: 64,2 % of technicians consider the risk of infection transmission in the dental laboratory to be moderate and 21,4% consider this risk to be low. 47% of respondents always wear protective equipment, most females (62%) and technicians with 3-5 years of work experience (66,7%). Disinfection of items leaving the dental laboratory is performed regularly by 81,3% of respondents. Hands hygiene is accomplished before donning gloves (15,8%) and after removing gloves (22,3%). Surface disinfection is performed regularly by 16,3% of the subjects.

CONCLUSIONS: The awareness and knowledge of dental technicians must be increased by educational interventions in order to prevent infection transmission and to increase the level of safety during the oral health care. Keywords: Dental technician, infection control, education.

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271. THE MOST COMMON REASONS FOR DENTAL CHECK-UPS

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Abstract

BACKGROUNDS: The patients think that visiting the dentist is stressful and terrifying. The reasons why they are avoiding the check-ups are often the reasons why the oral conditions are getting worse. Because of that the patients needs the regular check-ups in the dental office. The regular dental check-ups lead to maintaining the oral cavity in healthy state.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Total number of 50 patients, male and female, aged between 25-50 years, consulting for regular dental control check-up were evaluated. All of the subjects were with some of the most common reasons for regular dental check-ups and we divide them in some groups because of their similarity.

RESULTS: High prevalence of toothache in more than 90 % of the subjects was recorded among the patients. The results showed that there is a high significant correlation between the subjective situation (what the patient feels) and objective evaluation (what the dentist detects in patients` oral cavity). The most common reasons for regular dental checks ups are: toothache, bleeding gum, professional cleaning of teeth, something that the patient thinks is happening in the mouth but there isn't any problem, orthodontic control etc.

CONCLUSION: We can conclude that the most common reasons for dental check-ups are usually the first sights of some dental problems.

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272. INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF KERATINIZED TISSUE AROUND THE IMPLANT WITH AN APICALLY POSITIONED FLAP

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Abstract

Background: The soft tissue barrier around the implant plays an important role in maintaining the stability and function of the implant. The barrier function of the peri-implant tissue is more delicate than that of natural teeth. Numerous techniques have been described to enhance peri-implant keratinized soft tissue. This case report was shown that an inadequate keratinized tissue around the implant could be increased with an apical position flap.

CASE REPORT: A 46-year-old, systemically healthy female patient was referred to Department of Periodontics from Department of Prosthodontics, Ankara University Faculty of Dentistry, for evaluation of soft tissue in the posterior region of mandibula where healing abutments will be placed. Clinical examination with roll test performed with periodontal probe revealed inadequate keratinized tissue in the vestibular site of the posterior mandibular region. Apically positioned flap was planned to increase the keratinized gingiva around the healing abutments. Split-thickness horizontal incision from the lingual side of the crest was performed with two vertical incisions at the mesial and distal extents of the flap. Split-thickness flap was elevated beyond the mucogingival junction. After elevation, the flap was positioned apically and fixed with simple sutures. Healing abutments were placed. After 1year, sufficient keratinized soft tissue was obtained to maintain perimucosal health around the implants.

CONCLUSION: In this case, inadequate keratinized tissue at the buccal area of the implants was increased by split-thickness apically position flap surgery.

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273. RETENTION OF DIFFERENT NON-METALLIC POST SYSTEM AND DIFFERENTS TYPES OF CEMENTS

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Abstract

Background: Prefabricated zirconium post systems were examined to satisfy aesthetic needs in endodontically treated teeth. Endodontically treated teeth with non-metallic posts are substructures that enable the production of prosthetic structures that will allow aesthetics roles. The purpose of this in vitro study is

to investigate and analyze the retention of zirconium post systems cemented with RelyX Unicem 2 Automix (RLX) cement with Pull-out test;

AIM: To examine the retention of zirconium post systems, cemented with Multi Link Automix (MLA) cement and RelyX Unicem 2 Automix (RLX) cement with Pull-out test;

MATERIAL AND METHOD: In this study were used, 120 post systems of the company ZIRIX NORDIN - Switzerland, with different diameters d1 = 1,2, were use; d2 = 1.35; d3 = 1.5. and two types of resin cements: Multilink Automix-Ivoclar (MLA), and RelyX Unicem 2 Automix (RLX) - 3 M ESPE.

RESULTS: The analysis of the extraction force in newtons (N) zirconium post systems of Multilink Automix cement according to subgroups of three diameters is consequently 481,3 ± 1,9 v.s 462,9 ± 4,5 v.s 454,2 ± 2,2. The analysis of the extraction strength in the newtons (N) zirconium post systems of RelyX Unicem 2 Automix cement in the entire sample is 577.9 ± 6.1 N.

CONCLUSION: The largest diameter of the posts significantly increases the resistance of fractures compared to the smaller two diameters used in the experimental study.

KEYWORDS: Zirconium post systems, Multilink Automix cement, RelyX Unicem 2 Automix cement, Pull-out test.

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274. HORIZONTAL ROOT FRACTURE TREATMENT: A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Traumatic dental injuries resulting in root fracture represent a rare condition that affects up to 7% of permanent teeth, horizontal root fracture occurs often in the middle-third of the root and rarely at the apical-third. Root fractures are diagnosed by both clinical and radiographic examination. This case report aims to describe the prognosis of maxillary right central incisor with horizontal root fracture.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A 10-year-old boy, who had a fall accident in school, was referred to Kırıkkale University, Department of Pediatric Dentistry Clinic. Radiographic examination revealed a horizontal root fracture nearly in the apical third of the root, extrusion of the coronal fragment. A semi-rigid splint was applied 4 weeks. As the patient did not attend follow-up appoitments regularly, fistula was seen at the buccal segment when the patient attended to the clinic after 4 months. Dental treatment of #11 tooth was completed with gutta-percha and the apical third of the root was resected surgically.

CONCLUSIONS: The patient was recalled under a regular follow- up regime. 6 months after treatment, there is no clinical complaint.

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275. BONE NECROSIS AROUND AN IMPLANT DUE TO LASER USE AT THE SECOND PHASE SURGERY

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Abstract

CASE REPORT: A 29 - year - the old systemic healthy male patient was applied to Ankara University Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Periodontology with a complaint of gingival recession around an implant in the anterior region of his mandible. After a clinical and radiographic examination, hard and soft tissue loss and necrotic bone were observed around the implant. Necrotic bone was removed with a surgical curette and the patient was recalled periodically for follow up of the demarcation line. After 3 months the implant was removed due to excessive bone loss. To create a healthy gingival tissue around extraction site and then used for a bone augmentation procedure, free gingival graft obtained from the maxillary palatal region was placed in the recipient area and soft tissue augmentation was performed. The patient was prescribed antibiotics and anti-inflammatory drugs. The patient was recalled at postoperative week 1, week 3 and week 12. After 12 weeks, the extraction site showed sufficient keratinized tissues.

CONCLUSION: At the second phase surgery after implantation, during the insertion of the healing abutment, diode laser incision caused bone necrosis and required removal of the implant. Following removal of the implant, the defect site was closed with a soft tissue graft and keratinized gingiva was obtained at the defect area.

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276. MODIFIED HYRAX EXPANDER IN CASES WITH MAXILLARY INCISOR IMPACTION

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Hyrax expander is an appliance used to correct transversal maxillary deficiency. These cases usually are associated with other orthodontic anomalies, which brings us the necessity to modify the classic appliances.

AIM: The aim of this presentation is to show the efficiency of modified type of expander with two lateral extensions as fingers, in order not only to correct the transversal deficiency, but to create and maintain this space for the tooth to erupt.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The 2 cases treated, age of 9, represented a first skeletal class, transversal maxillary deficiency, presence of mesiodens, impacted incisor and lack of space for incisor to erupt. After the extraction of the mesiodens, the

modified expander with two lateral extensions as passive fingers, was activated two times per day for 14 days . When this activation ended, the fingers were activated at central and lateral incisor to create and maintain this space for the tooth to erupt.

RESULTS: After the elimination of the obstacle (extraction of mesiodens) and usage of this appliance, for 4 – 6 months the permanent tooth erupted in the maxillary arch physiologically.

CONCLUSIONS: Modified Hyrax expander represents the best choise for recovering the lost space, maintaining it and correcting the midline deviation when needed.

KEYWORDS: Hyrax expander, modified expander, impaction, mesiodens.

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277. NECROTIZING ULCERATIVE GINGIVITIS: A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

AIM/Background: Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis (NUG) is a sudden onset microbial disease of the gingiva in the context of an impaired host response sometimes after an episode of debilitating disease or acute respiratory tract infection. It is characterized by the necrosis covered with pseudomembranes and painful sloughing of gingival tissue, with spontaneous hemorrhage. In advanced cases, dysphagia, halitosis, and lymphadenopathy can be seen.

CASE REPORT: A 15-year-old male patient consulted to our clinic with painful gingival inflammation, difficulty in eating due to the intense pain and malaise. The patient reported that due to fever and throat infection, he consulted to emergency ward 4 days previously where a throat swab was taken for culturing and he was prescribed the same day with phenoxymethylpenicillin 1000mg TID. The patient was not rescheduled for reevaluation by his physician. Our clinical examination revealed pseudomembranes in the oral cavity and necrotic areas in the gingival margins. He had severe pain at the gingival margins and in the posterior region of the oral cavity. Pseudomembranes were particularly concentrated in the buccal fold regions. The mouth was free of calculus, therefore careful removal of the pseudomembranes and accumulated dental plaque using sterile swabs saturated with 10 volumes diluted hydrogen peroxide was the only treatment we applied. The patient was instructed to brush gently with a soft-bristled toothbrush and recommended to revisit his physician for reevaluation of his throat culture. His physician stopped the prescriptions due to the culture result. Four days later in his second visit to our clinic majority of the lesions in the oral cavity and the patient's systemic symptoms were improved dramatically.

CONCLUSION: In NUG cases, medical doctors' collaboration with dentists may help to eliminate the disease in a rapid period.

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278. ASSESSMENT OF RISK FACTORS FOR PERIODONTAL DISEASES AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN STIP

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Abstract

Background: The initiation and progression of periodontal disease depends on several factors such as age, gender, socioeconomic status, maintenance of regular oral hygiene. Taking into consideration the previously mentioned facts concerning the presence of risk factors and determinants, the main goal was established- to examine the existence and to make analysis of the risk factors and determinants for periodontal disease among the high school students in the area of Municipality of Stip.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: An examination was conducted in the period from 15 June to 15 September 2017 in three high schools. A total of 230 subjects were examined. At the beginning, each student filled out an anonymous questionnaire. From them, 63 were clinical examinations to determine the objective existence of risk factors.

RESULTS: The percentage of people who use additional supplement for maintaining oral hygiene, such as interdentally brushes, dental floss or mouthwash, is small. The percentage of people visiting the dentist for regular checkups is also low. In contrast, the percentage of respondents who consume alcohol or tobacco is high. A high percentage of subjects with initial and moderate gingival inflammation have been found, despite the low percentage of clinical loss of attachment, indicating the possibility of reversibility of changes with improving of oral hygiene.

CONCLUSION: There is high presence of risk factors in the examined population. It is necessary to create an educational program for reducing the subjects with different risk factors for different types of periodontal affection.

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279. REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE OCCLUSAL INTERRELATIONS WITH THE FACIAL ARC OF PARTIAL AND TOTAL EDENTULOUS PATIENT

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Abstract

Fabrication of complete and partial dentures requires the use of certain guidelines which are placed on the bite blocks to assist the clinician to have the maxillary anterior teeth restored to optimal dento-labial relations, in harmony with the overall facial appearance. The objectives of this study were to evaluate the effectiveness of the facial arch in recording mandibulo-cranial relationships in total

and partially edentulous patients. In the study, 50 cases were analyzed, of which for 25 patients the occlusion was recorded with Fox plaque and the others with the facial arch. Following the partial and total prosthesis, the centric marks, intersection of the dental arches and the inter-incisional line according to aesthetic standards were analyzed. For each analyzed index values between 1 and 10 were given, depending on the degree of severity or change. After the cases analysis, the values were interpreted using the ANOVA statistical test and the t-test. Patients using the facial arc exhibited superior aesthetics but statistically insignificant compared to the other patient batch.

KEYWORDS: facial arc, Removable Prosthodontics, mandibulo-cranial relationships, dental occlusion

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280. EVALUATION OF ORAL SOFT TISSUES AT GERIATRIC PATIENTS WITH DENTAL PROSTHESIS

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Abstract

Background: Degenerative oral changes occur during ageing in geriatric patients, and they should be carefully treated for achieving better prosthodontics treatment. The aim was to evaluate data on the prevalence of oral mucosal lesions in elderly patients in relation to age, gender, educational level and wearing dental prosthesis.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Prevalence of lesions was assessed by clinical examination of a sample of 300 elderly patients aged 60 years and older. Detailed oral examinations of the oral cavity and GOHAI questionnaire were performed at the university clinic and geriatric facilities. Lesions were categorized into six main groups: tongue lesions, white lesions, ulcerative lesions, pigmentation lesions, denture-related lesions and miscellaneous.

RESULTS: At least one oral mucosal lesion was diagnosed in 200 participants (66%). The prevalence rate was significantly higher in men than in women (78, 2% men 65, 7% women $P < 0.05$) correlated to smoking. The most prevalent lesions were fissured tongue (34.2%), benign tumors (17.1%), hairy tongue (16.5%), and white lesions (12.6%). The prevalence was significantly higher in the 60 to 69 year old group (80, 8%) than in the 70 years and older group (67.4%). Denture stomatitis was observed in 7, 5 % of the participants in the 70 years and older group compared with 3.2% in the 65 to 69 year old group.

CONCLUSION: There was a high prevalence of oral mucosal lesions among elders, and the presence was related to age, gender, low education level, smoking and poor oral habits.

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281. PREDICTIVE VALUES OF THE DETECTED STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS, STREPTOCOCCUS SOBRINUS IN SALIVA IN CHILDREN WITH PRIMARY DENTITION FOR THE PRESENCE OF DENTAL CARIES

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Abstract

GOAL: Streptococcus mutans and Streptococcus sobrinus are considered to be the main etiological agents for the appearance of dental caries in humans. It has been established that in children of pre-school age in whose saliva S. mutans and S. sobrinus have a significantly higher incidence of dental caries than those with the presence of only S. mutans.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: In the examination we included 74 examinees at the age from 4-6 years (primary dentition), from which 31 were with a dmft=0 (control group) and 43 examinees were with dental caries (studied group). Isolation of S. mutans and S. sobrinus samples of saliva we did with genomic Charge Switch Forensic DNA Purification kit (Invitrogen). (Invitrogen Corporation 1600 Faraday).

RESULTS: In the experimental group of 43 (58,10%) children, S. mutans was isolated in 36 (48,60%) of the saliva and 7 (9,50%) was not isolated S. mutans. In the control group of a total of 31 (41,90%) children, in 18 (24,30%) of children from the saliva, S. mutans is isolated, and 13 (17,60%) of children from the saliva is not isolated S. mutans. In the distribution of data related to the detection of Streptococcus mutans in saliva in children with primary dentition, there is a significant difference between the two groups for Pearson Chi Square = 6.01 and $p < 0.05$ ($p = 0.01$).

In the experimental total of 43 (58,10%) children, S. sobrinus was isolated in 35 (47,30%) of the saliva and 8 (10,80%) was not isolated in the control group. In the control group of 31 (41, 90%) children, in 17 (23,00%) children from the saliva isolated S. sobrinus and in 14 (18,90%) children from the saliva is not isolated S. sobrinus. In the distribution of data relating to the detection of Streptococcus sobrinus in saliva in children with primary dentition, there is a significant difference between the two groups for Pearson Chi Square = 6.08 and $p < 0.05$ ($p = 0.01$). When we correlate the bacteria S.mutans, S.sobrinus in the saliva with the existence of dental caries we can conclude that there is a significant correlation ($p<0,001$).

CONCLUSION: The salivary bacterial and nonbacterial parameters can be used as serious screening factors and can seriously participate as an instrument in the assessment of the dental caries risk.

KEYWORDS: dental caries, S.mutans, S.sobrinus, primary dentition, salivary bacterial and nonbacterial parameters.

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282. THE POSSIBILITIES OF DIFFERENT SOFT TISSUE GRAFTING METHODS IN THE TREATMENT OF GINGIVAL RECESSIONS

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Abstract

Gingival recession is described as an apical migration of the marginal gingival tissue towards or beyond the cementoenamel junction. The occurrence is multifactorial, mainly due to trauma induced by traumatic tooth brushing, orthodontic movement, as well as anatomical factors such as bone dehiscence, malposition of teeth and muscle pull.Treatment modalities vary according to the type and severity of the recession. Soft tissue in the oral cavity is widely available and easily accessed. Mostly used donor sites for soft tissue grafting are the palatal area, tuber maxillae and the buccal fat pad. In this paper we will compare those three methods for covering the exposed roots, with special accent to the promising results and effectiveness of the free graft from the buccal fat pad as a promising donor area. However, thus far, evidence is lacking for new modified techniques which can improve the patient experience undergo micro-surgical treatments, and will provide long-term aesthetic results at the same time. Keywords: gingival recession, exposed root, gingival graft, buccal fat pad

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283. ENDODONTIC TREATMENT OF FRACTURED INSTRUMENT BEYOND THE APEX OF CURVATURE TOOTH WITH MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

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Abstract

AIM: The aim of this case report is to evaluate the success of the endodontic treatment after removing fractured endodontic instrument in a symptomatic tooth.

CASE: A 43 years old male (AA) admitted to department of Endodontics, Faculty of Dentistry,Selçuk University clinics with complain from tooth 25.In dental history,patient told that endodontic treatment had been started and than the endodontic instrument had fractured in the root canal during the treatment in another clinic.There was pain in clinical examination.And the radiographic examination supported that the fractured instrument beyond the apex of 90° curvature root.Firstly nonsurgical root canal treatment was planned. Ultrasonic instrument was used to remove the endodontic file but failed.In the second session surgical removing of the fractured instrument was planned.In the surgical approach,the fractured instrument was pushed from the apex towards the coronal with forceps.After the removal of the fractured instrument endodontic treatment procedures were completed.

RESULTS: At 2 years follow-up examination the tooth was asymptomatic and periodontal tissues were healthful,tooth was in function.

CONCLUSION: The removing of the fractured endodontic instrument is effects prognosis positively.

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284. TREATMENT OF CROWDING BY FIXED APPLIANCES – CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Background: The aim of this study was to show that crowding can be successfully treated by fixed appliances with extraction of all four premolars.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Female patient, 14 years of age was diagnosed with crowding, dental Class I and skeletal Class II. Study cast analysis showed crowding in the upper jaw of 4.5mm and 11.5 in the lower jaw, overbite 3mm, overjet 3mm and 3mm lower dental midline shift to the left. All four wisdom tooth buds were noticed on the orthopantomogram. Lateral cephalogram showed maxillary prognatism (SNA 85), mandibular retrognatism (SNB 78), skeletal Class II (ANB 7), backward facial rotation (Bjork 401), increased basal angle (B 32), retroinclination of the lower jaw (SN/MP 44) and proper inclination of incisors (I/SpP 65, i/MP 89). The treatment lasted for 24 months and consisted of extraction of all four premolars, upper and lower fixed appliances, while extraction of wisdom teeth was done afterwards.

RESULTS: At the end of the treatment stable Class I occlusion was achieved, overjet was 2 mm and overbite 2 mm. Final lateral cephalogram showed SNA 82, SNB 77, ANB 5, B 31, Bjork 404, I/SpP 67, i/MP 91. Patient is now in period of retention, without signs of relapse and wears splints every night.

CONCLUSION: Severe crowding can be successfully treated by upper and lower fixed appliance with extraction of four premolars. Results of treatment are stable and good occlusion, correct orofacial functions and acceptable facial aesthetics.

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285. TREATMENT OF CROWDING AND DENTOALVEOLAR DEEP BITE BY FIXED APPLIANCES – CASE REPORT

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Natasa Randjelovic, Jovana Juloski

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Abstract

Background: The aim of this study was to show that crowding and dentoalveolar deep bite can be successfully treated by fixed appliances.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Female patient, 19 years of age was diagnosed with crowding, dentoalveolar deep bite and dental Class II. Study cast analysis showed crowding in the upper jaw of 4mm and 6.5mm in the lower jaw, overbite 8mm and overjet 5mm. Lateral cephalogram showed bimaxillary retrognatism (SNA 77, SNB 75), skeletal Class I (ANB 2), forward facial rotation (Bjork 390), basal angle (B 20) and proper inclination of incisors (I/SpP 73, i/MP 89). The treatment plan included extraction of all four wisdom teeth and attachment of upper and lower fixed appliances. In the final phase of treatment interproximal reduction of lower frontal teeth was done and intermaxillary elastics for Class II were used.

RESULTS: At the end of the treatment stable Class I occlusion was achieved, overjet was 3 mm and overbite 3 mm. Patient is now in period of retention, without signs of relapse and wears splints every fourth night.

CONLUSION: Crowding and dentoalveolar deep bite can be successfully treated by upper and lower fixed appliance. Results of treatment are stable and good occlusion, correct orofacial functions and acceptable facial aesthetics.

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286. MARGINAL GAP OF CAD/ CAM ZIRCONIA CROWNS FABRICATED WITH DIGITAL AND CONVENTIONAL IMPRESSION, A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Abstract

The aim of this in vitro study was to evaluate the marginal and internal fit of zirconia crowns manufactured following different digital and traditional workflows.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: A 6° taper shoulder prepared abutment tooth was used to produce 5 zirconia crowns using two different impression techniques, digital impression scanned directly with the extraoral lab scanner and conventional impression using individual dental tray and polyvinylsiloxane and dental casts. Marginal and internal fits were evaluated using a microscope and the silicone replica technique.

RESULTS: Medium marginal gaps were 14.36μm ± 5.52μm for crowns fabricated with digital impression and 42.49μm ± 5.26μm for crowns fabricated with conventional impression and this result was statistically significant, $p<0.05$

CONCLUSIONS: Marginal gap was within clinical acceptance ranges for both methods but zirconia crowns fabricated with digital impression showed better results than those fabricated with conventional method.

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287. EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF ADDISON'S DISEASE IN DENTAL PRACTICE

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: The diagnosis of oral pigmentations is usually challenging for the physician, but a careful examination of the oral cavity may reveal the first manifestation of underlying systemic diseases. We herein report a case of Addison's disease, a rare endocrinal disorder with several oral and systemic manifestations.

CASE SUMMERY: A 44 year old woman was presented in the dental practice with a main complaint of darkening of her skin on the face, neck, back of the hands and general oral pigmentation which started 2 years earlier. She also complained about extreme fatigue, weight loss, low blood pressure, abdominal pain, muscles and joint pains. Intraoral examination found pigmentations on the buccal mucosa, gingiva, on the dorsum of the tongue. The patient was referred to an endocrinologist. Her endocrinal test results were: cortisol 56,8 mmol/l (101-535), ACTH 9237pg/ml (7.2-63.3). These results indicated primary adrenal insufficiency (Addison disease).The patient was prescribed to take hydrocortisone 20mg 1-1/2 tab, levothyroxine 50 mcg ½ tab. 6 months follow up showed the condition's improvement of the patient.

CONCLUSION: The Addison's disease can't be prevented. Early interdisciplinary diagnostic and treatment protocols are important to avoid addisionian crisis which is a life-threatening situation.

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288. TREATMENT OF GINGIVAL RECESSIONS CLASS I MILLER IN LOWER JAW WITH CORONARY ADVANCED FLAP AND CONNECTIVE – TISSUE GRAFT

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Gingival recession is defined as apical migration if the gingival margin associated with exposure of the cement-

enamel junction.There are many factors involved in the mechanisms of apical shift of the gingival margin and root surface exposure such as traumatic tooth brushing technique, tooth malposition, bone dechiscence, insufficient attached gingiva, frenulum pull and iatrogenic restorations.For this reason the gingival recessions are major esthetic concern in patients at any age.In cases with increased tooth sensitivity, recession progression, esthetic considerations and root caries the mucogingival surgery is indicated. The advantages of CAFwith or without CTG are making this procedure highly recommended in the esthetic zone.The results are predictable about root coverage, widening if the gingival tissues and esthetics.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: Female patient at age 23 visiting the dental offices with great concern" not to lose the lower canines". She noticed elongation of the clinical crown in some teeth in the recent yearscomplained with tenderness while brushing the teeth. The initial examination showed presence of multiple gingival recessions in the upper and the lower jaw. Full periodontal status was taken and following diagnosis was established – dental plaque induced gingivitis,class I gingival recession in teeth #33 and #43 (Miller`s classification), RT1 by Cairo.

RESULTS: Six months after surgical procedure of teeth #33 and #43 maximum root coverage is established,1 mm PPD for both gingival sulci, width of the attached gingiva - 5 mm at tooth #43 and 3,5 mm at tooth #33.

CONCLUSIONS: The coronally advanced flap with connective tissue graft was predictable root coverege technique in case with wide and deep gingival recessions. This case report is confirmation for the predictabillity of the choosen surgical technique of CTG+CAF in the meaning of maximum root coverage, widening of the attached gingiva and esthetic improvement.

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289. GENE POLYMORHISM FOR IL-8 AND SERUM LEVELS OF IL- 8 IN PATIENTS WITH PERIODONTITIS

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Abstract

Background: There is evidence that individual genetic, systemic and environmental risk factors can influence the course of the periodontitis. Some genes and intergenetic relations are in connection with the modification of the periodontal disease and so they change the clinical course, the severity and the prognosis of the disease. The working hypothesis of this study is formed in result of literature data and is based on the suggestion that the presence of IL-8 gene polymorphism at (-251A/T)and (-396T/G) position can be related with susceptibility to chronic periodontitis development.

The aim of the current investigation is to establish the presence of IL-8 gene polymorphism and serum levels to IL- 8 in patients with chronic periodontitis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

In the recent study 35 patients (24 females and 11 males) are included with diagnosis moderate to severe periodontitis. Periodontal important parameters such as PD, CAL and bone loss are included in the diagnosis. The level of IL- 8 in patient's serum is tested by ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay). The presence of IL- 8 polymorphism in loci rs4073 (-251A/T) and rs2227307 (-396T/G) is established by PCR.

RESULTS: The investigation about the phenotypic distributionhas shown 6 predominant genotypes of IL- 8 polymorphism: rs4073 (-251A/T) and rs2227307 (-396T/G): GT/AT; TT/TT; TT/AT; GG/AA; GG/TT and TT/AA. The highest percent is the GT/ AT - 65.71 % genotype, and the TT/TT - 22.86% genotype. In the recent study have shown that the significance of the presence of IL- 8 polymorphism and the presence of serum levels of IL-8 in patients with chronic periodontitis cannot establish significant correlation with the investigated clinical parameters that are connected to the severity of periodontitis.

CONCLUSION: Future investigations are needed in order to confirm the significance of IL-8 gene polymorphism with the severity of periodontitis.

KEYWORDS: gene polymorphism, periodontal disease, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, PCR- polymerase chain reaction.

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290. DATA OF ESTABLISHED CORELATION BETWEEN CERTAIN PERIODONTOPATHOGENS RESPONSIBLE FOR SEVERE PERIODONTITIS

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Abstract

Background: There`s evidence that the microorganisms from subgingival bacterial plaque are capable tİ inducing destructive mechanisms in periodontal tissues. The connection between pocket probing depth and the microbial findings is discussed in the scientific literature. It`s established that periodontal pathogens as Porphyromonas gingivalis, Treponema denticola and Tannerella forsythia are inhabiting more often deep periodontal pockets (>6mm). The existence of variety of microorganisms in periodontitis, the interbacterial relations and their connection with the host response are major focus of interest in the studying of the bacterial finding in periodontitis. The attempts of finding connection between separate microorganisms or bacterial complexes with different forms of periodontal decease severity and episodes of progression are still in progress. Additional research of the specific microbiological profiles of the sites with different pocket depths in periodontitis is required, in order to facilitate the planning of therapeutical approaches and identification of sites of risk for destruction.

AIM: Assessment of presence and levels of putative periodontopathogens – 9 target stems and total count of microorganisms in deep periodontal pockets.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: In the study 20 patients with

periodontitis were included. The main periodontopathogens from subgingival plaque from periodontal pockets (PD > 6mm) were examined. In each periodontal pocket a sterile paper point was inserted for 10 seconds minutes. The paper points are removed from the pockets and were inserted in sterile glass tubes and then exported for Real-Time PCR analysis.

RESULTS: In the studying of the total microorganisms count in connection with various probing pocket depth, the following conclusion was made; the average main count microorganisms in pockets with probing depth over 6 mm is significantly higher than in pockets with lower pocket depth. There were two main groups of microbiological species differentiate. i group including: Tf-Pm-Td-Fn-Pg (red and orange complex) and MM group: Pf- Cg- En (orange, orange - associated and green complex).

CONCLUSION: The microbiological tests should be adapted to more specific clinical situations that require the establishing of specific microbial profile in order to apply targeted and effective antimicrobial therapy.

KEYWORDS: parodontopathogenes, periodontitis, antimicrobial therapy, Real-Time PCR method.

PP 187

291. INTERCEPTIVE TREATMENTS IN PREVENTING THE IMPACTION OF PALATALLY DISPLACED PERMANENT CANINES: RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE: This study aims at demonstrating the validity of interceptive treatments in preventing the impaction of palatally displaced maxillary canines, in pacients treated at an early developmental stage;

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A sample of 47 subjects in the early mixed dentition (ages 8-12 years old) with palatally displaced canines, diagnosed with posteroanterior radiographs ("SLOB-Rule") was enrolled in the trial. According to the interceptive treatment used, pacients were divided in 5 groups: extraction of primary maxillary canines group (EXTG, 9 subjects); rapid maxillary expansion group (RMEG, 9 subjects); extraction of primary maxillary canines in association with rapid maxillary expansion group (EXT+RMEG, 11 subjects); extraction of primary maxillary canines in association with a transpalatal arch (EXT+TAG, 10 subjects); and an non-treated or control group (NTG, 8 subjects). The patients radiographs were evaluated in periods of 6 to 18 months. Full eruption of palatally displaced canines and their mesio-distal intraoseal inclination was noticed in the radiographs during treatment time. **RESULTS:** The prevalence rates of successful eruption of the maxillary canines were: EXTG 55% (5 subjects); RMEG 66% (6 subjects); EXT+RMEG 82% (9 subjects); EXT+TAG 80% (8 subjects); and NTG 25% (2 subjects). The variance between success rates of other groups and NTG, measured with P value was found out to be < 0.05, hence statistically significant.

CONCLUSIONS: The use of interceptive approach is effective for increasing the rate of eruption of palatally displaced canines.

PP 189

292. CLINICAL AND RADIOLOGICAL STUDY OF PEDIATRIC DENTAL TREATMENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY DENTAL CLINIC OF TIRANA

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Background: The study includes dental treatments for children aged 0-18 in the University Dental Clinic in the period 2015-2019.

PURPOSE: To evaluate the efficacy of pediatric therapeutic dental treatments at the University Dental Clinic.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: In this study were chosen about 300 various cases treated in the service of Pediatric Dentistry. There was studied the treatment plan for each dental pathology.

RESULTS: Approximately 90% of the different forms of caries treated , were successful. Approximately 81 % of pulp and periodontal pathology treated, resulted successful. The unsuccessful cases were related to the lack of co-operation of the child.

CONCLUSIONS: Taking into account the difficult nature of children of especially preschool ages and the dental phobia of children in the dental office, we can assert that most of the cases treated in University Dental Clinic of Tirana result to be successful by choosing the appropriate method of treatment and establishing a proper co-operation with children presented for treatment.

PP 190

293. MARGINAL INTEGRITY RELATED WITH SECONDARY CARIES IN CLASS II COMPOSITE RESTORATION

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Abstract

The marginal restorative integrity refers to marginal binding, thus increasing the sustainability of restoration. Disruption of marginal integrity has to do with marginal adaptation that can lead to marginal discoloration, and secondary caries. These are the most common reasons for repairing or replacing a restoration.

The aim of the study is to evaluate the marginal integrity in relation with secondary caries in class II composite fillings.

Material and method:

We performed 200 restorations in 100 patients 18-66 years old. Each patient received at least two Class II restorations that were as similar as possible. All cavities , were divided in four groups.

Group I: One-step self-etching adhesive (SchotchbondTM Universal) was applied, and than the resin composite Filtek Z 550 was placed with the oblique incremental technique.

Group II: One-step self-etching adhesive (SchotchbondTM Universal) was applied and than the cavity received the flowable bulk-fill resin composite Filtek bulkfill in increments up to 4 mm as needed to fill the cavity 2 mm short of the occlusal cavosurface. The occlusal part was completed with an nanohybrid resin composite (Filtek Z 550).

Group III: SchotchbondTMUniversal was used as total-etch adhesive system.The cavity was filled up with Filtek Z 550.

Group IV: SchotchbondTMUniversal was used as total-etch adhesive system.The cavity was filled up with Fitek bulkfill flow.

RESULTS: The restorations were evaluated for 3 years using USPHS criteria. Chi-square tests were performed to assess possible associations between characteristics and technique and system for each year of study. Significance was observed at p-value 0.05 or less.

CONCLUSION: No statistical significance were observed in the relation of marginal integrity and secondary caries.

KEYWORDS: marginal integrity, posterior restoration, secondary caries.

PP 192

294. ORTHODONTICS AND ORAL SURGERY: INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM, AGENESIS TOOTH 41

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Abstract

Tooth agenesis or hypodontia is one of the most common anomalies of the human dentition, characterized by the developmental absence of one or more teeth or most prevalent craniofacial congenital malformation in humans. According to severity, this malformation can be subdivided into hypodontia, oligodontia and anodontia. With a frequency of 20–30%, tooth agenesis is the most prevalent dental dysplasia, but not all teeth are equally affected. Up to 25% of the population may lose or missed at least one or three teeths. Traditionally, tooth agenesis is classified depending on the number of missing teeth as either hypodontia (3 up to six missing teeth) or oligodontia more than six missing teeth). While tooth agenesis may be associated with several syndromes like down syndrom, non-syndromic hypodontia refers to the congenital absence of a few teeth in the absence of any other deformity. It might negatively affect both the esthetics and function.Esthetics itself is an important factor and its problems might affect patients' self-esteem, communication behavior, professional performance and quality of life. Patients with missing permanent teeth may suffer from complications such as malocclusion (which itself can lead to mastication problems), periodontal damage, lack of alveolar bone growth, reduced chewing ability, inarticulate pronunciation, changes in skeletal relationships and an unfavorable appearance, most of which need rather costly and challenging multidisciplinary treatments.

KEYWORDS: Tooth agenesis, hypodontia, oligodontia, anomalies, dentalanomalie

PP 194

295. IMPORTANCE OF ORTHODONTIC APPLIANCES IN ORAL BREATHING PATIENTS AS A MULTIDISCIPLINARY PATHOLOGY

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Abstract

Oral Breathing is a pathology that results from narrowing of the upper respiratory tract, accompanied by increased adenoids, perioral hypotonic musculature and atypical swallowing. Oral breathing is a multidisciplinary pathology. Early-onset patients need to come in to the specialist as soon as possible for the fact that later we face changes in skeletal jaw development, ATM problems, up to the onset of the Respiratory Sleep Apnea Syndrome (RSAS). Particular importance is the examination of craniofacial morphology of patients as a factor that protects or exacerbates RSAS. To get help, the orthodontic doctor interacts with other medical disciplines such as maxillo-facial surgeon, neurologist, speech therapist, ORL, etc. Many cephalometric studies show a contracted maxilla as a result of oral breathing, an undeveloped mandibula, prolonged face, hyperdivergent patients, open bites, and so on. Orthopedic orthodontic appliances are devices that help in the development of the jawbone, which have been proven to have contributed to an improvement in patients with oral breathing. REM, being the functional device that helps expand the maxilla, plays a significant importance not only to correct the dental arcs but also the perioral musculature.

PP 195

296. TREATMENT OF AN ADVANCED ENDODONTIC-PERIODONTAL LESION: ROOTH AMPUTATION, CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: Endodontic and periodontal tissue structures are in a close relationship, which is anatomically reflected in the

apical foramen and accessory and lateral canals. Clinically, this relationship promotes the spread of infections, potentially resulting in typical manifestations of endo-peri osseous lesions.

CASE REPORT: This case report describes, the endodontic treatment nd root amputation of the first upper molar with generalized periodontitis. A 41 year old male patient was referred to our clinic with sensitivity in him upper first molar. Radio-graphically alveolar bone resorption was evident in dist o-bucal root. After endodontic treatment and root amputation, the patient was followed for twelve -periodontist. **CONCLUSION:** successful treatment of endo-perio lesions depends upon their timely and accurate diagnosis. These combined lesions can be successful treated by endodontic therapy and periodontal surgical treatment.

PP 197

297. EFFECT OF ACID CONCENTRATION AND ETCHING DURATION ON BOND STRENGTH OF DIFFERENT CAD/CAM CERAMICS

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Abstract

Background: The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of different etching durations and acid concentrations on bond strength of four CAD/CAM restorative materials (IPS e.max, IPS Empress, Vita Suprinity, Vita Enamic).

METHODS AND MATERIALS: A total of 280 ceramic samples were prepared using a low speed diamond saw. Samples were divided into 7 subgroups for surface treatments. The groups as follows; No treatment was applied in the control group (C) , M1 group : Monobond Etch & Prime (MEP) for 60 seconds, M2: MEP for 120 seconds, 5A: 5% hydrofluoric acid (HF) for 60 seconds, 5B: 5% HF for 120 seconds, 10A; 10% HF for 60 seconds 10B; 10% HF for 120 seconds. An additional sample from each group was analyzed using SEM and AFM for morphological examination. Self-adhesive resin cement (RelyX U200) was bonded to the specimens and then thermocycled. The shear bond strengths of the specimens were measured using a universal testing machine at a crosshead speed of 0.5 mm/min. Two-way ANOVA was performed for the statistical analysis.

RESULTS: Surface treatment, material type and surface treatment-material interaction were found to have a statistically significant effect on shear bond strength data. The highest bonding strength values were found in the e.max 10B group. There was no significant difference between M1 and M2 groups.

CONCLUSION: Acid concentration and etching duration did not significantly affect shear bond strength between resin cements and ceramics.

PP 199

298. EARLY AND LATE COMPLICATIONS OF TOOTH EXTRACTION

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Abstract

Background: Like any other surgery intervention, accidents and complications might happen when removing a tooth. Complications during the tooth removal process most of the time complicate the intervention and can also cause post-surgery issues. Most of the time accidents arising during the intervention process occur as a result of tooth structure, the tissues around them, and the pathological process caused by various infections rather than from general factors.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: A total of 186 individuals were enrolled in this retrospective study at the "Albanian University" dental clinic during 2017-2018. For this study we performed 78 extraction on 58 females and 108 extractions on 72 males.The main purpose of this study was to understand what are the most commonly complications that take place during and after tooth extractions. As an inclusive criterion of this study at least one of the following local complications like haemorrhage, truisms, dental abscess, alveolar osteitis, root fracture and crown fracture occurred. As an exclusive criterion of this study at least one system complication occurred.

RESULTS: A total of 186 individuals were enrolled in this retrospective study. In 186 extractions, in 145 or 78% of them no complications occurred during or after the extraction process. In only 45 or 22% of the extractions some complications emerged. The complications that patients faced were: Alveolar osteitis - 7 cases or 17.1%. Dental abscess – 5 cases or 12.2%. Hemorrhage – 3cases or 7.3%. Trismus – 1 case or 2.4%. Root fracture – 5 cases or 12.2%. Crown Fracture – 20 cases or 48.8%.

CONCLUSION: Based on the study it was concluded that accidents during and after teeth extraction can be prevented or eliminated by defining the right diagnosis and taking in consideration the possible complications that might happen during the process.

PP 200

299. SURGICAL TREATMENT OF TEETH NEAR THE MAXILLARY SINUS

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Abstract

The posterior Maxilla has anatomical characteristics that must be well known by the doctor during the treatment of the posterior maxillary teeth, especially when the required treatment is the surgical one.

This study explores the difference in the patient examination and the used technique to extract the teeth near the maxillary sinus, between a private dental center and UDC - (University Dental Clinic).

For this research, 100 patients were observed during March 2017-

May 2018. 50 patients were treated in a private dental center, 50 patients were treated in UDC. The results of the research were the following:

The doctor in a private dental center demands more often for a radiographic examination before extracting a tooth near the maxillary sinus.

The doctor in a private dental center uses the closed extraction technique in 100% of the patients. When the oro-antral communication is considered possible or the extraction procedure is predicted to have other complications or difficulties, the doctor refers the patient to a more specialized center.

The management of the oro-antral communication by the doctor in the private dental center and the doctors in UDC is the same. It includes the cleaning and filling of the alveola with blood, suturation, giving the advices that need to be followed for the next 2 weeks after the procedure and describing antibiotics for 7 days.

We recommend the radiographic examination of the patient in 100% of the cases when a tooth near the maxillary sinus will be extracted. Doctors in private dental center that are not qualified as an Oral Surgent, must perform tooth extraction using only the closed technique.

KEYWORDS: Examination, Tooth extraction, Extraction Technique, Maxillary Sinus, Oro-antral communication.

PP 204

300. EPULIS FISSURATUM SURGICAL MANAGEMENT IN FUNCTION OF PROSTHETIC REHABILITATION

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Abstract

Background: Epulis fissuratum,also termed denture-induced fibrous inflammatory hyperplasia is a benign hyperplasia of fibrous connective tissue which develops as a reactive lesion to chronic mechanical irritation produced by the flange of a poorly fitting denture.

AIM: The aim of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of epulis fissuratum preprosthetic surgical removal in function of prosthetic field.This is a retrospective study.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: This is a 2 years study where were included 30 patients with denture-induced fibrous inflammatory hyperplasia; between December 2016-May 2018.All patients were diagnosed and operated for fibrous inflammatory hyperplasia in Oral Surgery Service,in Universitary Stomatologic Clinic.

RESULTS: Denture-induced fibrous inflammatory hyperplasia patients divided according to sex: Female 24 patients(80%); Male 6 patients (20%); In F: M ratio 4:1.The distribution of systemic disease of patients with fibrous inflammatory hyperplasia were: 9 patients (30%) diabetic; 12 patients (40%) cardiopathic;9 patients (30%) healthy.According to our statistical data the distribution of age in epulis fissuratum patients is respectively: age 40-50 (50%); age 50-60 (30%); age 60-70 (20%). Epulis fissuratum was found in 60% of the cases in maxilla (18 patients) and 40 % in mandibule (12 patients).

CONCLUSION: According to our results we can say that the correct diagnose, preparation of the patient for intervention and proper surgical technic provide great postoperator results. Chronic irritation from an ill-fitting denture causes epulis fissuratum.Preprosthetic surgical intervention for epulis fissuratum removal provides an appropriate prosthetic field.

PP 206

301. BUFFERED LOCAL ANAESTHETICS IN DENTISTRY

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Abstract

Fears of dental injections remain a clinical problem often requiring cognitive behavioural psychology counselling and sedation in order to carry out needed dental treatment. The aim of this project is to create, investigate and optimise methods for buffering local anesthetics.

TASKS: comparing effect of buffered Articaine, Lidocaine with non-buffered Articaine, Lidocaine.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: the buffering performed by two methods – conventional and using Anutra mixing system /for Lidocaine/. Methods of conventional buffering – 50 mL of 8.4% Sodium bicarbonate was used to buffering of two local anesthetics – Articaine and Lidocaine. In each case, 0.18 mL of local anesthetic was removed from the cartridge. Using an unused syringe, 0.18 mL of the commercially available sodium bicarbonate was removed from the 50-mL vial and injected into the local anesthetic cartridge. Methods with Anutra system – the system consist of three parts - Anutra Cassette, Anutra Dispenser that precisely buffers at the correct ratio, and Anutra Feedback Aspiration Syringes. Plasma Articaine and Lidocaine levels were analyzed with liquid chromatography. Subjective assessment of pain level is measured by 10-point Likert-type scale. The working hypothesis and expected results are: mean blood level differences of Articaine and Lidocaine for each patient are significantly lower after mandibular nerve block with the buffered drug compared with the non-buffered agent, obtain less pain during and after injection in the usage of alkaline solutions compared with the non-alkalines Articaine and Lidocaine, possibility for anaesthetics application in the inflammatory process, anaesthetic onset is achieved most rapidly, shorter time for lower lip anaesthesia.

PP 209

302. TREATMENT OF RETAINED TEETH AND GINGIVAR RECESSION WITH THE USE OF PRF AND BONE GRAFTS

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Abstract

AIM: To see the effect of healing in cases of gingivar recession and to make the treatment of the remaining defects after extraction of retained teeth, using plasma rich in thrombocytes, human bone grafts and resorbable membranes.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: Presentation of some clinical cases with retained teeth and gingivar recession, where we have applied PRF along with bone grafts and membranes.

INTRODUCTION: Platelet rich in thrombocytes is a recent innovation, widely used in general medicine, in the maxillo-facial and oral pharynx departments.A natural blood transfusion contains: 95% of red blood cells, 5% platelets, less than 1% of white cells, and a large amount of fibrin yarns. A PRF blood transfusion contains: 4% of red blood cells, 95% platelets, and 1% of white blood cells. So, supporting these data, we can call PRF like a cascade of regeneration and healing of hard and soft tissue of the jaw.In the case of retained teeth extraction, we have performed their surgical extraction, then, filling the defect with sticky bone and applying the resorbable collagen membrane of the Hypro Sorb M. type.In the case of second and third class Myler gingivar recessions, after the treatment of the defect area according to the protocol, we used an autologous A-PRF membrane, 1300 rpm / 8 min, provided by centrifugation of the patient's blood.

CONCLUSION: From our results we can conclude that the use of PRF along with human bone grafts and resorbable membrane:

1. It is a modality for the treatment of the defects left after the removal of retained teeth and the gingivar recession.

2. It resulted in a rapid recovery and complete regeneration of bone defects generated by these pathologies.

3. It has achieved long term results throughout the post-operative phase; resulting generally with smooth healing without complications.

PP 212

303. NON-EXTRACTION ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT OF UNILATERAL MAXILLARY ECTOPIC CANINE. CASE REPORT

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Abstract

The presence of permanent canines in the dental arch plays a major role in smile and functional occlusion. Malocclusion with severe crowding is difficult to treat without extractions, but the patient's profile can be compromised by the extractions.

INTRODUCTION: Treatment plan in orthodontics is very important to obtain the functional and aesthetics results. Unilateral crowding is often associated by a midline shift and requires bilateral extraction. The aim of the orthodontic treatment is to take care of the patient's profile, smile and the functional occlusion.

AIM: To present a non-extraction treatment of an unilateral ectopic maxillary canine. The treatment objectives were to correct the position of the canine, the midline discrepancy, relieve the crowding on the lower arch, to obtain a normal overjet and overbite, to improve the patient's profile.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: After studying the diagnostic records, was decided to correct the ectopic position of the canine through non-extraction, to improve the patient's profile and shorten the treatment time.

RESULTS: Post treatment records showed that the objectives were achieved: the patient's profile was improved, dental midlines were aligned, a normal overbite an overjet were achieved. The crowding on the lower arch was corrected.

Post treatment records revealed that treatment.

CONCLUSIONS: Correcting of the crowding without extractions, increase arch perimeter. Broadening the arches decrease the lateral buccal corridors and this makes the smile more attractive.

PP 217

304. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE OPINION OF DENTISTS AND DENTAL ASSISTANTS FOR TEAM WORK

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: From the mostly individual work in the past, the work of dentists now has become a team-work.

Purpose: the purpose of the study is to investigate the opinion of dentists and their assistants on the positive and negative aspects of teamwork.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: we conducted an anonymous inquiry among 110 dentists and 108 dental assistants. The methods used are sociological (poll) and statistical (alternative analysis).

RESULTS:

Although more than half of respondents expressed a positive opinion of a full dental team, their opinion differ in their level of conviction. The majority of dental assistants - 75% have expressed the opinion that each dentist has to work with assistant, while 58.6% Of doctors answered the same.

Almost the same number of surveyed doctors and dental assistants pointed out as advantages of team work relief of the doctor's work (80.2 And 79.6%) And increase of the volume and quality of the treatment activity (53.2 And 54.6%).

For dentists, the most important factors contributing to building an effective dental team are respect of the rights and duties of each member of the team (68.5%), Mutual respect (67.6%) And a relaxed

work atmosphere (56.8%).

For dental assistants, the most important factors for effective teamwork are mutual respect (74.1%) And professional qualities of the dentist (72.2%).

CONCLUSION: The results obtained show the positive attitude of dentists and dental assistants towards teamwork.

PP 218

305. CARIES IN FIRST PERMANENT MOLAR IN CHILDREN OF AGE 6-9 IN MUNICIPALITY OF FERIZAJ

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: From this paper we can try to give clinical results for the first permanent molar for the period of the first molar eruption, oral health, dental caries at ages 6, 7, 8 and 9, clinical condition and molar fillings seen at this age in the municipality of Ferizaj, prophylaxis and treatment

MATERIAL AND METHODS: The material is taken directly from the clinical examination of children, and is analyzed by sex, dental eruption, caries, and extractions. The method of analysis is retrospectively.

RESULTS: The study included 96 students, 47 men and 49 women. In these students, 8 molars were in eruption, 83 molars were intact, the first 31 molars were sealed, 118 molars with initial caries, 48 molars with secondary caries and 13 molars with deep caries. Only 9 molars were of permanent filling. 3 molars were extruded.

CONCLUSIONS: The first permanent molars are the teeth that are mainly involved with caries, with a 97% incidence in 6-9 year old school children in Ferizaj municipality. At this age, most children are with caries, which suggests that we must take action as soon as possible. In In our country is not fluoridation of the teeth and information on oral health is very low.

PP 219

306. ORAL HEALTH IN CHILDREN WITH INCREASED BODY WEIGHT

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: The number of children with increased body weight is constantly increasing. The goal of this study was to determine the state of oral health in children with increased body weight in Montenegro compared to children with normal body weight.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: The study included 201 patients aged 9-14 years. Assessment of nutritional status of subjects was performed by the use of Body Mass Index (BMI) and the respondents were divided into group of increased body weight children and group of normal body weight children . Hard dental tissue state of health was assessed by DMFT index. The Plaque Index (PI) according to Silness-Löe and the Calculus Index (CI) by Green were used to determine oral hygiene. Community Periodontal Index (CPI) was used for the assessment of periodontal tissue.

RESULTS: There were no significant differences in the average values of the DMFT index , CI values and CPI Index value between the observed groups. PI values in the increased body weight group was 1.08 while in the normal body weight group it was 0.89 ; the difference was statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

CONCLUSION: Children with increased body weight have no more affected teeth and they have not a worse condition of periodontal tissue in comparison to children with normal body weight.

PP 220

307. INVOLVEMENT OF FIBROBLASTS IN THE HEALING MECHANISM OF ORAL MUCOSAL LESIONS. IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDY

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Fibroblasts, most of connective tissue cells, play a central role in the synthesis, degradation and remodelling of extracellular matrix. In the healing processes, the number of fibroblasts increases as a result of their proliferation in the adjacent unaffected areas. In regenerative processes, fibroblasts also use their contractile capacities developed using cytoskeleton.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: The study was conducted using samples collected from 11 patients admitted to OMF Surgery Clinic of „Sf. Spiridon" Regional Emergency Hospital in Iasi. The studied patients went through surgical interventions, in which postoperative wounds were sutured and healed per second. Collection was performed at 6, 7-12, 12-20 days postoperatively. The immunohistochemical marker used was vimentin. The examination was performed with an Olympus BX40 microscope with a fluorescence device and analog video camera.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS: The secretory activity of fibroblasts in the lesional outbreak was immunohistochemically shown by vimentin marker. So, in the first 4-6 days, there were no positively immune-stained cells for vimentin. Starting with day 6, fibroblasts were present at the periphery of the lesional process, and on day 12, they appeared both in mucosa and submucosa.

In the first 12-14 days, the fibres had an irregular position, suggesting the presence of an increased amount of type III collagen. After the 14th day, fibrous arrangement occurred in the deep corium of oral mucosa, indicating the presence of type I collagen. Cells positive for vimentin were present even after healing process completion.

CONCLUSIONS: The use of the vimentin marker showed a cellular phenotype in connective cells fixing only vimentin. These are populations of fibroblasts that play a role in collagen secretion but do not interfere in lesion tissue contraction. In oral mucosa healing process, fibroblasts play the main role in mechanisms involving temporal and spatial intercellular coordination, as well as in the interactions of the cell and the extracellular matrix.

KEYWORDS: Vimentin, fibroblasts, immunofixation.

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308. B.B.D. INSTANT SCREENING, PAIN RELIEF AND BITE RECORD SYSTEM FOR HNFP DUE TO OCCLUSAL INTERFERENCE

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Head, neck, facial, pain caused by occlusal interference is a great problem; many times misdiagnosed for migraines, fibromyalgia, tension headache.

AIM: To present the BBD as a methodology that makes differential diagnoses of HNFP, to explain what BBD is, how it works, interpreting results, benefits

METHODOLOGY: Custom fitting the discluder sitting the patient in reclined position, ask them to rate their current pain from 1 to 10.Place the bite registration material (heavy body), place the BBD on the upper central incisor with safety strap, immediately the patient should tap their front teeth bottom against the inclined plane of the bite former. We should guide the patient to tap gently fair teeth against the BBD with the gentle force; so the lower jaw does not protrude at rate of 10 – 12 tap for minute. We do it approximatively 2 minutes. If there is pain relief we ask patient to rate their pain again between1-10, note the change from baseline rating. Palpate the lateral, ptherygoid, masseter muscles noting any change in the level of pain. Use the pain relief provided by the discluder as a means of setting treatment outcome expectations for patient.

CONCLUSION: The benefits of B.B.D are: Diagnostic time saver, psychological relief, proof for patients, temporary, scratch, differential diagnoses, facilitates treatment.

KEYWORDS: pain, BBD discluder relief, differential diagnoses, occlusal interference etc.

PP 229

309. ENDODONTIC TREATMENT OF MANDIBULAR FIRST MOLAR TOOTH WITH FRACTURED INSTRUMENT

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Abstract

AIM: Instrument fracture within the root canal during root canal treatment is an

undesirable complication. The canal which has broken instrument segment may not be cleaned and shaped effectively. There are several recommended methods to retrieve separated instruments. In this clinical case report, use of ultrasonic vibrations for file removal was presented in a mandibular first molar tooth with abscess and periapical lesion.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: A 26 year old male was referred to the Department of management of a permanent mandibular first molar tooth with dentoalveolar abscess. Orthopantomography showed a seperated endodontic instrument in the middle of the distro-buccal canal and associated periapical lesion. Non-surgical endodontic retreatment was planned. Broken file was successfully retrieved by using low intensity ultrasonic vibrations at the first session. After the instrument removed from the canal, the tooth was prepared in working length. After resolution of the abscess, the endodontic treatment was completed at the second appointment.

RESULT: The patient was recalled at the end of six months. The patient was satisfied by the treatment and the tooth was clinically asymptomatic. A 6 months follow-up radiographic examination revealed progressive involution of periapical lesion.

CONCLUSION: The teeth which have broken instrument, abscess and periapical lesion may be successfully treated with non-surgical endodontic retreatment.

PP 232

310. SURGICAL TREATMENT OF AN INFLAMMATORY RADICULAR CYST IN THE UPPER JAW- A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Radicular cysts are inflammatory odontogenic cysts of tooth bearing areas of the jaws. Usually,they are asymptomatic. Most of these lesions involve the apex of offending tooth and they tend to extend to the adjacent areas.

CASE REPORT: A 33- years old male patient was presented with a complaint of swelling on the maxillary right in the frontal teeth area. The present case was associated with a huge palatal swelling without any buccal involvement.. All routine investigation were normal. Based on 3D CBCT, Opg and other clinical findings, the present case was diagnosed as an inflammatory radicular cyst. First stage -Extraction off the associated teeth 11 and 12. Decompression of the cyst with transalveolar tube.Tooth 13- endodontic therapy. Second Stage -After 4 month , surgical enucleation in toto of the cyst and tooth 13 went under apical resection.

RESULTS: Preservation of all other teeth and vital structures, without any postoperative complications and satisfactory healing was achieved.

CONCLUSIONS: Surgical decompression followed by endodontic treatment before cystectomy is another option in some cases depending on the size and the chronicity of the cyst.These techniques may require a prolonged treatment period. The teeth involved in the expanded area of the cyst should be correctly evaluated before any surgical procedure

PP 235

311. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DENTAL TRAUMA AND LIP INCOMPETENCE

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Abstract

Traumatic dental injuries (TDIs) in children and adolescents are a serious health problem and they have shown a steady increase in the last decades. The etiology of such injuries includes a broad specter of factors. A deep association is present between TDIs and clinical predisposing factors, such as lip incompetence.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the relationship between traumatic dental injuries and lip incompetence in school children aged 6 to 15 years old.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: This cross-sectional study was carried out with 430 children aged 6 to 15 years old enrolled at a public school in Tirana over a period of three months from March to May 2018. Dental examination was conducted and information regarding dental trauma; tooth injured and type of trauma according to McDonald's Classification, was recorded. Among predisposing clinical factors, lip coverage was also recorded. Data were subjected to statistical analysis using Chi square and Mantel-Haenszel tests by SPSS version 20.0.

RESULTS: A significant association was observed between lip incompetence and dental trauma in anterior teeth (p=0.001). Statistical analysis also showed that out of 430 children, 113 had TDI (prevalence 26.3%). The most frequently involved teeth were maxillary central incisors and simple fracture of the crown involving little or no dentin was the most common type of trauma.

CONCLUSION:

The outcome of the present study showed a relatively high prevalence of dental trauma in school children. A correlation between lack of adequate lip coverage and presence of TDI was confirmed. Therefore, preventive and orientation strategies concerning dental trauma risk factors must be implemented in general healthcare programs.

PP 236

312. ADVENTAGES OF BIOPOLYMERS USED IN DENTAL PROSTHETICS

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Abstract

Biopolymers were created in order to meet modern requirements in dental prosthetics and implantology. These materials are biocompatible and created on the basis of PEEK (poly-ether-ether-ketones) or PEKK (poly-ether ketone-ketone. It must be noted that there is a great interest in biopolymers due to their optimal physical and aesthetic properties. This is primarily because biopolymers have long-term stability and a certain degree of bending and high strength. According to our experience this type of biomaterials have numerous advantages as mentioned below: great biocompatibility , elasticity similar to bone, great resistance to abrasion, not possible corrosion, possibility for producing metal-free prosthetic devices and they are radiolucent. Due to these numerous advantages this biomaterials can be used in every field of dental prosthetics such as: preparation of models and custs, for various fixed and mobile prosthetic devices, getting individual abatmens for implants. Based on the numerous indications and advantages that these materials have and dominantly due to their biocompatibility, these materials can offer a better and easer solution for numerous activities in dental prosthetics and implantology.

PP 237

313. SOFT TISSUE VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS AFTER BIOLOGICAL ORIENTATED PREPARATION TECHNIQUE (BOPT)

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Abstract

Biologically orientated preparation technique is designed to create an anatomic crown with a prosthetic emergence profile that simulates the shape of the natural tooth for both anterior and posterior areas.

The aim of this research is to conduct a prospective comparative study between conventional margin preparation and BOPT by volumetric analysis and follow the stability of soft tissues and biological emergence profile.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Initially, natural teeth on patients with a thin biotype were prepared with a 0.5mm horizontal margin design and an impression was taken. After that the margin was removed and a BOPT was provided. Five days later a second impression was taken. After a complete healing process 6 months later, third impression of the prepared teeth was taken. All models were scanned using 3Shape Laboratory Scanner D710 and the digital models were being correlated one to each other, volumetric analysis of the soft tissues was performed in horizontal and vertical dimensions.

All patients received Lithium disilicate or Zirconium Dioxide crowns , fixed adhesively. The patients were examined each 6 months for two years.

RESULTS: 38 patients, aged between 23 and 68 were included in the study. From them 22 were female and 16-male. 90 teeth were prepared and examined - 70 in the aesthetic area and 20 in the posterior zone. 100% of the patients were satisfied with the aesthetic result and the gingival contour. The measurements of the digital correlations showed average 0,7mm volume gain in the attached gingiva.

CONCLUSIONS: The achieved results are high quality clinical and esthetic restorations in terms of soft tissue stability at the prosthetic/ tissue interface. Vertical teeth preparation without finish line is a technique which is found to be adequate for ensuring for remodeling and stability of periodontal tissues.

PP 238

314. MANAGEMENT OF GINGIVAL RECESSION WITH GINGIVAL UNITE GRAFT

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To treat gingival recession and insufficient attached gingiva with modified gingival unite graft technique.

CASE: A 31-year-old male patient with no systemic disease complaining of sever gingival and bone recession and teeth mobility in the lower anterior area. Miller Class IV gingival recessions were treated in the 31 and 41. after scaling and root planning, mandibular incisors were splinted using composite resin. It was planned to cover the exposed root surfaces with the modified gingival unit graft. The recipient region was de-epithelized and the root surfaces were planned. 1 mm thickness gingival unit graft was harvested from the palatinal side of the maxillary premolar tooth. The graft was fixed with 6.0 prolene sutures to the recipient area. After the surgical procedure, the patient was prescribed antibiotics, analgesics, and anti-inflammatory drugs.

CONCLUSION: Following the 12-month follow-up, the healing was uneventful and there were no complications. Almost complete closure of the exposed root surface was achieved. The probing depth did not change compared to baseline, but the gain in keratinized tissue was satisfactory.

PP 241

315. RETREATMENT OF TWO MANDİBULAR MOLARS TEETH BROKEN INSTRUMENTS: CASE SERİES

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Abstract

AIM: During the root canal treatment, the device is broken in some cases from annoying events. The aim of this case series was describe the retreatment of broken instruments from the root canals in two different cases with two different treatment approaches.

CASE 1: A 23-year-old male patient visited our clinic for pain in tooth number # 47. Radiographic examination was showed 2 seperated instruments throught canal. Crown restoration and the root filling was removed and the broken instruments was seen in the canal with a loop. The broken instrument was removed with ultrasonic tips. The root canal was prepared using reciproc file to size r25. Then, root canal treatment was completed. In case, according to 6 month follow-ups, the tooth was functional and periapical tissues were healthy.

CASE 2: A 22-year-old female patient visited our clinic for pain in tooth number #46. Radiographic examination told a seperated instrument throught canal. Crown restoration and root filling was removed and the broken instrument was seen in the canal with a loop. The broken instrument bypassed with #10 k file endodontic instrument. The root canal was prepared using Protaper Universal file to size F3. Then, root canal treatment was completed. In case, according to 9 month follow-ups, the tooth was functional and periapical tissues were healthy.

RESULTS: The broken instrument should be removed or bypassed. In such cases, for the treatment of a healthy root canal the broken instrument should be removed or bypassed.

PP 245

316. PERIOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT FOR ORAL SURGERY OF PATIENTS RECEIVING BIOLOGIC AGENTS

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Abstract

Background: A new class of therapeutic agents known as biologics (e.g. Infliximab, Etanercept, Adalimumab, Rituximab etc.) has been introduced to the medical world in order to treat multiple diseases, including inflammatory arthritis. Although biological agents are very effective and well tolerated by patients, the main disadvantages are the increased risk for infections and multiple drug interactions. The rigorous perioperative assessment for oral surgery is an essential step in the management of patients receiving biological therapy.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: We conducted a search for the following terms in medical databases (Science Direct, Thomson ISI - Web of Science, Scopus, PubMed, Google Scholar): "biological therapy", "oral", "dental", "surgery", "inflammatory arthritis". We have selected only full-text articles published in English between 2010-2018.

RESULTS: The data from the literature on the biological therapy protocol in the case of surgical maneuvers are low and there is no specific article about the protocol of oral surgery. Existing studies

(7 articles, 1 guideline, and 1 book chapter) have shown that it is necessary to know the half-life of the biological substance, which will decide the period of discontinuation of therapy.

CONCLUSIONS: The perioperative protocol is recommended to include (1) discontinuation of the biological agents for 4 to 5 times the drug's half-life, (2) obtaining complete blood cell count and platelet count, (3) obtaining PT, PTT, and INR measurements, (4) the time to resume the therapy will be determined by the fulfillment of strict criteria.

PP 247

317. DENTAL HEALTH AMONG MONTENEGRO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Oral health is an important part of general health. Knowledge, beliefs and attitudes that students acquire during dental school can influence their behavior not just their own health, but also towards health in their immediate environment. The aim of the study was to assess the level of oral health among students of the first year Montenegro University.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: This study included 60 students from different faculties divided in the regions of Montenegro, 20 students from the northern region, 20 students from the central region and 20 students from the southern region. The parameters used to assess oral health was DMFT (decayed, missing, filled teeth). According to the methodology and criteria of the World Health Organization (WHO) all patients were examined using standard dental diagnostic tools under artificial light on dental chair.

RESULTS: The value of DMFT index was 13. DMFT index students from northern region was 14.8, DMFT index students from central region was 15.4 and DMFT index students from the southern region was 8.75. The prevalance of fillings was 61.75%, the prevalence of missing teeth was 7.06 and tne prevalence of caries was 31.09%

CONCLUSION: The present study showed the average DMFT index value in the students population was 13 which may be regarded as compared to the others countries.Due to the limited number of studies on oral healthin students in our region it is difficult to conclude whetherthere has been an improvement in caries prevalence over the last few decades.It is a comforting result that the dominant component of DMFT index was restored teeth (61.75 %)

PP 250

318. TREATMENT OF A COMPLICATED CROWN FRACTURE WITH MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH:CASE REPORT

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: The aim of this case report was to present clinical management of a complicated crown fracture.

CASE REPORT: A 16 years old male patient (M.S) was admitted to Department of Endodontics,Faculty of Dentistry,Selçuk University clinics with complain from his number 11, 21 teeth. The clinic examination showed complicated crown fracture due to trauma 2 days ago. Teeth 12 and 22 yielded positive response to vitality tests. The pulp was exposed in both teeth and the patient had pain. Radiographic examination supported the complicated crown fracture. Root canal treatment fallowed by prosthodontic restoration with fiber post was planned.The patient was accepted the treatment plan. Root canal treatment was completed in two appointments. During the mechanical preparation 2mL 2.5 %NaOCl,saline,chlorhexidine was used. Final obturation was done with gutta-percha (Dentsply ,Switzerland) and AH Plus (Dentsply,Germany). A fiber post-core(Angelus) restoration was done immediately after the root filling. Core structure was created using a filled composite resin (3M). Two separated ceramic crowns were planned as a final restoration.

RESULTS: The patient was asymptomatic at 3 and 6-months and was so satisfied with the treatment.

CONCLUSION: Fiber post in combination with composite resin restoration is a widely used treatment option for crown fractures. An additional ceramic crown should be used in complicated crown frctures.

PP 251

319. IMPLANT RELATED TOOTH ANATOMY

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Abstract

Peri-implant soft tissue architecture and the interface to the implant prosthetic restoration is a key factor for successful and long-lasting result. The aim of research is to analyse the parameters which characterise the dental anatomy in the area corresponding to the trans-mucosal part of the implant prosthetic supra-structure.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY: 100 extracted teeth of permanent dentition were collected and separated into anatomy-functional groups of incisors, canines, premolars and molars. For the registration of the shape and size of the teeth a dental laboratory scanner was used. As a result of the scan, each tooth had its virtual copy in the form of a file. The area of each tooth we analysed was located 1mm occlusally and 2mm a pically from the CEJ. Using the tools of the Open CAD 4.2 software (Laserdentium Bergheim Germany) MD and VL diameters were measured in millimeters with an accuracy of two digits after the decimal point in the widest part of the tooth for the corresponding cross section. The result of the statistical processing of the measurements allowed us to create a graphic display of the emergence profile contour. Average values

for BL and MD diameters at the different levels of the analised area were derived and used as reference for design of the trans-mucosal part of the implant supra-structure.

CONCLUSION: Emergence profile contours and average MD and VL diameters extracted from tooth anatomy and modified, are essential for appropriate implant supra-structure creation.

PP 252

320. COMPARISON BETWEEN CONVENTIONAL AND DIGITAL FULL-ARCH IMPLANT IMPRESSIONS

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Digital dental medicine is increasingly replacing classical dentistry and requires the use of modern computerized devices, which take place of classical techniques. In order to replace completely the methods that have been put into practice for decades, the reliability of new tools has to be fully proven. For this purpose, it is necessary to make a comparative characteristic between standard and digital prosthetic protocol.

The aim of this study is to compare and evaluate the accuracy of conventional and digital implant impressions of edentulous jaws.

A 3D printed cast of an edentulous mandible was fabricated to serve as a master cast. The implants were tilted, representing different situations. Digital impressions were taken with five intraoral optical scanners (TRIOS, 3shape, Denmark; CEREC Omnicam ,Sirona, Germany; Zfx IntraScan; iTero Cadent, Israel; Planmeca Emerald, Finland) and the conventional impression was taken with polyether impression material and open-tray technique. The master cast and conventional impression were digitazed with extraoral scanner. All the STL files were uploaded and superimposed into 3D evaluation software and their accuracy was compared.

KEYWORDS: digital impressions, edentulous, intraoral scanner

PP 256

321. CBCT IN ENDODONTOLOGY & A NEW 3D INDEX.

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Abstract

Background: CBCT examination in endodontics and periodontal problems is performed in accordance with European Commission's Guidelines for diagnoses and treatment planning. For evaluating the periapical lesions we will use CBCTPAI and also we want to asseverate the improvement of PESS (periapical and endodontic status scale) it is a new index adapted for 3D evaluation, which is still in study. Our purpose was to evaluate the impact of using CBCT examination versus PA radiographs for diagnoses in endodontic and periodontal diseases and the need of a new index for CBCT evaluation.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Our study included 25 pacients with endodontically and periodontal treated and untreated teeth diagnosed with periapical lesions symptomatic or not. The examinator wrote down a preliminary diagnosis after a clinical examination (history ,clinical findings,diagnostic test,periapical radiographs) for each tooth which was suspected to have one of the pathology mentionated ,before the CBCT were made. The PA radiographs and CBCT examination were made in the same private clinic of radiology.

RESULTS: From 25 pacients PA radiolucencies were present in 25 cases assessed by CBCT and 20 by PA radiographs. After evaluation by using CBCTPAI the frequently score was: S3 (dimension of periapical lesion between 2-4 mm) for maxillary teeth and S4 (dimension of periapical lesion between 4-8 mm) mandibular teeth.

CONCLUSIONS: The diagnoses were changed for the teeth where were discovered apical lesion assessed with CBCT evaluated by using CBCTPAI.

PP 267

322. RESTORATIVE TREATMENT OF DEMINERALIZATION AREAS FOLLOWING ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT: A CASE REPORT

Sabiha Zeynep Yurdagül, Hacer Deniz Arisu

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Ankara, Turkey

Abstract

Background: Demiralization is an undesired side effect of fixed ortodontic treatment based on especially poor oral health care. The acid produced by bacteria that accumulate in the retentive areas of fixed orthodontic apparatus is responsible for subsurface demineralization. These lesions can cause patient dissatisfaction and unaesthetic results. These lesions can progress and form cavitations depending on caries prevalance of the patients, oral hygiene and oral care; they may remain without progress for a long time before shifting into acute phase. In this case report, we aimed to treat enamel demineralization and cavitations with direct composite resin which progressed during and after orthodontic treatment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: 17-year-old male patient was admitted to our clinic with complaints of demineralization and cavitation covering all teeth after orthodontic treatment. After the patients intraoral ve radiographic examinations were conducted, phase-1 periodontal treatment and restorative treatments performed. After the demineralized areas on the upper and lower anterior areas were removed, teeth were restored with direct composite resin (Clearfil Majesty Esthetic). After 1 month follow up the restorations were evaluated according to USPHS criteria.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION: After the fixed orthodontic treatment,

cavitation-induced demineralized areas and opaque- brown lesions require restoration with composite. In the present case report, the treatment of the patient who had lesions on the upper and lower incisor teeth was conducted with composite restorations. The patient's long-term follow-up will be performed. Correct indication, correct application and good patient motivation in terms of oral hygiene, successfull results can be obtained in such cases.

PP 269

323. DEGREE OF CONVERSION OF COMPOSITE RESINS WITH DIFFERENT PHOTOINITIATORS

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Abstract

Background: Various photoinitiators are added to composite resins in order to have better polymerization and better color matching. Since the absorbtion spectra of these photo-initiators are differ between one another, they show different interactions with the light devices. The aim of this study was to assess the effect of different light curing units on the degree of conversion (DC) of composite resins with different ratios and types of photoinitiators.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Four composite resins (Solitare-2,Filtek Z250,Tetric Evo Ceram Bleach,Tetric Evo Ceram Bulk Fill) were polimerized with 4 different light curing devices (Elipar S-10,Bluephase 20i,Valo,Hilux). Composite resins were placed in teflon molds with 5 mm in diameter and 2 and 4 mm (for bulk fill) in depth and polymerized according to the manufacturers' instructions. Degree of conversion was analysed with FTIR. The data obtained from the tests were statistically analyzed by SPSS program.

RESULTS: The highest degree of conversion was found in the Tetric Evo Ceram Bleach composite, followed by Solitaire 2, Tetric Evoceram Bulk Fill and Filtek Z250 respectively.

CONCLUSION:

As the mechanical and physical properties of composite resin materials can be influenced by the materials' properties of themselfs, they could also be affected by the light sources used in polymerization which in turn depend on the type of the photoinitiator contained therein. Manufacturers should provide users with more detailed information on the types and quantities of photo-initiators included in the materials, as well as the proper energy density and spectral output needed.

PP 274

324. AESTHETIC REHABILITATION OF TRAUMATIC AND DECAYED MAXILLARY ANTERIOR TEETH: CASE REPORT

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Abstract

AIM: In this case, we aimed to rehabilitate traumatic and decayed maxillary anterior teeth with composite resins in a single visit

MATERIAL AND METHODS: A 18-year-old male patient was referred to our clinic for the aesthetic expectations. After clinical and radiographic examinations were completed, the patient was informed. Teeth number 11,21 with direct composite restorations and to treat dentin pin-supported composite resin with number 12 tooth were planned . Rubber dam isolation was achieved. All carious tissue was removed and then beveling procedure was applied. The teeth were restored using an universal dental adhesive (Single Bond Universal Adhesive, 3M ESPE, USA) and A2 shade (enamel-dentin) nano hybrid composite resin restorative material (Filtek Ultimate, 3M ESPE, USA). 2 dentine pins were placed in tooth 12 and restorations were completed by repeated adhesive procedure. Finishing and polishing procedures were achieved by using diamond finishing burs and aluminum oxide coated discs (Zenit Flex, President Dental, GERMANY). Restorations were controlled at the end of a month.

CONCLUSION: Direct composite restoration technique is a quick conservative treatment option with satisfactory aesthetic results.

KEYWORDS: Trauma, dentin pin, direct composite restoration.

PP 276

325. EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF OLIGODONTIA

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Oligodontia is a rare developmental anomaly, involving agenesis of six or more permanent teeth, excluding the third molars. The reported prevalence of oligodontia is 0.14%. Oligodontia can present as an isolated condition or as a part of a syndrome.

PURPOSE: The aim of this report is to describe the treatment of a 8-year-old patient with oligodontia including six permanent teeth.

METHOD AND MATERIALS: In this case report 8-year-old patient has non syndromic oligodontia, with agenesis of six permanent teeth (mandibular right premolars and left second premolar; maxiller right second premolar and left premolars) was treated as prosthetic and restorative. After the extraction of the primary teeth which could not be treated, MTA pulpotomy was applied to the primary teeth with caries. Restorations are made with stainless steel crowns. A pediatric prosthesis was prepared in order to prevent loss of space while the development of the patient was continuing.

RESULTS: After 1-year follow-up, the treated teeth were radiographically and clinically asymptomatic and the patient was comfortable.

CONCLUSIONS: The use of biomaterials and keeping the primary teeth in the mouth for a long time facilitates future dental treatment and comfort the young patient with oligodontia.

PP 280

326. DISTRIBUTION OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI IN DENTAL PLAQUE AND SALIVA IN PATIENTS WITH AND WITHOUT GASTRIC DISTURBANCES

Mirjana Popovska, Lindita Zendeli - Bexheti, Marija Ivanovska - Stojanovska, Biljana Evrosimovska, Biljana Rusevska

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Abstract

Distribution of Helicobacter pylori in dental plaque and saliva in patients with and without gastric disturbances.

The purpose of this study was to prove the presence of Helicobacter pylori in dental plaque and saliva related to the presence of H. pylori in biopsy samples of gastric mucosa in patients with dyspeptic complaints.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: 60 patients with dyspeptic complaints were conducted at the Clinic of Gastroenterology at University Medical Clinical Centre in Skopje. They were divided into two subgroups: first subgroup consisted of 30 patients without H. Pylori, and the second subgroup of 30 subjects with detected H. pylori. H. Pylori was verified with endoscopic examination-gastroscopy (biopsy), and implemented urease test (CLO-test). H. Pylori was detected in saliva, supragingival dental plaque and gastric biopsy material by CLO-test.

RESULTS: From cases with confirmed presence of H. pylori, 22 (73.33%) cases were positive and 8 (26.67%) negative regarding to saliva CLO- test. From patients without H. pylori in biopsy samples, 13 (43.33%) resulted positive and 17 (56.67%) negative cases regarding CLO- test in saliva. Of total 30 patients with confirmed presence of H. pylori, 20 (66.67%) were positive and 10 (33.33%) were negative for CLO- test in dental plaque. From patients without presence of H. pylori, 11 (36.67%) cases were positive and 19 (63.33%) negative concerning CLO- test in dental plaque. For Pearson x-square and $p < 0.05$ is confirmed significant association from findings of H. pylori in gastric biopsy material and findings of H.pylori in dental plaque and saliva.

CONCLUSION: The results confirm a significant association between H. pylori in the gastric mucosa and findings in saliva and supragingival dental plaque.

KEYWORDS: Helicobacter pylori, dyspeptic complaints, dental plaque, saliva, gastric mucosa

PP 281

327. ENDODONTIC MANAGEMENT OF FUSED MANDIBULAR SECOND MOLAR AND THIRD MOLAR: A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Background: Tooth fusion is a developmental anomaly characterized by the union between the dentin and/or enamel of at least two separately developing teeth. The fusion of posterior teeth is an uncommon occurrence. In this article, we report a very rare case of fusion of a mandibular second molar with third molar.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: Periapical radiography showed fused two crowns sharing the same roots. The diagnosis of tooth was pulpitis without periapical lesion. Endodontic treatment was performed.

RESULTS: There were 3 mesial and 1 distal root canals. Successful endodontic management was carried out with precise application of hand and rotary techniques.

CONCLUSION: The unusual morphology and complex root canal system makes diagnosis and treatment difficult.

PP 284

328. EFFECT OF DOXYCYCLINE IN THE TREATMENT OF PERIODONTAL DISEASE

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Abstract

Background: Antibiotic therapy has been accepted as addition to conventional procedures in the treatment of periodontal disease. The aim of this study was to examine the effect of different dosage concentrations of Doxycycline (DOX) on clinical manifestation of periodontal disease.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: The study included 60 participants, aged 30-70 years with moderate chronic periodontitis (CP) with periodontal pocket depth (PPD) from 3-5 mm. The first group (30 patients) was treated with antimicrobial dose DOX 1x100 mgr/day, and the second group with subantimicrobial dose Doxycycline (SD DOX) 2x20 mgr/day. The dynamics to determinate concentration of DOX in gingival cervical fluid (GCF) and saliva was as follows: at first group at 7th, 15th, and 21st day; at the second group at day 15th, 30st, and 60st of the application of antibiotic. At both groups were monitored PPD and clinical attachment level (CAL), at the first examination, after 10, 20 days, 1 month and 2,5 months.

RESULTS: In the first group the pocket depth reduced in all measurement intervals. The value of PPD and CAL after 2.5 months was significantly smaller than at the first examination. Concentration of DOX in saliva and GCF after 7th, 15th and 21st day, in group treated with 1x100 mgr DOX decrease. Patients treated with SD DOX 2x20 mgr, DOX concentration by day 15, 30 and 60, decrease in GCF, but in saliva was evident slight increase after 30 days. After 60 days DOX concentration decreases compared with day 15.

CONCLUSION: Application of subantimicrobial dose of DOX results with reduced PPD and significant reduction in CAL, resulting in

satisfactory clinical finding.

KEYWORDS: periodontal disease, periodontal ligament (PDL), matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs).

PP 286

329. TOMOGRAPHY AND ULTRASONOGRAPHY EVALUATION OF TWO CASES OF RADICULAR CYST OF THE ANTERIOR REGION

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Abstract

BACKGROUNDS: Radicular cysts are the most common cause of major, chronic swellings and the most common type of cyst of the jaws.It is the most common lesion that accounts for more than 50% of all the odontogenic cysts.Radicular cysts on ultrasonography examination appeared as anechoic to hypoechoic, well contoured cavities surrounded by bony walls, filled with fluid and with no evidence of internal vascularization on color Doppler examination.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: A 38 year old male patient referred to our clinic because of an intraoral swelling of the anterior mandible. During radiographic examination it was found that a radiolucent lesion was extending from mandibular right canine to mandibular left canine tooth.In Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) images, there was expansion and perforation of buccal cortical bone.

A 54 year old female patient referred to our clinic for intraoral swelling of the anterior maxilla.During radiographic examination it was found that radiolucent lesion extending from maxillary right canine to maxillary right first incisor tooth.In CBCT images there was expansion of palatine.

Ultrasonographic examinations of two cases revealed as anechoic cavities surrounded by smooth bony walls, no evidence of internal vascularization on color Doppler examination.

RESULTS: It was determined that the lesions were histopathologically radicular cysts.

CONCLUSION: BCT and ultrasonography can help to distinguish diagnosis of some lesions.CBCT is required to assess the true size and localization of the lesion in three dimension. Ultrasonography provides information about content of the lesion. CBCT and ultrasonography are important for examining lesions that have reached large sizes.

PP 297

330. A LARGE OSSIFYING FIBROMA IN LEFT MAKSILLA: CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Background: Peripheral ossifying fibroma is a gingival lesion with reactive proliferation, mucosal, polypoid and nodular structure. It is frequently seen in adolescents and adults. It may cause mobility in the teeth it is associated with. Although its etiology is unknown, it is thought to develop from periodontal ligament. The differential diagnosis with peripheral giant cell granuloma and pyogenic granuloma should be made clinically and histologically.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: A systemically healthy 54-year-old female patient presented to our clinic with the complaint of a slowly growing painless mass in the mouth for about 7 years. The patient had difficulty closing his lips because of the mass. Intraoral examination revealed a smooth, pinkish, stubble mass of approximately 5x4 cm in the left alveolar arch of the upper jaw. The lesion was examined histopathologically and a diagnosis of peripheral ossifying fibroma was made.

RESULT: Painless and slow-growing lesions that are seen in oral and maxillofacial region can be expanding in very large size when neglected by patients. Patients should not neglect their routine oral examinations.

CONCLUSION: Dentists should be able to identify the early diagnosis of ossifying fibroma. It is important to differential diagnosis of this lesion in terms of prognosis. However, biopsy is an important choice to differantiate these similar oral soft tissue lesions.

PP 298

331. WHAT HAPPENS TO ORAL MUCOSA FOLLOWING DENTAL EXPOSURES?

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Abstract

Dental radiology is essential for oral diagnosois and treatment planning. During past decades panoramic radiography became the most commonly used radiologic method besides intra oral radiography. In recent years cone beam computed tomography became widespread depending many advantages. On the other hand, ionizing radiation causes damage such as genotoxicity or cytotoxicity on oral mucosal cells is an uncommon knowledge althouh it is well-known that it has some biological effects on living tissues. Therefore, outlining the cytogenetic effects induced by X-ray is necessary to minimize potential risks to patients and clinicians. The objective of this review is to raise an awareness about induced DNA damage and cytotoxicity in oral mucosal cells following dental X-ray exposure. Such data will provide better safety for both patients and dental professionals.

PP 304

332. PERFORMANCE OF A BULK FILL-COMPOSITE IN OCCLUSAL CAVITIES OF PRIMARY MOLARS

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Abstract

Bulk-fill resin composite represents an innovative class of dental composite materials,developed to simplify the restoration process. These materials can be placed and photopolymerized in increments of 4-5 mm.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the two- year clinical performance of a bulk fill composite (Filtek™ Bulk Fill) in class I cavities of primary molars.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: 56 class I cavities in primary molars were restored using a bulk fill composite (Filtek™ Bulk Fill). The restorations were placed in 24patients. All restorations were placed by twooperators.The restaurations were evaluated after baseline, 12 months, 18months using modified US Public Health Servey criteria: color match, marginal discoloration, secondary caries, anatomical form, marginal adaption.

RESULTS: After 12 months 53 restorations were examined because 3 restorations were lost . They were accetable for all criteria.

After 18 months:

- The retention rate was 95%.
- No secondary caries, loss of anatomic form was observed.
- Regarding marginal discoloration 4(7,5 %) restorations were rated Bravo.
- Regarding marginal adaption 4(7,5%) restorations were rated Bravo.

CONCLUSION: Clinical results show that bulk fill composite have satisfactory clinical performance at occlusal cavities of primary molars.

PP 309

333. TOTAL PULPOTOMY IN IMMATURE PERMANENT MOLAR: CASE REPORT WITH 24 MONTHS FOLLOW-UP

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Abstract

Background: Pulpotomy is a common procedure to treat asymptomatic reversible pulpitis in immature permanent molars. This procedure allows development of the normal thickness of dentin, root length and to complete the apex formation. In this case report total pulpotomi is performed to the tooth with symptomatic pulpitis and follow-up 24 months.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: A 7-year and 10-month old male patient referred to the Pediatric Dentistry Department with his parents. He complained of toothache in right mandibular first permanent molar the night before. No sensitivity to percussion or palpation and positive response to thermal tests revealed in clinically. Radiographic evaluation showed that the teeth have immature root with open apex and no periapical radiolucency. Coronal pulp tissue was removed and ferric sulfate pulpotomy performed after the tooth was irrigated with 2.5% NaOCl. Then the pulp was capped with zinc oxide eugenol, lining with zinc phosphate cement, and restoration with resin composite. The patient was followed up periodically (3, 6, 12, 18 and 24 months).

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS: The pulp showed signs of vitality, absence of periapical radiolucency or spontaneous pain after 24 month. Root length and thickness of dentin were increased and apex was closed throughout the follow-up period. After the follow up period of 24 month without complications but in mesial canals, narrowing canal space was observed radiographically. In order to prevent obliteration of the canals, root canal treatment was performed. Pulpotomy is a conservative treatment for immature teeth allow natural tissue regeneration rather than replacement with artificial materials.

PP 310

334. THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPLEMENTING PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN CLASS III MALOCCLUSION

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Class III malocclusions are very complex orthodontic anomalies that often require a multidisciplinary approach and long-term treatment.

OBJECTIVE: To determine the prevalence of malocclusion Class III for a period of 01. January 2011 until 31. December 2016 and highlight the importance of preventive measures.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: This retrospective study included 1,000 children, aged 6 to 14 who were examined at the Department of orthodontics, Dental Clinic, Clinical Centre of Montenegro, during this six-year period. All the examined patients had their orthodontic card opened, hetero-anamnesis and preliminary impression taken, analysis of study models performed, functional analysis and X-ray diagnostics (orthopantomography and optionally telerendgenography) in order to set orthodontic diagnosis.

RESULTS: Out of the 1,000 patients examined, aged 6 to 14, in 79 the presence of malocclusion Class III was confirmed, indicating high prevalence of this anomaly - 7.9%. Results did not show a statistically significant difference in prevalence between male and female. In addition to genetic and etiologic factors, development of these anomalies is also affected by non-genetic etiological factors which can be significantly affected in the period of mixed dentition.

CONCLUSION: Due to the complexity of the treatment of these anomalies, it is important to emphasize the need for early diagnosis and prevention. Timely implementation of appropriate measures of interceptive orthodontics greatly improves clinical picture of these anomalies and in many cases can lead to healing, which is very important due to their high prevalence.

KEYWORDS: prevalence, malocclusion Class III, prevention

PP 311

335. TREATMENT OF NECROTIZING ULCERATIVE GINGIVITIS ; A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: The present case report describes the treatment of a patient diagnosed as necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis (NUG).

CASE: The patient applied to the clinic of periodontology department with pain, bleeding and halitosis complaints. Clinical and radiological examinations were performed. He was 33 years old, smoker, and under acut pyscological stress. Firstly, hydrogen peroxide (3%) was applied to the ulcerative lesions using sterile swabs, oral hygiene instructions were given, scaling and root planning were performed. Metronidazole (500 mg t.i.d) and ibuprofen (400 mg b.i.d) were prescribed and instructed to use diluted hydrogen peroxide (50% with water) as daily oral rinse for two days. Two days later, scaling and root planning was completed. After 1 month, gingival marginal tissue irregularities due to necrosis were reshaped by gingivoplasty. After 5 month follow up, there was no sign of inflammation, periodontal tissues were healthy and stable.

CONCLUSION: In this case report, successful treatment of NUG, as a result of appropriate treatment protocol and maintenance phase recalls, was presented.

PP 312

336. USE OF HYALURONIC ACID FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF INTERDENTAL PAPILLA -CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Background: Papilla loss may be localized or generalized. The appearance of black triangles is an unwanted aesthetic result and can also result in food impaction and phonetic problems for some patients. Clinical experience and the current data have shown that none of the currently available surgical procedure for interdental papilla (IP) reconstruction provides predictable results.

The aim of the paper is to demonstrate the possibility of reconstructing the extensive loss of IP, which involves the use of ceramic crowns with minimal invasive treatment with the application of hyaluronic acid in the gel (HA).

CASE REPORT: One year after surgical treatment of periodontal disease, the patient addressed the requirement to eliminate unwanted „black triangles“ between teeth. It is proposed to transform the tooth by making ceramic crowns. After this therapy, IP did not completely fill the interdental space. The reconstruction of the papilla was done using HA, which is applied 2-3 mm more apical then the highest point of the papilla.The treatment was repeated after 3 and 6 weeks. The 6 ,12 and 24 months after the therapy the stability of the achieved results is noticed.

CONCLUSION: The usage of HA gel has a promising clinical potential in reconstruction of lost IP as a non-invasive technique.

PP 314

337. UPDATES IN PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY REGARDING LOCAL ANESTHESIA TECHNIQUES

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Abstract

Background: Dental treatments are associated with pain and anxiety, this being the main reason for poor attendance at the dentist. The injection of a local anesthetic can be itself sometimes a source of fear and anxiety, especially in children and adolescents. A great effort is required to develop devices and techniques, which will minimise the invasiveness and pain. An example of a recent technological breakthrough is the computer-controlled anesthetic system (e.g. WAND system, QuickSleeperTM). The principle of this technique is based on the release of anesthetic under constant pressure and volume independently of tissue resistance.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: A search of different databases (Science Direct, Thomson ISI - Web of Science, Scopus, PubMed, Google Scholar) was conducted using all terms relevant to the subject. We have selected only full-text articles published in English between 2005-2018.

RESULTS: 14 scientific papers met the inclusion criteria. Majority of the studies compared the behavioural reaction of children who receive local anesthesia with a traditional syringe vs. a computerised device.

CONCLUSION: Computer-controlled anesthetic systems results in significantly less pain perception with respect to conventional injection and is a promising device to help paediatric patients

PP 315

338. CO2 LASER APPLICATION IN STOMATOLOGY

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Abstract

The CO2 laser has found great acceptance in the stomatologic field of dentistry. The absorption of the laser light produces photothermal effects such as coagulation, vaporization and photoablation.

The main indications in stomatology are pain alleviation and prevention of recurences in aphthae and cold sores(minor aphthae, herpes simplex), ablation of of benign and irritant tissue excess(stimulus fibroma), lip and tongue band correction and soft tissue hemostasis.

One great advantage is the minimal bleeding in the surgical field, wich allows for optimal visibility.

In addition, the CO2 laser offers high patient comfort since no primary wound closure with sutures are required. However, in suspect of malignancy a sharp excision with a scalpel is still preferred due to possible compromisation of the histopathologic evaluation.

PP 316

339. DIVERSITY OF MAXILLARY LABIAL FRENULUM

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Maxillary labial frenulum (MLF) shows diversity in morphology, position and clinical significance throughout life. The aim of the study was to evaluate different morphological variations and MLF attachment sites in elementary school children.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: The study included 110 children. Clinical examinations were performed visually under natural light. The upper lip was elevated with the forefingers and thumbs of both hands in horizontal alignment from alveolar ridge. Morphological variations were registered according to Severin as frenulum simplex, persistent tectolabial frenulum, frenulum with appendix, frenulum with nodule, duplication of the frenulum, recess of the frenulum, bifid frenulum and frenulum with two or more variations and attachment sites according to Placek as mucosal, gingival, papillary and papilla penetrating.

RESULTS: The study included 49(44.6%) male and 61(55.4%) female subjects. Frenulum simplex was registered in 64.6%, persistent tectolabial frenulum in 4.5%, frenulum with appendix in 9.1%, frenulum with nodule in 14.5%, duplication of frenulum in 5.5%, frenulum with two or more variations in 1.8% of respondents. Mucosal MLF was registered in 57.3%, gingival in 17.3%, papillary in 20.9% and papilla penetrating in 4.5% of respondents. No differences were observed between genders in observed categories.

CONCLUSION: Mucosal attachment position and frenulum simplex morphological variation were most prevalent. Familiarity with MLF morphology and attachment site position is very important in everyday clinical practice from the aspect of proper oral hygiene maintenance, periodontal disease prevention, orthodontic therapy success and proper surgical therapy.

KEYWORDS: children, maxillary labial frenulum, morphology, attachment

PP 317

340. PULPO-PERIODONTAL PATHOLOGIES. TREATMENT BY FILLING THREE-DIMENSIONAL WITH WARM GUTTA-PERCHA

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: The endodontic treatment success depends upon the complete filling of the tooth root, wherein the excipient material include all parts of the tooth canal. Long-term success of this approach is three-dimensional filling in pulpo-periodontal pathologies, to avoid the development of germs and toxins in the periapical tissues.

AIM: To evaluate three-dimensional filling with vertical condensation of warm gutta - percha, observing the uniformity and homogeneity of filling the root canal with pulpo-periodontal pathology.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: 150 patients of 6-70 years old were treated with pulpo-periodontal pathologies. For data analysis was used SPSS 16.0 statistical program. Continuous variables are summarized as average ± standard deviation (SD).

RESULTS: In the study, there was no difference between groups in terms of socio-demographic and clinical characteristics, such as preoperative pulp condition and preoperative apical parodontitis. The average time rechecking was 219.6 (± 21.4) days in the group with condensation 3D and 214 (± 23.5) days in the group with lateral condensation, no statistically with no significant difference between them. The average time until recuperation was lower in the 3D condensation group with 51 days (± 6.4) compared to the lateral condensate group, 60 days (± 7.6). The success of non-clinical or radiographic defects was achieved in 40 teeth (95.2%) treated with the 3D condensation method and in 27 teeth (61.4%) treated with the lateral condensation method. Clinical defects were found in 1 tooth (2.4%) treated with the 3D condensation method and in 13 teeth (29.5%) treated with the lateral condensation method.

CONCLUSION: Using the method of 3D condensation with warm gutta - percha for root canal treatment, has clinical and radiographic priority to other methods.

PP 325

341. DENTINOGENESIS IMPERFECTA TYPE II:

A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM APPROACH

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Abstract

Biologically orientated preparation technique is designed to create an anatomic crown with a prosthetic emergence profile that simulates the shape of the natural tooth for both anterior and posterior areas. The aim of this research is to conduct a prospective comparative study between conventional margin preparation and BOPT by volumetric analysis and follow the stability of soft tissues and biological emergence profile.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Initially, natural teeth on patients with a thin biotype were prepared with a 0.5mm horizontal margin design and an impression was taken. After that the margin was removed and a BOPT was provided. Five days later a second impression was taken. After a complete healing process 6 months later, third impression of the prepared teeth was taken. All models were scanned using 3Shape Laboratory Scanner D710 and the digital models were being correlated one to each other, volumetric analysis of the soft tissues was performed in horizontal and vertical dimensions.

All patients received Lithium disilicate or Zirconium Dioxide crowns , fixed adhesively.

The patients were examined each 6 months for two years.

RESULTS: 38 patients, aged between 23 and 68 were included in the study. From them 22 were female and 16-male. 90 teeth were prepared and examined - 70 in the aesthetic area and 20 in the posterior zone.

100% of the patients were satisfied with the aesthetic result and the gingival contour.

The measurements of the digital correlations showed average 0,7mm volume gain in the attached gingiva.

CONCLUSIONS: The achieved results are high quality clinical and esthetic restorations in terms of soft tissue stability at the prosthetic/ tissue interface. Vertical teeth preparation without finish line is a technique which is found to be adequate for ensuring for remodeling and stability of periodontal tissues.

PP 327

342. THE IMPACT OF DIABETES MELLITUS ON MAXILLOFACIAL SPACE INFECTIONS – CLINICAL CASE PRESENTATION

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Iasi, Romania

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Maxillofacial space infections are a very common pathology although there is a large breakthrough in discovering new types of antibiotics and also the continuous increase in oral health assessment. The aim of this study is to identify the impact of diabetes mellitus on the final outcome (length of hospital stay, development of complications, mix of antibiotics used) in a patient with severe maxillofacial space infection.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: We would like to present the management of a 47 year old male patient that was admitted in the MaxilloFacial Clinic of „St. Spiridon" University Hospital from Iasi with extensive maxillofacial space infections that also associates type II diabetes and obesity.

DISCUSSIONS: The particularity of this case is that the patient was treated in another hospital (surgical and medical) and made a relapse that associated besides bilateral swelling also the alteration of the general state with high glucose levels, persistent leukocytosis and fever.

In conclusion we want to highlight the importance of developing a specifically treatment protocol (surgical and medical) for patients that associate also diabetes mellitus .

KEYWORDS: diabetes mellitus, infections, maxillofacial

PP 328

343. ORAL REHABILITATION OF THE PATIENT WITH AMELOGENESIS IMPERFECTA: A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Amelogenesis imperfecta (AI), is a hereditary disorder affecting the enamel of primary and permenant teeth. It is seen as the absence or weak development of the enamel with the abnormal differentiation of ameloblasts. It can be characterized by enamel hypoplasia, hypomaturation or hypocalcification of the teeth. In the treatment of this anomaly, it is aimed to provide the patient with aesthetic and function gaining positive results with psychological results. Factors such as age, socio-economic status, periodontal status, severity of the disease and patient compliance should be reviewed in the treatment. A 18 year old female patient which including size, shape, and shade of teeth, and poor masticatory efficiency were evaluated in these cases. It was aimed to improve the patient's mental state by providing function and aesthetics.

PP 330

344. DENTAL ANXIETY IN ALBANIA: PREVALENCE AND THE ASSOCIATED FACTORS

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Abstract

Background: Dental anxiety is a challenge faced by the dental professionals while treating patients. Patients avoids dental treatments due to fear and anxiety. Our aim was to determine the prevalence of dental anxiety and the relationship between dental anxiety level and patients knowledge of the dental procedure in the Albanian population.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: As of 2018, all people living in 30 cities (n=10300) in Albania were interviewed and clinically examined by psychiatrics and dentists to assess prevalence of dental anxiety and the patients knowledge of the dental procedure in such a population.

RESULTS: Prevalence of dental anxiety (MDAS score of 13 or more) was 68% . A positive relation was found between dental anxiety among patients receiving non detailed information about the producere from dentist. This study indicated that dental anxiety was not associated with gender.

CONCLUSION: These results highlight the important role that dental healthcare providers could play in counseling anxious patients to reduce the impact of these factors on seeking dental care.

PP 331

345. AN EVALUATION OF THE WATER SORPTION AND SOLUBILITY OF RESIN CEMENTS

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Abstract

Background: The luting cement around the margins of the indirect restorations is in contact with oral and sulcular fluids. Water sorption of the luting cements can also lead to material deterioration and discoloration. The aim of this study is to evaluate the water sorption and the solubility of three different resin cements.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: A totally 30 disc shaped specimens (n:10) were prepared from one light-cure (Variolink Esthetic LC, Ivoclar Vivadent) and two dual-cure resin cements (Variolink Esthetic DC, Ivoclar Vivadent) one of which is self-adhesive (Rely X U 200, 3M ESPE). Specimens from each group were kept in a silica gel containing desiccator and weighed on an analytical balance (m1). Then the specimens were stored in closed flasks containing 2 ml distilled water in an incubator at 37oC for seven days. After the storage period, the specimens were weighed again to determine the value of m2, then they were placed into the desiccator to eliminate the absorbed water. The specimens were weighed daily until reaching a constant mass (m3). Percentages of the water sorption and solubility were calculated. Data was analysed statistically with Kruskal-Wallis One Way Analysis of Variance.

RESULTS: Water sorption (%) ($p = 0,07$) and solubility values (%) ($p = 0,28$) of the three cement groups were not statistically significant.

CONCLUSION: Curing type or adhesive properties of the cements used for the study, did not differed in terms of water sorption or solubility.

PP 334

346. THE FREQUENCY OF IDIOPATHIC OSTEOSCLEROSIS AND CONDENSING OSTEITIS LESIONS ON PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY

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Konya, Turkey

Abstract

Background: The aim of this study was to determinate the frequencies of idiopathic osteosclerosis (IO) and condensing osteitis (CO) in a Turkish subpopulation with sex, localization and the dental relationship of IO lesions.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: In this retrospective study, we evaluated the prevalence of IO and CO in 1371 (613 emale, 758 female) patients aged between 12-76 (30.64±12.99) years who were admitted to Selcuk University Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology between 2016-2018. Each patient was evaluated respect to a demographic information (age, sex), absence/presence of a lesion, and if present, lesion localization and dental relationship. Descriptive statistics and percentages used to evaluate the data.

RESULTS: There were 71 radiopacities detected, prevalence of IO lesions were % 3.7 (31 female, 20 male), and prevalence of CO lesions were % 1.45 (8 female, 20 male). The majority of lesions were observed in the mandibular premolar and molar areas. % 75 of CO lesions were detected in the lower first molar teeth. %39 of IO lesions were associated with tooth roots, while others were found to be independent of roots.

CONCLUSION: Panoramic radiographs are advantageous in the evaluation of lesions in the jaws; because it allows jaws and teeth to be evaluated together, and is also easily accessible.

PP 336

347. ORAL CANCER: AN ANALYSIS OF 39 CASES SEEN AT THE DEPARTMENT OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY , UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL CENTER ''MOTHER TERESA".

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Abstract

Background: Oral cancer consists of a wide range of lesions, which constitute varying proportions of the total incidence of malignancies in the human population. They are often associated with significant impairment of patients' quality of life.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: A review of hospital records of patients diagnosed oral cancer, who presented to the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, University Hospital Center ''Mother Teresa'', over a 4-year period, was done.

RESULTS:

A total of 39 cases of oral cancer were identified with a female/male ratio of 1:12.0. The mean (±standard deviation) age was 60.59 (13.2) years. Well-differentiated squamous cell carcinoma was the most frequently seen oral cancer constituting 46.2% of all malignancies, with most patients in advanced stages of the disease. Lower lip was the most frequent location of oral cancer, constituting 79.5% of all oral cancer seen.

CONCLUSION: Regular dental visits may increase the likelihood of early intervention.

PP 337

348. COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR DIGITAL DATA ANALYSIS OF "FACE BOW MINI - MAXI"

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Abstract

The determination of the patient's individual lower jaw movement parameters is essential to create balanced occluso-articulational relationships in prosthetic treatment.

The aim of the study is to create a computer program* for precise digital processing of "Facebow Mini-Maxi" data and to facilitate the information transfer into articulator.

METHOD: A conceptual project was developed for new software product that outlined requirements for its capabilities. With the help of software developer, the project was realized and approbated.

RESULTS: A computer program has been created including: Registration module with the possibility of detailed assessment of the condition of the masticatory apparatus; basic module for digital data processing; module for prosthetic treatment planning and archiving module. The program provides automatic recognition, reading, calibration and measurement with the maximum precision of data captured by "Facebow Mini-Maxi". In the main module, the path of the condylar guidance is measured, left and right; the gothic arch angle, obtained by clinical method for determining the position of the lower jaw, and the length of the hinge. The program was approbated by processing the data of 101 probants. The comparative analysis between manual and digital measuring approach on the accuracy of determined parameters by the program showed high product reliability.

CONCLUSION: The computer program provides accurate analysis of facebow records and assists in determining individual patient movement parameters of the lower jaw. The obtained results from the analysis improve the precision of casts mounting in dental articulator with individual parameters. The archive module allows maintenance of rich database scientific research.

KEYWORDS: facebow, digital analysis, computer program, software

PP 338

349. COMBINED ORTHODONTIC AND RESTORATIVE APPROACH TO TREAT COMPLICATED CROWN-ROOT FRACTURE IN A MAXILLARY INCISOR

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Abstract

Background: Five percent of all traumas are tooth traumas. Most children and young adults have trauma of frontal upper incisors as a consequence of fall or impact. Complicated fractures of the tooth crown can be associated with a fracture of the root below or above the gingiva. Tooth fractured below the level of the gingiva and/or alveolar bone should be extruded with orthodontic therapy, to allow restorative treatment to be esthetic and functional.

CASE REPORT: Boy (11 years) came to the Clinic for Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry, University of Belgrade with complicated crown-root fracture of upper left central incisor and crown fracture of upper right central incisor after trauma. After endodontic therapy, he was sent to the Department of Orthodontics, University of Belgrade, with request for 3-4 mm extrusion of upper left central incisor, since lingual part of the tooth was 3mm subgingivaly. In order to extrude the tooth, segmented fixed orthodontic appliance was used for 3 months. Orthodontic extrusion of the tooth of 3mm was achieved and fracture line was above the gingival, which enabled the restoration of the crown. Respecting all the principles of modern restorative practice, tooth was restored with composite material.

CONCLUSION: In cases of complicated crown-root fractures combined orthodontic and restorative therapy is a satisfied and promising way to restore the tooth adequately.

PP 341

350. PREVALENCE OF C-SHAPED CANAL CONFIGURATIONS IN MANDIBULAR SECOND MOLARS: A CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY ANALYSIS

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Konya, Turkey

Abstract

Background: The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of the C-shaped root canal configuration in mandibular second molars in a Turkish subpopulation using cone beam computed tomography (CBCT).

METHODS AND MATERIALS: CBCT images of 54 patients (30 female, 24 male) were evaluated. A total of 100 mandibular second molar teeth were included in the study. In these teeth, the presence of C-shaped canal variation were evaluated according to the Fan criteria at 3 different axial levels and the prevalence was calculated.

RESULTS: C-shaped root canal configuration was found in 15 teeth from 100 mandibular second molar teeth (prevalence of 15%). The prevalence of female patients (17%) was higher than in male patients (13%).

CONCLUSION: In this study, the prevalence of C-shaped canals in mandibular second molar teeth was 15%. The root canal configurations of the teeth have a very wide variation and the incidence of these variations differ within and between populations. CBCT is an important diagnostic method to assess C-shaped canal configurations and other variations, especially in endodontic treatments.

PP 344

351. THE EFFECTS OF VARIOUS MOUTHWASHES ON THE ORAL FLORA

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Mouthwashes provide a safe, effective chemical means of reducing or eliminating plaque accumulation.

AIM: To evaluate the antibacterial activity of common mouthwash solutions against standard bacteria before and after 2 months of using

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Thirty two (32) adult (male 11 and female 21) subjects participated in the 2 months selfcontrolled study divided in two gruops. To be accepted into the study, subjects had (a) no relevant medical history,(b) good oral hygiene and (b) were not receiving pharmacotherapy which might influence plaque accumulation or professional removal of plaque deposits.Group A used mouthwashes with chlorhexidine twice a day for 2 months and group B used mouthwashes with glycerin/triclosan for the same time period. Bacterial count in each sample was determined by CRT test before and after 2 months of daily use of the grouped mouth rinses

RESULTS: Results show that common mouthwash solutions have variable antibacterial activity depending on their major active components. There were slight increases in the mean salivary pH and flow rate in contrast to a significant reduction in microbial count in the group A.

CONCLUSIONS: The results showed wide variations in their effectiveness: those containing chlorhexidine reduced oral microbial count significantly.

PP 345

352. IMPACT OF ESTROGENS ON PERIODONTAL HEALTH OF WOMEN IN THE REPRODUCTIVE PERIOD

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UKIM

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: During the reproductive period of the woman's life, the periodontal tissue does not show clinically evident changes during the menstrual cycle, although in the literature data reveal intensification of gingival inflammation, by increasing the level of estrogens during the cycle, against the maintenance of good oral hygiene.

PURPOSE: to evaluate the influence of sex hormone 17β estradiol in the maintenance of periodontal health in women in the reproductive period of life, by determining

- serum and salivary levels of 17β estradiol, in patients in reproductive period
- to determine the influence of 17β estradiol on the periodontal tissue complex, followed by the periodontal health indexes

MATERIAL AND METHOD: In a group of 30 patients in the reproductive period, at 25 to 45 years of age was assessed periodontal status through the indexes of: dental plaque, gingival inflammation, gingival enlargement, epithelial apical migration, and luxation of teeth.

Examination of serum and salivary levels of 17β estradiol was performed using DRG Estradiol ELISA (EIA-2693) kit.

RESULTS: The results that we were able to determine by the periodontal parameters, during this period of the menstrual cycle, talk about accentuated inflammation followed by gingival bleeding. Pearson's coefficient of correlation between the values of 17β estradiol in serum and saliva in the patients in reproductive period showed that there is a strong correlative ratio of r= 0.86 in both media. Analyzing the estrogenic effect on periodontal health followed by the correlation coefficients, it does refer to its moderate to strongly positive influence (p = 0.45 to 0.80)

CONCLUSION: The pronounced influence of estrogens on gingival and periodontal health suggests the active role of dentists in periodontal treatment, in the reproductive period in women.

PP 346

353. PATHOLOGIC CHANGES IN ORAL CAVITY IN PATIENTS WITH BETA THALASSEMIA MAJOR AND INTERMEDIA

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Tirana, Albania

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Beta Thalassemia Major (BTM) and Intermedia (BTI) refer to a group of inherited chronic anemias, very prevalent in Albania. The main treatment is blood transfusion combined with iron chelation therapy. Clinical panorama is due to pathology itself or its complications related to iron overload.

AIM: To evaluate the presence of pathologic manifestations in oral cavity among our patients with Thalassemia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: We studied 50 patients (children and adults, because all patients are treated in our Center of Congenital Blood Diseases in UHCT" Mother Teresa" . They are divided in two groups. One group belongs to patients from 2 to 14 years old(20 patients) and the second group is composed with patients from 15 to 40 years old(30 patients) .

RESULTS: The majority of young patients demonstrate optimal hemoglobin levels(above 9 g/dl) and they manifest less oral changes (none of these patients have malocclusion , 25% of them have dental caries, 10% have chronic gingivitis). In the second group: 25% of them hyperpigmentation of gingiva. These patients have low hemoglobin levels (under 8,5 g/dl and high levels of Ferritin in blood). It was not seen salivary gland's inflammation , none atrophic glossitis.

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION: The optimal of blood transfusion and chelation therapy is the cornerstone of patients' treatment.

RECOMMENDATION: A close collaboration with dental physician, together with a good adherence to protocol of treatment, can assure a qualitative and healthy live for these patients.

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354. BIODENTINE® APPLICATION IN ENDODONTIC TREATMENT OF IMMATURE PERMANENT TEETH: A REPORT OF TWO CASES

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Biodentine®, new bioactive, calcium-silicate cement (Septodont, St. Maur-pass-Fosses, France), was recently launched on the dental market as a dentin substitute.It is biocompatible and capable of inducing the apossition of reactionary dentin by stimulating the odontoblast activity and reparative dentin by induction of the cell differentiation. During the setting reaction of the cement, ions of calcium hydroxide are released. Biodentine® can be used in pulpotomy of teeth with incomplete root formation.

AIM: To demonstrate the effect of Biodentine® in apexogenesis stimulation in immature permanent teeth.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: The study reports two cases of pulpotomy treatment of immature permanent teeth: a 9-year-old patient with horizontal fracture on the enamel and dentin with pulp exposure on tooth #21; and an 8-year-old patient with deep carious lesion on tooth #36.

RESULTS: The postoperative X-rays and the clinical data of the two patients show that there aren't any side effects in the treatment with Biodentine®, but most importantly, the apexogenesis continues without any disruptions.

CONCLUSION: Biodentine® caused satisfactory response of the pulp in both cases where pulpotomy and direct pulp capping were performed.According to these results, as well as numerous other studies, it can be concluded that Biodentine® is one of the most powerful bioactive cements that can be used in many procedures, including pulpotomy and direct pulp capping.

KEYWORDS: calcium-silicate cement, apexogenesis, immature permanent teeth, pulpotomy

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355. ALL- CERAMIC LATERAL FIXED DENTAL PROSTHESIS: CLINICAL RESULTS AFTER 10-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE: The aim of this clinical study was to evaluate the durability of all- ceramic lateral fixed dental prosthesis benefits with cad / cam zirconium base after 10 years.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Our study was conducted in 20 patients who needed all- ceramic lateral fixed dental prosthesis. The zirconium base of the fixed dental prosthesis was made with cad / cam technology with ceramics applied above. All fixed dental prosthesis were inserted with glass-ionomer cement. Follow-up appointments were performed for 7 days, 6, and 12 months, and 10 years after cementation, and the success of full ceramic fixed dental prosthesis was evaluated. Patient satisfaction, aesthetic appearance, the condition of the of the gingival tissue, occlusion, the presence of fractures, cementation failures or any other damage to fixed dental prosthesis were evaluated.

RESULTS: After 10 years in this study of 20 patients, all fixed dental prosthesis were still in use, resulting in a survival rate of 100%. Chipping of the ceramic veneer is the most frequent occurrence that reduces the success rate of zirconia fixed dental prosthesis. Mechanical failure, in terms of chipping fracture of the ceramic veneer was noted at 2 fixed dental prosthesis. The cumulative

success rate was 90%. No clinically significant differences between gingival tissue around fixed dental prosthesis and contra lateral teeth was noticed.

CONCLUSION: Clinical results of this study have confirmed all-ceramic fixed dental prosthesis with zirconium base as a successful choice for a treatment in everyday clinical practice.

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356. CASE REPORT- CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTED CENTRAL INCISOR

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Catholic university Our Lady go Good Counsel

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: The resolution of a clinical case with the inclusion of the upper central incisor.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: The patient, 9 years and 6 months old, showed an impaction of the left upper central incisor. The cefalometric examination presented ANB=5°, FMA=20° and an occlusion relationship of class I. The treatment plan provided a surgical exposure of the upper incisor and an orthodontic traction through an anchorage device, a modified Quad Helix with a rigid palatal arm with soldered eylets in 21 position to permit the force traction and maximum anchorage. The appliance was kept in place for 9 months and the incisor traction was repeated every 3 weeks. After the forced eruption of the incisor in the arch, a second phase of alignment and leveling was conducted by a bracket system.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION: The recovery of these dental elements in the arch is imperative for the functional and aesthetic role they cover. After 12 months of therapy the upper central incisor was recovered in the dental arch right position.

PP 352

357. MULTIDISCIPLINARY TREATMENT OF MALOCCLUSION CLASS III : A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

AIM: Maxillary Transverse deficiency (MTD) is a common facial disharmony that might need even a Surgically Assisted Rapid Palatal Expansion (SARPE). The aim of this study is to present the SARPE technique.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: J.D., 28 years, came to the observation of the orthodontist with the following cephalometric values: SNA=83°, SNB=82° and consequent ANB=-1°, AO-BO=-6mm, FMA=32°, IMPA=82°, IncSup^PF=111°. Given the patient's adulthood, the orthodontist suggested the need to address the case through orthodontic-surgical treatment, including a first surgical phase in which the SARPE technique, was performed followed by an orthodontic phase to restore the occlusal relationships, including extraction of the lower second premolars.

RESULTS: We observed an improvement in the SNA and SNB angle, AO-BO, a slight worsening of the FMA angle, an improvement of the IMPA angle and the stabilization of the angles FMIA and IncSup ^ PF, as can be seen from the comparison table reported here under.

CONCLUSION: This case report made it possible to establish that the collaboration between surgery and orthodontics, pre- and post-surgical treatment, determines both anatomical and functional improvements of the patient, as can be seen from cephalometric values.

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358. ORTHODONTIC MALOCCLUSION AS A RISK FACTOR FOR GINGIVAL INFLAMMATION

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to evaluate the influence of orthodontic malocclusion crowding and open bite, as a local risk factor in relation to the accumulation of dental plaque, which is the primary etiological factor in the etiopathogenesis of gingival inflammation, and to determine the pathological influence of the dental plaque on the gingival tissue, by recording the index of gingival inflammation (IGI) and the index of gingival bleeding (IGB).

MATERIAL AND METHODS: For this purpose, 60 patients with orthodontic anomalies were observed; 30 of them with crowding and 30 with open bite. As a control group, 30 examinees were included. In all examined groups index of dental plaque (IDP), index of gingival inflammation (IGI) and index of gingival bleeding (IGB) were evaluated.

Results showed a statistically significant difference in IDP, IGI and IGB values between patients with crowding and open bite compared to examinees without orthodontic anomalies. All these obtained results point to the fact that orthodontic anomalies are a risk factor for gingival inflammation which is the introduction to periodontal disease.

CONCLUSION: Education, motivation and use of appropriate mechanical and chemical means for maintenance of oral hygiene are necessary in patients with orthodontic anomalies in order to protect the already affected periodontal complex.

PP 354

359. FULL MOUTH REHABILITATION-ALL ON 6 CONCEPT

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: All on 6 concept consist the use of six precisely inserted dental implants which support on large 12 tooth bridge. It is far both functionally and aesthetically and the best solution for long term success which is exceptional for most particular patients.

AIM: The effects of all-on-6 concept for full mouth rehabilitation

METHODS: An implant prosthetic treatment was proposed to a 54 year old man with a total prosthesis in the upper and lower jaw. The patient is in a good health condition, without any systemic diseases. He is smoker. First of all we made a CBCT scan, correct analysis and than we insert 12 dental implants. We used Straumann BLT SLActive implants (4,1x10 mm ; 4,1x12 mm ; 3,3x10mm ; 3,3x12 mm).

RESULTS: The final restoration was made after 12 weeks. With this concept all-on-6 the Implant stability was sufficient for all 12 implants after 12 weeks, and also for this period we have the completely oseointegration.

CONCLUSION: Correct diagnosis and accurate implant planning are the key for success implant rehabilitation. This concept All-on-6 require better oral hygiene. The patient gets totally aesthetic, functional and phonetic rehabilitation, and most important, he has the natural look again.

KEYWORDS: dental, implants, rehabilitation

PP 358

360. TREATMENT PLANNING IN AN ENDODONTIC NON SURGICAL RETREATMENT

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Root canal system anatomy plays a significant role in endodontic success and failure. These systems contain branches that communicate with the periodontal attachment apparatus furcally, laterally, and often terminate apically into multiple portals of exit.During the last decade, significant procedural refinements have created greater promise for our profession to fulfill the public's growing expectations for longterm success.

AIM: This article will focus on the concepts, strategies, and techniques that will produce successful results in nonsurgical endodontic retreatment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Consequently, cleaning the canal systems of foreign material and creating a canal shape that can properly be disinfected should be the initial aim of all nonsurgical endodontic retreatment cases.The true difficulty in disinfecting root canal systems during re-treatment cases is to achieve access to the infected areas. Iatrogenic alterations in canal anatomy and the presence of root filling material hamper the diffusion of disinfectants to these target areas. However, time is a crucial factor in re-treatments, and thus a multiple-visit approach is preferable in more complex cases in order to ensure more complete disinfection has been achieved.

CONCLUSIONS: Nonsurgical endodontic retreatment procedures have enormous potential for success if the guidelines for case selection are respected and the most relevant technologies, best materials and precise techniques are utilized.

PP 361

361. TREATMENT OF LIP'S CANCER WITH ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE METHODS

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Abstract

Background: Oral cancer is a fatal disease most common to about one death every hour.About 95% of oral cancer is oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC).Genetic and acquired factors are interrelated with the risk and prognosis of tumor. The overall survival rate is less than 50% in 5 years.The incidence and mortality rates of oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) have increased worldwide. The recurrences account for up to 90% of treatment failures after surgery and radiotherapy.

AIM: To put in evidence the high results in this treatment and to have another opportunity in patients where intervent is contraindicated

METHODS AND MATERIALS: In our clinic are treated 31 patients with lip's cancer in a period of 4 years 2015-2018 by applying the extracts of some Albanian plants (Allium sativum, Juglans regia and Laurus nobilis) in the surface of the tumor.There were needed 7-10 treatment sessions for each patient,depending on the size of the lesion, and is accompanied by photos in different treatment phases.

RESULTS: Since the first sessions, a shrinkage and reduction of the size of the lesion was evident , up to the total disappearance at the end of treatment. After 10 treatments drying and decay of successive layers of the lesion was apparent, up to the end of malignant cells. At this point we have interrupted the treatment with herbal extracts, because the natural layers breakaway ends, and starts the process of regeneration of normal skin.

CONCLUSION:MFrom 31 treated patients,despite the tumor mass,29 were fully healed. One of the patients has interrupted the sessions and on the other the treatment failed.

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362. MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTED END ECTOPIC TEETH

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Abstract

One of the most common problems that we encounter in everyday

orthodontic practice are impactions and ectopies of certain teeth.

The aim of the paper is to present 3 cases involving impaction and ectopia of maxillary incisor or premolar and mandibular incisor. In the first case, a patient with impaction of tooth 11 is presented and a procedure for successful placement in the dental arch.

In the second case, it is a patient with horizontal impaction and ectopia on the teeth 25 with all dilemas, complications and compromise solution when placing the tooth in the dental arch.The third case is patient with unusually impaction of 32 with lost impulse for growth and the dilemas in orthodontic management.In each of these cases, a detailed clinical examination, X-Ray diagnostics, appropriate periodontal and oral-surgical preparations were made before or during orthodontic treatment, and the impacted and ectopic teeth were placed in the dental arches.

It can be concluded that delayed orthodontic treatment leads to multiple dilemas and complications, as well as prolonged duration during treatment. Timely diagnosis is the key to success in the management of these orthodontic anomalies. Very often in practice, the onset of orthodontic treatment takes place in a period of already complete growth and development, both on the dental arches and on the teeth. This leads to a lot of dilemas in solving these problems

KEYWORDS: impaction, ectopio, orthodontic treatment

PP 363

363. DENTAL FEAR AN ANXIETY IN A SAMPLE OF CHILDREN FROM IASI COUNTY, ROMANIA

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Abstract

Background: Children's fear and dental anxiety along with behavioral management problems at the dental office often represent barriers to a successful dental treatment.

METHODS AND MATERIAL: A micro-investigation was conducted on a sample of 70 children, with chronological age ranging from 4 to 12 years old, from iasi county, romania. The children were evaluated using frankl's behavioral scale and were asked to complete two questionnaires (modified child dental anxiety scale mcdasf and a questionnaire developed by us regarding various aspects related to the dental office environment).

RESULTS: 47.61% Of the children from our study group had a negative behavior, 50% of whom being in the age group of 4-6 years old. It was observed that a low percentage of children did not present dental anxiety (9,5%), while the majority (90.5%) Had the mcdasf values greater or equal to 19. Although there was no statistically significant correlation between the overall mcdasf score and the chronological age, it was observed that there were some statistically significant correlations between the age parameter and certain questions of the mcdasf scale.

CONCLUSIONS: Dental fear and anxiety can have adverse effects on the quality of life, and therefore it is imperative to identify and alleviate these. The management of these patients should be an integrative part of the nowadays clinical practice.

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364. BEST TREATMENT TIMING AND BENEFITS OF THE INTERCEPTIVE THERAPY OF MALOCCLUSION OF CLASS II

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University Our Lady Of Good Counsel

Abstract

AIM: The aim of this study is to show the best choice of treatment protocol in the growing patients with malocclusion of class III, evaluating the best timing from the evidence based therapeutic protocols for the class III malocclusion.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Showing the classification and incidence of this type of malocclusion is important because we have to choose the best therapeutic protocol according to the best timing of the interceptive resolution. We have evaluated 21 patients near our university dental clinic of “Our Lady of Good Counsel” where 11 M and 10 F in the age from 06 to 12 years old with a malocclusion of class III derived from a retrusion of the upper jaw. All the patients were before and during the peak of growth and no one had a treatment before.We used the same protocol with the maxillar expander, bite block and the Delaire facemask for 6 months in active phase and another 6 months for retention.

RESULTS: We have a positive change in all the angles that we took in our consideration. The SNA angle increased with 2.667° where we can observe foward projection of A. The SNB angle decreased with -0.667º,therefore the ANB angle results modified with 3.238º. IMPA angle decreased with -2.429º . Incision.sup ^PF increased with 4.405º.The profile changed so much in the aesthetic analysis from the cephalometric latero-lateral angles and they showed a significative clinical improvement.

CONCLUSION: In our study and in so many evidence based articles for this topic , the best treatment protocols for the class III malocclusion results the face mask and rapid expander that was more efficient and with a good stability after years of treatment. We acchieved a very good correction of the profile that can lead to a good psychological state of the patient. It is important to emphasize that the patients treated in young age have more stability after the maxilo-facial surgery because we reduce the difference of intermaxillar correction.

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365. FULL MOUTH REHABILITATION PRO ARCH CONCEPT

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: In the all on 4 technique 4 implants are placed in the interforaminal region in the mandibule and in the pre maxillary region in total edentulism cases. This application is bassed on the placement of 2 og these implants to the anterior region so as to be perpendicular to the occlusal plane, and on the placement of two implants to the posterior region ao as to be inclined 30-45.

AIM: The effects of Pro Arch concept for full mouth rehabilitation

METHODS: An implant prosthetic treatment was proposed to a 64 year old man wit total prosthesis in the lower jaw. The patient is in a good health condition,without ant systemic diseases. He is not a smoker. First of all we made a CBCT scan,correct analisis and than we insert 4 dental implants (Straumann BLT SLActiv and 4 screw retained abutments,also we insert 4 peek protective caps)

RESULTS: After 24 hours we made temporary prosthesis.The final restoration we made after 3 months.We placed hybrid construction. With thisPro Arch concept after 3 montsh implant stability was sufficient for all 4 implants.After period of 6 months we have the completely oseointegration.

CONCLUSION: The Pro Arch concept complemented with hybrid construction is one of the best methods by making immediate fixed complete denture for complete edentulism cases. The patient gets totally esthetic and functional rehabilitation.

KEYWORDS: dental, implants, rehabilitation

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366. GROWTH MODIFICATION TREATMENT OF MALOCCLUSION OF II CLASS APPLYING TWIN BLOCK

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE: Considering these topics, the aim of this study is to describe and discuss a clinical case with Class II skeletal relationship.
MATERIALS AND METHODS: A 14-years-old male pacient presented with a skeletal and dental Class II relation by mandibular retrusion with an ANB angle of 6˚, a SNA angle of 82˚ and a SNB angle of 76˚. He appeared hypodivergent, with FMA angle of 20˚. His upper incisors were very vestibularized (Inc Sup-PF = 128˚) and the inferiors too (IMPA = 97˚). He had 14 mm of overjet, 7 mm of overbite, with diastema. His profile presented a convexity and a mentolabial sulcus very pronounced. This case was managed by twin-block appliance to advance the retrognathic mandible.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: The clinical treatment results shows that this case was intercepted and after the cephalometric analysis in T0 and T1 phase, it was verified that the SNB angle continued to increase achieving an ANB= 3˚. The divergence has also improved with a FMA angle of 23˚. As the mandible advanced, lip competency, facial convexity, and mentolabial sulcus improved. The change in the patient's facial esthetics was the most impressive part of his treatment.

CONCLUSION: It is possible to achieve favorable outcomes with functional management in Class II malocclusion patients, modulating the craniofacial growth and to achieve a balanced profile.

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367. A CASE OF SUPERNUMERARY MAXILLARY MOLAR PLACED IN A PTERYGOPALATINE FOSSA

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: The removal of impacted maxillary third molars is one of the most common procedures performed in oral and maxillofacial surgery clinics with low rates of complications and morbidity. A few cases of placement of third molars into adjacent anatomical spaces, such as the infratemporal fossa, the pterygomandibular space, the maxillary sinus, buccal space, or the lateral pharyngeal space, during surgical interventions have been reported.

Objective: To report a clinical case of an unerupted supernumerary third molar in the upper left maxilla.

Case history: A male patient, 41 years of age, was referred by his dentist to evaluate the third molars. The clinical exam revealed no visible third molars. The computed tomography (CT) exam showed the presence of a supernumerary tooth in the region of the pterygopalatine fossa, on the left side, and impaction of the third molar, which was causing root resorption on the second molar, thus making it impossible to remain in the buccal cavity. The preferred option, therefore, was to remove both third molar and the supernumerary tooth.

CONCLUSION: A pterygopalatine fossa accommodated third maxillary molars is a rare occurrence in the everyday dental practice. If symptomatic, surgical removal has to be planned as earlier as possible rather than late complications.

KEYWORDS: third molar, supernumerary tooth, pterygopalatine fossa

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368. THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DENTAL BRIDGE WITHOUT A PONTIC - CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Background: Thera are clinical situations where the space supposed to be occupied by the pontic is occupied by migrating adjacent and opposing teeth. One such situation arises when a mandibular molar has undergone root resection, in which one or more roots of a tooth are removed at the level of furcation while leaving the crown and remaining roots in function. The aim of these case report is prosthesis design of a hemisected mandibular molar.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: A female, 34 years old, had as the main symptom, pain in the lower right region. After proper examination, a periodical lesion of the tooth, including the furcation and severe bone loss in relation to the mesial root was diagnosed. The following treatment plan was designed: the endodontic treatment of mandibular molar, root resection and a fixed partial denture. It was examined the space among the two abutments in the diagnostic casts. Traditional laboratory steps for casting and porcelain were carried.

CONCLUSIONS: In the actual clinical case, the reduced space posed a challenge in planning the connectors and contours of the pontic. Traditional design of a fixed partial bridge in this case would obstacle self-cleansing potential of the prothesis which in turn would initiate periodontal problem in the critical area present on the bisected root. root resection management is a multi-disciplinary approach and each case will have its limitations.

PP 373

369. DENTAL VENEERS - EVERYDAY DEMAND IN MODERN LIVING

Bojan Velkoski*, Bruno Nikolovski*, Riste Brzakov*, Vera Radojkova-Nikolovska, Ana Minovska*****

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Abstract

Currently, there has been a growing demand for restoration of anterior teeth in the routine of doctors in dental offices. With advance in adhesive technology and good properties of the available ceramics, the use of ceramic veneers has been offered as a treatment option for cases where teeth have minor color changes and shape and position changes. Rehabilitation of patients with this kind of demands may present a challenge for clinical, especially when trying to mimic the nature with composite resins as neighbouring teeth.

Ceramic veneers have been extensively and successfully used to mask intrinsic staining, to give the appearance of straightening, and to correct moonier malformation of anterior teeth without the removal of substantial amounts of sound tooth substance. The long-term success and correct application of ceramic veneers.

The purpose of this case report was to describe a sequence of clinical steps, from planning to cementation, in a case of aesthetic correction using feldspathic ceramic veneers.

KEYWORDS: ceramic veneers, aesthetic dentistry, frontal teeth.

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370. IMPLANTATION AND FAST RESTORATION

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Abstract

The implantologist should strive to better optimize osteointegration, function and aesthetics, reduce the time of treatment to minimize the number of surgical interventions and quickly establish the suprastructure (tooth).

Immediate placement and restoration of the implant is a widely used protocol. The conventional protocol of placing implant and waiting for it to osseointegration is time consuming and compromises patients aesthetics and psychological comfort. This report presents a case of immediate placement and restoration of implant in the region with periapical infection.

KEYWORDS: Immediate placement, Restoration, Dental implant

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371. INTERNAL ROOT RESORPTION - AN ENDODONTIC CHALLENGE: A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Management of internal root resorption is a challenge to the endodontists. It may occur in cases with chronic pulpal inflammation, following caries or due to trauma in the form of an accidental blow. They are asymptomatic and usually first detected radiographically. Odontoclastic multinuclear cells are responsible for the resorption, which can grow to perforate the root if untreated. Root canal treatment remains the treatment of choice of internal root resorption as it removes the granulation tissue and blood supply of the clastic cells. The prognosis for treatment of small lesions of internal root resorption is very good. If, however, the tooth structure is greatly weakened and perforation has occurred, the prognosis is poor and tooth extraction must be considered.

This paper is an attempt to summarize the knowledge on internal root resorption and present a case having resorptive defect, which was successfully managed with different treatment modalities.

KEYWORDS: Internal resorption, pulpal inflammation, trauma, root canal treatment.

PP 377

372. LASER FLUORESCENCE DEVICES IN DETECTION OF APPROXIMAL CARIOUS LESIONS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Tzika E., Al Kalash A., Arapostathis K.*

Abstract

AIM: One of the keys in using the "minimal intervention dentistry" is the early detection of caries. Other than the common detecting methods (visual, tactile and radiographic evaluation), laser fluorescence (LF) devices can also detect caries lesions. The aim of this study is to review LF devices, their effectiveness in detecting approximal caries, their limitations and how are these devices accepted by patients.

METHODS: Studies in English that were identified in the electronic database (MEDLINE) using key words such as laser fluorescence devices, caries detection and approximal caries were evaluated.

RESULTS: The articles that had to do specifically with the detection of approximal caries using LF devices were 22, while only 1 article was found to assess how these devices were accepted by children patients. DIAGNOdent pen (DD pen) was the most mentioned device, followed by quantitative light-induced fluorescence-digital Biluminator (QLF-D) and Midwest Caries I.D (MW). All devices were evaluated for their sensitivity, specificity and accuracy. They showed similar results in detecting approximal caries in most cases and the acceptance by young patients was similar with the bitewing radiography.

CONCLUSION: The majority of the researchers conclude that LF devices should not be used as the main diagnostic tool. Further studies are needed, especially for QLF-D and MW, in order to determine their efficiency and their acceptance, due to limited bibliography.

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373. ALL ON FOUR, POST EXTRACTION IMPLANT PLACEMENT, A-PRF, STICKY BONE.

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Abstract

This is a case report of a 60 year old male ho comes in our clinic with teeth sensibility and fixed prosthetic requires. In an very detailed anamnesis we find a healthy patient, but in the clinical examination we observed a gingival retraction and a third grade mobility of the teeth. Diagnose of the case was a generalized periodontopathie associated with a hypersensitivity and third grade mobility of the teeth.We observed in the CBCT the atrophic posterior regions of the mandible.The treatment plane was for a total rehabilitation to improve the function and the aesthetic for the patient with post extractive implant placement, immediate loaded full arch prosthesis. We had the informal consent of the patient. The surgical treatment begins with a good local anesthesia, articaine 4%, the extraction of the lower teeth.We used a root membrane technique for the extraction of 43, and we continued with the incision for a full thickness flap.The bone surface was reduced and flattened 1.5 mm and we continued the implant placement with the all on four protocol. We used 4 MegaGen implants, 2 straight implants with a diameter of 4 mm and 11,5 mm of length and 2 titled implants with a diameter of 3.5 mm and 13 mm of length. The titled implants was positioned in a 30 degree position and a torque of 38 N/cm. We field the post extractive alveoles with Gen- os of Osteobiol and for the vestibular part of the frontal mandibular jaw we used the technique of sticky bone (I-Prf and Gen-os) and we have all covered with A-Prf membrane. For the release of the flap we performe a soft - brushing techniques on the vestibular and lingual flap with helped us on the coverage of the graft. The flap was repositioned and closed with vicryl suture 3/0.We performed an immediate loading prosthesis using 4 abutments MUA , 2 straight and 2 titled on 30 degree. The provisional helped the patient to leave the clinic with a fixed prosthesis.

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374. TREATMENT OF APHTHOUS ULCER WITH AROMATHERAPY: CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Background: Aphthous ulcers (AU) are the most common oral disease characterized by repeated development of painful ulcers. The aetiology of AU is still unknown. Many local and systemic factors such as viral or bacterial infections ,food hypersensitivity , genetic factors ,and systemic diseases could be involved in the pathogenesis of AU. Previous studies have also suggested that this infammatory disease is a result of abnormal immune response in the oral mucosa.

CASE REPORT: A 17-year-old female patient, who had undergone kidney transplantation in January 2018, was admitted to Ankara University Faculty of Medicine in May 2018 because of nonhealing wounds in her mouth. Antifungal, antiviral, antibacterial and corticosteroid mouthwashes were prescriped for therapy of AU.because of there is no healiing in the ulcers, biopsy was taken and examined histopathologically. Biopsy result has shown that nonspecific ulcer. Then the patient was referred to our clinic. We recommendeed hyaluronic acid contained mouthwash to the patient. Although the patient used this mouthwash for a week, no improvement was observed. We referred the patient to a pharmacist specialized in aromatherapy. The pharmacist offered antiinflammatory, antioxidant, antimicrobial mouthwash and oils that contain Cocos nucifera, Canarium luzonicum, Melaleuca viridiflora, Commiphora myrrha containing. Within two days, a dramatic improvement was observed in ulcers. All lesions was healed within one week.

CONCLUSION: The diseases that can not be threat with the current treatment methods, successful results can be achieved by using the conventional treatment with the support of aromatherapy.

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375. LASER APPLICATION IN PERIODONTAL THERAPY- EVALUATION OF PATIENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND ACCEPTANCE

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Abstract

Background: Dental lasers currently have 24 clinical indications for use that are recognized by the FDA. One of all them is their usage in periodontal nonsurgical treatment procedures. Main aim of this research was to investigate the patients' knowledge and acceptance about laser therapy of different periodontal diseases.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: To evaluate patients' perception and acceptance of laser assisted periodontal therapy a total number of 96 subjects were included in this survey. Patients' knowledge level and awareness of the advantages of this type of therapy were evaluated through an adequate questionnaire. All of the examined subjects came in the dental office for periodontal treatment. This study was conducted on patients in three dental offices.

RESULTS: Most of the subjects (76.04%) did not have any knowledge for the possibilities of laser therapy in the treatment of periodontal diseases. Of the remaining percentage of respondents, 65.2% did not know anything about the advantages when laser treatment of periodontal disease is performed. Most of the respondents received their knowledge of the possibilities of lasers in dentistry, 66.6% of them using the Internet.

Conclusions: The use of laser light in dentistry is a new therapeutic modality, but the knowledge and attitudes of patients about it with regard to periodontal therapy are minimal. What dentists must do is to convey the fact that the application of lasers is a more comfortable alternative or adjunctive method to conventional mechanical periodontal treatment.

KEYWORDS: Dental lasers, Periodontal therapy, Periodontal treatment, Laser assisted periodontal therapy, patients knowledge

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376. PROSTHETIC REHABILITATION OF A PATIENT WITH ENLARGED, PROLAPSED TUBEROSITY AND IRREGULAR SHAPED MAXILLARY ALVEOLAR RIDGE

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Abstract

Background: The quantity and the shape of alveolar bone is essential for providing the retention and stability of a complete removable dentures. However, in some cases hypertrophic maxillary alveolar ridge may cause difficulties for patient while using dentures and also esthetic problems.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: 43 years old, female patient, did not indicate any systemic disease, requested to our clinic for prosthetic rehabilitaton of edentolous maxilla and partial edentolous mandible. In intraoral examination of the patient, enlarged and irregular shaped tuberosities were observed and there were not sufficient interocclusal space between the alveolar crests. Than the patient consulted to the maxillofacial surgery department in order to reform the alveolar bone and the surgical procedures were applied. After healing process, maxillary complete and mandibular partial removable dentures were fabricated and occlusal plane was adjusted according to the spee curve. The patient was satisfied with the esthetic and the functional use of her dentures. 9 months follow-up periods of patient have not showed any problems due to phonetic, esthetic and function.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION: Proper preprosthetic surgery for the patient with prolapsed tuberosities, provides an opportunity for fabricating of an esthetic and functional complete dentures. In addition, this protocol enables the patient to use dentures comfortably.

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377. ALVEOLAR RIDGE PRESERVATION USING PLATELET-RICH FIBRIN: A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

For long-term success of the dental implant therapy, implants must be placed in an ideal and adequate position. This is not always possible, due to the process of physiological wound healing following tooth extraction, and resulting in a deficiency of hard and soft tissue. In this case report we present a case where platelet-rich fibrin (PRF) was used in an alveolar ridge preservation (ARP) procedure to limit and to prevent further ridge resorption after tooth extraction, in order to maximize the tissue available for ideal implant placement. A 43-year-old healthy female presented for the restoration of her dentition in the upper jaw. Upon clinical and radiographic examination revealed the presence of unextracted roots. The treatment plan that involved the extraction of the remaining tooth and roots, and subsequently replacing them with an implant-supported prosthesis, was deemed the best long-term restorative solution. In order to maximize the amount of available bone for implant placement, an ARP procedure was indicated at the time of extraction. The biomaterial used in this case report acts by releasing high-concentration growth factors to the wound site, thereby stimulating healing and new bone formation. Unlike other ARP procedures, the use of PRF is a simple method that requires minimal cost and reduces the need for specialized grafting

material. This clinical case has indicated that it improves wound healing and stimulates bone formation. We present a case where PRF was successfully used in an ARP procedure to facilitate implant placement in a compromised extraction socket.

KEYWORDS: PRF, alveolar ridge augmentation, implantation, platelet-rich fibrin

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378. QUADHELIX WITH TOUNGE CRIB: A GOOD INTERCEPTIVE THERAPY FOR THE OPEN BITE CORRECTION. CASE REPORT

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Anterior open bite means a vertical alteration of normal occlusal relationships, characterized by an anterior open bite due to a lack of contact between the maxillary and mandibular antagonist teeth, in centric relation. This picture can be observed in any type of occlusion whether it is I, II or III Class of Angle. To determine the vertical dimension, the overbite must be evaluated in relation to the Frankfurt horizontal plane, the equivalent of the spatial reference plane in a patient in a standing position.

TREATMENT OBJECTIVE: The principle objective was to eliminate a sucking habit and to equilibrate the maxillofacial growth.

CASE REPORT: The patient came at our university clinic at 7 years old and presented a clinical open bite due to a

thumb sucking habit.We observed an increased ovj and an a typical swallowing.In the cephalometric analysis the patient presents an hyperdivergent growth pattern with a retruded position of the mandible.We treated the case with a quadhelix with crib and a lip bumper in the lower arch.

CONCLUSION: After 1 year of active therapy we achieved a closure of the bite and a good equilibrium of the extrinsic and intrinsic muscle.We have a very good clinical-skeletal retention after 4 years follow up of treatment

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379. ORAL REHABILITATION OF THE PATIENT WITH AMELOGENESIS IMPERFECTA: A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Amelogenesis imperfecta (AI), is a hereditary disorder affecting the enamel of primary and permenant teeth. It is seen as the absence or weak development of the enamel with the abnormal differentiation of ameloblasts. It can be characterized by enamel hypoplasia, hypomaturation or hypocalcification of the teeth. In the treatment of this anomaly, it is aimed to provide the patient with aesthetic and function gaining positive results with psychological results. Factors such as age, socio-economic status, periodontal status, severity of the disease and patient compliance should be reviewed in the treatment. A 18 year old female patient which including size, shape, and shade of teeth, and poor masticatory efficiency were evaluated in these cases. It was aimed to improve the patient's mental state by providing function and aesthetics

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380. REGENERATIVE THERAPY BEFORE IMPLANT SURGERY PROCEDURES: A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Large periapical defects may adversely affect the success rate of endodontic surgery. Use of regenerative therapy may enhance the prognosis of such teeth, but more than sure, can enhance and even do shortening the necessary time prior to implant therapy procedures.

The concept of regenerative therapy entails utilization of periosteal grafts with the potential to stimulate bone formation. It allows cellular regrowth of defects caused by pathosis or surgical trauma and has resulted in development of grafts, membrane or barriers that are used in periodontal therapy.

In the following case report, surgery was performed several months prior to extraction to address a periapical pathology that occurred following a failed apicoectomy. Immediate implantation would have been contraindicated without prior removal of the present remnants and elimination of the active infection. Further, grafting the periapical defect in advance of surgery maximized the amount of bone for the eventual implant, helping ensure the primary stability needed for a predictable outcome.

KEYWORDS: regenerative therapy, implant surgery, periapical lesion, apicoectomy.

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