

22<sup>nd</sup> BaSS Congress Program

ZZ** Ba03 Congress Program  THURSDAY, MAY 4**, 2017					
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### Contemporary Challenges in Dentistry

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# PP.038. SPLINT APPLICATION AND REVASCULARIZATION OF AN AVULSED TOOTH

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Dental trauma has become a frequent emergency in children and is reasonably common between 8-10 years old ones. Avulsion of permanent teeth is seen in 0.5-3% of all dental injuries. Avulsion is a complex injury affecting the pulp, periodontal ligament and the alveolar bone. Repositioning and replantation with subsequent stabilization by a dental splint is the standard of care for avulsed permanent teeth. Avulsed permanent teeth can survive following replantation. A male patient aged 8 years old applied to Ankara University Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Pediatric Dentistry after two days of a bicycle accident that resulted in dental trauma. After intra oral and radiographic examinations, the patient was diagnosed with subluxation in maxillary right central and avulsion in maxillary left central incisors with open root apices. The avulsed maxillary left central incisor was replanted immediately after the trauma and splinted in another dental clinic. During the examination it was observed that weren't effectively bonded. Splint was reapplied again from can ine to canine with a flexible orthodontic wire and kept for 2 weeks. After observing negative result from vitality test following 4 weeks of trauma, revascularization treatment was performed. Follow-ups were done for 4 weeks, 3, 6, 12 and 18 months. Apical closure was seen and no infection was observed during the follow-up periods. Splints not only facilitate repositioning of displaced teeth to their original location but also ensure adequate fixation, for preventing accidental ingestion or inhabition and protect avulsed tooth against traumatic forces especially during vulnerable healing period.

#### PP.039. ORAL LESIONS ASSOCIATED WITH WEARING OF PROSTETIC DEVICES AMONG INSTITUTIONALIZED ELDERLY

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Introduction: The presence of mucosal lesions among institutionalized adults is quite high and most frequent lesions of the oral mucosa that are present are those induced by wearing dentures. These types of lesions are associated with instability of dentures, inadequate oral hygiene and irregular dental check-ups. Aim- To determines the prevalence of oral mucosal changes associated with the wearing of prosthetic devices among institutionalized elderly. Material and method: The investigation included a total number of 73 subjects older than 65 years from examination done in the "Mother Teresa" nursing home for adults located in Skopje. All of the subjects with prosthetic devices were examined for oral changes presence. The examination was done with visual inspection and palpation. No biopsy was used.

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Results: Commonly present changes associated with long-term use of prostheses or inadequately dimensioned prosthetic devices (67% of subjects who wear prostheses complain of some difficulty with their wearing) were ulcerous lesions and Stomatists protetica. In the group of pathological changes dominate the lesions associated with the wearing of prosthetic devices - decubital-ulcerous changes caused by the wearing of prosthetic devices (36%) and Stomatis protetica (22%). Conclusion - in the investigated population very important pathological lesions are those changes associated with wearing prosthetic devices because of their high prevalence. Also it is very important that pathological lesions require constant monitoring. Key words: institutionalized elderly, oral lesions, geronto-stomatology, oral changes.

#### PP.040. DECORONATION AND ADHESIVE BRIDGE, A TREATMENT TO PRESERVE ALVEOLAR BONE

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Background: Premature loss of frontal teeth can lead to loss of alveolar bone, especially in bucco-palatal dimension. Decoronation is a surgical method for treating ankylosed or endodonthically untreatable incisors in children and adolescents. The tooth crown and root canal filling are removed, and then root is covered in mucoperiostal flap and left in alveolar bone to be resorbed. The missing crown is usually replaced with an adhesive bridge, to provide aesthetical and functional solution, as well as to prevent mesial migration of teeth around the mucoperiostal flap region. Materials and methods: Male patient, 15 years old, reported to the Clinic for paediatric and preventive dentistry with traumatic fractures of both upper central incisors crowns, exposing the pulp cavities. Anamnesis showed that those teeth were previously injured 2years ago, and retroalveolar x-ray showed intra-radicular resorption of right central upper incisor. Decoronation of right central upper incisor was performed in local anesthesia. After suture removals, left central incisor was strengthened with fiber-post. Impressions were taken, and adhesive bridge was designed around the fiber post, and reinforced on palatinal sides of both lateral inchors. Results: Follow-ups were performed at 2 weeks, 1 month and 6 months. No signs of pathological processes or infections were observed. Conclusion: Decoronation procedure is an effective way of preserving alveolar ridge in child and adolescent age, and provides good basis for future implant treatment

#### PP.041. RANGE OF COLOR PARAMETERS IN MAXILLARY CENTRAL INCISORS VERSUS THREE DIFFERENT SHADE GUIDES

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