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ABSTRACT BOOK





different ($p < 0,01$) in comparison to V, T and R exposing low AO range (8.2 – 43.5). Means of AO activity expressed by HPMC were: K- 0.0170, V-0,0098, T-0.0128, R-0.0095 and C-0.0160 revealing the highest AO values for K and C significantly different ($p < 0,01$) in comparison to the others. Conclusions Kariofil Z and Cp-Cap temporary luting cements exposed high values of AO activity by both methods that were significantly different regarding other cements. Based on the obtained results, it can be concluded that both methods (ABTS, HPMC) can be equally used for assessment AO capacity of dental cements.

PP.048. THE EFFECTS OF USING MAGNIFICATION AND ILLUMINATION DEVICES ON BONDING STRENGTH OF FIBER POSTS

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Aim; The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of using different magnification and illumination devices in bond strength of fiber posts to root canal dentin. **Materials and methods;** A hundred extracted human single root teeth crowns were cut out from the cemento-enamel junction. Endodontic treatment performed in each root. All samples were arranged 4 main groups and 2 subgroups. Standard post space preparation procedure was applied to each sample. When placing fiber posts, dental operation microscope (DOM), dental loupe, dental loupe with light and naked eye used in each main group. An acid etch, a bonding agent an adhesive cement used for first subgroup, a self-adhesive cement used for second subgroup of main groups. After 24 hours, samples were sectioned to apply 'push out' test. Push out test were applied to the sectioned samples. The results of 4 main groups and 2 subgroups were compared with each one statistically. **Results ;** There were not statistically significant differences between the naked eye, dental loupe, dental loupe with light and DOM groups both for self etch and self adhesive cement subgroups. **Conclusion;** In this experimental conditions we found that using a magnification device is not superior than naked eye, but the facilities provided by the 'dental loupe and operation microscope' are noteworthy.

PP.049. ASSESSMENT OF THE DEFINITIVE ROOT CANAL OBTURATION WITH CANASON - COMBIPACK SEALER

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Background: Definitive root canal obturation is composed of sealer and adequate gutta-percha technique. The aim of this study was to do assessment and x-ray evaluation of the quality of the definitive obturation with the sealer Canason - Combipack which is based on



zinc - oxide eugenol. Material and Method: At dental office PZU Dent Estet in Shtip in the period of 20 months were endodontic treated 70 teeth. After the diagnosis of disease of the pulp, was made endodontic treatment step by step with root canal instrumentation and irrigation with 1% Sodium hypochlorite. Definitive root canal obturation was made with Canason sealer and lateral condensation filling technique. And then was performed coronal restoration. All teeth were monitored clinically and x-ray in a period of 3, 6, 12 and 18 months. Results: The evaluation showed compact root canal obturation whose homogeneity could be noted from x-ray which were made at a certain time in each of the patients. Conclusion: The sealer Canason according to its characteristics has good qualities and performances for optimal root canal obturation and can be used in endodontic surgery.

PP.050. CLINICAL PERFORMANCE OF THREE CONVENTIONAL ADHESIVES IN EARLY OCLUSAL CARIOUS LESIONS: 18-MONTH FOLLOW-UP

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Background: The aim of this study was to evaluate the 18-month clinical performance of three conventional adhesives in posterior teeth with early stage carious lesion using two evaluation criteria (FDI and USPHS). Methods and materials: Twenty patients were participated in this study. Sixty restorations (Three restorations for each participant) were performed using split-mouth design and divided to four groups: Clearfil Tri-S Bond (TSB), Clearfil SE Bond (CSE), and Single Bond 2 (SB2). A microhybrid composite resin was placed incrementally. The restorations were evaluated at baseline, 6-month recall, and 18-month recall, using both the FDI and USPHS criterias by two double-blinded and experienced examiners. Statistical analyses were performed using Chi-square test ($\alpha=0.05$). Results: A total of 60 restorations were evaluated after 18 months. The participation rate was 100%. There was no significant difference in all factor (Marginal staining, anatomical form, color changes of restoration, secondary caries, retention, and post-operative sensitivity) among the groups according to USPHS and FDI criteria ($p>0.05$) except for marginal adaptation. SB2 provided best marginal adaptation followed by CSE and TSB respectively. There was statistically difference between SB2 and TSB ($p=0.05$). Conclusion: The clinical behavior of the conventional adhesives at 18 months do not depend on the bonding strategy. A one-step self-etch adhesive TSB provided worst marginal adaptation. Further in vivo and in vitro studies are needed.