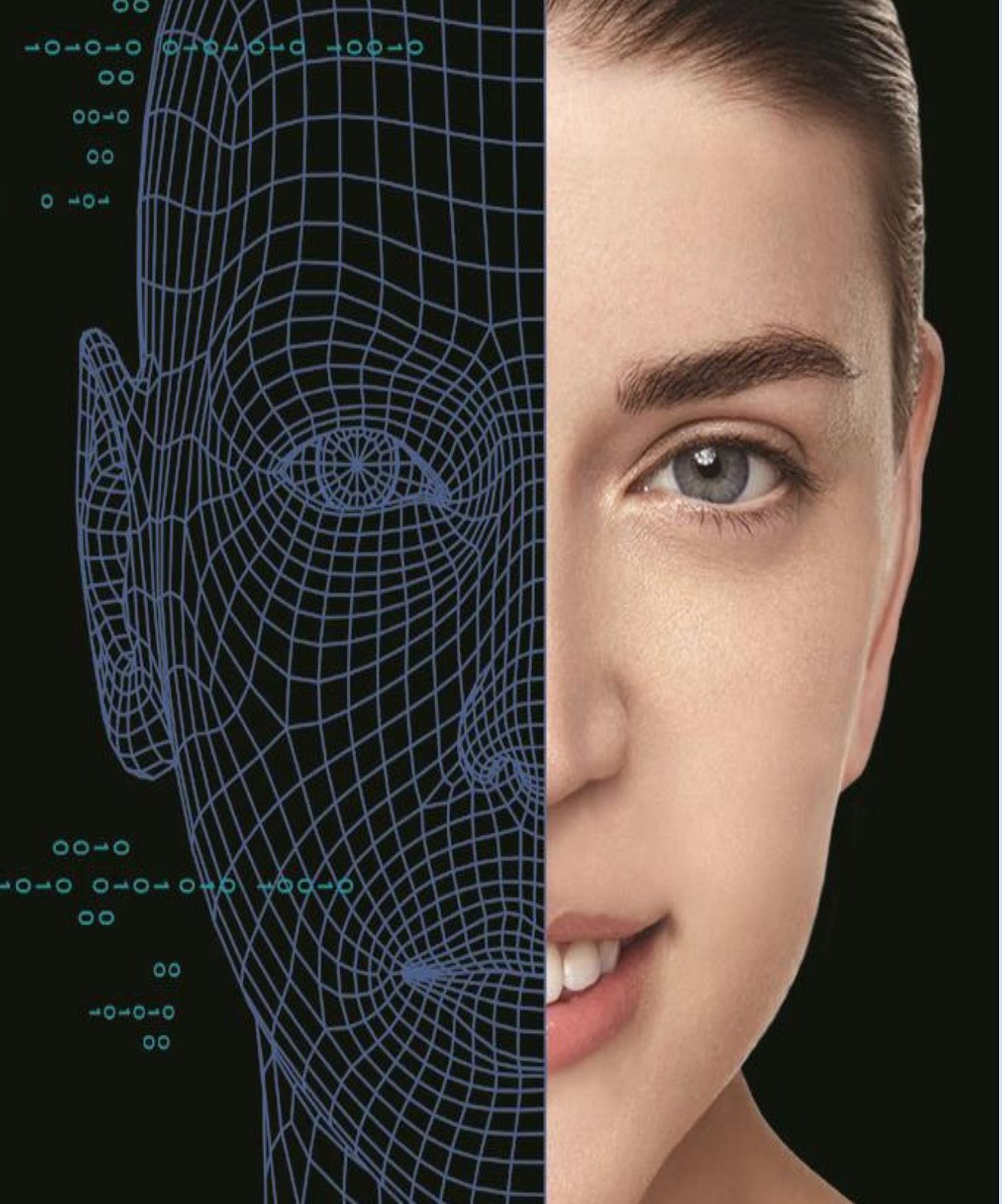


University ofGoce Delcev- Stip

First International Students Congress in Dental Medicine - 2018

DIGITAL VS ANALOGICAL IN DENTAL MEDICINE

Stip, Republic of Macedonia

28.03-29.03.2018

Multimedia centre, Stip

University of Goce Delcev- Stip

International students congress in dental medicine

Digital VS Analogical in Dental Medicine

Faculty of Medical Sciences at the University “GoceDelcev” in Stip gladly invites you to participate in First International Students Congress where we will be able together to invest in the future of modern dentistry.

This Congress is a great opportunity to learn new techniques in dental treatment, to spend quality time with colleagues, to enjoy in the beautiful scenery of the Macedonian pearl- our city of Stip!

Enjoy!

Stip, Republic of Macedonia -28.03.-29.03.2018

AGENDA

DAY ONE -WEDNESDAY , 28th of march

WELCOME – HAVE A NICE STAY!

8:30-10:00	**Registration of participants**
10:00	**OPENING CEREMONY OF THE CONGRESS**

MORNING SESSION

10:30	**ORAL PRESENTATIONS- SESSION 1** **Chairmen:** Ass. Prof. Papakoca K.; Ass. Prof. Zlatanovska K. ; Student -Ilievski S.
10:30-11:00	Invited speaker- *Prof. Rubin Gulaboski, dean of the Faculty of medical sciences* **Fake Science, Fake Journals, Fake Scientists**
11:00-11:20	Invited speaker- *Ass. Prof. Marija Darkovska- Serafimovska* **Adverse drug interactions in dental practice**
11:20-11:30	**Smile design with metal free ceramics** Author: **Stefanija Stojanova** Co-author: Stefani Joveva Mentor: Kocovski Darko Co-mentor: Zlatanovska Katerina
11:30-11:40	**Modified Direct Composite Resin Bonded Bridge** Author: **Aleksandar Andreevski**, Co-author: Natasha Longurova Mentor: Ivona Kovachevska
11:40-11:50	**Nanocomposites – The Future Of Improved Restorative Dentistry** Author: **Andrej Stojanovski**, Co-author: Artion Abdiju Mentor: Vera Stojanovska *Faculty of dentistry, Europian University, Skopje*
11:50-12:00	Discussion

12:00-13:00- POSTER PRESENTATIONS

	POSTER PRESENTATIONS **Chairmen:** Ass. D-r. Petrovski M.; D-r. Kocovski D.; student- Trajkova M.
Theme 1	**Adhesive EverStick bridge- a single solution for lost tooth** Author: **Marija Dejkoska**, Co- author: Stefan Ilievski Mentor: Sonja Rogoleva, Co-mentor: Ljupka Lazarova
Theme 2	**Oral health related quality of life in patients with removable dentures** Author: **Tatjana Lazareva**, Co-author: Anastasija Spasova Mentor: Darko Kocovski, Co-mentor: Katerina Zlatanovska
Theme 3	**3D Printing in Dental Lab** Author: **Emre Gulbahar**, Co-author: Lidija Angova Mentor: Apostoloski Pavle, Co-mentor: Kiril Mitevski
Theme 4	**Identification and most common problems in dental impressions** Author: **Jane Nacevski**, Co- author: Olivera Cekova Mentor: Katerina Zlatanovska, Co-mentor: Darko Kocovski
Theme 5	**Application of combined fixed – mobile prosthetic allowances** Author: **Manuel Stoimenov** Mentor: Ljupka Lazarova, Co-mentor: Sonja Rogoleva
Theme 6	**Ivoclar porcelain sistem empress max, part from modern dentistry** Autor:**Selman Candan,** Co-autor: Merve Bakan Mentor:Darko Kocovski**,** Co-mentor: Pavle Apostoloski
Theme 7	**Prevalence, causes and prevention of post – cementation hypersensitivity** Author: **Biljana Balshevska** Mentor: Katerina Zlatanovska, Co-mentor: Ivona Kovachevska
Theme 8	**Digital technology and techniques used in the fabrication of complete dentures** Author: **Simon Nadzenski,** Co-author: Hristijan Dimoski Mentor: Apostoloski Pavle, Co-mentor: Kiril Mitevski
Theme 9	**Digital vs analog dental impression** Author: **Magdalena Dejkoska**, Co-author: Slavica Tileva Mentor: Darko Kocovski, Co-mentor: Verica Toneva
Theme 10	**Edelweiss veneers for perfect Hollywood smile- Case Report** Author: **Packa Spasova**, Co- author: Ivana Spasova Mentor: Sonja Rogoleva, Co-mentor: Verica Toneva

Theme 11	**Hand tracing vs. digital methods of cefalometric analysis** Author: **Magdalena Koceva**, Co-author: Ana Trajkovska Mentor: Sandra Atanasova, Co-mentor: Verica Toneva
Theme 12	**Anatomical and morphological variations of the maxillary lateral incisor** Author: **Teodora Seneva**, Co-author: Marija Risteska Mentor: Kiro Papakoca, Co-mentor: Marija Hadji-Vasileva
Theme 13	**The manufacture of inlays throughout thedental clinics in the Municipality of Shtip** Author: **Petar Joleski**, Co-author: Stefan Nanev Mentor: Natasa Longurova, Co-mentor: Katerina Zlatanovska
Theme 14	**Tooth discolorations after dental interventions** Author: **Aleksandra Markoska**, Co-author: Izabela Brsakoska Mentor: Natasha Longurova, Co-mentor: Sandra Atanasova
Theme 15	**Composite laminates for a perfect smile** Author: **Verica Sajkarova** Mentor: Ljupka Lazarova, Co-mentor: Sandra Atanasova
Theme 16	**Use of the teeth whitening procedure by dental medicine students** Author: **Zorka Gjorgieva**, Co-author: Sara Talevska Mentor: Natasha Longurova, Co-mentor: Verica Toneva
Theme 17	**The most common reasons for toothache** Author: **Natalija Gorgieva,** Co-author:Lidija Angova Mentor: Verica Toneva, Co-mentor: Sandra Atanasova
Theme 18	**TMD disorders among dental students** Author:**Martin Treneski,** Co-author: Hristijan Dimovski Mentor: Terzieva-Petroska Olivera, Co-mentor: Petrovski Mihajlo
Theme 19	**Mineral trioxide aggregate material use in dental pathology** Author**: Anita Kirova ,**Co-author: Frosina Pandova Mentor: Natasha Longurova, Co-mentor: Ivona Kovachevska
Theme 20	**The anatomo-morphological differences between primary and permanent teeth** Author:**Spase Sulev,** Co-author:Andon Stojkov, Mentor: Sanja Naskova, Co-mentor: Verica Toneva
13:00-14.00	**LUNCH BREAK**

14:00-17:00
HANDS ON COURSES

AFTERNOON SESSION

14:00	**ORAL PRESENTATIONS– SESSION 2** **Chairmen:** Ass. Prof. Papakoca K.; D-r. Terzieva Petrovska O.; Student- Sulev S.
14:00-14:30	Invited speaker *Ass. Prof. Mirjana Bošković , Prof. Sasa Stankovic, Faculty of medical sciences, Nis, Serbia* **The importance of the dental profile in forensic dentistry**
14:30-14:50	Invited speaker *Olivera Terzieva-Petrovska* **The importance of oral hygiene for the longevity of dental implants**
14:50-15:00	**Management of post-operative complications in maxillary teeth extraction** Author: **Aleksandra Miteva,**Co-author: Zlatko Maksimov Menthor: Dimova Cena
15:00-15:10	**Post-operative complications after extraction of impacted lower third molar** Author: **Zlatko Maksimov**, Co-author: Aleksandra Miteva Menthor: Dimova Cena
15:10-15:20	**Invastigation of anesthethic eficacy of modified intraoral conduction mandibular technique by angulated needle** Author:**Kristina Burić** Mentor: Miloš Tijanić *Clinic of dentistry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Niš*
15:20-15:30	Discussion

15:30-16:00 COFFEE BREAK

EVENING SESSION	
16:00	**ORAL PRESENTATIONS – SESSION 3** **Chairmen:** Ass. Prof. Naskova S; Ass. D-r. Petrovski M.; student-Novoselska M.
16:00-16:20	Invited speaker *Ass. Prof. Kiro Papakoca* **Digital Vs. analog x-ray images and their application in dentistry then and now**
16:20-16:40	Invited speaker *Ass. D-r. Mihajlo Petrovski* **Implantology vs. Periodontology**
16:40-16:50	**The prevalence of tooth extraction due to periodontal disease** Author: **Dzemil Kurtagic**, Co-author: Erkin Crnisanin, Lazar Dobric Mentor: Ana Pejcic *Clinic of dentistry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Niš*
16:50-17:00	**The use of soft tissue laser in everyday modern dental practise** Author: **Stefan Ilievski**, Co-author: Spase Sulev Mentor: Papakoca Kiro, Co-mentor: Rogoleva Sonja
17:00-17:10	**General plan of treatement in dentistry** Author: **Ordanka Kostova**, Co-author: Sofija Gavrilova Mentor: Petrovski Mihajlo, Co-mentor: Terzieva-Petrovska Olivera
17:10-17:20	**Dental Implant Planning using Cone Beam CT imaging** Author: **Simona Coneva** Mentor: Papakoca Kiro
17:20-17:30	Discussion

DAY TWO – THURSDAY, 29th of march

MORNING SESSION

9:00	**ORAL PRESENTATIONS-SESSION 4** **Chairmen:** Prof. Dimova C.;D-r. Terzieva-Petrovska O.; student-Dimovski H.
9:00-9:20	Invited speaker *Prof. Lidija Popovska, University "Sv. Kiril I Metodij"- Skopje* **Cleaning and shaping using rotary endodontic instruments**
9:20-9:40	Invited speaker *Jetmire Jakupi -Alimani, State University of Tetovo* **Assessing the caries risk factors among children at the age from 4-5 using the Cariogram program**
9:40-9:50	**Aesthetic restorations with porcelain venneers** Author: **Monika Kasuba** Mentor: Zlatanovska Katerina, Co-mentor: Longurova Natasa
9:50-10:00	**An assesment of some psyhological aspects in children undergoing dental interventions** Author: **Iva Maslarevska**, Co-author:Liljana Petrova, Mentor: Sarakinova Olivera, Co-mentor: Kostadinovska Emilija *Faculty of dentistry, European University, Skopje*
10:00-10:10	**Immediate loading of dental implants with hybrid bridge** Author**: Danilo Krstevski**, Co-author: Katerina Spasovska, Dubravka Angelik Mentor: Velevski Dragoljub, Co-mentor: Dimova Cena
10:10-10:20	Invited speaker *Pavle Apostoloski* **CAD/CAM systems- the basis of modern dental prosthetics**
10:20-10:40	Discussion

12:30-13:00	**COFFEE BREAK**

13:00-14:00 – POSTER PRESENTATIONS

	POSTER PRESENTATIONS **Chairmen:** Ass.Prof. Longurova N.; D-r. Rogoleva S.; student- K'rmazova S.
Theme 1	**Early childhood caries: prevalence, risk factors and prevention** Author: **Nikola Stojkov**, Co-author: Viktorija Popovska Mentor: Sanja Nashkova, Co-mentor: Ljupka Lazarova
Theme 2	**Application of fluoride in children (advantages and disadvantages)** Author:**Tatjana Taseva**, Co-author:Katerina Mladenovska Mentor: Ljupka Lazarova, Co-mentor: Sanja Nashkova
Theme 3	**Role of fluoride varnish in preventing early childhood caries** Author: **Marija Novoselska**, Co-author: Suzana K'rmzova Mentor: Sanja Naskova, Co-mentor: Sandra Atanasova
Theme 4	**Traumatic injury caused by a toothbrushing: a case report** Author: **Ljubica Prosheva** Mentor: Sandra Atanasova, Co-mentor: Sanja Nashkova
Theme 5	**Oral manifestations in patients with iron deficiency anemia** Author: **Marija Vojvodik**, Co-author: Simona Georgieva Mentor: Olivera Terzieva-Petrovska, Co-mentor: Sonja Rogoleva
Theme 6	**Oral manifestation in patients with diabetic disease** Author:**Blagica Miteva**, Co-author:Ksenija Dimitrusova Mentor: Sonja Rogoleva, Co-mentor:Olivera Terzieva-Petrovska
Theme 7	**Oral manifestation of GERD and Crohn's disease** Author: **Maja Trajkova**, Co-author: Zorica Kozuharova Mentor: Verica Toneva, Co-mentor: Aleksandra Toneva Nikolova
Theme 8	**Beneficial effects of *Lactobacillus sp.* against *Streptococcus mutans*** Author: **Spase Stojanov** Mentor: Darinka Gjorgieva Ackova, Co-mentor: Katarina Smilkov

Theme 9	**Anti-caries vaccine - approach and challenges** Author: **Strahil Todorov** Mentor: Darinka Gjorgieva Ackova, Co-mentor: Katarina Smilkov
Theme 10	**Dental laser usage in everyday dental practice** Author: **Popovska Anastasija**, Co-author: Popovska Verica Mentor: Petrovski Mihajlo, Co-mentor: Terzieva-Petrovska Olivera
Theme 11	**The most common used painkillers** Author name: **Lea Efremova,** Co-author name: Maja Dejanoska Mentor: Aleksandra Toneva Co-mentor: Verica Toneva
Theme 12	**The most common anesthetics used in dentistry** Author: **Ognen Cvetanoski**, Co-author: Ljupcho Bikovski Mentor: Cena Dimova
Theme 13	**The beneficial effects of the PRF membranes in a clinical setting** Author: **Mimoza Alcheva**, Co-Author: Selman Candan Mentor: Kiro Papakocha, Co-mentor: Mihajlo Petrovski
Theme 14	**Most common reasons for apicotomy** Author: **Blagoj Lazarov** Mentor: Olivera Terzieva-Petrovska, Co-mentor: Mihajlo Petrovski
Theme 15	**Evaluation of post-extraction site wound healing** Author:**Ljupcho Bikovski,** Co-author: Ognen Cvetanoski Mentor: Cena Dimova
Theme 16	**Oral hygiene habits of a dental medicine students** Author: **Nikola Bozinov** Mentor: Olivera Terzieva-Petrovska, Co-mentor: Mihajlo Petrovski
Theme 17	**Assessment of oral hygiene additional supplements among dental students** Author: **Aleksandra Crngarova,** Co-author: Sofija Mitevska Mentor: Verica Toneva, Co-mentor: Sonja Rogoleva
Theme 18	**Oral hygiene maintenance in patients with denture** Author: **Sara Talevska;** Co-author: Zorka Gjorgieva Mentor: Verica Toneva ; Co- mentor: Darko Kocovski

14:00-17:00

HANDS ON COURSES

Одржување на орална хигиена во домашни услови
(Доц. Др. Сања Нашкова и Др. Верица Тонева)

Универзитет „Гоце Делчев" - Штип
Факултет за медицински науки
Дентална Медицина

Digital vs Analogical in Dental Medicine






Теоретски дел:
- *Основни и дополнителни средства за одржување на орална хигиена*
- *Видови, избор и одржување на четки за заби*
- *Техники на одржување на орална хигиена*
- *Придонес од одржување на орална хигиенат*

Практичен дел:
- *Приказ на средства за одржување на орална хигиена*
- *Демонстрирање на техники на четкање на заби*
- *Демострирање на дополнителни средства за одржување на орална хигиена*
- *Сумирање на предностите од користење орално-хигиеските средства*

Максимум: 8 учесници
Место: Сала 1 (фантомска сала-сала за претклиника)
Датум: 29.03.2018
Време: 14 – 17 часот (1 час: 45 мин. теоретски дел, пауза: 15 мин. 2 часа: 2х 45 мин. практичен дел)

Контакт меил: verica_toneva@hotmail.com

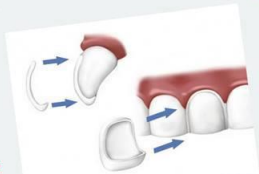
Препарација на заби за безметални надоместоци – коронки и фасети
(Доц. Др. Катерина Златановска, Др. Дарко Кочовски и Др. Сандра Атанасова)

Универзитет „Гоце Делчев" - Штип
Факултет за Медицински Науки
Дентална Медицина

Digital vs Analogical in Dental Medicine







Теоретски дел 1-1.5 час:
- *вовед во безметалните системи – поделба, индикации и практична примена*
- *препарација на забите за безметални коронки и фасети*
- *принципи на цементирање на безметалните реставрации – избор на цемент, специфичности на припрема на заб и на безметалниот надоместок*

Практичен дел 2 часа:
- *препарација на три заба (централен инцизив, премолар и молар)*

Место: Сала 1 (фантомска сала-сала за претклиника)
Датум:28.03.2018
Време: 14-17 часот

Контакт меил: kocovski99@gmail.com

NEEDLES, SUTURE MATERIALS AND KNOTS USED IN ORAL SURGERY PROCEDURES

Lecture: prof d-r Cena Dimova
Instructors: prof. d-r Cena Dimova, d-r Sonja Rogoleva, d-r Marija Hadzi-Vasileva, d-r Ljupka Lazarova, d-r Darko Kocovski
University„Goce Delchev" - Stip
Faculty of Medical Science
Dental Medicine

Digital vs Analogical in Dental Medicine




Introduction:
The paramount goal of soft tissue surgery is closure of wound flaps, in the absence of tension on the flaps, which will lead to optimal wound healing.
Oral surgical procedures that require flap manipulation such as those used with traditional oral surgery procedures, dental implantation, periodontal therapy, hard and soft tissue regeneration, and the excision of pathologic tissue require excellence in execution and a thorough understanding of the various techniques of surgery, suturing and the materials currently available to ensure the desired clinical results.

Program (group of maximal 15 students):

14.00 - 14.30 lecture of oral surgery armamentarium for oral surgery incision, flap design and suturing (needles, suturing materials and knots).
14.30 - 16.00 Workshop
Demonstration of suturing technique: simple loop, interrupted suture, horizontal and vertical mattress suture.
16.00 -16.10 Certifications

Contact mail: sonjarogoleva@gmail.com

Техники на апликација на гутаперка
(Проф. Др. Ивона Ковачевска, Доц. Др. Наташа Денкова, Др. Сандра Атанасова, Др. Верица Тонева)

Универзитет „Гоце Делчев" - Штип
Факултет за Медицински Науки
Дентална Медицина

Digital vs Analogical in Dental Medicine






Теоретски дел (1 час):
- *Подготовка за ендодонтски третман*
- *Инструменти за препарација на коренски канали*
- *Техники и цели на канално ширење*
- *Методи на ширење на коренски канали*
- *Отпурација на коренски канали*

Практичен дел (2 часа):
- *Демонстрација на отпурација на коренски канали на следните техники (латерална кондензација, Thermafil и GuttaFlow техника)*
- *Практично изведување на модели*
- *Евалуација на обуката*

Максимален број на учесници -10 студенти.
Место: Ординација 4
Датум: 28.03.2018
Време: 14-17 часот
Контакт меил: natasa.denkova@ugd.edu.mk


WE ARE INVITING YOU
TO THE PARTY
LET'S CELEBRATE
FOR THE SUCCESFULL CONGRESS AND FOR THE
WONDERFULL MOMENTS SPEND TOGETHER
WEDNESDAY, 28" OF MARCH
UNIVERSITY RESTAURANT


THANK YOU FOR YOUR PRESENCE AND PARTICIPATION!
WE HOPE YOU HAD A WONDERFUL TIME!

President of the congress
Prof. Gulaboski Rubin

Vice-presidents of the congress
Ass. Prof. Papakoca Kiro
prof. Dimova Cena

Scientific board

- Prof. Kovacevska Ivona
- Prof. Minovska Ana
- Prof. Sabanov Erol
- Prof. Dimova Cena
- Ass. Prof. Carceva-Salja Sofija
- Ass. Prof. Papakoca Kiro
- Ass. Prof. Zlatanovska Katerina
- Ass. Prof. Longurova Natasha
- Ass. Prof. Nashkova Sanja
- Ass. Petrovski Mihajlo
- Ass. Zarkova-Atanasovski Julija
- D-r. Terzieva-Petrovska Olivera
- Ass. Prof. Kenan Ferati
- Ass. Prof Valentina Veselinovic, R.Srpska
- Prof. dr. Krasic Dragan, R.Srbija
- Prof. dr. Nikola Buric, R.Srbija
- Prof. Markovski Velo
- Prof. Dr. Milka Zdravkovska
- Prof. dr. Vaso Taleski

Secretary of the congress
Ass. Petrovski Mihajlo

Organizing board

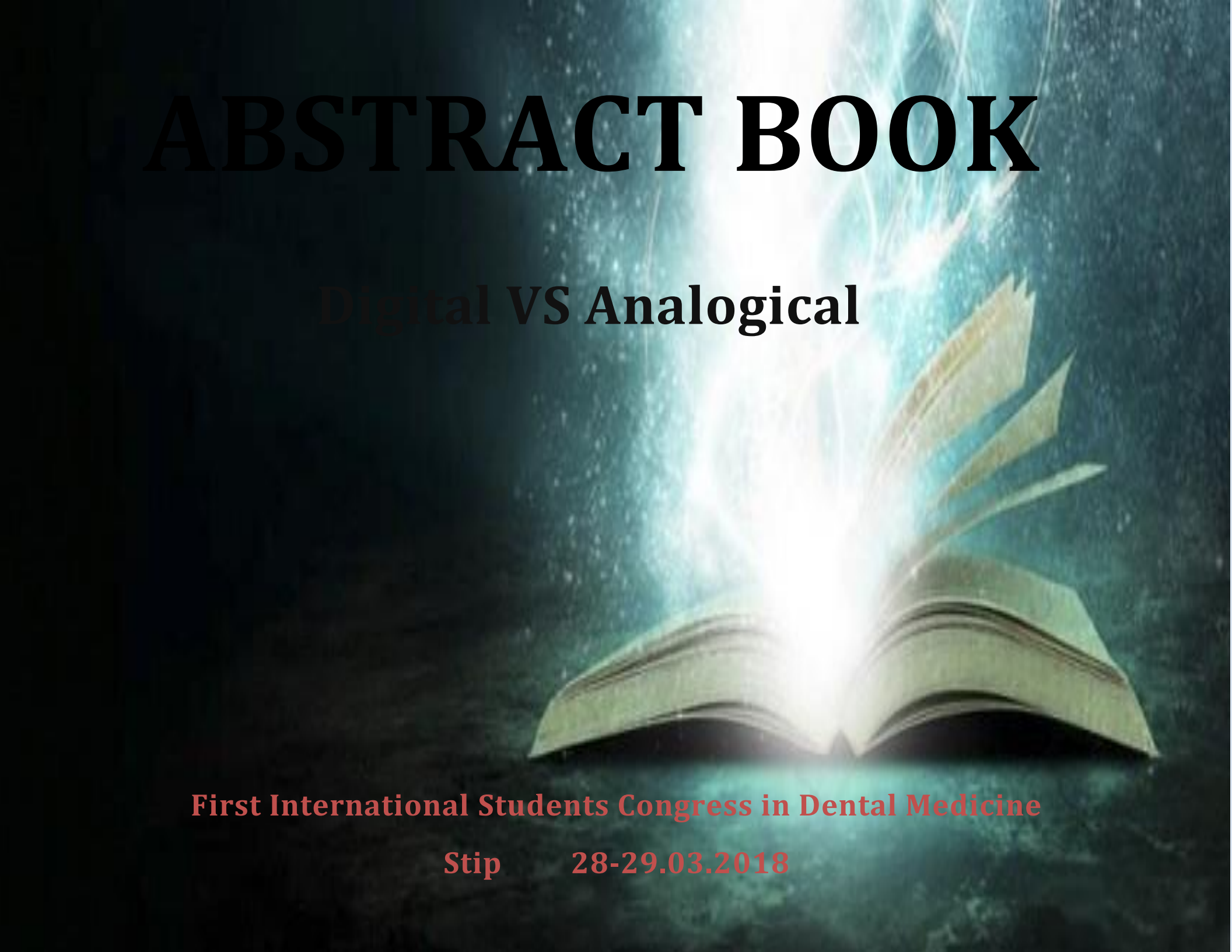
- D-r. Toneva Verica
- D-r Atanasova Sandra
- D-r. Kocovski Darko
- D-r. Lazarova Ljupka
- D-r. Rogoleva Sonja
- D-r. Hadzivasileva Marija
- Apostoloski Pavle
- Mitevski Kiril

Students:

- *Aleksandar Ristovski*
- *Ana Nakova*
- *Anastasija Popovska*
- *Andon Stojkov*
- *Anita Kirova*
- *Filip Gavrilov*
- *Hristijan Dimovski*
- *Ljubica Proseva*
- *Maja Trajkova*
- *Marija Novoselska*
- *Martin Trenevski*
- *Nina Dimevska*
- *Ognen Cvetanovski*
- *Ordanka Kostova*
- *Sofija Gavrilova*
- *Spase Sulev*
- *Stefan Ilievski*
- *Suzana Krmazova*
- *Zlatko Maksimov*
- *Zorica Kozuharova*

ABSTRACT BOOK

Digital VS Analogical



First International Students Congress in Dental Medicine

Stip 28-29.03.2018

INVITED SPEAKER LECTURES

Invited speaker lecture

Fake Science, Fake Journals, Fake Scientists

Rubin Gulaboski

Faculty of Medical Sciences, Goce Delcev University, Stip, Macedonia

Abstract

Many scams coming from the “yellow journalism” have not been considered seriously until many “extraordinary findings” and “real news” did not start meddling in the education, science, politics and every day live worldwide. As we are not still aware whether Hillary Clinton might have lost the final presidential elections in USA in 2016 mainly because of group of teen-scammers from Veles (Macedonia) who spread waste number of fake news, it is completely clear that many scientists and professors all over the world are holding their positions, getting money and projects due to publishing a doubtful science in predatory journals. The term "predatory journal" was relatively unknown a decade ago, but we now know that the scammy science journals are making big troubles in many societies. These dishonest publications use a set of obvious “methods” to convince “scientists” to submit their research in their journals, mainly via spam emails. The publications submitted of the scientist to such predatory journals doesn't perform any editorial or peer review. However, after the paper is published (or, in most of the cases, put on a fake internet platform only), the authors will be asked to pay big "publication fees." Having ability to create official-looking web platforms and sending “scientifically convincing” emails to many scientists, predatory publishers have gone global. One recent research claims that there are about 8,000 active "predatory journals," publishing roughly 400,000 research articles a year, which brings about 150-250 million US Dollars a year for the scammers! This abnormal publication explores various resources, and even researches including lab animals used in studies, and patient data can be easily published in predatory journals, without being asked for any ethical standards. In this talk, we gonna make hints about the hidden dangers of publishing in predatory journals, and we make notices on how to recognize a potential predatory journals.

Keywords

Fake journals, fake science, fake scientists, predatory journals

Invited speaker lecture

Adverse drug interactions in dental practice

Marija Darkovska-Serafimovska

Faculty of medical sciences , University " Goce Delcev"- Stip

Abstract

Introduction: Rapid advancement in dental pharmacotherapy requires clinicians constantly to update their knowledge of drug-interactions. Adrenergic vasoconstrictors are used by dentists to increase the activity of local anaesthetics and to control local bleeding. Although commonly considered safe for these applications, vasoconstrictors can participate in drug interactions that potentially are harmful to patients. Use of antibiotics is an integral part of dental practice. While these agents are generally considered safe in the dental setting, their use may result in interactions with other drugs that patients are taking for various medical conditions.The use of local anaesthetics, sedatives or anxiolytic drugs in combination with other central nervous system depressants or in combination with drugs that inhibit their metabolism can be associated with serious adverse drug interactions.

Methods: An electronic search of all literature published until December 2017, was made in Medline/Pubmed and specific web pages devoted to dentistry.

Results: Potentially serious adverse drug interactions involving adrenergic vasoconstrictors and antibioticscan occur in dental practice. In most circumstances, careful administration of small doses of vasoconstrictors will permit these drugs to be used with no risk.It is particularly important dentists to be aware of the potentially serious interactions of the antibiotics erythromycin, clarithromycin and metronidazolewith other drugs whose metabolism is impaired by these antibiotics.The adverse drug interactions associated with the use of local anaesthetics and oral sedative/anxiolytic agents in general practice vary in significance.

Conclusion: An understanding of possible adverse drug interactions in dentistry may help practitioners avoid and prevent complications.

Keywords

Drugs, interactions, complications, dental practice

Invited speaker lecture

The importance of the dental profile in forensic dentistry

Doc.dr Mirjana Bošković, Prof.dr Saša Stanković

Department of Prosthodontics, Faculty of medical sciences, University of Niš, Republic of Serbia

Abstract

The man has 32 permanent teeth, each of these teeth having 5 surfaces or edges, which are 160 surfaces and edges with general morphological characteristics. In addition to the general morphological characteristics, there are also specific characteristics, but also anomalies, traumas, dental interventions in terms of treatment and adulthood. The number of combinations of these factors is enormous. This leads us to conclude that the dental profile of each one of us is unique and unrepeatable. In everyday life we do not think about this fact, but in extraordinary situations, it is sometimes our only way of finding someone or unfortunately identifying us.

Based on the dental profile, it is much easier to discover the age of the victim, the sex, the race, and the other parts of the body, because the teeth are the strongest and most important tissues in the body of a person who remain stable after the effects of time, water or temperature.

Since the teeth are not exposed, they are already protected by faces and tongue, but also the very structure of the enamel, cement and dentin are suitable for various tests, especially for DNA testing. Inside the sclerosized dentinal canals, the DNA is closed and almost hermetically protected from external influences.

Whether we need a very small amount of DNA stored in the tooth to be analyzed by the PCR technique or to help us at least one remaining tooth in the body to identify the victim, to assess whether some injuries are severe or easy, we come to the conclusion that the field of forensic dentistry takes more and more attention.

Keywords

forensic dentistry, dental profile, DNA testing, PCR technique

Invited speaker lecture

The importance of oral hygiene for the longevity of dental implants

Olivera Terzieva-Petrovska

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Abstract

Starting with the fact that the number of patients treated with dental implants is growing and continues to grow, dentists must accept the challenges of maintaining these sometimes complex restorations. Proper monitoring and maintenance of the implants in is essential to ensure the longevity of the dental implant and its suprastructure through a combination of proper professional care, evaluation of the condition of the dental implants on regular check-ups and effective oral hygiene of the patient. The use of conventional periodonic parameters for the assessment of peri-implant health is not fully defined and can not be incorporated into everyday dental practice.Patients must accept responsibility for maintaining the implant, so the patient selection process should take into account the readiness of the patient to maintain the device and restoration.Dental plaque not only leads to gingivitis and periodontitis, but can also cause the development of peri-implantitis. Thus, personal oral hygiene must begin at the time of placement of dental implants and should involve the use of various remedies to remove the changed morphology of the peri-implant region before, during and after implant placement. During the visit, the dental professionals should concentrate on the peri-implant tissue margin, the implant body, the prosthetic connection of the implant and the prosthetic suprastructure. Clinical examination for the presence of signs of inflammation (bleeding on probing), exudate, mobility and increased sulcus depth, and the radiographic evaluation of the peri-implant area still remain as a standard approach for evaluating the
status of the implants themselves.

Keywords

Dental implants, oral hygiene, maintenance of dental implants

Invaited speaker lecture

Digital Vs. analog x-ray images and their application in dentistry then and now

Kiro Papakoca

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Abstract

Introduction: The purpose of this presentation will be the focus of today's digitalization era, which is increasingly present in dental medicine in general, as well as in each of its fields individually. Clinical use of X-ray imaging is featured in dental practice in almost every clinic and is an indispensable part of everyday life.

Material and method: The function and condition of the patient in our study will be able to evaluate and take any therapy if we have accurate clinical, paraclinical and x-ray analyzes that will be made before any dental treatment is performed. All X-ray techniques will certainly be discussed, presenting them and all their applications in every area of dentistry. Beginning with oral surgery and implantology, then orthodontics, periodontics, endodontics, etc.

Results: The next generations of X-ray machines, which are updated every day, will give the detail in every segment that is not interested in and on which dental therapy should be done. Opportunity to obtain an accurate diagnosis immediately, by performing a dental treatment with maximum precision, is only part of the benefits of using modern methods of digital X-ray imaging.

Conclusion: Benefits that our patients nowadays, using computed tomography or 3D X-rays, are huge, because for a very short time interval we get a very precise and clear picture of the condition of the dentition in each one. With the use of new and modern appliances, the radiation is reduced to a minimum, both for the patient and the therapistthat controls those X-ray machines.

Key words

x ray, image, machines, tomography, digital, analogical, benefits, modern

Invited speaker lecture

Implantology vs. Periodontology

Mihajlo Petrovski

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Abstract

Dental implantology as one of the most modern dental disciplines possesses numerous "touching zones" with periodontology. Periodontology is a dental specialty responsable for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases affecting the periodontal tissues or their substitutes, such as dental implants (i.e. peri-implant tissues) and is also concerned with the maintenance of the health, function and esthetics of these structures and tissues. For one successful endosseous-type dental implant, in addition to the osseointegration, is neccecary to achieve perimucosal seals of the various soft tissue layers adjacent to the implant surface. The presence of an adequate zone of attached keratinized periimplant gingiva, as a part of the periodoncium, may be essential for maintenance of peri-implant health, prevention of gingival recession, and establishment of stable levels of the connective tissue and alveolar bony attachments. That is why,a failure to obtain or maintain this perimucosal seal may result in loss of connective tissue adhesion, and implant loss.

After the successful osseointegration of an endosseous dental implant, the health of the periimplant tissues and subsequent health and longevity of dental implants are dependent from the ability of the soft-tissue interface of the implantretained prosthesis to protect against repeated attacks from the bacteria of the dental plaque. It is important for clinicians to understand that there are both similarities and differences between the soft-tissue attachment of natural teeth and dental implants.

Also one of the most important factors for the longevity of dental implants is adequate oral hygiene and the existence of periodontal health. Therefore, an inviolable rule to follow, is first to eliminate any disease in the periodontium before placement of dental implants.

Keywords

Implantology, periodontology, dental implants, periodontium

Invited speaker lecture

Cleaning and shaping using rotary endodontic instruments

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Abstract

Since the beginning of modern endodontics, there have been numerous concepts, strategies and techniques for instrumenting root canals. Successful performance of endodontic procedures traditionally has been achieved by manipulation of hand instruments made of stainless steel within the root canal space. Innovation of nickel-titanium rotary root canal instruments lead to dramatically improved root canal instrumentation. These instruments are replacing the conventional hand file systems to enhance shaping ability of the canal, reduce clinical mishaps like blocks, ledges, transportations and perforations.

It was reported that the NiTi instruments had two to three times the elastic flexibility and greater resistance to torsion fractures than conventional stainless steel and said to be capable of withstanding 1000% more stress than conventional stainless steel. Today there are plenty of rotary systems and each system has its own advantages and disantvantages; so the dentists should be familiar with their own rotary systems. The dentist has an alternative to determine which system best fits their individual needs and their level of experience to provide the best possible endodontic care for our patients.

The information in these lecture is intended to help students better understand when and how to use NiTi rotary shaping instruments. Lecture will enhance clinical performance for everyone who intends to perform root canal preparation procedures regardless of which instruments are chosen and the techniques employed during their utilization. The guidelines for successful access and the concepts and strategies for canal preparation will be also discussed.

Keywords

NiTi instruments, rotary instruments, root canal cleaning, endodontic therapy

Invited speker lecture

Assessing the caries risk factors among children at the age from 4-5 using the Cariogram program

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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 research, 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

Invited speaker lecture

CAD/CAM Systems-the basis of modern dental prosthetics

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Abstract

Dental Laboratory CAD/CAM Systems enable a laboratory to produce high-quality fabrications from single crowns to long span bridges. CAD/CAM systems include digital scanning, digital design software and a production system which is usually a dental mill. Depending on the CAD/CAM system chosen, various materials may be used including zirconia, titanium, aluminum oxide, gold or other precious metals, ceramics, resins, waxes and more. A CAD/CAM system can allow faster production of dental restorations, as well as parts for implant cases, removables and other products the dental lab produces. In order to realize the best return on your technology investment, it is important to be properly trained and to put the new workflows to use right away so they become an integral part of your lab operations.

Process of production

- The dental impression or the dental cast is placed inside the scanner. The scanner creates the digital impression.
- Dentists can also use intraoral scanners to make a digital impression directly without any impression materials.
- Specific clinical information is entered into the computer. The desired restoration is designed by the main software and the required data is sent to the milling machine.
- The milling machine carves it out of a solid block of zirconium, ceramic or composite according to the information received.
- If zirconium restorations or frames are manufactured, after milling, the zirconium core is placed inside special furnaces at high temperatures (1500 degrees Celsius or 2730 Fahrenheit) for 9 hours. This operation aims to increase the tensile strength of zirconium.
- After completion, the structure is sent to the dental office for fitting.

Advantages

- High accuracy.CAD/CAM systems, especially the newly developed, are highly accurate. It is estimated that the system has a margin of error of less than 20 microns.
- Restorations can be completed in less time.Conventional prosthesis, such as crowns or bridges, have temporaries placed from one to several weeks while a dental laboratory produces the restoration.

Designed to provide a seamless workflow, in some cases, CAD/CAM systems allow practitioners to provide patients with crowns, inlays, onlays and veneers in a single appointment.

Keywords

CAD/CAM Systems, options, advantages, modern prosthetics.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

Smile design with metal free ceramics

Author: **Stefanija Stojanova**, Co-author: Stefani Joveva

Mentor: Darko Kocovski, Co-mentor: Katerina Zlatanovska

Faculty of Medical Sciences, University "Goce Delcev" – Stip.

Abstract

Introduction: Smiling is the best make up; white smile makes us feel better and the people around us. Metal free ceramics is one of the solutions for a "Hollywood smile" that we all wish.

Aim: The aim of this case report was to show our management of smile design with metal free ceramics.

Case report: A 32 years old female patient visit our clinic searching for solution for his unsatisfactory smile appearance. Thought clinical examination tooth discoloration after root canal treatment, caries and discolored tooth were found. We explain the whole procedure for all the solutions that could solve the problem. Metal free ceramics (zirconium) dental crown was chose as the best solution at the moment. A preparation on the four frontal teeth was made. Impressions were taken and sent to the laboratory where four crowns were made. After try-in the crowns were cemented with total etch technique by light curing cement. After one year follow-up there were no signs of changes in the crowns.

Conclusion: Metal free ceramics systems offer a promising alternative for the aesthetic restoration of anterior teeth, clinical evaluations showed high success rates.

Keywords

clinical examination, dental crown, metal free ceramics, smile.

Modified Direct Composite Resin Bonded Bridge

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Abstract

Introduction. Patient came to our clinic for treatment after losing left central lower incisor seeking a solution for this newly occurred aesthetic problem. After examining the patient, a resin bonded bridge was proposed as treatment option due to the aesthetics that it provides and the minimally invasive technique performed.

Case Description.A full mouth ultrasonic scaling was conducted prior to the treatment for optimal conditions. The adjacent teeth were etched with 37 % phosphoric acid for 60 seconds. After etching the teeth were rinsed and kept dry for the entire treatment. On the etched surface a 7-th generation bond was applied and polymerized following adaptation off the splint and bonding it to the surface on the adjacent teeth. Tooth like structure was build around the fiber glass tape with a micro-hybrid composite resin. The treatment ended with finishing and polishing the structure as well as instructions for the patient on how to maintain the resin bonded bridge.

Discussion. Should the indications be right, a resin bonded bridge enforced with glass fiber tape can be proposed as an aesthetic treatment option when a tooth is missing in the anterior region. The key roles for the longevity off this structure will be played by the adhesion that provides the 7-th generation bond and the glass fiber’s strength.

Conclusion/clinical significance. To present the general dental practitioner an alternative option for replacing missing anterior teeth conducting minimally invasive technique.

Keywords

Composite bridge; Direct bridge; Fiber-glass splint; Maryland bridge; Resin Bonded Bridge (RBB)

Nanocomposites – The Future Of Improved Restorative Dentistry

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Mentor: Vera Stojanovska

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Abstract

One of the real breakthrough in restorative dentistry has been the development of resin- based composite technology. Today composite resins have widely dominated the field of aesthetic dentistry for both anterior and posterior restorations. Yet, polymerization shrinkage and low strength are considered as one of the most challenging problem in the application of dental composite in restorative techniques and it has been a topic of exploration to develop low shrinkage dental composite resins over past decades. A major hault in developing low shrinkage dental composite materials is their inferior mechanical properties to clinical use. The high demand for improved aesthetic restorations has led to the development of several new restorative materials which exist in today's market. Recently, nanocomposites materials utilizing nanofillers are being used extensively to produce restorative materials with improved adhesive, aesthetics and mechanical properties compared to earlier composites. The goal of this article is to review improved properties and clinical applications of nanocomposites in restorative dentistry.

Keywords

nanocomposite, nanofiller, nanohybrid, resin-based composite, polymerization shrinkage

Management of post-operative complications during maxillary teeth extraction

Author: **Aleksandra Miteva**, Co-author: Zlatko Maksimov

Mentor: Cena Dimova

Faculty of medical sciences, Univesity " Goce Delcev"-Stip

Abstract

Introduction: During maxillary teeth extractions, variety of complications can occur which can significantly affect the post-operative healing period and patient's life in general.

Aim: The main aim was to discuss some of the most common complications that clinicians encounter during dental extractions and proper management of the potential complications associated with the procedure.

Materials and methods: To achieve the aim, variety of materials and methods have been used in order to appropriately manage the complications. The following materials and methods were used: ligature and resorptive sutures in arterial bleeding, ice packs and steroids in post-op swelling, Caldwell – Luc procedure in cases of tooth root in maxillary sinus etc.

Results: With the previously noted methods, we have achieved successful control over the complications. For example, use of steroids decreases swelling in post-op day 3-4 to completely disappear by day 10.

Conclusion: Several common post-operative complications of dental extractions have been discussed here, and their etiologies and managements explored. It's our hope that the practitians will be more prepared to manage this kind of complications which often occur in daily practice.

Keywords

complications, extraction, management, maxillary.

Post-operative complications after extraction of impacted lower third molar

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Abstract

Introduction. Complications that can occur after wisdom tooth extraction can significantly impair quality of life and also prolong the healing period after the extraction.

Aim. The main aim was to determine how the surgical removal of impacted lower third molar affects the postoperative healing and qualityof life. Determination of the most common complications that impair healing and quality of life was done.

Material and method. To realize the aim, 10 subjects aged were included. In order to observe the most common complications of the subjects were called for checkup. Among subjects check-ups were performed in the first, second, seventh and tenth day after the intervention. During the examination by the subjects noted the presence of pain, bleeding, discomfort, difficulty in opening of the mouth, swelling and redness.

Results. The largest number of respondents aged 18-22 years. The most common complications occurred in the first day were postoperative pain, followed by trismus, then postoperative appearance of swelling and finally bleeding. In a study observed that as time passes the number of persons who are present complications decreases.

Conclusion. Based on the collected data and subsequent analysis can be concluded that because of the high incidence of complications, they affect the daily life and hence a violation of the quality of life of people.

Keywords

Impacted lower third molars, quality of life, oral quality of life, postoperative complications.

Invastigation of anesthethic eficacy of modified intraoral conduction mandibular technique by angulated needle

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Abstract

Introduction: Dental interventions have become much more acceptable for patients, due to the possibility of eliminating the pain during the intervention.

The Aim: Examination of the success in performance of modified mandibular conduction anesthesia by angulated needle.

Material and Methods: The study groups consisted of male and female patients, age range from 18-75, without contraindications for receiving mandibular anesthesia. In the first group of patients (26 patients), standard indirect conduction mandibular anesthesia (SMA) was applied, whereas in the second group (26 patients), the modified conduction mandibular anesthesia with the usage of angulated needle (MMA) was applied. The evaluated parameters were: the number of stings for complete anesthesia, complications during and after application of anesthesia, quantity of anesthetic, appearance of onset symptoms, duration of anesthesia, duration of analgesia, duration of the surgery. The evaluation of the pain was measured with the use of combined scale that consisted of numerical and descriptive scale for determination the intensity of pain.

Results: In this study the appearance of onset symptoms is on average 3 minutes. Duration of anesthesia within SMA technique is 145 minutes, whereas duration of anesthesia within MMA technique is 217 minutes. Duration of analgesia within SMA is 147 minutes, whereas duration of analgesia within MMA is 224 minutes. Average rating of intensity of pain within SMA is 5, whereas the average rating of intensity of pain within MMA is 2. The anesthesia was successful at 62.5% in the first group (SMA), while it was successful at 90.61% in the second group (MMA).

Conclusion: The modified conduction mandibular anesthesia with the usage of angulated needle was more successful comparing to the indirect technique.

Keywords

mandibular anesthesia, analgesia, angulated needle

The prevalence of tooth extraction due to periodontal disease

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Abstract

Introduction: Main etiological factors of teeth loss are tooth decay and periodontal disease. Many research works showed that tooth decay is the most common cause of teeth loss, but by aging, the main reason of teeth loss is periodontal disease, regardless of race and sex.

Aim: With this research work we tested the prevalence of tooth extraction due to periodontal disease and their relation to the factors such as age, sex and reason for the extraction of tooth (periodontal and non-periodontal reason) among the patients treated at Faculty of Medicine, Clinic of Dentistry, in Nis.

Material and methods: A hundred patients have taken part in this research work (50 male and 50 female), at the age from 20 to 75, in time interval of one year (October 2016 – September 2017). Reasons for the teeth extraction included age, sex and type of the extracted tooth for periodontal and non-periodontal reasons. The data were processed in SPSS 17.0 program package and statistical procedure was done by using ANOVA analysis and Hi - square test.

Results: Total of 709 permanent teeth were extracted for different reasons. Most of them (63.2%) were extracted from the periodontal reasons, 38.5% due to tooth decay, and 47.1% simultaneously due to tooth decay and periodontal disease, followed by root trauma, vertical fracture of root/crown, orthodontic reason, etc. The difference between extracted teeth due to periodontal and non – periodontal reasons was statistically significant ($p<0.01$). Maxillary and mandible molars were more often extracted for the periodontal reasons than the rest of the side teeth. The front teeth of both jaws were more often extracted because of periodontal reasons. Besides, the average number of extracted teeth from the periodontal reason was much higher because of the patients' age.

Conclusion: Although the aim of WHO, when decreasing of tooth decay is being discussed, is achieved, the periodontal diseases are still the main reason for teeth extraction, so their percent continue to grow with the age of patients.

Keywords

Periodontal disease, teeth loss, teeth extraction, age of patients

The use of soft tissue laser in everyday modern dental practise

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Abstract

Introduction: Modern technology advances presented through high-tech appliances such as the laser, allows us to ideally perform a number of procedures, simply, quickly and with great success in the treatment itself. Dental diode soft tissue lasers allow classical surgery to be replaced by a more up-to-date solution.

Case Desciprition:In this survey we present three cases that are treated with a soft laser.

Case 1 –Gingival Hiperplasion: We made an evaluation of a 35-year-old patient with localized hyperplasia of the gingival tissue in the upper left quadrant of the premolar region. Conservative treatment did not showany successful results, therefore it was used laser removal of thehyperplasic tissue with a soft-touch laser with a wavelength of 810 nm, power (cw) of 5.0W using 400 μm fiber type enabled to obtain the desired results.

Case 2 –Dental crown elevation: In our second case we present a female patient to whom was performed elevation of crowns at the front teeth, followed by the determination and marking of the targeted tissue that is a subject to gingivectomydue to esthetic reasons. The procedure was performed with the same soft-touch laser.

Case 3 –Generalized chronic gingivitis

In the last case, a patient with generalized chronic gingivitis was evaluated, where conservative treatment combined with 0.3W power laser biostimulation in 15 treatments,for 35 days and exposure time of 20 seconds until the affected sidereached the desired result.

Conclussion: Diode lasers are modern devices capable of precisely correcting gingival tissue defects, while eliminating the bleeding in meantime and reducing the lasting of the patient's treatment. They also offer an anti-inflammatory effect, improve the local circulation and stimulate the overall healing process of the tissue.

Keywords

diode laser, hyperlassia, gingivitis, gingivectomy, crown extension.

General plan of treatment in dentistry

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Abstract

The master plan incorporates a number of procedures in order to accomplish complete gingival and periodontal health, to gain a complete health which will be able to accept further procedures.

Preliminary phase, treatment of emergency - dental or periapical, periodontal acute inflammations, extraction of hopeless teeth and temporary replacement if required.

The first, ethiotropic phase consist: adequate plaque control, elimination of gingival inflammation, correction of prosthetic and conservative restorations, restoration of caries lesions, antimicrobial therapy, occlusal therapy and orthodontic procedures.

The second, surgical phase consists: periodontal surgery or implant placement, and endodontic treatment.

The third, reconstructive phase consists: final restorations and fixed/mobile prosthesis.

The final, maintenance phase consists: individual instruction for a better oral hygiene, periodontal maintenance and permanent restorations.

Failure to eliminate periodontal disease results in loss of already affected teeth and shortens the lifespan of all other teeth. But with appropriate treatment they can serve as the basis for a healthy, functional dentition.

Durability of dental workings can be achieved with proper treatment planning. Jumping some of the steps can influence the final outcome.

Keywords

gingival health, periodontal health, periodontal treatment.

Dental Implant Planning using Cone Beam CT imaging

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Abstract

Purpose: To understand the indications and advantages for CBCT in dental implant planning.
Materials and methods: We took 20 patients who wanted to get involved in my research, we explained them the protocol for implant planning using CBCT imaging and what includes the following.
Results: Cone-beam computed tomography provides numerous advantages for general dentistry and, in particular, for implant therapy. A decisive feature is the detailed and accurate three-dimensional depiction of oral structures with a device that is located directly in the dental office and also ensures low patient dosage. Diagnostics, planning, making drilling guides and treating post-implant complications all benefit from this technology.
Conclusion: General radiologists receive little training in oral and maxillofacial imaging. The key aspects for assessing the dento-maxillary structures for suitability for dental implant placement are: • Assessment of the remaining dentition • Bone height and width measurement • Bone quality measurement • To determine the long axis of alveolar bone • To identify and highlight normal anatomical landmarks • To detect any underlying pathology.

Keywords

implant, CBCT, planning, indications, oral, maxillofacial.

Aesthetic restorations with porcelain veneers

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Abstract

Aim: Due to high aesthetic qualities, proven biocompatibility and prognosis for long term durability, porcelain veneers have become a routine restorative procedure for treatment of frontal teeth. The aim of this study was to evaluate their use through the private dental offices in our country.

Materials and methods: Over 30 dental offices from different parts of Macedonia were included in the study. A specific self-reported questionnaire to collect information from dental practitioners was also implemented in the study.Statistical analysis was performed by using paired sample t-test from Statistical software SPSS for Windows version 23. A p-value < 0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

Results: We registered that a very small percentage of the dental offices use porcelain veneers, slightly greater number are composite veneers, but most of the offices that were involved in our study did not made this kind of aesthetic restorations at all.

Conclusion: The study emphasize the poor use of these aesthetic restorations in our patients who focus more on aesthetics than their dental health, and want to achieve aesthetic for a lower price without caring about the durability of that restoration.

Keywords

Esthetic restorations,frontal teeth, porcelain veneers.

An assement of some psyhologica aspects in children undergoing dental interventions

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Mentor: Olivera Sarakinova, Co-mentor: Emilija Kostadinovska

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Abstract

Background: Fear of the dentist and dental treatment is a common problem. It can cause treatment difficulties for the practitioner, as well as severe consequences for the patient.

Aim and methodology: The present study examined the psychological influence of dental interventions on the child as well as coping patterns used for stress diminution.

We examined two matched groups of patients: a) children with orthodontic problems (anomalies in shape, position and function of dentomaxillofacial structures) (N=31, mean age 10, 3 ± 2, 02) years; and b) children with ordinary dental problems (N= 31, mean age 10, 3 ± 2, 4 years)

As psychometric instruments we used: 45 items Sarason's scale for anxiety, 20 items simple Stress-test adapted for children, as well as A- cope test for evaluation coping patterns.

Results: Obtained scores confirmed the presence of moderate anxiety in both groups as well as moderate stress level. For Sarason's test obtained scores for the group with dental problems are 20, 63 ± 8, 37 (from max 45); and for Stress test 7, 63 ± 3, 45 (from max 20); for the orthodontic group obtained scores are 18, 66 ±6, 85 for Sarason's test, while for the Stress test were 7, 76 ±3, 78. One way ANOVA confirmed significant difference in values of obtained scores related to the age and gender.

Conclusion: this study confirmed that moderate stress level and anxiety are present in both groups of patients (orthodontic and dental). Obtained scores are depending on gender and age.

Keywords

stress, anxiety, coping system, children, dentistry

Immediate loading of dental implants with hybrid bridge

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Abstract

As a specialists in our field, in the clinical dental practice often we are faced with patients who have insufficient dentition. They lost their natural teeth in the oral cavity due to various justified or unjustified reasons. The remaining small number of teeth without proper treatment continues to persist and at the end of the destructive process they are irreversibly lost.

In interest of the patient oral health and the real need of rehabilitation of this functional disability, it is necessary to reconstruct the lost dentition.

In spite of the numerous choices of combined partial denture and classic complete denture as a treatment of edentulous jaws, lately there are many modern therapies for practical solution of such a problem. One of them, which is often used in world trends, is the hybrid prosthesis (multi unit prosthesis) that represents a fixed - mobile denture over implants.

The hybrid prosthesis resembles the classical prosthesis externally, but apart from it, it is suprastructure fixed with nuts. It is exclusively retested on several osteointegrated implants placed in the alveolar ridge. There is a minimal mild tangential contact between it and the soft tissues of the alveolar ridge. There is a practical possibility to remove it whenever is needed, weather it is for hygiene reasons or corrections.

This type of denture as a reasonable choice is firmly fixed on the implants and quickly establishes repair of the defect. It provides long lasting preventive and functional aesthetic harmony in the mouth of the handicapped patients.

Keywords

Bridge, denture, implant,multi unit, suprastructure.

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Adhesive EverStick bridge- a single solution for lost tooth

Author**: Marija Dejkoska,** Co- author: Stefan Ilievski

Mentor: Sonja Rogoleva, Co-mentor: Ljupka Lazarova

Faculty of Medical sciences, University "Goce Delcev"- Stip

Abstract

Introduction: One of the methods for making a temporary dental bridge is using the special glass-fiber EverStick tapes. Although this is considered as a temporary solution, the practice has shown that its hardness and efficiency offers its using for a very long period of time. EverStick tapes can be used for upgrading the frontal tooth, also we can use them for teeth stabilization such as an orthodontic retainer, for temporary upgrade of a side tooth etc.

Case Description: An evaluation of a 27 years old patient due to tooth loss in the frontal region was performed. This loss refers to an upper left lateral incisor, what affected not just the patient's chewing function, but also his aesthetic as well. The patient was looking for the fastest possible solution, replacing a tooth for one day, and this was achieved with the help of EverStick. Setting up the tape itself is quick and simple. After its adaptation with the help of a liquid composite, the tooth was created using the Gradia® composite restorative materials.

Discussion: The flexibility of the tape, its light adaptation, and its ability to obtain high strength and resistance under the polymerization light make it ideal solution in other situations where it is certainly a priority to preserve and to strengthen the teeth. In a large number of cases, this tape offers a quick and a simple solution.

Conclusion: The use of the EverStick tape as a modern solution for creating adhesive bridge construction in cases with tooth loss, provides an excellent temporary results, but the aesthetic moment that is achieved and also the hardness of the tapes have proven that this solution can be ideal even for a longer periods of time.

Keywords

EverStick, fiber glass, aesthetics, frontal tooth, upgrades, composites.

Oral health related quality of life in patients with removable dentures

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Abstract

Introduction: Removable partial dentures are complex devices that results with difficulty in the patient's functioning. The purpose of the study was to determinate the quality of life of patients with different types of removable partial dentures.

Material and Methods: This study included 80 respondents from Radovish. They were divided into 3 groups from which group B was divided into 2 subgroups, group A - patients treated with acrylic (classical) partial dentures, group B1 - patients treted with cast partial dentures with cast clasps, B2 - patients treated with cast partial dentures retinated with attachments, group C - patients treated with flexible partial dentures. For the purposes of this study, a questionnaire was made for the quality of life of patients: anamnestic data, data on physical, social and physiological disability, functional limitations, physical pain and personal satisfaction of the patient. An intraoral and extraoral examination was also performed. Patients were examined 1 year after treatment.

Results: All patients show a increase of personal satisfaction. Patients from subgroup B2 and group C show at least the adverse effects of wearing their dentures. Group A and subgroup B1 show the most of the adverse effects primarily in terms of functional limitation and physical pain.

Conclusion: In general, the quality of life is improved with removable partial dentures, depending on the type of prosthetic device at a higher or lower level.

Keywords

attachments, functional limitations, partial dentures, patients.

3D Printing in Dental Lab

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Abstract

Researchers all over the world are very busy developing 3D printers that we will be able to use for many applications and (for now) in unimaginable ways. With the speed of developing increasing at an exponential rate, those developments are seemingly around the corner. In the dental technology world, engineers are coming close developing a 3D printer that will be able to print a complete denture, including both the resin base and the teeth. There is a lot to be excited about in the dental industry.It is considered a rapid technology because it eliminates several laborious steps used in conventional dental technology techniques and it takes nearly the same amount of time to produce one object or many. Therefore, its efficiency is enhanced by printing multiple units and relying upon the economies of scale. The objects the printer can produce for the laboratory include models (casts), crown and bridge resin burnout patterns for casting or pressing ceramics, temporary crowns, surgical guides, splints, partial denture framework patterns, custom impression trays, and more. With proper settings, it can consistently produce resin products of stunning accuracy and detail, especially when compared with subtractive milling technology. Conventional dental technology is subject to a high degree of inaccuracy, costly labor, and even more expensive materials. Making these objects not only requires a considerable amount of time, but also a highly skilled technician with a complete understanding of the process. And, last but not least, researchers at Wake Forest University in North Carolina say they have created a 3D printer that can produce organs, tissues, and bones that could theoretically be implanted into living humans. Using some of the same methods we are using to print today these researchers are laying down layers of human cells. They have printed out an ear-shaped piece of cartilage, a muscle, and a piece of a jawbone. BioPrinting is truly ground breaking. We may be a few years from printing the final restoration and even farther than that from printing a replacement jaw, but as the above research suggests we may be there sooner than we think.

Keywords

3D printers, CAD design, digital dental technology, bio print.

Identification and most common problems in dental impressions

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Abstract

Introduction: Dental impression is one of the most important steps in manufacture of fixed prosthetics.Clinicians must carefully identify and correct the potential complications that could affect the final restoration fabricated from the impressions.

Aim: The aim of this study is to emphasize the most common difficulties, which factors may cause errors and to present methods to correct and avoid such complications.

Material and Methods: To achieve this research we used the appropriate literature and guides which explaining the problems with dental impressions.

Results: The most common problems with dental impressions found in the literature were: inadequate margin details, internal bubbles, drags and pulls, marginal tears, tray selection, separation from the tray, tray distortion, inadequate syringe material, dual arch trays, surface contamination, inadequate impression material mixing, cast discrepancies and others. There is a solution for every problem that affects the dental impression.Ten Golden Rules are known for perfect impressions: to choose appropriate tray/wash material, to ensure adequate retraction, thoroughly to apply tray adhesive, assure a uniform and homogeneous mix, using gloves, to keep the tip immersed, slowly insert the loaded tray, when removing the tray, check preparation margins and to disinfect the impression properly.

Conclusion: This article addressed the problems and solutions for correction on the most prevalent impression defects experienced in clinical practice. By taking the necessary precautions to avoid damaged impressions, clinicians can give their patients a better dental work.

Keywords

dental impressions, errors, solutions.

Application of combined fixed - mobile prosthetic allowances

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to demonstrate the use of a fixed and mobile prosthetic supplement combined, to compensate retention elements, improve the stability of the prosthesis, better aesthetic appearance, better hygiene, periodontal protection and better caries protection.

For this purpose, three fixed combinated prosthesis were set up to two different patients and were monitored for a certain period and compared with other patients who only had a fixed or mobile prosthesis.

The conclusion is that capacities with combined fixed-line prosthetics benefits have a lower strain on natural teeth. Common accessories connect the bridge and the partial prosthesis. This link is invisible that provides a good aesthetic result. The mobile prosthetic can be removed and maintained.

Keywords

Benefits,esthetic,connection, fixed, protection, stability.

Ivoclar porcelain system empress max, part from modern dentistry

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Abstract

Purpose: Presentation of modern material for production aesthetic modern fixed prosthetic products. IPS e.max is a comprise solid and highly aesthetic pressing materials and CAD / CAM technology (IPS e.max Press, IPS e.max Ceram, IPS e.max ZirPress, IPS e.max ZirCad, IPS e.max Cad).
Material and method: The materials for this research are obtained by requesting the appropriate literature for this subject.
Results: IPS e.max Ceram is a universal fluorapatite ceramic for layering, optimally adapted to the materials of the IPS e.max system for the production of aesthetic products. IPS e.max Ceram is a nano-fluoride apatite, highly aesthetic ceramic for faceting non-metallic fixed prosthetic structures. IPS e.max Ceram can be used in the entire IPS e.max system. IPS e.max ZirPress represents a system of fluorapatous glass- ceramic ignorant, it is fast, easy, efficient and highly aesthetic material.IPS e.max ZirCAD is a material of choice for cases in which the essence of high mechanical stability, thin restoration walls and natural aesthetics. The IPS e.max CAD blocks are made of lithium-disilicate ceramics and offer new possibilities in the use of non-metal ceramics. Glass-ceramic blocks IPS Empress CAD reinforced with leucite, integrates the modern process of manufacturing with CAD / CAM technology and the exceptional features of non-metal ceramics have a completely natural translucency and high aesthetics.
Conclusion: IPS e.max is an innovative system for the fabrication of non-metallic structures that covers all indications. The application of the new forms of indirect restoration in addition to excellent aesthetics also allows for the supra-gingival setting of the edges of the crown, which is especially suitable for the anthropoietic.

Keywords

CAD / CAM technology, IPS e.max, lithium disilicate ceramics, translucency

Prevalence, causes and prevention of post – cementation hypersensitivity

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Abstract

Aim: The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence and causes of post-cementation hypersensitivity as well the potential prevention through the experience of dentists in private dental offices in our country.

Materials and methods: 20 dental offices from Eastern Macedonia were included in the study. A specific self-reported questionnaire to collect information from dental practitioners was also implemented in the study. Statistical analysis was performed by using paired sample t-test from Statistical software SPSS for Windows version 23. A p-value < 0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

Results: We registered that the most frequent reason for post-cementation hypersensitivity was the amount of tooth preparation and consequently the time between preparation and cementation, premature contacts in occlusion and tooth preparation under low volume water spray.

Conclusion: The use of antimicrobial, desensitizing, resin bonding, varnishes, type of liner material and rotary instruments was considered to be less effective for prevention of post- cementation sensitivity according to respondents to the questionnaire. According to the dentists included in this study the best prevention of post-cementation sensitivity is smaller tooth reduction, preparation under high volume spray and to provide quality of provisional restorations.

Keywords

Preparation, post- cementation, sensitivity, tooth reduction.

Digital technology and techniques used in the fabrication of complete dentures

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Abstract

Digital denture is a complete manufacturing process for the rapid production of removable full-arch dentures. Exclusive design software and ideally coordinated materials, combined with well-designed manufacturing strategies and milling equipment platform, provide predictable and reproducible results.

The material for digitally produced, are tooth colored discs made from acrylic material, which are suitable for the individual design and production of whole tooth segment. The long-lasting dental restorations are individually customized to integrate with patients natural antagonist teeth

Base material are PMMA discs for the production of denture bases. The PMMA material is distinguished by its high impact quality. This enhances the fracture strength and increases the longevity of the restoration. In addition, the industrial manufacturing process ensures homogeneous material quality.

In the first milling procedure, the dental arch is milled occlusally with oversized dimensions. The basal surfaces, however, are milled exactly to their final dimension, so that the denture base fits perfectly.

The oversized dental arch is adhesively cemented to the denture base. Cementation is a quick and easy procedure for the dental technician. During the fine milling process, the dental arch is milled to its final size and the excess bonder is removed.

With digital denture, the new digital manufacturing process for dentures, you save valuable time compared to manual production methods: less manual working steps, fewer interruptions in production, no complex plaster models and no articulating.

As a result, porosities and air inclusions in the material can be avoided, which results in a high-quality denture base.

Keywords

Digital denture, CAD design, PMMA discs, prosthetics

Digital vs analog dental impression

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Abstract

Introduction: For the preparation of one good and functional prosthetic preparation, it is necessary to make an appropriate and good tissue imprint from the tissues in the patient's mouth. At this moment in dentistry, the convection (analogue) impressions for registering the patient's tissues is the most used method, but more and more the digital tissue scanners take on a larger swing.

Aim: The aim of our study is to sublimate the differences between digital and convectional dental printing.

Material and Methods: For the preparation of this study, the materials were obtained by thorough and comprehensive search of relevant professional and scientific studies.

Results: The digital impressionwas more pleasant to the patient, has no inflatable feeling, the timing of printing is reduced, there are no impression materials, no temporomandibular joint (TMJ) discomfort, no need for retraction of the gingiva. It can be transmitted directly to a computer and working digital works, more precise in relation to the analogue impression, has the possibility of re-scan if the first one is not good. There is less possibility of transmission of infections from the patient to the dentist and the dental technician.As a negative side, only expensive and large digital printing equipment is emerging.

Conclusion: Digital imaging versus analog in many studies was proving to be better, more precise, and more appropriate for both, the patient and the dentist.

Keywords

analog imression, dentist, digital impression, precise.

Edelweiss veneers for perfect Hollywood smile- Case Report

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Abstract

Introduction: The Edelweiss Direct Veneers method is a same day composite veneer system developed using the latest modern technologies in the world. Edelweiss veneers are thin shells of composite, bonded to the front of the teeth. The technique is the art for the modern and minimally invasive esthetic dentistry.

Case Desciprition: A female patient in her twenties has short clinical crowns, they are rotated and the lateral incisive is incorrectly placed. Also the color of the teeth is dark yellow, so the patient wanted a prefect Hollywood smile with white teeth ideally placed. So, in this case were used Edelweiss veneers, because they can satisfy the requirements of the patient. They were placed from the right canine to the left canine in the upper jaw, so were used six veneers with minimally invasive technique. For this case were used small size of Edelweiss veneers, color A1 and the Gradia composite system.

Discussion: The shown case and the materials used through the treatment, also their use in a lot of other studies and cases, are proving that the Edelweiss veneers are the perfect solution for reaching high esthetic.

Conclusion: The use of the Edelweiss veneers also can improve the appearance of gaps, fractured teeth, discoloration and misalignment in teeth. The layers of translucent composite allow the light to shine through, reflecting off the opaque of the tooth dentin below the surface and giving an appearance of brighter, natural-looking teeth.

Keywords

Composite, Discoloration, Edelweiss, Invasive, Misalignment, Veneers.

Hand tracing vs. digital methods of cefalometric analysis

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Abstract

Introduction. Cephalometric radiography is an essential tool to orthodontists for studying growth and development of the facial skeleton, diagnosis, treatment planning, and evaluating pre- and post-treatment changes .Manual cephalometric analysis has been performed by tracing radiographic landmarks on acetate overlays and measuring linear and angular values. Rapid technological advances have made it possible to perform cephalometric tracing using computers where the landmarks are usually digitized first.

Materials and method. We reviewedseveral studies in which comparisonwas made between manual analysis and using computer software programs for cephalometric analysis.Digital films are transferred to conventional films using a printer. Printed films are hand-tracked and measured by one observer. Digital films are analyzed twice using computer software programs by the same observer, using basic and advanced features.

Results. From the reviewed scientific papers it is registered that the basic and the advanced feature procedures took significantly less time than the total time needed for the hand-tracing procedure. The basic procedure independent of the software took significantly less time than the advanced procedure. Small discrepancies were also found between hand-tracing and computerized measurements, but the differences are minimal and clinically acceptable.

Conclusion. Computerized technique can be regarded equally reliable to hand-tracing as far as cephalometric measurements are concerned. Time-saving characteristics of computerized tracing makes this method preferable to hand tracing for cephalometric analysis of radiographs used in diagnosis, treatment planning, and the evaluation of treatment outcome.

Keywords

Cephalometric analysis; Cephalometric radiography; Comparison studies Digital methods; Hand-tracing.

Anatomical and morphological variations of the maxillary lateral incisor

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Abstract

The general shape of the lateral incisors is similar to the maxillary central incisors except that they are shorter and narrower. Next to the third molars, maxillary lateral incisor are the teeth that show most variation in size, shape and form. Besides that, the upper lateral incisors are among the teeth that are most often congenitally missing with an incidence of ± 2% of the population.

Goal:Our goal is to present the variations that appears in a representative sample of forty examinees and point out the need for cooperation between the dentist and the technician in solving this problem in order to satisfy the aesthetic moment, the phonation and normal function.

Materials and methods:Subject of research were forty students of dental medicine and dental technician, aged between nineteen and twenty-three years. First, we analyzed and photographed the lateral incisors in each of the examinees. Secondly, we compared and sorted the obtained photos. The materials we used in the research were medical gloves, dental mirror, camera and rulerto measure the size.

Results: According to the research the most common is normal anatomy-morphology of the lateral upper incisor, but there are also variations shown in the pictures and tables.

Conclusion: From this research we came to a conclusion that this issue is quite present in everyday practice so the collaboration between the dentist and the prosthetic technician should provide an appropriate solution in order to ensure the perfect smile for our patients.

Keywords

incisor, variations, research, photos, results.

The manufacture of inlays throughout thedental clinics in the Municipality of Shtip

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Abstract:

Aim: In 1862, a doctor named Wood introduced the inlays in the everyday dental practice. Up until a few decades ago, the gold inlays were considered as a proper replacement for the amalgam restorations. Today, the gold inlays are not used anymore, as the porcelain and composite materials took their swing. Depending on the patient's oral condition as an inlay-making indicator, how much of the tooth is missing, the type of occlusion, how much space is available and what are the patient's expectations in relation of the aesthetics and the economic justification, the material for the inlay is chosen. The inlays are laboratory-produced fillings, based on a previously taken cavity impression. The goal of our research is to find out how much the Shtip-based dentists make and use the inlays.

Materials and methods: In order to conduct the research, a questionnaire was given to the dentists, where everyone expressed their personal experience regarding the inlays, the demand and how often do they manufacture it. The clinical research included ten dental offices.

Results: From our results, we concluded that the dentists use inlays very rarely.

Conclusion: As part of the modern dental practice, inlays themselves are characterized with certain advantages and disadvantages, such as many more restoration types. Although if needed, they should be suggested as possible functional and aesthetical solution to the resulting problem in the patients oral region.

Keywords

biocompatibility, cost, esthetic, restoration, strength.

Tooth discolorations after dental interventions

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Abstract

Background: Tooth discoloration can be the cause of great embarrassment and can make people feel self conscious about smiling. It is important to remember that no one's teeth are naturally perfectly white and it's normal for our teeth to become duller as we age. Nevertheless, important lifestyle factors also play a large part in tooth discoloration and it is important to recognize these.

Aim: To perform a systematic literature review on materials used in everyday dental practice which cause tooth discoloration.

Materials and Methods: We made an evaluation on the literature, analyzed many studies and we pointed the most common causes.

Results: Amalgam fillings often give tooth discoloration. This is most noticeable in very old fillings, as pigment slowly leaches out of the amalgam filling material and its associated corroded surfaces. Tetracycline is a broad spectrum antibiotic, and its derivative minocycline is common in the treatment of acne. The drug is able to chelate calcium ions and is incorporated into teeth, cartilage and bone. Later, the tetracycline oxidizes and the staining becomes browner and no longer fluoresces under UV light. Other drugs derived from tetracycline such as glycylcycline share this side effect.

Conclusion: We can conclude that the many of the patients have tooth discolorations after dental interventions caused by dental materials especially from amalgam, dental trauma and antibiotic.

Keywords

Discoloration, patient, dental intervention

Composite laminates for a perfect smile

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Abstract

Aim: The main aim is to present the composite laminates, such as modern method used in aesthetic dentistry for the correction of minimal irregularities. Also with this case we want to present the advantages of dental laminates.

Clinical case: It is the patient who was not happy with his smile. We made composite laminates for 12 and 22 in maxilla and to improve his smile, and we got a very satisfied patient and perfect smile.

Conclusion: The advantages of the laminates are those that they are the latest choice for the patients that are looking for a perfect smile from a reason that with a proper care they can last a long time, and the need care as natural teeth, making is fast, and the results- perfect smile.

Keywords

composites, laminates,aesthetics, advantages, smile.

Use of the teeth whitening procedure by dental medicine students

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Abstract

Teeth Whitening is one of the most popular procedures in Esthetic dentistry.Teeth can have various colors which are genetically determined. The color of the teeth is affected by many factors.

With whitening, the initial color is removed from the surface of the teeth. There are two processes approved by the FDA (Food Drug Administration), Teeth Whitening and Teeth Bleaching.

The goal of our study is to determine how much teeth whitening procedure is present with the students from third, fourth and fifth year of the studies, how much do they know about the color changing factors of the teeth.

The research was realized with inquiry, which included questions about the procedures, their negative impact and factors that contribute to change the colors of the teeth.

The results showed that small number of students do teeth whitening procedures because they know the negative consequences.

It is important to notice that the teeth color is determined by the color of dentine and not by the enamel, so the patients should not have very big expectations. This should be explained on every patient, which conditions lead to color change and whitening would not be so effective like would be at the surface coloring, but still can be achieved certain amount of color correction.

Keywords

Teeth whitening, factors, color, negative consequences.

The most common reasons for toothache

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Abstract

Aim: Toothaches will make anyone feel uncomfortable and miserable. The drive to figure out what's causing it one pain is completely understandable, which is why we made this research to clarify and get closer the reasons to the public and of course to make a diagnosis.

Materials and methods: We made a questionnaire about five dots: the reason, duration, kind, a cause that intensifies the pain and a cause that calms the pain. Then we distributed it to the 42 responders on random choice regardless of gender, age, education etc. They fill up the questionnaire and we analyze the results which we received and sort them in graphics. The duration of this study was about 2 months.

Results: 78% of the responders answered the reason of toothache is some provoking warm or cold cause and that is the same cause that intense the pain. The pain lasted 10-15 seconds after the provocation with 45% of the responders. About the cause that calms the pain, they answered 47% that it passed by itself.

Conclusions: We can concluded that we, as dentists, must know some facts about the tooth pain of the patients, so we can understand it, make diagnosis and consequently to that, we can threat it.

Keywords

Duration, questionnaire, reasons, responders, toothache

TMD disorders among dental students

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Abstract

Temporomandibular Disorders (TMD) are a complex and poorly understood set of conditions characterized by pain in the temporomandibular joint and surrounding tissues and limitation in jaw movements.

Objective: The aims of this study were to assess the incidence of temporomandibular joint (TMJ) pain and dysfunction among the dental students It consisted of a cross-sectional study at Goce Delcev University.

Material and Methods. The study population comprised 54 dental students, from the last three years of studying. The main criterion in selection of the surveyed population was the consent of the students to participate in the research. The clinical examination involved TMJ mobility, TMJ pain, TMJ sounds, morphological and functional dental occlusion.

Results: According to the criteria of TMD, the prevalence of TMD among the study participants was 9.8 %, with no statistically significant difference betweenthe two genders. Most of the subjects complains on TMJ sounds (10, 6%) and clinically registered TMJ pain (7.4%). According to the self-reported complaining 7.2% of the subjects responded positively. Only 9 ,4% from the subjects with some orthodontic anomalies showed TMD signs or symptoms

Conclusion: The prevalence of TMD among dental students is high (near to ten percent), and it is simmular for girls and boys**.** Dental occlusion was not rejected as a possible concurrent factor in relation to TMJ pain and/or dysfunction among university students.

Keywords

dental students, prevalence, temporomandibular disorders, TMD, TMD pain

Mineral trioxide aggregate material use in dental pathology

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Abstract

Goal: The purpose of this paper was to review the composition, properties, biocompatibility, and the clinical results involving the use of mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA) materials in endodontic treatment, the histomorphological response of human dental pulps capped with mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA) compounds, the early pulpal cell response and the onset of reparative dentine formation after capping application of MTA and In root canal therapy, after Apicoectomy.

Materials and methods: A review of the literature was performed by using electronic and hand-searching methods of scientific papers for the chemical and physical properties and the potential use of this materials in dental pathology.

Results*:* MTA materials have been shown to have a biocompatible nature and have excellent potential in endodontic use. . The experiments indicate that MTA is an effective pulp-capping material, able to stimulate reparative dentine formation by the stereotypic defensive mechanism of early pulpal wound healing. MTA has shown to allow a normal healing response including the formation of new cementum over the restored root interface and excellent biocompatibility when communicating with vital tissues. Many of the materials previously used for root repair and root-end filling have shown to be moisture sensitive, seriously affecting their integrity as good barriers thereby allowing bacterial migration and contamination. In the clinical environment where complete removal of moisture is not always possible, MTA uses it hydrophilic chemistry to its advantage where setting to a solid barrier is necessary to be an effective root repair and root end material.

Conclusion*:* Considering the present literature review, MTA has various exciting clinical applications as it has numerous qualities mandatory for an ideal dental material: Scientific research has demonstrated the effectiveness of traditional MTA when used in a range of dental procedures. It is biocompatible, radiopaque and it is harder to infiltrate, compared to classic materials for root filling.MTA is an excellent material with innumerable qualities required of an ideal material.

Keywords

Biocompatible dental material, Mineral Trioxide Aggregate, MTA

The anatomo-morphological differences between primary and permanent teeth

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Abstract

Introduction:A human being possesses two types of sets of teeth in a lifetime – Primary and Permanent teeth.Primary teeth are the first set of teeth possessed by human beings in his lifecycle. Permanent teeth are the second set of teeth possessed by human beings. Temporary teeth are 20 in number, whereas permanent teeth are usually 32 in number. Primary or milk teeth retains space for the child's future permanent teeth. There are many differences between primary and permanent teeth in context to morphology.

Aim: The aim of this study was to know how to make difference between primary and permanent teeth. This difference we have noticed of several patients who include children and adults.

Materials and methods: To make sure that there are so many differences between primary and permanent teeth we did clinical research who includechildren and adults.The method we use was visual inspection.

Results: We collect our results and sort them in some specific groups. The results that we received are:The enamel of the deciduous teeth is thinner than the enamel on permanent . As a result, the primary teeth usually look a lot whiter than the permanent teeth. The primary molars are replaced by permanent premolars (also called bicuspids) and the permanent molars come in behind the primary teeth. Most often, the firsт teeth to emerge are the lower two front teeth (incisors) and the upper and lower first molars, the molars closest to the front of the mouth. However, sometimes this can be delayed by as much as a year. The first baby teeth to fall out are typically the two bottom front teeth (lower central incisors) and the two top front teeth (upper central incisors), followed by the lateral incisors, first molars, canines and second molars.

Conclusions: Differences between primary and permanent teeth include that primary teeth have shorter clinical crowns,primary teeth have thinner layers of enamel and dentin.,the roots of front primary teeth are narrower.,compared to their crowns, primary tooth roots are longer and more slender.

Keywords

Permanent teeth, primary teeth, comparation, differences

Early childhood caries: prevalence, risk factors and prevention

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Abstract

Goal: Dental caries constitute a serious health problem among the population, in particular the prevalence of caries in early childhood.

Material and Methods: The prevalence of dental caries and the dental caries index DMF (decay-missing-filled) calculated according to the WHO standards and recommendations still have high values, as well as a poor state of periodontal health, according to studies done on children aged 0 -15 years. Multiple variables are associated with an increased risk of early childhood caries, including Mutants Streptococci (MS) responsible for sugar fermentation and acid production that lead to a decrease in intraoral pH, de-mineralization of the tooth, and the emergence of caries.

Results: The results are associated with poor nutrition and feeding habits of the child, especially during the night and prolonged contact of MS with tooth tissue, anomalies in the structure of the teeth provide additional accumulation of plaque and increase the risk of cavities. Let us also mention the low socioeconomic status as a factor for a greater prevalence of caries and an increased risk of caries on children.

Conclusion: Prevention of caries in early childhood is best achieved by timely identification of risk factors and appropriate intervention. Early detection, appropriate with counseling and involvement of health professionals is required.

Keywords

Caries, DMF, prevalence, prevention, risk factors.

Application of fluoride in children (advantages and disadvantages)

Author: **Tatjana Taseva**, *Co-author:* Katerina Mladenovska

Mentor: Ljupka Lazarova, Co-mentor: Sanja Nashkova

Faculty of medical sciences, University "Goce Delcev" – Shtip

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to demonstrate the use of fluoride in children's dentistry, the ways in which they act and which are pozitive and negative characteristics from treatment with fluorides and the same time to prove that treatment with a dental fluoride is one of the most effective ways to prevent tooth decay and mentaining excellent dental health in children.

For this study, we compared a group of children that started using fluoride from an early age (during growth and development of permanent dentition) and a group of children in whom the application of fluoride started later.(in permanent dentition)

The conclusion is that fluoride treatments are effective in decreasing the prevalence of cavities in children, by 95% specifically, when combined with dental sealants. They are especially active when they start using them since early childhood. However, fluoride overdoses, that is, the so-called fluorosis, should be avoided, where excessive use of fluoride results in tooth decay. We conclude that it is necessary to apply fluoride in children at a moderate dose.

Keywords

fluoride; caries; caries prevention;children;treatment; fluorosis

Role of fluoride varnish in preventing early childhood caries

Author: **Marija Novoselska**, Co-author: Suzana K'rmzova

Mentor: Sanja Naskova, Co-mentor: Sandra Atanasova

Faculty of Medical Sciences, University "Goce Delcev" – Stip

Abstract

Introduction: Dental caries is one of the most common childhood diseases worldwide. Although dental caries can be arrested and potentially even reversed in its early stages it's often not self-limiting and progresses without proper care until the tooth is destroyed, affecting the quality of life. Fluoride varnish which is one of the most important materials to prevent ECC is easy to apply and well tolerated by children.

Aim: The main outcome of our investigation was prevention of early childhood caries following application of fluoride varnish and unavoidable fluoride exposure.

Material and Methods: Out of 190 articles originally identified, 17 articles met the inclusion criteria and these studies were assessed independently for methodology and performance.

Results: Analysis of literature revealed that basically two concentrations of fluoride varnishes have been used: 1% and 5%.Children without any fluoride varnish treatments had a mean dmfs (decay missing filled score) score of 23,6. There was no decreased in dmfs for children who received only two applications of varnish and only a slight increase for those who receive three applications. Children who received four or more applications of fluoride varnish over a two-year period had a mean dmfs of 15, which was 35% lower than children who had no treatments.

Conclusion: The results showed that fluoride varnishes have been used at concentrations of 1% and 5% in the prevention of ECC. The preventive fraction was influenced by the frequency of application, the duration of study and sample size.

Keywords:

Early childhood caries, fluoride varnish, prevention

Traumatic injury caused by a toothbrushing: a case report

Author: **Ljubica Prosheva**

Mentor: Sandra Atanasova, Co-mentor: Sanja Nashkova

Faculty of medical sciences, University "Goce Delcev"-Stip

Abstract

The toothbrush has a major role in maintaining proper oral hygiene. Its use has reduced the appearance of dental caries, but the risk of injuries to the hard and soft tissues in the mouth is increased. Gum injury is one of the most common caused by a toothbrush with bristles that are too hard, or using improper brushing techniques. Cuts on gums can be quite painful, and may take up to two weeks or more to heal.During a conversation with the patient, he explained that he began using a new toothbrush and after several days of use, felt pain in his mouth and spotted gum injuries. Gum injury is observed on the upper and lower jaws on the right side. The changes are localized to the palate in the area of the upper first molar and lingually at the lower second premolar. The patient is advised to use a gingival gel, to rinse the mouth with an antiseptic solution, avoid salty and spicy foods, cigarettes and alcohol. Traumatic injuries can be from superficial to penetrating injuries. Some of these can cause serious complications. The choice of appropriate treatment will depend on the type of injury. It is necessary to use a suitable toothbrush with soft fibers and to use the correct brushing technique with dosed force. It is necessary to train patients for the correct technique and method of brushing and also to help for the correct selection of toothbrushes.

Keywords

Dental examination, Injury, Oral hygiene,Patient ,Toothbrush

Oral manifestations in patients with iron deficiency anemia

Author: **Marija Vojvodik**, Co-author: Simona Georgieva

Mentor: Olivera Terzieva-Petrovska, Co-mentor: Sonja Rogoleva

Faculty of medical sciences, University "Goce Delcev"-Stip

Abstract

Iron deficiency anemia is a common type of anemia. As the name implies this type of anemia is due to insufficient iron. Without enough iron the human body can't produce enough hemoglobin, a substance in red blood cells that enables them to carry oxygen.

Aim: The main aim of this research is to discover oral manifestations in patients with iron deficiency anemia.

Material and method: In this study were included30 patients with iron deficiency anemia and 30 healthy patients and were observed oral manifestations in both of them. The age of the patients in both groups was between 20 and 40 years old and patients were without other systematic diseases.

Results: Patients with iron deficiency anemia had significantly lower hemoglobin and iron level than healthy controls. There is noticed that patients with iron deficiency anemia had oral manifestations like dry mouth (47%), burning sensation of oral mucosa (73%), atrophic glossitis (29%), and lingual varicosity (52%). These changes were not observed in the patients from the control group.

Conclusion: According to the results we can note that patients with iron deficiency anemia had few leading oral manifestations that can cause an abnormal function of the oral cavitywhich indicates that treatment on this type of anemia in necessary.

Keywords

Iron deficiency anemia, dry mouth, burning sensation of oral mucosa, atrophic glossitis, and lingual varicosity

Oral manifestation in patients with diabetic disease

Author:**Blagica Miteva**, Co-author:Ksenija Dimitrusova

Mentor: Sonja Rogoleva, Co-mentor:Olivera Terzieva-Petrovska

University "Goce Delcev" -Stip, Macedonia

Abstract

Diabetes mellitus is one of the major chronic health problems facing the world today and the most common among endocrine and metabolic disorders and it's one of the leading causes of death.

The aim of this study is to determine the oral changes caused by diabetes mellitus and alsoto determine the frequency of oral changes in diabetic patients.

Materials and Methods: The study sample consisted of 55 patients with diabetes between the age of 20 and 50 years, of which 30 patients were males and 25 were females. The study was made in five dental offices in period of December 2017-February 2018.

Results: The most common symptoms that we found in diabetic patients were:
In 16.7% was observed burning mouth syndrome. In 14% of the diabetic patients we found association of taste alteration. Hyposalivation and dry mouth were observed in 12% . In 7.5 % of the diabetic patients were observed changes of the tongue and candidiasis. The tongue appeared smooth and red.

Conclusion: The frequency of oral manifestations in diabetic patients was significantly high, what shows a correlation between diabetes mellitus and changes in the oral cavity.

Keywords

Diabetes mellitus, burning mouth syndrome, hyposalivation, candidiasis

Oral manifestation of GERD and Crohn's disease

Author: **Maja Trajkova**, Co-author: Zorica Kozuharova

Mentor: Verica Toneva, Co-mentor: Aleksandra Toneva Nikolova

Faculty of Medical Sciences, University "Goce Delcev" – Stip

Abstract

Aim: The aim of this study was to determinate the percentage of oral manifestation of some gastrointestinal diseases (Crohn's disease, GERD) because oral alterations can be the first sign of GI disease and may help for early diagnosis and treatment.

Materials and methods: In order to reach our goal, we did clinical oral examination of 30 patientswith GERD and Crohn's disease, of both sexes, from 14 to 87 years, in the timeframe of 1 month, in the department of internal medicine, in the clinical hospital in Stip.

Results: We collect our results and sort them in some specific groups. The results that we received are: dental enamel defects, dental caries, aphthous ulcers and gingivitis have been demonstrated to occur in 75 % of the patients with gastrointestinal diseases. Dental erosions are a consequence of 83% GERD patients. Oral manifestations such as geographic tongue, are common in Crohn's disease exactly 68%.

Conclusions: Considering the high frequency of oral alterations in patients with gastrointestinal disease, the dentist should be able to detect those lesions and give advice to maintain better oral health. Some of them are important to diagnose as they can be clues and may be the primary presenting sign of GI disease.

Keywords

internal medicine,gastrointestinal disease, oral manifestation, percentage.

Beneficial effects of *Lactobacillus sp.* against *Streptococcus mutans*

Author: **Spase Stojanov**

Mentor: Darinka Gjorgieva Ackova, Co-mentor: Katarina Smilkov

Faculty of Medical Sciences, University "Goce Delcev"-Stip

Abstract

Probiotics are known for their beneficial effects to health and their action is often linked to the GI health. Oral health is owed to the ecological balance in the oral cavity, still considering the pathogen *Streptococcus mutans* primarily responsible for initiating dental caries or tooth decay, as well as periodontal disease. Studies have shown that different *Lactobacillus* species can exert beneficial effects in oral health as well as GI health.

The main goal of this research is to examine the reported positive effect of *Lactobacillus* against oral diseases, caused by *S. mutans.*

Several studies have shown that co-culture of *S. mutans* with different *Lactobacillus* strains significantly reduced the numbers of *S. mutans* and total bacteria in the mixed biofilm cultures compared with the control group. Different *Lactobacillus* strains have varying inhibition activity against *S. mutans*. In one study, it has been shown that *Lactobacillus acidophilus* has a reducing power to gene expression, and reduced the expression of the genes *GtfB* and *LuxS* by 60-80%. Another study showed that the lipoteichonic acid of the *Lactobacillus plantarium* is responsible for the antibacterial effect of the probiotics against oral pathogens. Namely, the biofilm formation from *S. mutans* in the presence of lipoteichonic acidwas evaluated by using confocal laser scanning microscopy and scanning electron microscopy. The results of the study showed that S. mutans biofilm formation and aggregation were inhibited by lipoteichonic acid in a dose-dependent manner.

These results present potential of new concept of prevention/treatment in S. mutans - caused oral diseases.

Keywords

caries, Lactobacillus sp., probiotics, Streptococcus mutans.

Anti-caries vaccine - approach and challenges

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Mentor: Darinka Gjorgieva Ackova, Co-mentor: Katarina Smilkov

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Abstract

Dental caries is the most common bacterial infectious disease in human and has become the basic cause of oral discommode and tooth damage, seriously touching the quality of life of the patients. It is induced by specific class of acid-producing bacterias (e.g., *Streptococcus mutans*).

S. mutans has been strongly concerned as the prominent pathogen of dental caries in human. Anti-caries DNA vaccination is a new immunization procedure against dental infectious disease, and has many preferences over traditional vaccines, such as easy proceeding and contribution, and induction of long-lasting cellular and humoral immune responses. Anti-caries DNA vaccine may act as a multi-epitope vaccine and elevate strong immune response targeting *S. mutans* associated antigens. Anti-caries DNA vaccine can induce S-IgA antibodies against *S. mutans*, decrease adherence and biofilms disposition, reducing the frequency of dental caries as a result. As a disadvantage, this vaccine has low immunogenicity because of its low capability for uptake.

As innovative approach, dental vaccines for prophylactic immunization can be the first non-living vaccines to be applied by mucosal route during the first three years of life. Further understanding and investigations of the signals that control the colonization and growth of *S. mutans* in dental biofilms may help to reduce spread and detrimental effects of cariogenic bacteria.

Keywords

Dental caries, anti-caries DNA vaccine, immunization, *S. mutans*

Dental laser usage in everyday dental practice

Author: **Popovska Anastasija**, Co-author: Popovska Verica

Mentor: Petrovski Mihajlo, Co-mentor: Terzieva-Petrovska Olivera

University "Goce Delcev"- Stip

Abstract

Introduction: In the last ten years, dental lasers become a vital part of many dental practices and a solution to many clinical problems that are seen daily in private practice. Dental lasers are very useful tool helping general practitioners and dental specialists for both soft and hard tissues.

The main goal of this our research is to determine the most common dental procedures performed in dental offices using laser technology.

Material and method: The research included three dental offices, with seven dentists who use lasers in their everyday dental practice. Each of the doctors responded to a specially designed questionnaire, from which the data were later extracted and analyzed.

Results: Most commonly performed dental interventions by the clinicians in examined dental practices are interventions performed on soft oral tissues. The most commonly performed dental soft tissue interventions are laser frenulectomy and crown lengthening. Also, lasers are often used in periodontal interventions and in dental implantology.

Conclusion: Dental lasers, as a modern tool, can find numerous indications ii everyday dental practice. The numerous advantages that the laser possesses as a tool should be the reason for its increasing use in various types of dental interventions. Common use of lasers is reduced to a small number of interventions depending on the knowledge and routine of the clinician himself. By introducing modern educational programs this situation could be improved.

Keywords

dental lasers, laser dental intervention, laser frenulectomy, crown lengthening.

The most common used painkillers

Author: **Lea Efremova,** Co-author: Maja Dejanoska

Mentor: Aleksandra Toneva Co-mentor: Verica Toneva

Faculty of medical sciences, University " Goce Delcev"-Stip

Abstract

Aim: There are many types of pain and different range of pain according to the pain scale. Our goal was to determinate which are the most common analgesics that are used by the population, to help themselves without visiting the doctor.

Materials and methods: In order to reach our goal, we made a questionnaire about the type of pain and the most common used and helpful painkiller and the responders have multiple choice questions. We included 40 persons regardless of gender, age, education, race etc. The duration of the study one month. They answer the questions and we analyze the results.

Results: The results we get, we sum them in percentage. We show the most results in the next three points: Analgin (metamizole) is used by 86% of the responders; Responders answered that paracetamol (acetaminophen) is used by 74% and the use of diclofenac and ketoprofen (NSAID) is 72%.

Conclusions: Despite the kind of the pain, the most used painkiller in our study is analgin. Some of them have chronic diseases and use the analgesics all the time, on the other hand another part of the responders use the painkillers rarely for some conditions.

Keywords

Analgin, painkillers, paracetamol, questionnaire.

The most common anesthetics used in dentistry

Author: **Ognen Cvetanoski**, Co-author: Ljupcho Bikovski

Mentor: Cena Dimova

Faculty of medical sciences, University "Goce Delcev"-Stip

Abstract

Introduction: The local anesthesia reduces the pain and leaves the mouth numb for certain time, yet does not leave the patient unconscious.

Aim: to provide a review and update of essential pharmacology for the various local anesthetics formulations and anesthetic techniques that are in use will the main aim of this paper.

Material and method: To realize the aim 7 dental offices had been used for the purpose of this research, which were expected to give answers to the following questions:

1. What is the most used anesthetic by them?
2. What anesthetic techniques are mostly used by them?

Results: Anesthetic techniques that have been mostly used are: Plexus anesthesia, Mandibular anesthesia and Intraligamentary anesthesia. The most common used anesthetics are: Lidocaine, Ubestesine and Scandonest.

Conclusion: Dentists often rely on the use of local anesthetic agents to relieve patient discomfort, and research continues in an effort to develop new agents with improved anesthetic qualities. Eventually, a nontoxic, rapidly acting agent may become available that could provide profound anesthesia of long duration when applied topically to intact skin or wounds.

Keywords

Local anesthetics, anesthesia, anesthetic techniques, dental offices

The beneficial effects of the PRF membranes in a clinical setting

Author: **Mimoza Alcheva**, Co-Author: Selman Candan

Mentor: Kiro Papakocha, Co-mentor: MihajloPetrovski

Faculty of medical sciences, University "Goce Delcev"-Stip

Abstract

Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) and platelet-rich fibrin (PRF) are autologous platelet concentrates prepared from patient's own blood. Contemporary dentistry is focused on the development of alternatives that might result in the local release of growth factors accelerating tissue healing.However, the plasma content and preservation of platelets depends on the compression methods used. To accurately evaluate the clinical outcome of PRF, the preparation protocol should be standardized.

Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) is a platelet-rich fraction of plasma and is clinically available as a source of growth factors to facilitate tissue repair and regeneration. To improve the handling efficiency, the retention at application sites, and the release of growth factors, bovine thrombin and/or calcium have been preferentially added to PRP to directly or indirectly facilitate the conversion from fibrinogen to fibrin.

In the field of dental medicine, there are three major applications of PRF preparations. These applications include 1) biodegradable barrier membranes for guided tissue regeneration, including alveolar ridge augmentation, 2) a reservoir of growth factors as a gel form of PRP for tissue regeneration, such as bone induction and 3) biodegradable scaffolds for tissue engineering.

For the standardization of PRF preparations as a grafting material, the use of the region of the PRF membrane with the greatest platelet enrichment is proposed and not to squeeze out all of the plasma contained in the original PRF clots. In this regard, the novel compression device would be useful for preparation of biologically active PRF.

Keywords

Platelet-rich plasma (PRP), platelet-rich fibrin (PRF), PRF membranes

Most common reasons for apicotomy

Author: **Blagoj Lazarov**

Menthor: OliveraTerzieva-Petrovska, Co-menthor: Mihajlo Petrovski

University "Goce Delcev"-Stip, Macedonia

Abstract

An apicotomy is a small surgical procedure designed to cure an infection at the tip of the root or roots of a tooth. It is indicated when, for a variety of reasons, it has proved impossible for your dentist to cure the infection in the periapical region.

The **main goal** of this study was to determine the most common causes of apicotomy.

Material and method: A total number of four specialists in oral surgery, working in four dental offices were included in the research. The research was performed in the period from September to December 2017. The main reasons for surgical intervention from the dental documentation were noted.

Results: Most common reasonfor apicotomy from the obtained data were teethwithacute periapicalinflammation, despitethesatisfactoryendodontictherapy in 35.7%. Teeth with periapical inflammation and unsatisfactoryendodontic therapy, which cannot be retreated because of completely calcified root canal or severely curved root canals were noted in 21.6%.Also in 9.6% indication for apicotomy is breakage of small instrument in root canal.Teeth with periapical inflammation, where endodontic therapy is impossible due to foreign bodies into the periapical tissues were reason in 19.7%. Perforation of inferior wall of pulp chamber or perforation of root were indications in 3.7%.Fracture at apical third of tooth as an indications were noted in 2.6%.

Conclussion: Most common reasons for apicotomy in our research were teeth with inadequate endodontic therapy, especially with active periapical inflammation, curved canals or foreign body in the root canals.

Keywords

Apicotomy, unsuccessful endodontic therapy, periapical inflammation, indications

Evaluation of post-extraction site wound healing

Author: **Ljupcho Bikovski**, Co-author: Ognen Cvetanoski

Mentor: Cena Dimova

Faculty of medical sciences, University " Goce Delcev"- Stip

Abstract

Introduction: Wound healing comprises a sequence of complex biological processes. All tissues follow an essentially identical pattern to complete the healing process with minimal scar formation. The process of post-extraction site wound healing is a long process that can be divided into four time frames : the initial in first 24 hours; Weeks 1 & 2; Weeks 3 & 4; Bone tissue healing timeline; where different types of changes can be seen.

Aim: The aim of this prospective study is to evaluate the clinical pattern of post-extraction wound healing with a goal to identify the types, incidence, and pattern of healing complications following non-surgical tooth extraction.

Materials and Methods: To achieve the aim, a patient who is 22 years old have been followed in order to appropriately manage the process of wound healing after tooth extraction.

Results: With the previously noted methods, we have achieved successful control over the complications. For example, the use of some medicaments like alvogyl, neocone and Zinc Oxide Eugenol Packing and e.t.c

Conclusion: Wound healing in the mouth occurs in the presence of many challenges, including a high bacterial and viral infections, and usually proceeds undisturbed and with preserved oral function.

Keywords

wound, healing, extraction.

Oral hygiene habits of a dental medicine students

Author: **Nikola Bozinov**

Mentor: Olivera Terzieva-Petrovska, Co-mentor: Mihajlo Petrovski

University "GoceDelcev"-Stip, Macedonia

Abstract

Maintainingoralhygienehasanextremelyimportantroleinpreventingthemostcommondiseasesoftheoralcavity.
Themain aim ofthisresearch was todeterminetheoralhygienehabitsofdental medicine students.
Material and method:In order to realize the main aim, adequate research was conducted in the period from 15 January to 15 February 2018. Total number of 108 students were examined.An anonymous questionnaire containing nine questions about and around the oral hygiene was made.
Results: 97.6% form the students were satisfy with their oral hygiene.Among the students, 16.3% uses a soft toothbrush, 67.3% medium toothbrush and 16.4% hard toothbrush. Most students change their toothbrush in period longer than six months (48.2%).7.1% from the students do not visit a dentist, except in cases of need, 24.5% visit dentist once a year, 17.3% visit dentist twice a year.54.1% of the students visits dentist for regular check-up. Among students, 19.4% brush their teeth once a day, 47.9% brush teeth twice a day and 32.6% brush teeth several times a day.19.6% from the students use a dental floss to clean their teeth and 49.5% use solution for rinsing their mouths.
Conclussion: According to the results we can note that there is a need for additional efforts to improve the situation by taking additional preventive and educational programs.

Keywords

Oral hygiene, dental students, tooth brushing, oral health

Assessment of oral hygiene additional supplements among dental students

Author: **Aleksandra Crngarova**, Co-author: Sofija Mitevska

Mentor: Verica Toneva, Co-mentor:Sonja Rogoleva

Faculty of Medical Sciences,University "Goce Delcev" – Stip

Abstract

Aim:Oral hygiene level is essential part of the hygiene of the body. Good oral hygiene has it benefits on the entire health on the organism. The purpose of this study is to bring out the importance of the good oral hygiene maintenance.

Materials and methods:Adequate inquiry with following questions were done among all dental students at our university, type of toothbrush, type of toothpaste, using od dental floss, interdental brush, mouthwashes. The research was done among 20.01-20.02.2018.

Results: According to the analyzed data, 78% of the students use essential oral hygiene agents (toothbrush and toothpaste).Additional oral hygiene agents were used in 46% of the students. Mouthwash solutions were used in 56%, dental floss is used by 32% of the students, interdental brushes among 17% of the students.

Conclusions: Oral hygiene has proven that prevent many oral and general diseases, so the population, despite the use of essential oral hygiene agents, must be educated about the usage of other additional oral hygiene agents, in that way they will have satisfied oral health level.

Keywords

dental floss, interdental brush, mouthwash, toothbrush, toothpaste.

Oral hygiene maintenance in patients with denture

Author: **Sara Talevska,** Co-author: Zorka Gjorgieva

Mentor: Verica Toneva, Co-mentor: Darko Kocovski

Faculty of Medical Sciences, University "Goce Delcev" – Stip

Abstract

Aim: The World Health Organisation suggests that populations should retain a minimum of 20 natural teeth for life. The elder population has partial or total toothless, so they must know how to maintenance the natural teeth health and of course the hygiene of the denture.

Materials and methods: In order to reach our goal, we did review of the most look over articles and researches from Medline. We compare the results that they have received from the researches all around the world and sort them in percentage of use.

Results:

- Commercial dental cleaners are used in 78% of the articles.
- Use of soft tooth brush and a mild soup is shown in 86% of the articles.
- Some research shown that the elder population use alcohol in 47%for disinfection during the night, where they place the denture.

Conclusions: Instructions for use of these cleaners should be specified in the oral care plan of the patience and they should know about the advantages and disadvantages of the long term use of each other hygiene agents.

Keywords

Denture, disinfection, natural teeth, tooth, toothless.

HANDS ON COURSES

Препарација на заби за безметални надоместоци – коронки и фасети (Доц. Др. Катерина Златановска, Др. Дарко Кочовски и Др. Сандра Атанасова)

Универзитет „Гоце Делчев" - Штип
Факултет за Медицински Науки
Дентална Медицина

Digital vs Analogical in Dental Medicine

Теоретски дел 1-1.5 час:

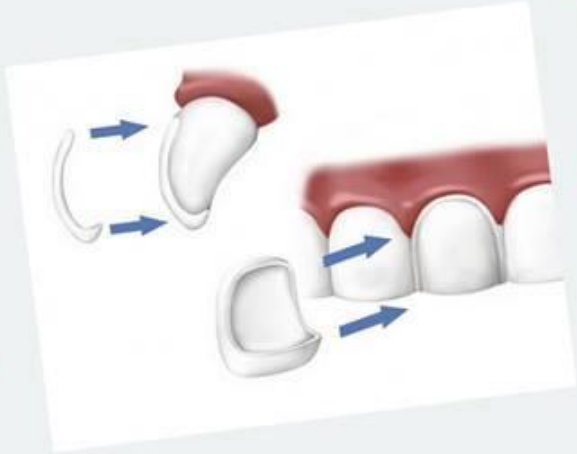
- ***вовед во безметалните системи – поделба, индикации и практична примена***
- ***препарација на забите за безметални коронки и фасети***
- ***принципи на цементирање на безметалните реставрации – избор на цемент, специфичности на припрема на заб и на безметалниот надоместок***

Практичен дел 2 часа:

- ***препарација на три заба (централен инцизив, премолар и молар)***

Место: Сала 1 (фантомска сала-сала за претклиника)
Датум:28.03.2018
Време: 14-17 часот

Контакт меил: kocovski99@gmail.com



Техники на апликација на гутаперка

(Проф. Др. Ивона Ковачевска, Доц. Др. Наташа Денкова, Др. Сандра Атанасова, Др. Верица Тонева)

Универзитет „Гоце Делчев " - Штип
Факултет за Медицински Науки
Дентална Медицина

Digital vs Analogical in Dental Medicine

Теоретски дел (1 час):

- *Подготовка за ендодонтски третман*
- *Инструменти за препарација на коренски канали*
- *Техники и цели на канално ширење*
- *Методи на ширење на коренски канали*
- *Оптурација на коренски канали*

Практичен дел (2 часа):

- *Демонстрација на оптурација на коренски канали на следните техники (латерална кондензација, Thermafil и GuttaFlow техника)*
- *Практично изведување на модели*
- *Евалуација на обуката*

Максимален број на учесници -10 студенти.
Место: Ординација 4
Датум: 28.03.2018
Време: 14-17 часот
Контакт меил: natasa.denkova@ugd.edu.mk

NEEDLES, SUTURE MATERIALS AND KNOTS USED IN ORAL SURGERY PROCEDURES

Lecture: prof d-r Cena Dimova
Instructors: prof. d-r Cena Dimova, d-r Sonja Rogoleva, d-r Marija Hadzi-Vasileva, d-r Ljupka Lazarova, d-r Darko Kocovski
University,,Goce Delchev " - Stip
Faculty of Medical Science
Dental Medicine

Digital vs Analogical in Dental Medicine

Introduction:
The paramount goal of soft tissue surgery is closure of wound flaps, in the absence of tension on the flaps, which will lead to optimal wound healing.
Oral surgical procedures that require flap manipulation such as those used with traditional oral surgery procedures, dental implantation, periodontal therapy, hard and soft tissue regeneration, and the excision of pathologic tissue require excellence in execution and a thorough understanding of the various techniques of surgery, suturing and the materials currently available to ensure the desired clinical results.

Program (group of maximal 15 students):

14.00 - 14.30 lecture of oral surgery armamentarium for oral surgery incision, flap design and suturing (needles, suturing materials and knots).
14.30 - 16.00 Workshop
Demonstration of suturing technique: simple loop, interrupted suture, horizontal and vertical mattress suture.
16.00 -16.10 Certifications

Contact mail: sonjarogoleva@gmail.com

Одржување на орална хигиена во домашни услови (Доц. Др. Сања Нашкова и Др. Верица Тонева)

Универзитет „Гоце Делчев" - Штип
Факултет за медицински науки
Дентална Медицина

Digital vs Analogical in Dental Medicine

Теоретски дел:

- *Основни и дополнителни средства за одржување на орална хигиена*
- *Видови, избор и одржување на четки за заби*
- *Техники на одржување на орална хигиена*
- *Придонес од одржување на орална хигиенат*

Практичен дел:

- *Приказ на средства за одржување на орална хигиена*
- *Демонстрирање на техники на четкање на заби*
- *Демострирање на дополнителни средства за одржување на орална хигиена*
- *Сумирање на предностите од користење орално-хигиеските средства*

Максимум: 8 учесници
Место: Сала 1 (фантомска сала-сала за претклиника)
Датум: 29.03.2018
Време: 14 – 17 часот (1 час: 45 мин. теоретски дел, пауза: 15 мин. 2 часа: 2x 45 мин. практичен дел)

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DESIGNED BY

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