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**Balkan Stomatological Society**



## **23<sup>RD</sup> BaSS Congress**

# **Dental Medicine of the Younger *vs.* Elderly Patients**

**10 – 12 May 2018**  
**PALAS Congress Hall | IASI | ROMANIA**  
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operative disease, the age group of 31-50 years (with a statistical mean of 51%) demonstrating a higher risk potential in setting post-operative disease type manifestations. Men (with a statistical average of 62%) also showed a high risk. In particular, impressible patients (DAS-3/ with a statistical mean of 40% and DAS-4 / with a statistical mean of 27%) demonstrate a high risk of post-operative disease in oral surgery. **Conclusion:** We can say that the robot portrait of the “ideal candidate” patient in triggering postoperative disease is: man, young, apparently healthy, with a high degree of anxiety in the surgical area and poor oral health. Our research has demonstrated the value of age as a predictive factor.

**Keywords:** post-operative disease, edema, pain, inflammation, dental anxiety

**PP 86 DENTAL TRAUMA: A CASE REPORT**

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**12 - ORAL SURGERY AND ORAL MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY**

**Background:** Dentoalveolar trauma usually occurs in young patients, and the most affected by trauma are maxillary incisors. In this case report, the repair of the maxillary central incisor, which is complicated chrono-root fracture after the trauma, is presented after the canal treatment and its restoration done by using its own tooth piece and 1 year follow up. As a result of 1 year follow-up, no pathology was found clinically and radiographically in dental clinic.

**PP 87 IMPACTED CANINES - TO EXTRACT OR NOT?**

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**12 - ORAL SURGERY AND ORAL MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY**

**Background:** A canine that is prevented from erupting into a normal position, either by bone, tooth or fibrous tissue, can be described as impacted. Impacted maxillary canines are seen in about 3% of the population. The majority of impacted canines are palatal (85%), the remaining 15% are usually buccal. One of the biggest dangers is that they can cause resorption of the roots of the lateral or central incisors and this is seen in about 12% of the cases. Treatment options: Extraction of the impacted canine, transplantation, restoration with a dental implant or orthodontic treatment are the possible treatment plans which can help in restoring into intact dental arches with proper and unhindered movements. This article brings together the information that general dental

practitioners need in order to diagnose and deal effectively with impacted teeth. As a conclusion we can recommend that if there are any doubts about impacted teeth it is better to refer too early than too late, this latter option may unnecessarily extend the length of treatment as well as the treatment required.

**Keywords:** impacted canine, extraction, orthodontic treatment, dental implant.

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### CONTEMPORARY VIEWS of OPEN and CLOSED SURGICAL EXPOSURE OF ENCLOSED CUSPIDS

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## 12 - ORAL SURGERY AND ORAL MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

Although, permanent cuspids are normally among the last teeth erupting into the dental arch, at the average age of 10 to 12, they often remain enclosed at a rate of 2 to 3% in young people. Causative factors of this enclosure can be a teeth crowding, the predecessor primary canine stay beyond normal fall time, a permanent tooth ankylosis, relative absence of the upper lateral incisor, early root fixation of the permanent canine, as well as genetic factors and syndroms. The purpose of this study is the bibliographic comparison of an open and a closed surgical disclosure technique with respect to the results on both the enclosed canine and the surrounding tissues. Material of the presentation are published articles in the international bibliography selected by using the key words : causative factors of enclosed canines and open-closed surgical technique of enclosure/advantages-disadvantages. From the available research studies it appears that open technique provides shorter surgical duration and seems to be associated with a lower probability of ankylosis, in comparison to the closed technique. Both techniques do not provide significant differences in their effects on periodontic tissues and aesthetics, as well as of the declared similar post-operative pain.

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### CLEAR ALIGNERS – INVISALIGN

JASMINKA ANDJELIC

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## 13 - ORTHODONTICS

**Background:** Invisalign is a clear aligner that is used when we want the maximum invisibility of orthodontic devices while correcting the position of the teeth and bite. Unlike fixed appliances the clear aligners can be put in and remove during the day allowing for patients' comfort. They can be removed during meals what cannot be done with fixed appliances and the teeth can be monitored normally. Clear aligners are usually worn from six to twelve months. The aim of this paper