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24th **BaSS** CONGRESS

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

CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES AND CHALLENGES IN DENTISTRY



ABSTRACTS BOOK

24th Congress of Balkan Stomatological Society (BaSS)

9-11th May 2019 | Tirana, Albania

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Messages



President of 24th BaSS Congress

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Edit Xhajanka

Dean of Faculty of Dental Medicine, Tirana, Albania

Messages

Dear highly esteemed colleagues and friends,

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

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

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

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

I wish a successful Congress and enjoyable staying in Tirana.

Kindest regards!

Congress President

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Edit Xhajanka



President of BaSS

Prof. Dr. Argirios Pissiotis

Messages

Dear distinguished members of the Balkan Stomatological Society,

Dear Colleagues in the Balkan Countries,

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

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

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

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

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

With Kind Regards,

President of BaSS

Prof. Dr. Argirios Pissiotis



President of ANADP

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Merita Bardhoshi

Messages

Dear friends, dear colleagues,

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

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

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

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

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Merita Bardhoshi

President of Albanian National Association of Dental Professionals (ANADP)

24th **BaSS** CONGRESS

May 9-11, 2019 | Tirana, Albania

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energy doses in Watt, method of continuous and pulsed radiation, focused or defocused, optic fiber 200-300 micrometer. During the surgical phase we have had a perfect homeostasis in all our interventions. Healing the wounds took place without cicatrices in normal times depending on the size and pathologies surgical wounds. We had good aesthetic and functional results.

CONCLUSIONS: At the end of the analysis results we concluded that laser surgeries are shorter procedures without bleeding, comfortable for the patient and doctor. Healing of the wounds is accomplished without complications, without inflammatory signs, without pain and edema, and very good aesthetic results.

KEYWORDS: Laser, Photocoagulation, Photoablation, Radiation.

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EVALUATION OF SOFT TISSUE CALCIFICATIONS ON PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHS: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

Gizem Çolakoğlu, Esra Somtürk, Mehmet Ali Elçin, Aydan Açıkgöz

Istanbul Aydın University
Istanbul, Turkey

Abstract

AIM: The aim of this study was to investigate the calcifications of soft tissue detectable on panoramic radiographs and to determine the prevalence in Turkish population.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The Archive of Oral and Dentomaxillofacial Radiology Department between July 2017 and December 2018 were evaluated retrospectively and a total of 15.000 panoramic radiographs were included in the study. Soft tissue calcifications were recorded regarding the age, gender, presence or absence of calcifications and type of calcifications. If the patients with soft tissue calcifications had also undergone cone-beam computed tomographic imaging, CBCT records of patients were evaluated either. Data were analyzed statistically.

RESULTS: A total of 1227 (8.18%) calcifications in 832 individuals (52.5% female, 47.5% male) were detected on panoramic radiographs. The most common calcification was stylohyoid calcification (63.73%), followed by arterial calcification (12.87%), tonsillolith (10.83%), calcification of triticeous cartilage /thyroid cartilage (4.31%), anthrolith (3.7%), calcified lymph nodes (2.11%), subcutaneous tissue calcification (1.87%), sialoliths (0.73%) and rhinoliths (0.32%) respectively.

CONCLUSION: Soft tissue calcifications are most often detected as incidental finding on routine radiographic examination. However some of the calcifications may be life-threatening and the underlying cause requires treatment or follow-up. The dentists should be aware of the calcifications and refer the patients to medical physicians by making the correct interpretation.

PP 94

STUDY REGARDING THE INFLUENCE OF LIFESTYLE ON THE ORAL HYGIENE OF DENTAL

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STUDENTS

Adina Oana Armencia, Anca Mihaela Stupu, Carina Balcos

University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Gr. T. Popa"
Iasi, Romania

Abstract

Background: Dental students pay attention to their dentofacial esthetics, are informed and partially motivated to undergo oro-dental treatment. There are studies which show a reduced correlation between behavior and knowledge, making it possible to establish a connection between a high level of knowledge and a better oral hygiene. The aim of the study was to determine the attitude of dental students towards their own oral hygiene.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: The study involved 250 students from the Faculty of Dental Medicine, during 2015-2016, who were grouped according to demographic parameters: age, sex, origins. In order to determine the predominance of tooth decay, the CAO-D index was used. To evaluate the sanogenous behavior of students, the Hiroshima questionnaire was used.

RESULTS: The study shows a CAO-D bigger than 8 in 72% of the students, 22% of the participant subjects have a CAO-D between 5 and 8, whereas 12.8% of them show less tooth decays than the usual range. The result of the Hiroshima questionnaire showed a variation between 1.01 and 3.07 in the HU-DBI score, given that the maximum value of the HU-DBI score is 12, and the average value is between 2 and 9. The achieved score shows a reduced motivation for adopting an appropriate sanogenous behavior.

CONCLUSION: Student's behavior reflects the attendance rate at the courses of preventive dentistry, behavioral sciences and oral hygiene.

KEYWORDS: Hiroshima questionnaire, CAO indicator, oral health

PP 95

ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT IN ADULT PATIENTS

Sandra Atanasova, Sofia Cercava Salja, Sanja Nashkova, Natasha Longurova, Verica Toneva

University Goce Delcev
Shtip, Rep. of North Macedonia

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Orthodontic treatment in adult patients has become more common in the last decades. The aim of this study was to analyze the reasons for orthodontics treatment in adult persons and the reasons for rejecting the initial indication for treatment years ago.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: The material used in this study was a set of 22 questionnaires given to adult patients, most of them from Shtip. The patients were between 25-35 years old (17 female and 5 male). They had received orthodontic treatment from dentist specialized in orthodontics and all of them had completed their treatment in one private practice.

RESULTS: Reasons for them to put on fixed braces were: 36. 4% were not previously bothered with the position of their teeth, 31. 8% believed orthodontic treatment was only for teenagers and children, 18. 2% for previous lack of financial means, 9. 1% looked for treatment after their general dentists told them and 4. 5% said they didn't know orthodontic treatment could solve their dental problems. The reasons for rejecting the initial indication for treatment were: 59. 1% felt concerned with the long duration, 18. 2% had doubts about the efficiency of orthodontic treatment, 13. 6% were afraid of feeling pain and 9. 1% rejected the unpleasant appearance of braces.

CONCLUSION: Most of the patients rejected the initial indications due to the long period of orthodontic treatment and most of them decided for treatment as adults due to improper teeth position.

PP 98

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF PALATINE TORUS

Marina Kacarska, Maja Gjorovska

University Dental Clinic
Skopje, Rep. of North Macedonia

Abstract

Background: Palatine torus is an irregularly shaped exostosis in the hard palate along the median suture. Although being considered a non-pathological condition, detection of a palatine torus requires attention and knowledge of its management. Surgical removal is deemed necessary when rehabilitation of the upper arcade with complete dentures is required, or when this area is traumatized during mastication.

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this article is to present a case and surgical management of palatine torus.

CASE REPORT: A 72-year-old female patient sought care at the University department of oral surgery for extraction of remained teeth in the upper jaw. A significant spindle shaped palatine torus was evident that would most certainly impede the fabrication of complete upper denture. Therefor surgical removal under local anesthesia was performed. Surgery was complex and demanded patience and steady hand. The patient was followed until healing was completed.

CONCLUSION: Palatine torus is not a common lesion and its surgical management requires careful planning and attention to gain results and minimize complications.

PP 101

THE HEALTH OF THE FIRST PERMANENT MOLAR TOOTH IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN TIVAT MUNICIPALITY

Snezana Matijevic, Ivana Andjelic

University of Montenegro
Tivat, Montenegro

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: The first permanent molar tooth is special in the number of particularities, which makes it stand out among the other teeth of the permanent dentition, first of all because of the time of its development and growth, specific morphology, characteristic position. It is the tooth that comes out first but it also goes bad first, thus putting an accent on applying programmes of prevention in order to keep the first permanent molar healthy.

The aim of the research is to point out the significance of the first permanent molar tooth and the distribution of dental caries in the preschool children.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: The research was conducted in 2018 and it included 254 preschool children. All the children were examined with the standard dental diagnostic means (dental mirror and dental probe), with the use of the artificial lights in the dental chair.

RESULTS: Results show that in these preschool children the value of DMFT index is between 0, 79 and 1, 2. 82% of the examined children had dental caries, and only 18% had at least one tooth with fissure sealant.

CONCLUSION: The results show the necessity of applying the prevention programme, considering the fact there is a great incidence of dental caries on these teeth as well as the very small application of the preventive measures (the use of fissure sealant).

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FREQUENCY OF GINGIVITIS IN SCHOOL CHILDREN TREATED WITH MOBILE ORTHODONTIC THERAPY DEVICE

Jasminka Andjelic, Ivana Andjelic

University of Montenegro
Tivat, Montenegro

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: All the periodontium diseases start with the changes on the gums (or gingiva). The inflammation of the gums represent the beginning of periodontitis. Periodontium diseases are, with dental caries, the most widely spread illnesses in the human population. The only way of prevention is proper oral hygiene and applying preventive programme whose goal is to prevent initial inflammatory changes and so keep the gums (gingiva) healthy.

The aim of this research is to ascertain (establish) the presence of gingivitis in the children who have been treated with mobile orthodontics devices.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: The research included 120 examined students of both genders, from 1st to 4th grade, ages 7 to 11. We evaluated the state of periodontum based on the presence of the hardened calculus, bleeding, and the parametar used to assess the condition of the gums was the bleeding index.

RESULTS: Results say that the prevalence of gingivitis is substantial. It occurs really early, it was found in 63, 3 % of students of the 2nd grade, at the age of 8.

CONCLUSION: Based on this results we can conclude that the dental plaque is the main aetiological factor in the creation of gingivitis.