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CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES AND CHALLENGES IN DENTISTRY



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PP 5

DENTAL TRAUMA-THE MOST COMMON CAUSES AND THE TREATMENT

Jovanka Trifunovic, Vladimir Blosanin

FZF UNT

Abstract

Doctors of dentistry are faced with an increasing number of injuries of hard and soft tissues of the orofacial region and teeth. The dental and orofacial areas are due to falls, strokes, injuries in traffic, fights, sports injuries and physical abuse of the child. Each causative factor is a set of unique circumstances.

Dental trauma may occur at every age, but mostly in children. Trauma is caused by direct (directly on the tooth) and indirect forces. Trauma in primary dentition is present most often in two-year-olds and three-year-olds children, in time when children develop motor coordination and falls are frequent. Trauma in permanent dentition is more common in boys (3-10 years) due to more frequent physical activity.

In the primary dentition, the most common causes of trauma are falls (58%) and strokes (24%), while in permanent dentition the most frustrating are falls (52.6%), shocks (22.7%), fall from bicycle (10.1%). 10-50% of all dental trauma is associated with sports (boxing, American football, extreme sports). Children behaviour can also be an indicator of the increased possibility of dental trauma. The classification of traumatic injuries allows for better communication and information exchange and is based on Andreasen's WHO classification. It also applies to primary and permanent dentition.

Doctors of dentistry should recognise the possibility of developing dental trauma and recommend methods of adequate protection that can be primary, secondary and tertiary. Treatment of teeth and orofacial region is an emergency intervention to prevent complications. They require long-term treatment and it is necessary for the patient to come regularly on the inspection. With the first aid and immediate arrival in the office, the correct ways of transporting the toothbrush should be known.

KEYWORDS: dental trauma, primary and permanent dentition, causes, therapy

PP 6

IMMEDIATE IMPLANT SURGICAL INTERVENTIONS IN CASES WITH CHRONIC PATHOLOGY IN THE ORAL REGION

Aldo Vangjeli

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Tirana, Albania**Abstract**

Implant treatment with a single session despite the chronic pathology encountered by the physician is clearly an open and problematic problem. Only the chosen form of chronic pathologies is extremely wide, but most of our concern is bone destruction that it represents, the involvement of the remaining roots or not, the way they will be

extracted and of course the region in which it will be manipulated, as in the anterior regions included in the visible part of the smile the aesthetic problems is present not only in the subject surgical but especially in the prosthetic phase.

AIM: By clinical cases treated in our clinic I would like to point out that implanted surgical interventions despite diagnosed and documented chronic pathologies are best done with a single session. Except the immediate implant load as two entirely different concepts.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: For this paper I have used my personal theoretical-practical experience in the surgical treatment of patients who have been exposed and have go through surgical interventions and not only. In this paper I will present various clinical cases in the service of the topic elaboration not only as an idea but as a concept that is being implemented by implantologist surgeon doctors.

RESULTS: The decision to continue the implantation process in cases of chronic pathology may be actively established during surgical intervention, but it is good that this intervention be considered as primary by the physician at the time of intervention planning. Patient blood processing differentiating the enriched elements no matter of the time of centrifugation and their naming is a very positive factor that gives us a high percentage of success to its application as a standard procedure is one more reason to stay the idea for an intervention only.

CONCLUSION: Cases with chronic pathology in the oral region in patients who need implanted surgical interventions are a panorama of the same operator field to separate them from one another is very difficult. However, the standards of intervention in each of them remain unchanged. Particularly lies in implant placement or implant placement at the first stage where it is absolutely necessary to provide very good fixation and stability, as this stability can only be improved by inserting the bone graft with or without the use of A. prf but in no way are they that provide this durability.

PP 15

COLOR STABILITY OF ACRYLIC ARTIFICIAL TEETH

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Sip, Republic of North Macedonia**Abstract**

INTRODUCTION: For dentures, artificial teeth are an important part they allow replacement of lost teeth and have a significant role in the aesthetics and function of the dentures. Selection of artificial teeth is very important, since the color stability of artificial teeth have a significant role in the overall aesthetics of the denture. The aim of this study was to show color stability of the artificial acrylic teeth after immersion in different solutions.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: Artificial teeth in shade A2 were immersed. They were divided in five groups and immersed in following solutions: G1- water, G2 - red wine, G3 - tea, G4 - cola, G5 - coffee, for 30 days at 37 degrees C. Color change was measured with intraoral spectrophotometer (Dagu Dent, Germany) and interpreted with shade guides Vita Classic. For statistical analysis was used ANOVA and Tukey's post-hoc test.

RESULTS: After data analysis, the results showed that was no significant statistical differences in the color of the artificial tooth when immersion in different solutions ($p < 0.05$).

CONCLUSION: Artificial tooth had a stability color. From this study we could conclude that artificial tooth do not significantly change the color. Some minor changes are possible that are acceptable for both patients and dentists.

KEYWORDS: Artificial tooth, color stability, coffee, red wine, water.

PP 16

SYSTEMIC THERAPY IN PERIODONTAL DISEASE

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Abstract

Background: Periodontitis is an inflammatory disease of bacterial origin that affects the tissues that support the tooth. Periodontal treatment aims at lowering microbial numbers to levels compatible with periodontal health. The purpose of this study is to help doctors with some practical ways to select and use of antibiotics in the treatment of periodontal diseases.

METHODS AND MATERIAL: The method used in this study is the conventional mechanical debridement in the dental cabinet and systemic therapy with antimicrobial agents as doxycycline: administration dose 1 tablet x 0.1 g / day for one week. .

RESULTS: The patient's treatment had an impressive result right after the systemic therapy. Keeping the hygiene under control by the patient made the result to be long-lasting.

CONCLUSION: This study helps in the proper management of periodontal health. Systemic antibiotic therapy in patients with periodontal problems is a necessity as long as local therapy is insufficient to achieve the desired outcome.

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HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AND SATISFACTION AFTER SURGICAL ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT IN TIRANA OMF SURGERY SERVICE

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Orthognathic surgery is a facial surgery in which patient's appearance and occlusal function can be improved significantly, impacting the patient's sense of self and well-being. It is imperative for the treating team to understand the patient's underlying motivation to seek treatment for correction of skeletal jaw deformity, the psychosocial impact of the condition, and the

psychosocial response to treatment.

AIM: The aims of this study were: (1)identifying the reasons for seeking surgery, (2)evaluate patients satisfaction rate and whether surgical orthodontic treatment improves their health related quality of life.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: A total of 50 patients (32 females and 18 males), age 17-39 years old underwent orthodontic treatment in Isufi Dental Clinic (private practice) and orthognathic surgery in OMF Surgery Service, "Mother Teresa" University Hospital Center. In the period of time January 2011-October 2017. Albanian version of Orthognathic Quality of life (OQLQ) and Oral health impact profile questionnaire (OHIP-14) were used. Patients rated themselves before (T0) and after the treatment(T1). The data were analyzed with SPSS 20.0 system.

RESULTS:The main reason patients seeked treatment was improvement of the facial appearance. Aesthetic reasons (76%) and function reasons (24%). Statistically improvement along all the OQLQ domains was shown in the comparison between pre and post surgical orthodontic treatment.

CONCLUSION: Surgical Orthodontic treatment improved the psychosocial and general health of the patients with dentofacial deformities

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THE EFFECT OF ADRENALINE WITH THE APPLICATION OF LOCAL ANAESTHETICS IN PATIENTS WITH INDICATED OPERATIONAL TREATMENT ON THE HEAD

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Cal anesthesia is used in the multiple dentistry, especially in oral surgery. Nuclear vasoconstriction adrenalin (epinephrine) is the very often used. Essential hypertension is the most important survival of the 21st century and represented with that patients which a operative environment on the heart is indicated.

OBJECTIVE: The objective of exploration was expressed to estimate maximum values of blood pressure and pulse code of patients with indicated operative environmental protection on the head, approach of use sort 2% lidocaine with adrenaline in concentration 1:80000.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: 50 Patients in which indicators were included in the examination operative enclosure on the health carried out by the refreshment of cardiology for reconciliation mouth before operative request.

Patients applied local anesthetic lidocain with adrenalin in concentration 1: 80000 for the extraction of the tooth. The patient has been proposed through the single phase (I, II, III, IV). F1 phase is preoperative, F2 and F3 operating and F4 phase postoperative. Statistical analysis is established in the epee info program.