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Abstracts Book

CONCLUSIONS: Surgical decompression followed by endodontic treatment before cystectomy is another option in some cases depending on the size and the chronicity of the cyst.These techniques may require a prolonged treatment period. The teeth involved in the expanded area of the cyst should be correctly evaluated before any surgical procedure

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311. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DENTAL TRAUMA AND LIP INCOMPETENCE

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Abstract

Traumatic dental injuries (TDIs) in children and adolescents are a serious health problem and they have shown a steady increase in the last decades. The etiology of such injuries includes a broad specter of factors. A deep association is present between TDIs and clinical predisposing factors, such as lip incompetence.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the relationship between traumatic dental injuries and lip incompetence in school children aged 6 to 15 years old.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: This cross-sectional study was carried out with 430 children aged 6 to 15 years old enrolled at a public school in Tirana over a period of three months from March to May 2018. Dental examination was conducted and information regarding dental trauma; tooth injured and type of trauma according to McDonald's Classification, was recorded. Among predisposing clinical factors, lip coverage was also recorded. Data were subjected to statistical analysis using Chi square and Mantel-Haenszel tests by SPSS version 20.0.

RESULTS: A significant association was observed between lip incompetence and dental trauma in anterior teeth (p=0.001). Statistical analysis also showed that out of 430 children, 113 had TDI (prevalence 26.3%). The most frequently involved teeth were maxillary central incisors and simple fracture of the crown involving little or no dentin was the most common type of trauma.

CONCLUSION:

The outcome of the present study showed a relatively high prevalence of dental trauma in school children. A correlation between lack of adequate lip coverage and presence of TDI was confirmed. Therefore, preventive and orientation strategies concerning dental trauma risk factors must be implemented in general healthcare programs.

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312. ADVENTAGES OF BIOPOLYMERS USED IN DENTAL PROSTHETICS

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Abstract

Biopolymers were created in order to meet modern requirements in dental prosthetics and implantology. These materials are biocompatible and created on the basis of PEEK (poly-ether-ether-ketones) or PEKK (poly-ether ketone-ketone. It must be noted that there is a great interest in biopolymers due to their optimal physical and aesthetic properties. This is primarily because biopolymers have long-term stability and a certain degree of bending and high strength. According to our experience this type of biomaterials have numerous advantages as mentioned below: great biocompatibility , elasticity similar to bone, great resistance to abrasion, not possible corrosion, possibility for producing metal-free prosthetic devices and they are radiolucent. Due to these numerous advantages this biomaterials can be used in every field of dental prosthetics such as: preparation of models and custs, for various fixed and mobile prosthetic devices, getting individual abatmens for implants. Based on the numerous indications and advantages that these materials have and dominantly due to their biocompatibility, these materials can offer a better and easer solution for numerous activities in dental prosthetics and implantology.

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313. SOFT TISSUE VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS AFTER BIOLOGICAL ORIENTATED PREPARATION TECHNIQUE (BOPT)

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Abstract

Biologically orientated preparation technique is designed to create an anatomic crown with a prosthetic emergence profile that simulates the shape of the natural tooth for both anterior and posterior areas.

The aim of this research is to conduct a prospective comparative study between conventional margin preparation and BOPT by volumetric analysis and follow the stability of soft tissues and biological emergence profile.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Initially, natural teeth on patients with a thin biotype were prepared with a 0.5mm horizontal margin design and an impression was taken. After that the margin was removed and a BOPT was provided. Five days later a second impression was taken. After a complete healing process 6 months later, third impression of the prepared teeth was taken. All models were scanned using 3Shape Laboratory Scanner D710 and the digital models were being correlated one to each other, volumetric analysis of the soft tissues was performed in horizontal and vertical dimensions.

All patients received Lithium disilicate or Zirconium Dioxide crowns , fixed adhesively. The patients were examined each 6 months for two years.