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CURRENT TRENDS
AND ADVANCES IN
DENTISTRY

**ABSTRACT
BOOK**

FIRST EDITION

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The background of the cover features a stone wall on the right side and a flag on a tall pole in the upper right. The rest of the background is a faded, light-colored image of a cityscape with buildings and mountains in the distance.

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“CURRENT TRENDS AND ADVANCES IN DENTISTRY”

ABSTRACTS BOOK

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PP-1

PROSTHODONTIC REHABILITATION WITH MONOLITHIC ZIRCONIA– CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: Patient demand for esthetic restorations has resulted in increased use of all-ceramic restorations in anterior and posterior cases. Multilayer monolithic zirconia has improved optical properties, strength and it fulfills patient's esthetic demands and overcomes the chipping risk of bi-layer zirconia-ceramic restorations. Using high-strength materials that can be characterized with glazes and colors to mimic natural esthetics, monolithic zirconia restorations seem to be a promising alternative to metal- and zirconia-veneered restorations.

AIM: Functional and aesthetic reconstruction in maxilla of the patient with partially edentulous arch using Multilayer monolithic zirconia restorations.

MATERIALS AND METHOD: We made functional and aesthetic reconstruction in 46 years old patient in maxillary arch. The patient came with partially edentulous maxillary arch - Kennedy class III, modification 1(with tree edentulous area). After preparation of the teeth we made intraoral scan with Launca intraoral scanner and send STL files to the laboratory. Design of the bridges and crowns was made with Exocad. We have printed the construction with Dental resin for 3D printing and made try in. Full arch reconstruction was made with monolithic multi layered Katana Zirconia UTML- Kuraray Noritake.

CONCLUSION: Monolithic zirconia crowns have high fracture resistance and this allows the tooth restoration without excessive tooth preparation, patient was satisfied with the aesthetic and function of the monolithic zirconia crowns and bridges and would choose the same treatment modality if they were to be treated again. With the application of the digital workflow in daily practice, it is possible to achieve high precision with high-strength materials.

Key words: Aesthetic zone, Prosthodontic rehabilitation, Monolithic zirconia.

PP-2

EVALUATION OF USE OF FLEXIBLE DENTURES AS ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS FOR PARTIAL EDENTULISM TREATMENT

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INTRODUCTION: The aim of this study was to evaluate the use of flexible dentures as alternative solutions for partial edentulism treatment over a period of one year in the territory of the municipality of Stip, North Macedonia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: This research was conducted in the period from 01.01.2018 to 31.12.2018. During this one-year period, a survey and clinical examination was carried out on a total of 60 patients wearing flexible dentures. The age of the patients who entered our research was from 29 to 70 years and were divided into three groups: G1 - from 29 to 41 years old, G2 - from 42 to 55 years and G3 - from 56 to 70 years. All subjects were clinically examined and filled out a specially made questionnaire consisted of questions related to the aesthetics, comfort and adjustability of flexible dentures, as well as the frequency and manner of maintaining oral hygiene. The data analyses were based on the respondents in the questionnaires and calculated using Statistical software SPSS for Windows version 23. A p-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS: 42% of patients belong to age G2, 57% are male and 43% are female. 67% are satisfied with the aesthetics of flexible prostheses, and 100% with durability. 85% of the respondents are satisfied with the comfort of the flexible prostheses. 68% of subjects needed 2 weeks to adjust to the flexible prosthesis. Based

on the performed examination, 72% of the examined patients fall into Kennedy Class I.

CONCLUSION: Flexible dentures stand in a superior position in fulfilling the various patients' demands for more retentive and aesthetic treatment needs.

PP-3

OCCLUSAL SPLINTS AS THE FIRST-LINE STRATEGY IN THE TREATMENT OF BRUXISM -CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: Condition with repetitive muscle activity, clenching or grinding of the teeth is known as bruxism. Dental malocclusions are commonly considered to be a major risk factor for temporomandibular disorders, tinnitus, and they are usually bruxism related conditions.

AIM: The aim of this case report is to describe bruxism treatment with occlusal splint, different disorders (TMD, bruxism and tinnitus) associated in a single case, and show each other correlation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Female patient, 30 years old, presented with difficulty in mastication, associated with pain of the left TMJ, cervical pain, buzzing in the ears, masticatory muscles tender to palpation and hypertrophy of the right masseter muscle, limited mouth opening, non-coordinated mandibular movements and shifted midline. Facial asymmetry was indication for cephalometric posteroanterior (PA) radiograph. Analysis confirmed skeletal and extraoral asymmetry. The initial therapy was treatment with individual upper soft occlusal splint as the first-line strategy, use day-night time (except chewing), myofunctional exercises as well as body relaxation exercises were recommended.

RESULTS: Three months later, the patient reported improvement in mouth opening, decreased pain after chewing and decreased buzzing symptoms. The patient felt more comfortable after practicing the exercises.

CONCLUSION: We can conclude that this type of therapy led in improvement in all symptoms. Occlusal splints can be used as first-line strategy in treatment of patients with bruxism.

Key words: Bruxism, dental malocclusions, tinnitus, TMD.

PP-4

OXIDATIVE STRESS LEVELS IN CHILDREN'S SALIVA WITH CARIOUS LESION – A SINGLE CENTRE EXPERIENCE

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INTRODUCTION: Saliva as a medium for analysis has been considered to be safe and noninvasive way in order to substitute plasma samples for diagnosis or prognosis of diseases which is especially important when dealing with pediatric population. Current research suggests that in the early stages of the caries development the markers of the oxidative damage would be increased, but also the total antioxidant capacity would be increased in order to reduce the potential oxidative damage. We have employed collection of saliva from children with caries and caries free in order to evaluate the antioxidant capacity of the saliva (SAT)

MATERIALS AND METHODS: 40 children who were reported at the Clinic for pedodontics dentistry were included in this study. The children were divided in two groups i.e., control group which was caries free (n=10) and group with caries (study group, n=30). Additionally, the caries group was subdivided into initial caries group (n=13) and moderate caries (n=17). The total antioxidant capacity was evaluated using a FRAS5 spectrophotometric method and the saliva was collected according to the manufacturer manual (SAT test, Italy). All data were statistically analyzed by using the t-test (GraphPad Prism, USA). Differences were considered significant when $p > 0.05$.

RESULTS: The SAT levels were compared between the control and the study group and a statistically significant difference was obtained ($p > 0.05$, t-test). The control study group had higher level of SAT in comparison