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AND ADVANCES IN

DENTISTRY

ABSTRACT BOOK

FIRST EDITION

*The second edition with correction of all unintentional, technical errors and deficiencies will be available by 09.09.2023

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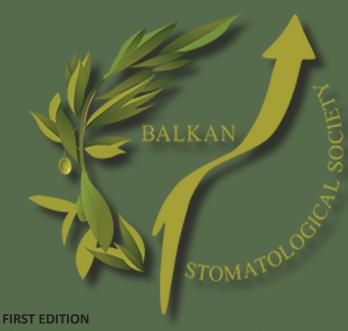
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POSTER PRESENTATIONS



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demanded by patients, as well as due to the advantages that laser light has, the main goal was set - to make an assessment of aesthetic effect of laser-assisted crown lengthening in the upper frontal region.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: The total number of subjects was 35. In order to fulfill the main goal, adequate questionnaire for subjective assessment of the achieved aesthetics with the help of prosthetic restorations by the patients was done. A small part of the questionnaire was done by the dentists who performed the interventions for assessment of the achieved aesthetics.

RESULTS: Over ninety percent of the subjects indicated that with the help of the restorations, an improved aesthetic effect it gained. Most of the subjects subjectively estimated that they had a significant improvement in aesthetics, in contrast equal number of clinical doctors estimated that significant and a moderate improvement in aesthetics were achieved.

CONCLUSION: Based on this research, we can conclude that usage of the laser in the clinical crown lengthening procedures is characterized by a significantly improved aesthetics, assessed by the patients and by the dentists.

Keywords: aesthetics, aesthetic effect, crown lengthening, laser-assisted crown lengthening

PP-17 ODONTOMA AS AN ETIOLOGICAL FACTOR FOR IMPACTION OF TEETH

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Odontoma is considered to be the most common odontogenic tumor of the oral cavity. Most odontoma are discovered during routine radiographic investigations and can cause disturbances in the teeth eruption. Here we report two cases, where the odontoma are the main etiological factor for tooth impaction. The aim of this study is to determine the necessity of the removal of the odontoma as a main etiological factor for tooth impaction in order to induce successful tooth eruption. In the first case, a radiography examination using orthopantomogram showed radio-opaque lesions mesial to the impacted right mandibular canine. The lesion was surgically removed under local anesthesia. After mucoperiosteal flap was raised, superficial bone was removed followed by the removal of the calcified structures. The flap was approximated and sutured. In the second case, a radiography examination using CBCT revealed presence of radio-opaque lesions next to the unerupted left maxillary canine. Surgery was performed under local anesthesia. After the primary canine was removed, the odontomas were removed in order to establish eruption path for the canine. The results of this study show that using the appropriate surgical protocols that eliminate odontogenic lesions can establish adequate environment for teeth to erupt. Diagnosis of odontoma at an early age and its surgical excision may prevent eruption disturbances. A careful follow-up of the case, implementing preventive and interceptive orthodontics, if necessary, prevents future malocclusion.

Keywords: CBCT, Odontoma, Surgery, Tooth impaction

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FULL MOUTH REHABILITATION WITH DENTAL IMPLANTS FROM SURGICAL PROCEDURE TO PROSTHETIC REHABILITATION (STEP BY STEP) – CASE REPORT

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