



# ABSTRACT BOOK

Invitation <b>Letter</b>	

Organizing **Committee** 

Scientific Committee

Invited Lecturers

25 Oral **Presentation** 

Poster **Presentation** 



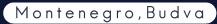


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# Oral **Presentation**

## Montenegro, Budva



### OP-49

Use of PRF to facilitate wound healing after oral surgical interventions in patients with risk of bisphosphonate—related osteonecrosis of the jaws

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Platelet-rich fibrin (PRF) is widely used nowadays in different fields of medicine, including tissue regeneration. The use of PRF in oral surgical interventions and its efficiency in the improvement of postoperative wound healing were analyzed. We present case of a 71-year-old woman diagnosed with generalize osteonecrosis and treated with bisphosphonates (Tab. Ibandronic Acid 1x1 once a month) for a period of two years. The patient came at the Department of Oral and Implant Surgery and University Dental Clinical Centre in Skopje, with pain from the palatal side of the upper jaw after one mouth treatment from her dentist with Gingigel local application. As a result of misdiagnosis (exostosis from total mobile prosthesis) pain and redness persist. Orthopantomographic X-Ray reveals persistence of impacted maxillary right and left canines. Oral surgical interventions (operative extractions of left and right canines) were performed while administration of BPs was discounted for three mounts. Extraction wound was preserved with sticky bone (Bovine Xenographt mixt with supernatant from A-PRF), A-PRF plugs, covered with A-PRF membrane and sutured. Our choice for application of PRF was based on the benefits that PRF itself possesses: antiinflammatory, anti-edematous and regenerative effects. As a result of the treatment, complete epithelialization of the wound without infection occurred. After four mounts from the interventions oral examination and control X-Ray reveals formation of new bone tissue and keratinized gingiva. Total mobile prothesis was done.

**Key words:** bisphosphonates, osteonecrosis, platelet-rich fibrin, oral surgical interventions.

#### OP-50

Determination of cortical bone thickness, trabecular bone thickness and bone density in anterior mandibular region planned for dental implant therapy

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**Objective:** The implants primary stability and the general success rate from dental implants treatment is related with the bone volume and bone density that surrounds the implant bed upon their insertion. Aim of this study was to determine the cortical and trabecular bone thickness as well as cortical and trabecular bone density in the anterior mandibular region planned for dental implants treatment.

Materials and methods: In the study participated 21 individuals (13 men and 8 women), age 40-75 years. The participants were scanned using the cone beam computed tomography (CBCT). In the obtained cross section images was determined the cortical