SEA SCIENCE AND SKILLS

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ABSTRACT BOOK

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Poster **Presentation**

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Introduction: Temporomandibular disorders (TMD) is a multifactorial group of musculoskeletal disorders that demand different treatment plans.
Aim: The aim of this case reports is to evaluate and to determine the dynamic occlusal parameters by detailed computerized occlusal analysis in orthodontic patients with TMJ problems in order to make proper diagnosis and treatment plan.
Material and method: Patients with malocclusion Angle Class II with TMJ problems were presented. Besides analyses of CO–CR difference and anterior guidance, presence of premature contacts, Center of occlusal force–COF, time of occlusion and time of disclusion were analyzed with T–Scan III system (Tekscan Inc., Boston, MA, USA).
Results: Centric slide more than 2 mm, presence of occlusal interferences, high values for occlusion and disclusion time respectively were evaluated in these patients. The in–depht occlusal analysis determined non balanced occlusion.
Conclusion: After the orthodontic adjustments, a new balanced oral system with harmony in the masticatory system function was accomplished with the aid of T–Scan software which presents a valuable method for clinical evaluation and understanding of the occlusal problems.
Key words: TMD, Angle Class II, orthodontic treatment, occlusal parameters, T–Scan III system.

PP–05
Efficiency of Segmented Mechanics to Optimize the Orthodontic Treatment in Canine Distalization – Case Report
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Introduction: The principles of orthodontic mechanics strongly influence the success of canine distalization.
Objective: The aim of this case report is to present the use and efficiency of good biomechanical principles of segmented mechanics in order to optimize the orthodontic treatment in canine distalization.
Material and Methods: Orthodontic treatment of a young patient with primary anterior bimaxillary crowding, an ectopically erupted upper left canine, buccally positioned and dental asymmetry, Angle class I on the right side and Class II malocclusion on the left side, ½ Class II in the canine region and Class II in the molar region. The treatment plan included extractions of the lower first molars and the upper right first premolar. With 0.017 x 0.025 segmental titanium molybdenum alloy T–loop, the horizontal force acted on the tooth performing its bodily distalization and its retraction by closing the extraction space.
Results: After the treatment with segmented arch and achieving correction of the ectopic placement of the canine in Angle class I relationship, we continued the treatment with

straight wire technique. We corrected the maxillary and mandibulary crowding, achieved ideal overjet and overbite and improved incisor inclination, which, leaded to improved occlusion and satisfactory smile for the patient.
Conclusion: Through this case report we highlight the efficiency of segmented mechanics to optimize the orthodontic treatment, to reduce the duration of treatment time and to achieve ideal results without side effects on the surrounding teeth and tissues.
Keywords: Ectopically erupted canine, T–Loop, segmental utility arch technique.

PP–06
The Influence of Different Types of Adhesives in Presence of Streptococcus mutans and Streptococcus sobrinus in Patients with Braces
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The purpose of this study is to investigate whether there is scientific evidence in presence of Streptococcus mutans and Streptococcus sobrinus in the plaque formed around the braces using different types of orthodontic adhesive. The certain bacteria were detected by PCR amplification method. We examined 40 patients who were treated in the Department of Orthodontics, University Dental Clinical Center "St Panteleimon" Skopje. The patients were divided in two groups, consisting of 20 patients each. The adhesive used in the first group was composite and in the second group was glass–ionomer cement. Dental plaque was collected with plaque indicator swabs in the different intervals. T o – before bonding the braces; T 1 – one week after bonding; T 2 – three months after bonding. After the investigation was completed we found out that in the group with composite adhesive there was significant increase of Streptococcus mutans and Streptococcus sobrinus ($p < 0.05$) in comparison with the group where glass–ionomer cement was used ($p < 00.5$). It is evident that the lower concentration of bacteria in the second group is due to presence of fluorides in glass–ionomers which are active ingredients against cariogenic bacteria.

PP–07
Hypodontia – Diagnosis, Therapy and Multidisciplinary Treatment
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Introduction: Hypodontia is a developmental absence of one or more teeth, excluding the wisdom teeth. The lack of more than six teeth is known as oligodontia. Hypodontia can occur as an isolated anomaly or in association with Daun's syndrome, clefts or ectodermal dysplasia. Usually it is combined with microdontia, transposition and ectopic permanent teeth. It is more present in permanent than in primary dentition.
Aim: To present the interdisciplinary cooperation between orthodontist, prosthetist and oral surgeon in a patient with hypodontia.
Material and method: On clinical and X–ray examination in a 25–year–old patient, we diagnosed oligodontia with the presence of several permanent teeth. Due to the lack of a larger number of teeth, a deep bite was also present. We applied a fixed orthodontic appliance for mesialization and distalization of certain teeth. This, in order to create