

BALKAN JOURNAL OF STOMATOLOGY

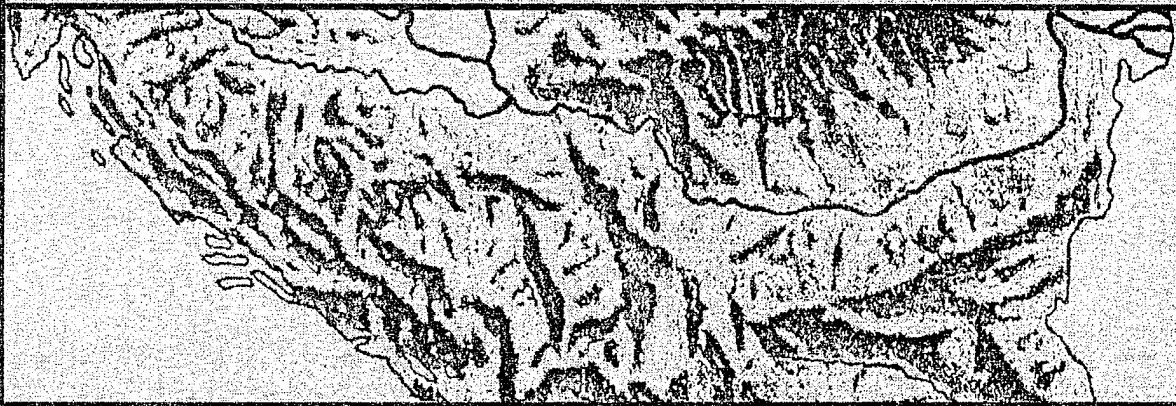
Official publication of the **BALKAN STOMATOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

55,56

Volume 9

SUPPLEMENT 1

May 2005



**10th Congress of the BaSS
Belgrade, May 2005**

ABSTRACT BOOK



ISSN 1107 - 1141

P 224
STUDY ABOUT DEALING WITH DENTAL ANXIETY
BY LOCAL ANESTHETICS IN THE GROUP OF 128
PATIENTS

M. Mirceska, P. Cakar, (Skopje), FYROM

Fear of dentists and dentistry is a common and potentially distressing problem, both for the public and for dental practitioners. Dental anxiety is a multifactorial problem and there are a lot of different factors related to it. The aim of our study is to show that usage of local anesthetics has a great role of relaxation of patients with dental phobias. The study was applied on 128 of our patients of both sexes (76 female; 52 male). Before dental treatment each of the patients was questioned about performing dental treatment with or without usage of local anesthesia. They were also asked to mention three main reasons why to use local anesthetic. The results were: 55% of the patients preferred dental treatment with usage of local anesthetics; and the other 45% didn't insisted on it. 53% of those who preferred usage of local anesthetics were female and 68% were male. After statistical analysis for the main reasons for dental phobia three of them came on the top: 1. some bad experience in early childhood connected with dental office (61%); 2. the drill (22%); 3. the dentist's nervous state (17%). The conclusion of the authors are following: - Usage of local anesthetics during dental treatment in our study group was very popular method; - The percentage of male patients who preferred dental treatment on local anesthesia was higher; - The three main reasons for the patients to have dental phobia were: bad experience in dental office while they were children; the usage of drill and the nervous state of the dentist during the treatment.

P 225
DETERMINATION OF THE OPTIMAL AGE
FOR EXTRACTION OF THE THIRD MANDIBULAR
MOLAR IN RESPECT TO PARESTHESIA AS A
COMPLICATION - RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

N. Pisevska, M. Peeva, S. Gerasimova,
I. Gavrilović, (Skopje), FYROM

Paresthesia is quite rare complication after extraction of the mandibular wisdom tooth. It is described as a prolonged sensation of numbness in the region of the innervation zone of n. alveolaris inf. and n. lingualis, persisting after the period of activity of the local anesthesia. The aim of this study is to determine the correlation of paresthesia as a complication, with the stage of growth of the tooth's roots, i.e. the patients age. The patients were divided by the main criterion- the stage of growth of the tooth's root or whether the growth is complete, and contained thirty (30) patients each. The extraction was performed through intraoral buccal approach. From the research we've made so far, the conclusion is that the incidence of paresthesia is proportional with the stage of growth of the teeth's roots.

P 226
PAIN AS A POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATION
AFTER REMOVAL OF THIRD MANDIBULAR MOLAR
IN CORRELATION WITH THE EXTENSION OF THE
OSSEOUS DEFECT

S. Gerasimova, M. Peeva, N. Pisevska, M. Popovska-
Gjorovska, (Skopje), FYROM

This retrospective study was conducted to analyze the postoperative complications associated with third molar extraction. This study included fifty (50) participants with fully impacted lower third molars, which extraction was recommended after clinical and Rtg examination. The participants were divided in two groups, depending on the extension of the osseous defect. Teeth were removed using intraoral buccal approach under local anesthesia. Antibiotics were prescribed for seven days after surgery, while analgetics from NAID group were recommended for three days. The evaluated parameters were pain perception on a 100 mm VAS (Visual Analog Scale), differences in mouth opening, swelling, infection. The results we got by now, show that postoperative pain after removal of lower third molar, increases proportionally with the extension of the osseous defect.

P 227
CLINICAL EXAMINATION OF DRY SOCKET
APPEARANCE DEPENDENCY ON SMOKING

M. Markovska-Arsovska, Lj. Simjanovska, Z. Arsovski,
K. Jakimović-Tasevska, (Skopje), FYROM

After tooth extraction the alveolar socket is filled with blood cloth which can be lost by many reasons and become a dry socket accompanied by pain and bad breath. In the literature, for dry socket exists more synonyme words: alveolitis sicca, acute dental osteitis etc.

Purpose: This study was undertaken to determine the risk and the incidence of developing dry socket between smokers and nonsmokers.

Materials and methods: In this study were included 45 patients, smokers and nonsmokers where the dry socket was shown. The patients were permanently controled during 7 days after extraction.

Results shows the negative effects of smoking to wound healing and high incidence for developing dry socket.

Conclusion: The results show twice higher risk for alveolitis sicca developing in smokers against nonsmokers.

The risk of dry socket developing directly depends on time, between tooth extraction and first smoked cigarette.

P 228
INTERNATIONAL NORMALIZED RATIO IN
EXTRACTIVE DENTAL SURGERY IN PATIENTS
TREATED WITH ORAL ANTICOAGULANTS

C. Dimova, E. Janev, B. Andonovska, (Skopje), FYROM

The aim of our investigation was to evaluate the incidence of postoperative bleeding in patients treated with oral anticoagulant medication who underwent dental extractions without interruption of the treatment and to analyze the incidence of postoperative bleeding according to the International Normalized Ratio (INR) value.

The 60 patients who underwent 78 dental extractions were divided into four groups: Group 1 with INRs of 1.5-1.99, Group 2 with INRs of 2-2.49, Group 3 with INRs of 2.5-2.99 and Group 4 with INRs >3. The INR was measured on the day of the procedure. Local haemostasis was carried out with gelatin sponge and multiple silk sutures. Of the 60 patients, 6 presented with postoperative bleeding (10%). The incidence of postoperative bleeding was not significantly different among the five groups. The value of the INR at the therapeutic dose did not significantly influence the incidence of postoperative bleeding. Thus, dental extractions can be performed without modification of oral anticoagulant treatment. Local haemostasis with gelatin sponge and sutures appears to be sufficient to prevent postoperative bleeding.

P 229
ENDODONTIC PASTE IN THE MANDIBULAR
CANAL CAUSING ANAESTHESIA

Lj. Stojčev-Stajčić, V. Koković, B. Gačić, (Beograd), SCG

A 50-year-old female patient presented with anaesthesia in the distribution of the right mental nerve of two months duration following endodontic treatment of the tooth 45. A patient experienced intermittent attacks of burning sensation before submitted to surgery. Radiographic examination revealed a foreign body of semilunar shape in the region of the right mental foramen. The mandibular canal and the mental foramen were approached through a mucoperiosteal incision.

The lateral wall of the canal was removed and the content together with the mental nerve and blood vessels exposed. The endodontic filling material of hard consistency obturated the canal compressing its content. The epineurium of the inferior dental nerve was damaged with penetration of the material into the nerve stump. The foreign body was removed with curette ensuring the integrity of the nerve,

The wound was closed and patient discharged. Sensory disturbances improved gradually over couple of weeks postoperatively.

55

P 115

ENAMEL AND DENTIN FLUORIDE UPTAKE FROM TWO DIFFERENT FLUORIDE RELEASING DENTAL MATERIALS

V. Rendžova, M. Stevanović, I. Gjorgovski, (Skopje), FYROM

The ability of the material to inhibit the phenomenon of secondary caries depends on several factors among them being forming an intimate connection between filling and the surface of the tooth as well as capability of the material to release caries protective agents as the fluoride happens to be in the neighboring and surrounding dental structures. The goal of the work is to determine the increase of the fluoride concentration in the enamel and dentine in a 6 weeks period in case of permanent teeth being renovated by means of two different restorative materials which according to the producer's recommendations are consisted of and release fluoride for a longer period of time. One of them is Chemfil superior (Dentsply, Detray) and belong to the group of conventional glass ionomer cements while the second one is a composite Tetric Ceram (Ivoklar, Vivident). The examination was performed on extracted impacted third molars of patients the age being 30 to 40. The incorporated fluoride concentration has been determined by significant increase of spectrometer Perkin Elmer 50 at the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science in Skopje. The results of our examination revealed statistically significant increase of the fluoride concentration in the enamel as well as in the dentine after applying filling in the both materials. The analysis of the results showed the quantity difference of the incorporated fluoride between the enamel and the dentine in both renovating materials.

P 116

INFLUENCE OF TEMPERATURE CHANGES ON MICRO MARGINAL GAPS

B. Andonovska, V. Stojanovska, C. Dimova, (Skopje), FYROM

Aim: The purpose of this research was to get more clear and complete picture of micro leakage of 3 different restorative materials and to examine the forming of micro marginal gaps due to temperature changes. Material and method. Thirty human teeth extracted for orthodontic reasons were assigned to three test groups by the filled material (in first group teeth were filled with composite-Tetric Ceram; in second group with compoglass-Gradia; and in third group with glass-ionomer cement-Fuji IX), according manufacturer recommendations. Teeth from all three groups were sectioned parallel to the occlusal surface to get flat and then analyzed under optical microscope (MC 80 ZEISS) in order to see the micro leakage between hard tooth surface and restorative material in normal conditions without changing the temperature. Than all three groups were divided into two subgroups. Teeth from first subgroups from each group were exposed on temperature of 20 C, and teeth from the second subgroups on temperature of 40 C, temperatures that are lower and higher than body temperature. Results. The study demonstrated that, different kinds of restorative materials show significant difference between values of micro marginal gaps, which were achieved under the temperature changes.

P 117

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE ANTIBACTERIAL SPECTRUM FOR IMPRESSION MATERIALS

M. Burlibasa, R. Sfatcu, I. Ionescu, M. Robescu-Buzea, (Bucharest), Romania

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to evaluate and test the antibacterial potential of the most usual impression materials. In fact, we want to get an antibacterial spectrum for these impression materials.

Material and method: We selected the following impression materials: condensation reaction silicones, addition reaction silicones, polyethers, polisulphides, irreversible hydrocolloids and zinc oxid eugenol pastes. The tested microorganisms were: Staphilococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, Streptococcus faecalis (2 stems), Haemophilus influenzae i Pneumococcus. Used culture media were: Muller-Hinton, Muller-Hinton with nourishing sup-

plement (for Haemophilus influenzae) and Muller-Hinton with blood (for Pneumococcus). Bacterials suspension density was established with Mac Farland method. Incubation time was 20 hours and the temperature was 37 degrees C.

Results and conclusions: zinc oxid eugenol pastes have the strongest antibacterial potential because of eugenol, a very powerful antiseptic. Considering the tested microorganisms, these pastes are followed by irreversible hydrocolloids, condensation reaction silicones, addition reaction silicones, polisulphides and polyethers.

P 118

GLASS IONOMER CEMENTS IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

M. Stojkoska, M. Serafimovska, (Skopje), FYROM

Glass Ionomer Cements (GIC) have large advance in treatment of mealk teeth and young permanent teeth.

Because of the high level of fluorides wich are relasing and uncomplicated manipulation, high viscouse high ionomer cement are recommended as alternative for amalgam in child age (whit high risc of caries; unwilling to cooperate) for : I class and small II class mealk teeth and young permanent teeth.

Major point of this work is clinical testing of GIC : Ketac - Molar (ESPE), Fuji IX and Fuji II uplaing such according to manufacture instructions.

We made 30 restorations whit each of tested GIC mentioned above. During restovations we folow up :

- occurrence of secondary caries
- marginal adaptation
- resistance of restoration on fractures.

There were rehabilitated caries lesions in the inter-canine and the trans-canine area. The results apoint the advantage of using GIC for restoration caries legions due to the their biocompatibility with oral tissues, fluorides releasing, simple application , saving of tooth substances corelating with high estetic standard.

P 119

DIMENSIONAL VARIATIONS OF CONDENSATION SILICONES IN DECONTAMINATION

R. Sfatcu, M. Burlibasa, M. Robescu-Buzea, (Bucharest), Romania

Objectives: Decontamination of impressions in prothodontics became a necessity in Romania in the last decade. Dental team (dentist, dental assistant, dental technician) is often contaminated with Mycobacterium tuberculosis, HVB, even HCV (undetermined mecanism); that is why, these operations: decontamination and disinfection of impressions are necessary.

Material and method: Were tested three types of light bodied and heavy bodied condensation reaction silicones. From each material were realised three samples. The measures were realised before decontamination for 10, 45 and 360 minutes. The measures were repeated after decontamination (immersion or spay with glutaraldehyde 2%, natrium hipoclorit 0.5-3%, peracetic acid). The determinations were made with "Universal Machine for Measuring" SIP series 1804, for compression forces of 50 cN, 100 cN, 175 cN and 300 cN. The reference conditions were : temperature of 20 degrees C, umidity under 60% and horizontal position of measuring machine.

Results and conclusions: for all intervals of time, after measurements, were observed dimensional variations between 0.003 mm (for 10 and 45 minutes) and 0.1 mm (for 360 minutes). Precise results will be presented in presentation for poster format.

P 120

EFFECT OF A SELF ETCH ADHESIVE RESIN SYSTEM TO DENTIN SURFACE PRECOATED WITH TEMPORARY CEMENTS: A SEM STUDY

B. Bagis, U. Hasanreisoglu, Y.H. Bagis, (Ankara), Turkey

This in vitro study investigated the surface differences and tag formations of a self etch adhesive resin system on prepared dentin surfaces, which were precoated with eugenol and non-eugenol containing temporary cement by SEM.