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Brush Day & Night Partnership: The impact of school oral health programmes on children's knowledge, behaviour and oral health

Guest Editor: Professor Paulo Melo, Portugal

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DISCUSSION: Patients were followed from 1 to 8 years and recalled for every 3-4 months in first year and every 6 months in following years. In each visit, peri-implant parameters such as probing depth, bleeding on probing, presence of suppuration were recorded. Clinical photographs were taken, and radiographs were obtained when needed. None of the patients had peri-implant or prosthetic complications. In addition to peri-implant health/disease status, pink esthetic score (PES) was also evaluated. According to new peri-implant classification (Caton et al 2018), peri-implant health was diagnosed in all patients with PES of 2.

CONCLUSION/CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE: Single implant restorations with an immediate approach in esthetic zone showed favorable outcomes up to 8 years. The maintenance of both hard and soft tissue volume with regular intervals increases the quality of life particularly in patients with esthetic concerns.

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Soft-tissue contour changes after the socket shield technique

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INTRODUCTION: Alveolar ridge preservation can be achieved with three types of grafts: soft tissue, hard tissue, or a combination of soft and hard tissue. Nowadays, a technique so called socket shield (SST) which includes a part of the dental root left into the socket, is one of the most popular methods for its esthetic outcome especially in dental implantology.

CASE DESCRIPTION: This is a comparative study of three cases with fractured maxillary central incisors, in 46-years-old female patient, 35-years-old male and 60-years old female patient. Beside their age, the main difference between them was the previously non-restored natural teeth or restored maxillary teeth by zirconia crowns and veneers. In all three cases, same protocol for SST was performed and single implant crown was placed.

DISCUSSION: Respecting the original protocol, a digital workflow was added and immediate provisionals were done upon the digital intraoral scanning. After four months, the digital impression was repeated to record the emergence profile and design the definitive restoration. We compared the both digital impressions and used the primary. stl files resulting from the digital impression of the day of surgery for designing the final restorations as well. By overlapping the two. stl files we measured the difference in buccolingual volume, the gingival margin, and the overall peri-implant volume variation.

CONCLUSION/CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE: The gingival margin remained almost similar to the situation before the extraction, and the fit of the crowns designed according to the initial digital impression was intimate and esthetically satisfactory.

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Piezoelectric Surgery in Inferior Alveolar Nerve Lateralization

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INTRODUCTION: Atrophic mandibula pose challenges in dental surgery, often requiring advanced techniques like inferior alveolar nerve lateralization. Traditional methods have limitations, prompting the exploration of piezoelectric surgical instruments for improved precision and control. This case series aims to assess the efficacy and safety of piezoelectric tools in nerve lateralization procedures for atrophic mandibular cases.

CASE DESCRIPTION: Our case series consists of a total of 5 patients between the ages of 45-70 years with edentulous free-ending right and/or left atrophic madibula without systemic disease. Patients underwent inferior alveolar nerve lateralization with piezosurgical instruments under local anesthesia.

DISCUSSION: Piezosurgical instruments for inferior alveolar nerve lateralization in edentulous atrophic mandibles represent an advancement in dental implantology. Our case series of five patients aged 45-70 demonstrates the efficacy and safety of this technique under local anesthesia. Precise nerve lateralization facilitated successful implant placement. While promising, larger studies and longer follow-up are needed for validation.

CONCLUSION/CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE: Piezosurgical instruments offer a minimally invasive approach for nerve lateralization in atrophic mandibles, enhancing implant outcomes. Despite promising results, further research is required to confirm findings and establish standardized protocols.

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Subperiosteal Implant Application in a Patient with Glanzmann Thrombasthenia

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INTRODUCTION: Glanzmann thrombasthenia is a rare, autosomal recessive genetic disease that affects platelet function. The typical feature of this disease is that the bleeding Dme is extended, the platelet count is average, and platelet aggregation is not seen in the peripheral blood smear. This unique case report aims to evaluate the safety, effectiveness and possible advantages of subperiosteal implant treatment in patients with Glanzmann thrombasthenia and insufficient bone for dental implant placement.

CASE DESCRIPTION: A 46-year-old male patient with Glanzmann thrombasthenia was admitted to Istanbul University Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial