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the postoperative situation of the patients. The research was done in the dental clinic of GENERAL HOSPITAL OF WESTERN ATHENS. The surgery was done with diode laser, of 819nm wavelength.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The diode laser has 980nm wavelength. This is a wavelength that can be absorbed from the chromophils of soft tissue. This is the reason that diode laser is very successful in creating a blood-free field. It is used in contact to the tissue. The use of laser in dental practice gives us a lot of benefits. A number of them are listed below: a blood free and clear field of operation, no postoperative bleeding, no suturing, sometimes no anesthesia is needed, shorter appointments, increased wound healing.

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#### **THERAPEUTIC APPROACH OF SUPERNUMERARY AND RETAINED MAXILLARY INCISORS IN CHILDREN**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Maxillary incisors' hyperdontia is quite often pathology during childhood. It was a subject of many discussions for the most appropriate way of treating it, i.e. finding the best modus of therapy. The existence of such condition requires a multidisciplinary therapeutic approach.

**CASE REPORT:** Our patient is 8 years old boy. With an intraoral examination, we noticed a persistence of the deciduous central incisors, and the right lateral permanent incisor, and while examining the x-ray (orthopantomogram) we found out that there are two supernumerary teeth in the frontal region of the maxilla. These supernumerary teeth were positioned at the eruption pathway of the retained central incisors and were the reason for absence of the permanent central incisors at the age when they were expected to appear in the oral cavity. The first phase of treatment was the surgical treatment. The surgical incision was made bilaterally at the palatal side of maxilla. The two supernumerary teeth were removed after quite excessive osteotomy and the eruption pathway was set free for uninterrupted growth of the retained central incisors. The extracted teeth were with atypical shape, looked like premolars and had no roots developed. After stitches were removed and the wound healing was completed, a mobile orthodontic appliance was made and adjusted in the patient's mouth. Also, when the surrounding conditions allow it, we are going to place orthodontic brackets and help pulling the teeth on their place in the oral cavity.

**CONCLUSIONS:** These conditions in children require a long term planning, therapy and follow up of the patients, hard and persistent work and a lot of patience from the treated child. Also, it is necessary to make a multidisciplinary clinical approach, which will include pedodontists, oral surgeons and orthodontists who will work together as a team.

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#### **THERAPY ASPECTS OF LASER DIODE IN ORDINARY CLINICAL PRACTICE**

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**INTRODUCTION:** The use of laser is increasing in ordinary dental practice. The different wavelengths, active medium and power provide the operator with a wide range of uses according to the degree of interaction between the tissue and the laser.

The aim of our work was to present the use of diode laser in the clinical practice and to underline the benefits of laser application in the treatment of soft tissue.

**METHODS:** For achieving the aim of the study Laser DIODE AlGaAs, Galbiati srl, was used with wavelength 980 nm and power of 6W, and different frequency, but till 200Hz. Pulse duration was till 10 sec and delivery system with optical fiber 200 / 300 / 600 nm. The patient classification was in several groups: corrective pre prosthetic interventions, soft tissue oral surgery interventions, esthetic dentistry, periodontal treatments and treatment of oral pathology disease. In the postoperative period (two-five days) the patients were observed, and only one case (with buccal papilloma) was controlled in periode of 21 day.

**RESULTS:** Diode laser application approved our expectations of achieving immediate efficiency results, first of all: minimizing intra operative and postoperative pain, improvement of esthetic possibilities, reducing of drugs and medicines (analgetic and antibiotic), good haemostasis, as well as excellent epithelisation and healing, reducing of control visits number, saving patient's precious time.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The benefits of diode laser treatment were equal (for the patients and for clinicians) because of saving time in the procedures as well as in the post operative period. Finally, the huge benefit of diode laser treatment was an advantage - the quality of patient life, beside the interventions, was without any alterations.

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#### **TREATMENT OF SEVERE CLASS III MALOCCLUSION, A CASE REPORT**

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**INTRODUCTION:** In orthognathic surgery, the aim is to use operative measures to achieve proper occlusion (the manner in which teeth and molars of the upper and lower jaw fit on each other) and an aesthetically pleasing face.

**CASE REPORT:** The improvement of esthetics and function, including the occlusal relationship, needs to be carefully considered in treatment planning for the success of orthognathic surgery. Conventional lateral cephalograms,