

AWDC 2015 – Abstract book

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FREE COMMUNICATION SESSIONS 61-65 and POSTER SESSIONS 49-59

FREE COMMUNICATIONS SESSIONS 61-65

P246

Multiple Direct Restorations of Anterior Teeth Highlighting of

Surface Morphology

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Aim and purpose: To achieve esthetic and functional result on upper anterior teeth with multiple fractures by minimal invasive direct restorations.

Materials and method: Teeth 11, 21 and 22 were fractured as a consequence of a bike crash. After taking impressions, wax-up was created according the cast what the patient had before the accident. Fully silicon was mounted onto the wax-up in order to make a silicon key. Before dehydrations and placing the rubber dam dentin and enamel masses of appropriate shade were chosen. Silicon index was guiding the palatal cream build-up. The approximated surfaces were spreaded with help of sectional matrix followed by layering the dentin, shaping the margins making the natural internal structure. Finally the labial enamel was spread taking care of the surface anatomy. Fine finishing and polishing was done after removal of the bakston. On the small the enlay-diced teeth and the restoration's color were matching well, except the tooth 22. In this case the last layers were removed and replaced. Surface texture was recreated utilizing the remaining morphology like outlines, grooves and perforations.

Results: Final outcome had perfect esthetic and functional result and the satisfaction of the patient.

Summary and conclusion: Minimal invasive direct technique gives us the opportunity to restore teeth without deep preparation. Delicate planning, precise implementation, correct technique is the warranty of the predictable result.

Theme 2: Dental Treatment & Restorative Dentistry – Materials

P247

Effect of Milk, Liquid Chocolate and Chilled Fruit Jades on Surface Marginal Integrity of Two Different Resin Modified Glass Ionomer Cements and Light Cured Composite – An In-Vitro Study

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Aim and purpose: To evaluate the effect of milk, liquid chocolate and frozen fruit jades on surface marginal integrity of resin modified GIC, Resin-TM N-100 and light cured composite.

Materials and method: The present study was carried out on extracted teeth using resin modified GIC, Resin-TM N-100 and light cured composite. Extracted teeth were stored in 0.02% dry-moist solution. Class V cavities were prepared in ninety extracted

Aim and purpose: To enhance and personalise complete denture esthetics.

Material and method: The outline form of upper and lower lips during active smile was studied with a photographic method in reality edentulous subjects. The edentulous space bounded by the vermilion border was designated as the smile space. The upper and lower dentures fabricated in this space during smile. Three different types of smile space were identified. Complete dentures were made for each category of the smile space. The display of upper anterior teeth and the extent of exposure of gingival matrix of the denture base was observed.

Results: According to the shape of the edentulous smile, smile space was classified as

1. Convex smile space

2. Straight smile space

3. Concave smile space.

The display of upper anterior teeth and the visibility of denture base varied with each type of smile space.

Summary and conclusion: The alignment of smile space in complete denture construction is relevant to the arrangement of denture matrix with each type of smile space. The influence of edentulous smile space on complete denture esthetics should be considered during teeth setting. Routine setting of anterior teeth without consideration to smile space will not give the desired esthetic result to the denture wearer. This presentation illustrates the three different smile spaces and the arrangement of upper anterior teeth for each type of smile space. Smile space also influences the extent of visible buccal corridor during smile.

Summary and conclusion: The study revealed high caries exposure among blind and visually impaired individuals that normally influence oral health, possibly due to small sample size. Other studies report similar results in the general Croatian population, reflecting 20 years post-war period without organized preventive care. Further research is needed with a larger study sample and control group to identify the key factors involved in caries formation among blind and visually impaired individuals.

Frequency of tooth cleaning, time spent per visit to a dentist, smoking or level of education.

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Abstract and purpose: The management of oral cancer in Indonesia has always emphasized on the elimination of the cancer cells and early on the patient's psychological condition. A study about the patient's psychological state and its impact on the patient's quality of life as well as functioning is needed to enhance the survival rate.

Materials and method: Twelve participants (six females, six males) from the Oncology Department, Fatmahan Saadun Hospital, Bandung, Indonesia, that has been diagnosed with Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma (OSCC) were recruited in the current pilot study. Participants were given a set of questionnaires that consisted of the Distress Questionnaire (DQT), and the EORTC QLQ-C30, the EORTC QLQ-C30 questionnaire, and the EORTC QLQ-FUNC17 questionnaire. All participants completed the questionnaire. All data were analyzed by using SPSS version 22.

Results: The current study revealed that from the scale of 0-100, the mean VAS score was 5.75, while the mean DT score was 6.17. The current study also showed a score of life of the patient, an analysis of the emotional and social functions showed that there were no significant differences between pre and post-treatment scores (from a 0 to 100 scale), consequently, a significant correlation between pain experienced due to the oral cancer and depression ($p = 0.05$) were also revealed.

Summary and conclusion: The pain and stress as an effect of oral cancer has the potential to lower the patient's quality of life as well as functioning. Therefore, further studies in the way in Indonesia are needed.

implies this challenge and reduces time spent by the end-user dentist.

Materials and method: This clinical report describes the rehabilitation of the patient with a mandibular implant-supported fixed prosthesis using CAD-CAM titanium framework opposing mandibular over-implant. After intra, extra oral examination and treatment plan was done a total of six implants were placed in the mandibular arch and allowed to heal submerged for 3 months. Consequently open tray multi-unit impression copings are placed into the multi-unit abutment. An open tray impression is made with a rigid polyether impression material. Then implant-supported fixed prosthesis was fabricated using titanium CAD-CAM technology. The titanium framework was try-in to verify and correct multidimensional relations. Then the prosthesis was inserted and individual copings are cemented to the final bridge framework after verification of occlusion, retention, and stability.

Results: No clinical complications were observed at 6-month follow-up examination, and patient was greatly satisfied with function, esthetics and comfort.

Summary and conclusion: To date, CAD/CAM allows simplified production of precise and durable implant components. The first generation of it has been proven in several laboratory experiments and has been attributed to the design of implants. Milling also facilitates

Abstract and purpose: This study investigated dental health and risk behaviors in blind and visually impaired individuals in Zagreb, Croatia.

Materials and method: The study is part of the research in the "Project for oral health promotion in blind and visually impaired persons" started in 2014 and ongoing at the Zagreb University School of Dental Medicine, with the approval of the Ethics Committee. Project involves dental exams, prophylaxis, preventive procedures and oral hygiene instructions in an individual approach. In the period from October 2014 to April 2015, 51 individuals participated in the Project. With exclusion of two children and one non-cooperative adult, study sample included 48 participants: 20 females (41.7%) and 28 males (58.3%), age range 17-98 years (mean: 53). The assessment was conducted according to World Health Organization methodology and included dental exams and questionnaire.

Results: Mean DMFT (Decayed, Missing and Filled Teeth) index score was 1.78, with no significant difference between sexes. There were only six smokers (12.5%). DMFT did not correlate with questionnaire.