Abstract Book

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Warsaw, Poland

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General Information

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1a Oczki St., 02-007 Warsaw, Poland
www.stn.wum.edu.pl
stn@wum.edu.pl
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An Overview of Clinical Dental Student Working Posture Using RULA Measurement Methods
Tresna Zuriar Zain
treznazuriarzain@gmail.com
Faculty of Dentistry Padjadjaran University
Trustee of the paper: Rosilwati Wihandi Drg., MDSc.

Introduction: Dentists are at higher risk of experiencing occupational musculoskeletal disorders. There are many factors responsible for such disorders, one of which is a dentist's posture during work.

Aim of the study: The aim of this research is to describe such posture among two batches of students (2009 and 2010) clinical dental profession at Faculty of Dentistry Padjadjaran University as assessed using RULA method.

Material and methods: This descriptive research utilizes a cross-sectional survey. The samples consisted of 66 students divided into 2 groups, 30 from batch 2009 and 36 from batch 2010, all of whom are currently performing conservation, periodontics, prosthodontics and endodontics. The study was conducted by analyzing picture of the students working posture using Rapid Upper Limb Assessment method.

Results: The results showed that most of the samples were in action level 4 for the right side of the body and action level 3 for the left side in conservation, periodontics, prosthodontics and endodontics.

Conclusions: The conclusion is that correction of the working posture among dental practitioners is necessary, with an emphasis on providing education in the ergonomics of proper posture.

Comparative analysis of the formation of the artificial occlusion surface with conventional Gysi's method and Biofunctional Prosthetic System in complete dentures.
Bartosz Bienias
b.bienias@wp.pl
Department of Dental Propedeutics and Prophylaxis, Medical University of Warsaw, Poland
Trustee of the paper: Wojciech Michalski, MD, PhD

Introduction: Conventional method of setting teeth patented by Alfred Gysi and Biofunctional Prosthetic System (BPS) are successfully applied nowadays. Both methods are significantly different, but their common intention is to achieve a balance in the morphological and functional masticatory system.

Aim of the study: To compare geometrical features of the formation of the artificial occlusal surface in full dentures whose teeth were set using two methods: conventional Gysi's and biofunctional – BPS.

Material and methods: An analysis was performed on 224 complete dentures made by 56 students of the 3rd year of bachelor's degree course on Dental Technology course the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry at Medical University of Warsaw. Each student produced two sets of full dentures. One set was made in accordance with the setting of artificial teeth by Gysi's cuspal method. The second set of dentures was made by using BPS. A manual Digitizing System 3D-MicroScribeTM G2X was applied to measure the distribution of 20 occlusion-active points of artificial teeth in lower dentures. The use of the Monson 2.0 software allowed for assessment and analysis of the geometry of the occlusal surface in accordance with the Monson's Spherical Concept of Occlusion. The plane of occlusion was oriented in the Cartesian coordinate system x, y, z. In an elaborated procedure the following were calculated: adjustment of the generated optimal radius sphere Root to the 4-inch Monson's sphere Rs = 101.6 mm and also the length of the dental arch on the right side (DLP) and on the left side (DLP), index of sphere depth on the right side (WSGP) and on the left side (WGS) and index of occlusion curve (KZ).

Results: The obtained mean values were: Root Gysi = 103.12 ± 1.15 mm and Root BPS = 101.63 ± 0.39 mm; DLP Gysi = 42.86 ± 0.64 mm and DLP BPS = 42.18 ± 1.11 mm; DLP Gysi = 42.96 ± 0.68 mm and DLP BPS = 42.36 ± 1.04 mm; WSGP Gysi = 2.19 ± 0.41 and WSGP BPS = 2.21 ± 0.36; WGS Gysi = 2.37 ± 0.37 and WGS BPS = 2.37 ± 0.29; KZ Gysi = 1.2 ± 0.02 and KZ BPS = 1.2 ± 0.02. The difference was statistically significant (p < 0.05).

Conclusions: 1. Occlusal surface in the BPS method is better adjusted to the Monson's sphere than in the conventional method.
   2. In the BPS method, a repeatable geometric model was obtained.
   3. One side of the dental arch is symmetric to the second side in both methods.
   4. The length of the radius spatial occlusion curve in the studied methods is slightly longer than the circumference of the mandibular dental arch.