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Pre-Congress Hands-on Training Courses

W1 SOFT TISSUE AUGMENTATIONS AROUND DENTAL IMPLANTS IN THE ESTHETIC ZONE

Marco Zeltner

Private dental practice, Horgen, Switzerland

Soft tissue augmentation surgery is an integral part of implant therapy, especially around implants in the esthetic zone. Up to date, autogenous subepithelial connective tissue grafts are considered to be the gold standard to augment soft tissue volume. A recently developed volume stable collagen matrix may be used as an alternative to the autogenous tissue in order to eliminate complications during the harvesting procedure. In this hands-on workshop both techniques - the use of subepithelial connective tissue graft as well as the collagen matrix - are trained using a pig model.

W2 SINGLE IMPLANT PLACEMENT IN THE ESTHETIC ZONE WITH OR WITHOUT GBR – INCISION DESIGN AND SOFT TISSUE MANAGEMENT

Stavros Pelekanos

Department of Prosthodontics, University of Athens School of Dental Medicine, Greece

The participants will have the opportunity to work on special constructed models with soft tissue and practice on the following procedures: Immediate implant placement into an extraction socket; Intraoral preparation and placement of free gingival graft into the extraction socket; Incision flap design in the esthetic zone; Horizontal guided bone regeneration (GBR) using allograft and resorbable membrane with tacks; Preparation and placement of connective tissue graft harvested from the palate; Suturing techniques.

Invited lectures

I1 BIOMATERIAL-MEDICATED BONE REGENERATION: PRINCIPLE AND APPLICATION

Daniel S. Oh

Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Columbia University, USA; Department and Research Institute of Dental Biomaterials and Bioengineering, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea; DSO Bone Research Center, New York, NY, USA

The ultimate goal of bone tissue engineering with grafted materials is their incorporation with host bone, repopulation with endogenous cells, and restoration of normal bone function. Many leading investigators have demonstrated exciting results of successful bone regeneration in small animals using scaffolds with pre-loaded cells and/or large amounts of growth factors, requiring elaborate laboratory techniques that would be associated with excessive costs if deployed clinically. However, the absence of a biogenic environment within most grafted materials (scaffolds) has hampered the potential for clinical applications and the success of bone tissue engineering. For this reason, inducing bone formation using natural environmental cues has become a major focus of bioengineering research. In the past decade, scientists have employed a vast number of techniques to mimic bone characteristics such as pore size, porosity, interconnectivity, and permeability. These fac-

Pretkongresne radionice

W1 AUGMENTACIJA MEKOГA TKIVA OKO IMPLANTATA U ESTETSKOJ ZONI

Marco Zeltner

Privatna ordinacija dentalne medicine, Grimm Zahnärzte, Horgen, Švicarska

Augmentacija mekoga tkiva je integralni dio implantološke terapije, posebice oko implantata u estetskoj zoni. Do danas se autologni vezivni transplantati s nepca smatraju zlatnim standardom za augmentaciju mekoga tkiva. Nedavno razvijena tehnologija voluminozno stabilnoga kolagenoga matriksa može predstavljati dobru alternativu vezivnom transplantatu. Također, upotreboom kolagenoga matriksa eliminiraju se potencijalne komplikacije prilikom uzimanja grafta. U radionici, sudionici će na modelu svinjske glave isprobati obje metode – upotrebu vezivnoga transplantata s nepca i kolagenoga matriksa za augmentaciju mekoga tkiva.

W2 POSTAVLJANJE SOLO IMPLANTATA U ESTETSKOJ ZONI SA I BEZ GBR-A – DIZAJN REŽNJA I MEKOГA TKIVA

Stavros Pelekanos

Zavod za protetiku, Stomatološki fakultet Atena, Grčka

Sudionici radionice će se na posebno izrađenim modelima za rad na mekom tkivu upoznati sa sljedećim: imedijatnim postavljanjem dentalnih implantata; preparacijom i pozicioniranjem slobodnoga gingivnoga transplantata u postekstrakcijsku alveolu; dizajnom režnja u estetskoj zoni; horizontalno vodenom regeneracijom kosti (GBR) s alograftom i resorptivnom membranom fiksiranim vijcima; preparacijom i pozicioniranjem vezivnoga transplantata s nepca; tehnikama šivanja.

Pozvana predavanja

I1 BIOMATERIJALNA KOŠTANA REGENERACIJA: PRINCIPI APLIKACIJA

Daniel S. Oh

Klinika za ortopedsku kirurgiju, Columbia University, USA; Zavod i Institut za dentalne biomaterijale i bioinženjerstvo, Yonsei University, Seoulu, Južna Koreja; DSO centar za koštana istraživanja, New York, NY, USA

Krajnji cilj inženjeringu koštanoga tkiva s materijalima za augmentaciju je njihova integracija u kost domaćina, repopulacija endogenim stanicama i obnova normalne koštane funkcije. Mnogi vodeći istraživači pokazali su uzbudljive rezultate uspješne regeneracije kostiju malih životinja koristeći šablove s unaprijed popunjениm stanicama i/ili velikim količinama faktorima rasta, što podrazumijeva zahtjevne laboratorijske tehnike. U kliničkoj primjeni iste bi bile veoma finansijski zahtjevne. Međutim, izostanak biološko-ga okoliša u većini augmentativnih materijala (matriksa) kočio je potencijal za kliničku primjenu i uspjeh inženjeringu koštanoga tkiva. Iz toga razloga, poticanje stvaranja kostiju pomoći prirodnih signala postalo je glavni fokus bioinženjerskih istraživanja. U proteklom desetljeću, znanstvenici su koristili ogroman broj tehnika za oponašanje koštanih karakteristika poput veličine pora, poroznosti, medusobne povezanosti i propusnosti. Ovi čimbenici zajedno igraju vitalnu ulogu u staničnoj migraciji, proliferaciji i diferencijaci-

tors collectively play a vital role in cell migration, proliferation, and differentiation as well as nutrient flow and cell communication, all of which are crucial for proper bone healing. Notwithstanding these extensive efforts, highly organized structural synthetic constructs have a limited potential to promote endogenous cell ingrowth and habitation. Most of these approaches have resulted in *in-vitro* tissue ingrowth with cross-sections of less than a few µm to several mm from the external surface and incomplete integration with host bone. Pioneering host cells are unable to migrate deep into the constructs due to a lack of nutrients and oxygen; cell colonization at the scaffold periphery consumes oxygen. These cell colonization acts as an effective barrier to the diffusion of oxygen and nutrients into the inner part of the constructs. To address these obstacles, our study proposes a hydroxyapatite-based biogenic microenvironment scaffold (BMS) as a bone bioengineering construct, which has demonstrated superior retention and habitation of bone marrow cells. Additionally, this construct induces rapid intramembranous ossification by endogenous osteoblasts. A unique three – dimensional - shaped multi-scale-structural scaffold (BMS) that exhibits highly effective fluid adsorption and retention effectively absorbs bone marrow cells and natural bone repair-promoting factors in extracellular fluids at the surgical site. 1) Porous trabecular network: similar to human trabecular bone (300-400 µm); 2) Micro - size channels (25-70 µm) within each trabecular septum: mimic intra-osseous channels such as Haversian canals and Volkmann's canals with body fluid access, diffusion, nutritional supply, gas exchange, and communication around the cells. 3) Nano-size pores (~400 nm) on the surface of each septum: allow immobilized cells to anchor. The time is ripe for research that can translate this new technique into clinical practice.

12 IS IMPLANT DESIGN IMPORTANT FOR LONG-TERM IMPLANT SUCCESS?

Uğur Tekin

Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Ege University, Izmir-Turkey

The design elements of dental implant systems currently in use affect the quality of osseointegration and their relationship to overall long-term success patterns. The engineering design of implants is based on many interrelated factors, including the geometry of the implant, mechanical properties and the initial and long-term stability of the implant-tissue interface. There is no one "optimal" design criterion. However, implants can be engineered to maximize strength, interfacial stability and load transfer by using different materials, surfaces, and thread designs. Limited information is currently available in addressing how implant thread design influences the overall implant success. Implant design effect on osseointegration in simple and complex cases will be shown.

13 THE BIOLOGICAL APPROACH IN IMPLANT DENTISTRY

Babak Saidi

Practice for oral surgery and general dentistry, Neuss, Germany

Implant dentistry has undergone a lot of changes in the last years. Extensive surgical protocols have made room for less invasive protocols, immediate loading revived itself, short and extra short implants are as predictable as long implants, changes in pre-diagnostic and prosthetic concepts make implant protocols safer and more predictable and using autologous growth factors in combination with adapted implants surfaces provides better bone to implant healing, in a shorter time period. But the crucial question is always, does the implant system we work with, provide all these benefits? This lecture will give an overview of the many advantages which user has when using a combination of autologous growth factors and a perfectly prepared implant surface. Surgically and prosthetically innovative techniques will be demonstrated.

14 IMMEDIATE LOADING - FROM DIGITAL PLANNING TO FINAL RESTORATION

Marisa Zenha

Private dental practice; Reconstructive and Maxillofacial Plastic Surgery Service, Vila Nova de Gaia Hospital, Porto, Portugal

Immediate loading protocols for full arch rehabilitations are well documented. This technique makes it possible to manage the soft tissues at the level of the emergence profile and obtain a scalloped mucosa, all on the day of the surgery, making it an attractive option for both the patient and the surgeon. Primary stability is the key prerequisite for loading. It is required at least 30 Ncm and an ISQ of 60 to have sufficient primary stability which may be influenced by device-related factors, such as the implant's overall design, the implant material, and implant surface modification; patient anatomy and bone quality, as well as, the technique used. The technological revolution has reached many fields in dentistry including implant rehabilitation of fully edentulous patients. Digital workflows are increasingly used and allow for straightforward and cost-effective protocols that improve patient satisfaction. The advanced technologies are presented in all rehabilitation stages: firstly, on the surgical planning, through 3D imaging and implant planning software. Secondly, CAD/CAM technology and computer-guided and navigated implant surgery make im-

ji, kao i protoku hranjivih sastojaka i staničnoj komunikaciji te su ključni za pravilno zarastanje kostiju. Bez ovih važnih karakteristika, visoko organizirani strukturni sintetski materijali imaju ograničen potencijal za promicanje endogenoga koštanoga rasta i pohranjivanja stanica. Većina ovih pristupa rezultira je *in vitro* rastom tkiva s presjecima od nekoliko µm do nekoliko mm od vanjske površine te nepotpunom integracijom s domaćom kosti. Stanice domaćina nisu u mogućnosti migrirati duboko u materijal zbog nedostatka hranjivih tvari i kisika, a kolonizacija stanica na periferiji materijala troši kisik. Ova kolonizacija stanica na periferiji materijala djeluje kao učinkovita barijera za difuziju kisika i hranjivih tvari u unutarnji dio istoga. Kako bi se riješile ove prepreke, naša studija predlaže materijal temeljen na hidroksipatitem s biogenom mikrookolinom, koji je pokazao vrhunsko zadržavanje i naseljavanje stanica koštane srži. Uz to, ovaj materijal inducira brzo intramembransko okoštanje endogenim osteoblastima. Jedinstven trodimenzionalni višestruko-strukturni matriks (BMS) koji pokazuje visoko učinkovitu adsorpciju i zadržavanje tekućine, učinkovito apsorbira stanice koštane srži i prirodne čimbenike koji potiču stvaranje kostiju u izvanstaničnim tekućinama na mjestu kirurškog zahvata. 1) Porozna trabekularna mreža: slično ljudskoj trabekularnoj kosti (300-400 µm); 2) Kanali mikro veličine (25-70 µm) unutar svakoga trabekularnoga septuma: oponašaju intra-osealne kanale poput Haversovih i Volkmannovih kanala s pristupom tjelesnoj tekućini, difuziji, opskrbni hranjivim tvarima, izmjenom plinova i komunikacijom između stanica; 3) Pore nano veličine (~ 400 nm) na površini svakoga septuma omogućavaju sidrenje immobiliziranih stanica. Došlo je vrijeme za istraživanja koja će ovu novu tehniku i materijal prevesti u kliničku praksu.

12 JE LI DIZAJN IMPLANTATA VAŽAN ZA DUGOTRAJNOST IMPLANTOLOŠKOG LIJEĆENJA?

Uğur Tekin

Klinika za oralnu i maksilofacialnu kirurgiju, Ege University, Izmir, Turska

Dizajn sustava dentalnih implantata utječe na kvalitetu oseointegracije i odnos prema nizu čimbenika dugoročnosti uspješnoga liječenja. Dizajn implantata temelji se na mnogim međusobno povezanim čimbenicima, uključujući geometriju implantata, mehanička svojstva te inicijalnu i dugoročnu stabilnost sučelja implantata i tkiva. Ne postoji „optimalni“ kriterij dizajna implantata. Međutim, implantati se mogu modificirati kako bi se povećala čvrstoća, međufazna stabilnost i prijenos opterećenja koristenjem različitih dizajna, površine i nojava. Nedovoljno je informacija trenutno dostupno u literaturi o utjecaju dizajna implantata na sveukupni uspjeh implantološkoga liječenja. Prikazat će se utjecaj dizajna implantata na oseointegraciju u jednostavnim i složenim slučajevima.

13 BIOLOŠKI PRISTUP U IMPLANTOLOGIJI

Babak Saidi

Privatna ordinacija dentalne medicine i oralne kirurgije, Neuss, Germany

Implantologija je posljednjih godina doživjela mnogo promjena. Opsežni kirurški protokoli napravili su prostor za manje invazivne protokole, kao što su imedijatno postavljanje implantata, kratki i ekstra kratki implantati. Promjene u pre-dijagnostičkim i protetskim konceptima čine implantološke protokole sigurnijima i predviđljivijima te se pomoću autolognih faktora rasta u kombinaciji s prilagođenim površinama implantata omogućuje bolje zarastanje kosti u kraćem vremenskom razdoblju. No, ključno je pitanje uvijek, pruža li sustav implantata s kojim radimo sve ove prednosti? Ovo predavanje dat će pregled mnogih prednosti koje liječnik ima kada koristi kombinaciju autolognih faktora rasta i pripremljene površine implantata. Prikazat će se kirurške i protetske inovativne tehnike.

14 IMEDIJATNO OPTEREĆENJE – OD PLANIRANJA DO KONAČNOGA RADA

Marisa Zenha

Jedinica za rekonstrukcijsku i maksilofacialnu plastičnu kirurgiju, Bolnica Vila Nova de Gaia; Privatna ordinacija dentalne medicine, Porto, Portugal

Dobro su dokumentirani protokoli za imedijatno opterećenje dentalnih implantata za kompletну sanaciju čeljusti. Ova tehnika omogućuje upravljanje mekim tkivima na razine izlaznog profila i dobivanje zadovoljavajuće debljine sluznice, sve na operacije, što ju čini atraktivnom opcijom za pacijenta i za kirurga. Primarna stabilnost ključni je preduvjet za opterećenje. Potrebno je najmanje 30 Ncm i ISQ od 60 primarnih stabilnosti na koju mogu utjecati razni čimbenici kao što su cjelokupni dizajn implantata, materijal implantata, modifikacija površine implantata, anatomija i kvaliteta kostiju pacijenta, kao i tehnika koja se koristi. Tehnološka revolucija zahvatila je mnogi područja stomatologije, uključujući i rehabilitacijsku potpuno bezubih pacijenata. Digitalni protokoli se sve više koriste i omogućuju jednostavan i ekonomičan pristup, a time i zadovoljstvo pacijenata. Napredne tehnologije predstavljaju se u svim fazama rehabilitacije: prvo, u kirurškom planiranju, putem 3D snimanja i softvera za planiranje postave implantata. Drugo, CAD/CAM tehnologija i računalno navigirana ugradnja implantata čine rezultate postav-

plant placement outcomes more predictable. And finally, for the restoration, using digital impressions and CAD/CAM technology for the data processing enables us to design the temporary and final prosthesis and manufacture the prosthetic components for the desired result. Digital workflow has opened up a new future for implant dentistry, enabling implant prosthetic dentistry to take a major step forward. In this presentation, I will be showing and discussing the digital workflow involved in the rehabilitation of a patient using a surgical guide and immediate loading of Straumann BLX implants.

15 TREATMENT MODALITIES IN DEVELOPING THE TRANSMUCOSAL CONTOUR AROUND IMPLANTS. WHAT IS NEW?

Stavros Pelekanos

Department of Prosthodontics, University of Athens Dental School, Greece

It is a great challenge for the clinician to choose a methodology before tooth extraction for the establishment of the new biologic width and transmucosal profile of the future implant. It is important to decide: immediate implant placement or not, immediate placement of the healing abutment, immediate loading or complete coverage of the site. The soft and/or hard tissue enhancement in the majority, if not all, of the cases in the aesthetic zone is absolutely necessary in order to achieve a highly aesthetic and natural appearance of the implant prosthodontics. Timing, the material selection, treatment modality, as well as the type of the prosthetic restoration, further complicate the decision-making and affect the final result, especially in patients with thin biotype. This presentation will focus on the methodology of the implant site development, especially in demanding aesthetic cases, on today's knowledge of the biology of different materials, abutment selection (customized vs. prefabricated abutments, screw- vs. cement-retained), and give some guidelines to achieve optimum aesthetic results. Finally, new approaches with the help of clinical case presentations will be discussed.

16 CEMENT, SCREW OR CLICK? FIRST IMPRESSIONS WITH NEW CONOMETRIC CONCEPT

Martin Wanendeya

Specialist Referral Centre, London, UK

Screw and cement retention are well understood and documented and used for single tooth crowns, and their advantages and disadvantages well known. Conometric or friction retention has been used in a limited way for a long time for over denture retention and new conometric concept now gives a predictable way in which this can be used on single teeth, offering its own advantages. In this lecture we will discuss the history of friction retention, and it's current use with new conometric concept as well as demonstrate where can be one of the options you can offer to your patients.

17 SOFT TISSUE VOLUME AROUND DENTAL IMPLANTS – IMPORTANCE AND CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Marco Zeltner

Private dental practice, Horgen, Switzerland

Aesthetic demands of patients being provided with implant-borne fixed reconstructions have increased over the years. On the level of the peri-implant tissues, objective parameters exist to evaluate the outcomes of implant therapy including 2D and 3D changes of the peri-implant tissues. In case of volume deficiencies on the buccal side of dental implants, soft tissue augmentation surgery has been considered an integral part of implant therapy. Most frequently, autogenous subepithelial connective tissue grafts are used to augment soft tissue volume and according to the literature, are considered to be the gold standard. However, the harvesting procedure is classified as being difficult and may be associated with the risk of intra- and postoperative complications. Therefore, research activities have focused on alternative devices to replace autogenous tissue and thereby eliminating the harvesting procedure. The lecture discusses the importance of soft tissue augmentations around dental implants and reviews available techniques and future trends.

18 FULL ARCH IMMEDIATE FUNCTION ON 4 IMPLANTS

Joost Brouwers

Refferal Clinic for Oral Implant Therapy and Reconstructive Dentistry, Amersfoort; Academish Centrum Tandheelkunde Amsterdam (ACTA), Netherlands

Worldwide edentulism has become a great concern. Although the prevalence of edentulism has declined over the last decade, complete tooth loss remains a major disease worldwide. More than 36 million Americans do not have any teeth, and 120 million people in the U.S. are missing at least one tooth. Edentulism affects our most vulnerable populations, the aging and the economically disadvantaged. Consequences of missing teeth include significant nutritional changes, obesity, diabetes, coronary artery dis-

ljanja implantata predvidljivim. I na kraju, za restauraciju nam korištenje digitalnih otiska i CAD/CAM tehnologije za obradu podataka omogućuje dizajniranje privremenoga i konačnoga protetskog rada i protetskih komponenti. Digitalni tijek rada otvorio je novi pravac u implantologiji, omogućujući implanto-protetici da napravi veliki korak naprijed. U ovom će izlaganju prikazati i raspravljati o digitalnom tijeku rada uključenom u rehabilitaciji pacijenta pomoću kirurške navigacije i neposrednog postavljanja Straumann BLX implantata.

15 OPCIJE LIJEČENJA ZA DOBIVANJE TRANSMUKOZNE KONTURE OKO IMPLANTATA. ŠTO JE NOVO?

Stavros Pelekanos

Zavod za protetiku, Stomatološki fakultet Atena, Grčka

Za kliničara je velik izazov odabratи pristup prije vađenja zuba za uspostavljanje nove biološke širine i definiciju transmukoznog profila oko budućeg implantata. Od velike je važnosti je donijeti odluku: imedijatno postavljanje implantata ili ne, neposredno postaviti gingiva formere, trenutno opteretiti ili potpuno pokriti režnjem. Povećanje mekoga i/ili tvrdoga tkiva je u većini, ako ne i kod svih slučajeva u estetskoj zoni apsolurna nužnost, kako bi se postigao izrazito estetski i prirođen izgled krunice na implantatu. Vrijeme, odabir materijala, način liječenja kao i vrsta protetskog nadomjestka dodatno komplikiraju dočinjenje odluka i utječu na krajnji rezultat, posebno u bolesnika s tankim biotipom gingeve. Ova prezentacija usredotočiće se na metodološki aspekt pripreme kirurškoga polja, s posebnim naglaskom na estetsku zonu, na današnje znanje o biologiji različitih materijala, odabir abutmenta (individualni u odnosu na komercijalne, pričvršćene vijcima u odnosu na cementom fiksirane) i dati smjernice za postizanje optimalnih estetskih rezultata. Na koncu će se raspravljati o novim pristupima uz pomoć prikaza kliničkih slučajeva.

16 CEMENT, VIJAK ILI KLIK? PRVI DOJMOVI O NOVOM KONOMETRIJSKOM KONCEPTU

Martin Wanendeya

Privatna ordinacija dentalne medicine, London, UK

Dobro su istražene i dokumentirane fiksacije krunice vijkom i cementom na implantatu te su dobro poznate njihove prednosti i nedostaci. Upotreba konometrijske ili frikcijske retencije je već duže vrijeme ograničena sa retenciju proteze. Novi konometrijski koncept sada omogućava predvidljiv način za upotrebu na pojedinačnim zubima, nudeći i svoje prednosti. U ovom predavanju raspravljat ćeemo o povijesti frikcijske retencije, dojmova o novom konometrijskom konceptu i pokazati ćeemo situacije u kojima se ovaj koncept može upotrijebiti na pacijentima.

17 VOLUMEN MEKOГA TKIVA OKO IMPLANTATA – VAЖNOST I KLINИЧKA RAZMATRANJA

Marco Zeltner

Privatna ordinacija dentalne medicine, Horgen, Švicarska

Tijekom godina povećavali su se estetski zahtjevi pacijenata za fiksnim rekonstrukcijama na implantatima. Na razini periimplantarnog tkiva postoje objektivni parametri za procjenu rezultata terapije, uključujući 2D i 3D promjene tkiva oko implantata. U slučaju nedostatka volumena na bukalnoj stijenci zubnih implantata, operacija povećanja mekog tkiva smatra se sastavnim dijelom terapije implantatima. Najčešće se autologni vezivni transplantati koriste za povećanje volumena mekog tkiva, a u literaturi se smatraju zlatnim standardom. Međutim, postupak uzimanja transplantata je zahtjevan i može biti povezan s rizikom od intra- i postoperativnih komplikacija. Stoga se usredotočilo na izradu alternativnih materijala za zamjenu autolognoga tkiva, a time i eliminiranje postupka uzimanja grafta. Predavanje govori o važnosti augmentacije mekih tkiva oko dentalnih implantata te će dati pregled dostupnih tehniki i suvremenih trendova.

18 IMEDIJATNA FUNKCIJA CIJELOG LUKA ČELJUSTI NA 4 IMPLANTATA

Joost Brouwers

Referalna ordinacija za oralnu implantologiju i rekonstrukcijsku stomatologiju, Amersfoort; Akademski centar za stomatologiju (ACTA), Amsterdam, Nizozemska

Bezubost u svijetu je postala veliki problem. Iako je prevalencija bezubosti u posljednjem desetljeću u padu, potpuni gubitak zubi i dalje je najčešća bolest širom svijeta. Više od 36 milijuna Amerikanaca nema zube, a 120 milijuna ljudi u Sjedinjenim Državama nedostaje barem jedan Zub. Bezubost utječe na naše najugroženije stanovništvo, starije i ekonomski ugrožene. Posljedice nedostatka zubi su značajne prehrambene promjene, pretilost, dija-

ease and psychosocial problems. In the past, after becoming edentulous, patient had to wait for 6 months before implants could be placed. This protocol took so long that it discouraged many patients from undergoing this treatment. The past 20 years implant dentistry experienced interesting immediate implant loading treatment modalities. In the F.A.I.F. concept, only four implants are required to stabilize a full - arch fixed prosthesis. This treatment concept makes it possible to provide treatment for patients who experienced significant bone loss in the posterior maxilla and mandible without needing complex bone-grafting procedures. The F.A.I.F concept is not only for patients who are already edentulous, but it also can be successfully applied to patients with an infast partial dentition. For those cases, two-tilted implants can be placed in the posterior regions and two axial implants in the anterior region, which can be restored the same day with a full arch screw retained temporary fixed prosthesis. These are the key factors that will be addressed: treatment planning, surgical procedure, prosthetic procedure and esthetic outcome.

betes, koronarna bolest i psihosocijalni problemi. Pripe nekoliko godina, nakon što je pacijent postao bezub, morao je čekati 6 mjeseci prije postave implantata. Ovaj je protokol trajao toliko dugo da je obeshrabrio mnoge pacijente da se podvrgnu ovom tretmanu. U proteklih 20 godina implantologija je imala zanimljive modalitete s imedijatnim opterećenjem implantata. Prema F.A.I.F. načelu, potrebna su samo četiri implantata za stabilizaciju fiksne proteze u čeljusti. Ovaj koncept liječenja omogućuje liječenje pacijentima sa značajnim gubitkom koštanog tkiva u stražnjim regijama gornje i donje čeljusti bez potrebe za augmentacijom. Koncept F.A.I.F nije namijenjen samo za pacijente koji su bezubi, već se također može uspješno primijeniti na pacijente s djelomičnom bezubušću. U tim se slučajevima implantat može postaviti u stražnju regiju, a dva aksijalna implantata u prednjem dijelu, koja se mogu privremeno fiksirati isti dan. Ključne točke o kojima će se raspravljati su: planiranje liječenja, kirurški postupak, protetski postupak, estetski ishod.

Oral presentations

01 BIFID MANDIBULAR CANAL AS A POTENTIAL SURGICAL PROBLEM IN DENTAL IMPLANTOLOGY

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The bifid mandibular canal represents an anatomical variation of the lower jaw and the first case was presented in 1973. The bifid mandibular canal can be detected by panoramic radiography imaging or CBCT analysis. The most commonly used classification is the one by Langleis. Panoramic radiography imaging were analysed and the incidence of bifid mandibular canal amounted to 4.93%. In our study, the most common types were type II and V according to Langleis, which also carry the most risk for iatrogenic injury of the lower alveolar nerve during surgical procedures such as dental implant placement. In addition to the dental implant placement, the bifid mandibular canal is a potential problem and can cause possible surgical complications after orthognathic surgery, bone grafting in the angle of the mandible and alveolotomy of the lower wisdom teeth. According to the literature, the incidence of bifid mandibular canal is 3-8% (panoramic radiography imaging analysis) and 7-13% (CBCT analysis). In conclusion, detailed analysis of radiologic imaging (panoramic radiography and CBCT images) should be obligatory before every intraoral surgical treatment in order to modify surgical procedure and prevent potential complications.

02 SUCCESS OF IMPLANT-PROSTHETIC THERAPY ON SHORT DENTAL IMPLANTS

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In the past, implant-prosthetic therapy on short dental implants (<8 mm) had been associated with lower survival rates and unpredictable long-term outcomes. New insights and the development of materials that improve the surface and body of dental implants, implant shapes, types of abutments, prosthetic restorations and implant connections, as well as modern surgical and prosthetic procedures, significantly influence on the stress distribution in the cortical bone around the implant neck, the biomechanics of the peri-implant tissue, the microleakage between the implant abutment and body and thus on the possibility of prosthetic restorations on short dental implants. The purpose of this paper is to consider prosthetic and biomechanical success factors of implant-prosthetic therapy on short dental implants. The properties of short dental implants from different manufacturers, success rates of their use in different indications, the rates of biological and technical complications associated with short implant-supported restorations and the prosthetic factors of successful implant-prosthetic rehabilitation are well documented in the literature. By searching through the PubMed website, 136 articles on the topic were found, 15 of which were part of a meta-analysis, according to the inclusion/exclusion criteria. A total of 3336 inserted short dental implants with a length of ≤ 8 mm and a diameter of ≥ 3 mm were analysed. The success rate of these therapies amounted to 92.3%. In this paper we determined several success factors for implant-prosthetic therapy on short dental implants: insertion of short dental implants into a bone of higher density, placement of implants in the direction that allows axial force transference, use of rough surface implants, implants of a larger diameter and with more threads, implementation of the implant-protected occlusion concept with the omission of distal cantilevers on fixed prosthetic restorations, splinted implant restorations and fabrication of occlusal splints in bruxism cases.

Usmena izlaganja

01 DVOSTRUKI MANDIBULARNI KANAL KAO POTENCIJALNI KIRURŠKI PROBLEM U DENTALNOJ IMPLANTOLOGIJI

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Dvostruki mandibularni kanal predstavlja anatomsku varijaciju u donjoj čeljusti, a prvi prikaz slučaja prezentiran je 1973. godine. Dvostruki mandibularni kanal može se otkriti detaljnou analizom ortopantomograma ili CBCT-a. U praksi je najčešća podjela prema Langleisu. U Klinici za kirurgiju lica, čeljusti i usta u KB Dubrava analizirali smo ortopantomografe te je učestalost dvostrukog mandibularnoga kanala iznosila 4,93%. U našem istraživanju najučestaliji tipovi bili su tip II i V prema Langleisu koji su ujedno i najrizičniji za ozljedu donjega alveolarnoga živca prilikom ugradnje dentalnih implantata u molarnoj i premolarnoj regiji. Osim kod ugradnje dentalnih implantata dvostruki mandibularni kanal predstavlja problem i može biti uzrok eventualnih kirurških komplikacija i kod zahvata u ortognatskoj kirurgiji, uzimanja koštanih presadaka s angulusa mandibule te kod alveotomije donjih umnjaka. Prema literaturi učestalost dvostrukog mandibularnoga kanala iznosi 3-8% (analizom ortopantomograma) i 7-13% (analizom CBCT-a). Zaključno, obzirom na ne tako malu učestalost potrebitno je prije svakoga intraoralnoga kirurškoga zahvata detaljno analizirati radiološke snimke (oropantomogram i CBCT) te prema potrebi modificirao kirurški postupak i prevenirale moguće kirurške komplikacije.

02 USPJEŠNOST IMPLANTOPROTEKSKE TERAPIJE NOŠENE KRATKIM DENTALnim IMPLANTATIMA

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U prošlosti je implantoprotetska terapija nošena kratkim dentalnim implantatima (< 8 mm) bila povezana s nižim stopama preživljavanja i s nepredvidivim dugoročnim ishodom. Nove spoznaje o razvoju materijala za poboljšanje površine i tijela dentalnih implantata, oblici implantata, vrste nadogradnji, protetskih nadomjestaka i veza s implantatom, kao i moderni kirurški i protetski postupci, bitno utječu na preraspodjelu sila u kortikalnoj kosti oko vrata implantata, biomehaniku periimplantatnog tkiva te mikropropuštanje između nadogradnje i tijela implantata, a time i na mogućnost uporabe kratkih dentalnih implantata kao nosača protetskih nadomjestaka. Svrha ovoga rada je razmotriti protetske i biomehaničke čimbenike uspješnosti implantoprotetske terapije nošene kratkim dentalnim implantatima. U literaturi su opisana svojstva kratkih dentalnih implantata različitih proizvođača, stope uspješnosti njihove uporabe u različitim indikacijama, stope bioloških i tehničkih komplikacija povezanih s implantoprotetskim nadomjestima nošenim kratkim dentalnim implantatima te protetski čimbenici uspješne implantoprotetske rehabilitacije. Putem PubMed mrežne stranice pronađeno je 136 članaka, od kojih je, prema kriterijima uključivanja/isključivanja, 15 bilo dio meta-analize. Analizirano je ukupno 3336 ugradenih kratkih dentalnih implantata duljine ≤ 8 mm i promjera ≥ 3 mm, nosača implantoprotetskih nadomjestaka. Uspješnost terapije iznosila je 92,3%. U ovome radu utvrđeno je nekoliko čimbenika uspjeha implantoprotetske terapije nošene kratkim dentalnim implantatima: ugradnja kratkih dentalnih implantata u kost veće gustoće, pozicioniranje implantata u smjeru koji omogućuje aksijalni prijenos sile, uporaba implantata hrapave površine, većega promjera i većega broja navoja, postizanje koncepta implantatskih okluzija uz izostavljanje distalnih privjesaka na fiksni protetski nadomjesima, povezivanje implantata protetskim nadomjestkom u blok te izrada okluzijskih udala u slučaju bruksizma.

03 LOW-COST DENTAL IMPLANTS, ARE WE READY FOR FAILURE?

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The piezoelectric knife is a relatively new technology introduced as a less radical method than classic osteotomy in oral surgery. It demonstrates a wide application range in implantology, from maxillary sinus floor elevation surgery, split crest method of ridge expansion and dental implant explantation. We present a case in which the patient referred to the Department of Oral Surgery, School of Dental Medicine in Zagreb. It was not possible to achieve a prosthetic rehabilitation of the osseointegrated implant at position 14 implanted two years ago due to the loss of the internal threads. Thereby, the abutment or cover screw could no longer be fixed in the implant. A CBCT image revealed a fully osseointegrated implant 12.5 mm long and 3.75 mm wide. Given the limited width of the bone and the patient's desire to have an implant supported prosthodontics, implant explantation using a piezoelectric knife was chosen in order to preserve as much alveolar bone as possible. After explantation, the postoperative alveolar defect was augmented using the xenogenic bone replacement in combination with platelet-enriched fibrin (PRF) and covered with a PRF membrane. Wound was sutured with prolene 4.0. The patient came the day after surgery, stated that he had taken ibuprofen 400 mg preventively after the procedure, was completely free of pain, swelling and any disturbances. Six months after the procedure, a check-up was made and a new dental implant placed (GC Aadva, Japan; 12.0mm/4.0mm). High quality newly formed bone with sufficient width was observed. The surrounding soft tissue was scarless. Due to the primary stability and bone quality, implant was early prosthetically loaded with a lithium disilicate complete ceramic crown on an individually shaped CAD/CAM abutment made of zirconium oxide ceramics. For prosthetic reasons, a lithium-disilicate complete ceramic crown was also placed on the tooth 15. The use of a piezoelectric knife for dental implant explantation is a minimally invasive procedure that minimizes postoperative complications such as swelling, pain, and soft tissue damage.

04 ADVANTAGES AND LIMITATIONS IN MINI DENTAL IMPLANT USE

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Multiple factors affect the success of osseointegration of dental implants (DI): biocompatibility, i.e. the material out of which the DI is constructed, microstructure and surface finish of DI, design, sanitation during implementation, surgical techniques, conditions inside the mouth cavity, dosage and control of the prosthetic load and local and general factors in host bone metabolism. For the viability of functional osseointegration in implant-prosthodontics, dimension, position and the number of DI which transfer chewing forces to the bone need to be accounted for. It is known that small forces act stimulatory (induces bone apposition), while forces too great cause bone thinning or the damage of the implant itself. Implantology consensus is that all DI narrower than 3.3 mm are considered narrow and DI with a diameter between 1.8-2.5 mm are considered mini implants - MDI. With the development of the practice, various methods have been developed for obtaining more quality and quantity of the bone tissue which allowed the implantation of implants with standard diameter. The development of titanium alloys with their diverse and high-quality surface led to the development of MDI that achieved osseointegration with satisfactory mechanical competency. When adhering to the ITI guidelines consensus from 2013 for positioning and indications for implantation and loading, final satisfactory results can be obtained. MDI are indicated for retention improvement and stability of mandibular total prosthesis on four MDI in the interforaminal region of the lower jaw. MDI are 10 mm or bigger in length. MDI are also indicated for replacing a tooth in the front region, in most cases in the lower jaw or the lateral incisor in the upper jaw, but with the acceptance of prosthodontic shortcomings of a single-part implant in the esthetic zone. Given their narrow diameter, MDI are more prone to breakage than standard DI, although they are made out of Ti90Va4Al6 alloy, with the degree of hardness of 5. This lecture will show all the advantages of MDI in clinical work, mistakes that result in complications and failures, especially in functional loading, as well as preliminary results of new basic research.

03 LOW-COST IMPLANTATI - JESMO LI SPREMNI NA NEUSPJEHE?

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Piezoelektrični nož je relativno nova tehnologija koje se zadnjih godina počela koristiti kao poštednija metoda osteotomije pri oralno-kirurškim zahvatima. Pokazuje široku primjenu u implantologiji, od operacija podizanja dna maksilarnoga sinusa, split crest metoda širenja grebena pa do eksplantacije dentalnih implantata. Prikazujemo pacijenta koji se javio u Zavod za oralnu kirurgiju Stomatološkog fakulteta u Zagrebu nakon što nije bilo moguće proterski opteretiti oseointegrirani implantat na poziciji 14 ugrađen dvije godine ranije. Problem implantata je bio gubitak unutrašnjih navoja te se ni nadogradnja, niti pokrovni vjak, više nisu mogli fiksirati u implantat. Na CBCT snimci bio je vidljiv potpuno oseointegrirani implantat duljine 12,5 mm i promjera 3,75 mm. Obzirom na ograničenu širinu kosti te pacijentovu želju da se nakon oporavka implantira novi implantat, učinili smo poštedniju metodu eksplantacije pomoću piezoelektričnoga noža, kako bismo sačuvali što više alveolarne kosti. Koštan defekt smo augmentirali ksenogenim koštanim nadomjestkom u kombinaciji s trombocitima obogaćenim fibrinom (PRF) te prekrili PRF membranom i sašli proljenom debljine 4.0. Pacijent je sljedeći dan na kontrolom pregledu rekao da je nakon zahvata preventivno popio ibuprofen 400 mg, ali da bez bolova, otekline i ikavkih smetnji. Šest mjeseci nakon zahvata učinili smo kontrolnu snimku i odlučili se za ponovnu ugradnju dentalnog implantata (GC Aadva, Japan; 12.0mm/4.0mm). Nakon podizanja režnja vidljiva je izuzetno kvalitetna novostvorena kost dovoljne širine pogodna za implantaciju širega implantata. Okolno meko tkivo je bilo bez oziljka. Obzirom na primarnu stabilnost i kakvoću kosti odlučili smo se za rano protersko opterećenje te napravili litij-disilikatnu potpunu keramičku krunicu nošenu individualno oblikovanom CAD/CAM nadogradnjom iz cirkonij-oksidsne keramike. Iz proterskih razloga izradili smo i litij-disilikatnu potpunu keramičku krunicu na Zubu 15. Zadnja kontrola pokazuje urednu kliničku sliku. Upotreba piezoelektričnoga noža u eksplantacijskim tehnikama minimalno je invazivna metoda koja maksimalno smanjuje poslijoperacijske komplikacije poput oteklina, bolova i oštećenja mekoga tkiva.

04 PREDNOSTI I OGRANIČENJA UPORABE MINI DENTALNIH IMPLANTATA

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Danas je poznato da je oseointegracija dentalnih implantata (DI) dinamički proces koji se odvija u nekoliko faza: mehaničkoj stabilnosti DI, biološkom odgovoru domaćina na DI i funkcionalnoj prilagodbi implantoproterskoga nadomjestka u koštanom i mekotkivnom okruženju domaćina. Više čimbenika utječe na uspješnost oseointegracije DI: biokompatibilnost, odnosno vrsta materijala od kojeg je DI napravljen, mikrostruktura i obrada površine, dizajn, sterilnost tijekom usadijanja, operativne tehnike, situacija u usnoj šupljini, doziranje i kontrola proterskoga opterećenja te svakako opći i lokalni čimbenici u koštanome metabolizmu domaćina. Da bi funkcionalna oseointegracija bila održiva kod planiranja u implantoprotektički svakako treba voditi računa o dimenzijama, pozicijama i broju DI koji prenose jake žvacne sile na kost. Poznato je da male sile na kost djeluju stimulirajuće i izazivaju apoziciju kosti, dok velike sile kost destruiraju i u konačnici vode najčešće do periimplantitis ili loma samog implantata. Danas u implantologiji postoji konsenzus da se svi implantati ispod debljine 3,3 smatraju uskim ili tzv. „slim implantatima“, a ispod toga dijametra pa sve do 1,8 mini implantatima (MDI). Razvojem struke razvile su se razne mogućnosti dobivanja kvalitetnijega, ali i kvantitetnijega koštanoga tkiva tako da se kad god se može planiraju i ugraduju implantati standardnih dimenzija. Razvoj legura titana, a još više njihova raznolika i kvalitetna obrada površine dovela je da se i MDI odlično oseointegriraju i pokazuju dobru mehaničku kompetenciju. Pridržavanjem smjernica ITI konsenzusa iz 2013. godine za pozicije i indikacije o ugradnji i opterećenju, dobivaju se u konačnici zadovoljavajući rezultati. MDI su indicirani za poboljšanje retencije i stabilnosti donjih potpunih proteza i to 4 MDI u interforaminalnoj regiji donje čeljusti dužine 10 mm ili više. MDI su također odobreni za nadomjestak jednoga zuba u prednjoj regiji, najčešće donjoj čeljusti, ali uz prihvatanje proterskih nedostataka jednokomadnoga implantata u estetskoj zoni i za gornji lateralni sjekutic. Zbog izrazito male širine skloni su pucanju. U radu ćemo prikazati sve prednosti u kliničkome radu s MDI kao i pogreške koje rezultiraju komplikacijama i neuspjesima, osobito u funkcionalnom opterećenju, ali i preliminarne rezultate novih vlastitih bazičnih istraživanja.

05 BENEFITS OF COMPUTER-GUIDED IMPLANTOLOGY IN IMPLANTOPROSTHETIC SOLVING THE CONSTRICTED TRANSVERSAL SPACE – A CASE REPORT

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This paper presents the development of guided dental implant placement due to the technological capabilities and development of Cone Beam Computer Tomography (CBCT) as well as other specialized computer programs. A trend in modern dental implantology is to shorten the overall surgical and rehabilitation protocol, while using the least invasive surgical technique and at the same time overcoming possible errors and increasing precision. Today, the biggest challenge in implantology is the proper positioning of dental implants, i.e. prosthetically favourable implant placement. Traditional pre-surgical planning on planting models, direct-to-mouth analysis and the use of two-dimensional X-rays have been replaced by more advanced techniques. The first and probably most important influence on the development of new surgical protocols is 3D imaging and computer programs that enable the production of precise surgical guides printed in Computer Aided Design/Computer Aided Manufacture (CAD/CAM) technology. The development of Cone Beam Computer Tomography (CBCT), which has a relatively low radiation dose and very high-quality imaging of craniofacial structures, has enabled visualization of the working field in all three dimensions (axial, frontal and sagittal), while the development of computer programs for implant placement planning provided new guidelines in their planning. All of this encouraged the development of computer-generated surgical template CAD/CAM technologies that use data from Computed Tomography scans (CT scans). Computer-guided implantation provides the practitioner with a predictable protocol - from the planning of implant placement to the final prosthetic solution. Choosing the right implant position guarantees subsequent success in prosthetic rehabilitation. This approach also changes the established paradigm for lifting up large mucosal flaps for better visibility. This case study presents the M-guide(TM) protocol for computer-guided implantation from planning and implant placement to final prosthetics. The placement of two implants in a highly transversely constricted space at positions 14 and 24 will be presented. Since the smile line enables visibility of these teeth, it is necessary to achieve excellent aesthetic results. Because of the lack of space for implant placement, classic implantation method has greater likelihood for damaging the adjacent teeth. After implant placement, satisfactory ISQ was achieved and thereby implants were provided with immediate temporary prosthetic suprastructure.

06 IMPLANT PLACEMENT USING THE DYNAMIC DENTAL IMPLANT NAVIGATION SYSTEM- NAVIDENT

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Precise and prosthetically driven dental implant planning is one of the main requirements for successful implant prosthetic therapy. Computer Aided Implantology (CAI) uses computer navigation to guide dental implant placement using Cone Beam CT (CBCT) 3D images. Static computer-aided implantology involves the creation of a template that is used during implant placement for more precise preparation and implantation. Dynamic Computer Navigation Implantology uses real-time software to manage implant placement as planned on the CBCT. This system monitors drill position, angulation and drilling depth throughout the procedure and provides real-time visual control allowing *free hand* drilling. The data show that computer-aided implantology is significantly more accurate than the one that does not involve the use of static or dynamic navigation. We present a case of implant placement after orthodontic therapy to a young female patient using the Navident dynamic dental implant navigation system in the lateral incisor area. Due to the very limited space, performance depended on great precision. Control RTG showed complete alignment with the planned implant position.

07 RED AESTHETICS QUALITY ACHIEVED WITH NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN IMPLANT-PROSTHODONTICS – A CASE REPORT

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Contemporary implant-prosthodontics is based on successful osseointegration and healing of the soft tissues. During the production of the definite prosthodontics, special consideration is given to the relationship between red and white aesthetics as the patients' contentment is one of the most important parameters of a successful treatment. Till this day, a number of new methods and technologies have been developed to facilitate the harmony

05 PREDNOSTI UPORABE KOMPUTERSKI NAVODENE IMPLANTOLOGIJE KOD IMPLANTOPROTETSKOGA ZBRINJAVANJA MANJKA TRANSVERZALNOGA PROSTORA - PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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U ovome radu prikazati ćemo razvoj ideje o vodenoj implantaciji na temelju novih tehnoloških mogućnosti te razvoja Cone Beam Computer Tomography (CBCT-a) i specijaliziranih kompjuterskih programa. Trend u suvremenoj implantologiji jest razviti kliničku proceduru koja omogućuje skraćenje ukupnoga kirurškoga i rehabilitacijskoga protokola, a pritom upotrebljavati što manje invazivnu kiruršku tehniku, prevladati pogreške i povećati preciznost u postavljanju implantata. Danas je najveći izazov u postavljanju implantata njihovo pravilno pozicioniranje. Takav pristup implantaciji nazivamo protetički vođeno postavljanje implantata. Tradicionalno pretkirurško planiranje na sadrenim modelima, analiza izravno u ustima i korištenje dvodimenzionalne rendgenske snimke zamijenjeni su naprednjim tehnikama. Prvi i vjerojatno najvažniji utjecaj na razvoj novih kirurških protokola ima 3D snimanje i kompjuterski programi koji omogućuju izradu preciznih kirurških vodilica koje se printaju u Computer Aided Design/Computer Aided Manufacture tehnologiji (CAD/CAM). Razvoj CBCT-a koji ima razmjerno nisku dozu zračenja i vrlo visoku kvalitetu snimanja kraniofajalnih struktura omogućio je vizualizaciju radnoga polja u svim trijma dimenzijama (aksijalnoj, frontalnoj i sagitalnoj), a razvoj računalnih programa za planiranje postavljanja implantata daje potpuno nove smjernice u njihovu planiranju. Sve je to potaknulo razvoj kompjuterski izradene kirurške vodilice (engl. computer generated surgical template) CAD/CAM tehnologije koje se koriste podacima s Computed Tomography skena (CT skena). Kompjuterski vodena implantacija osigurava praktičaru predviđljiv protokol – od planiranja postavljanja implantata do konačnoga protetičkoga rješenja. Odabir pravoga mjesto za implantaciju jamči kasniji uspjeh u protetičkoj rehabilitaciji. Ovaj pristup u planiranju mijenja i ustaljenu paradigmu o odizanju velikih sluzničkih režnjeva kako bi se omogućila što bolja vidljivost struktura u kirurškom polju. Prikazati ćemo M-guide (TM) protokol kompjuterski vodene implantacije od postavljanja indikacije i planiranja do konačnoga protetičkoga rada. Prikazati ćemo postavljanje dva implantata u izrazito transverzalno suženom prostoru na pozicijama 14 i 24. Obzirom da je linija smijeha takva da su ti zubi jako vidljivi, potreban je i izraziti estetski rezultat. Klasičnim načinom implantacije kirug bi se teško, zbog mogućnosti oštećenja susjednih zuba, ovdje odlučio bez oslobođanja prostora, na postavljanje implantata. Po ugradnji implantata postoja je zadovoljavajući ISQ pa su implantati opskrbljeni imedijatno privremenim protetskim suprastrukturama.

06 UGRADNJA IMPLANTATA POMOĆU SUSTAVA ZA DINAMIČKU KOMPUTERSKI NAVIGIRANU IMPLANTOLOGIJU

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Precizno i protetski vođeno planiranje dentalnih implantata jedan je od glavnih preduvjeta uspješne implanto-protetske terapije. Kompjuterski potpomognuta implantacija (*Computer Aided Implantology* - CAI) koristi računalnu navigaciju pri ugradnji dentalnih implantata na Cone Beam CT (CBCT) 3D snimci čeljusti. Statična kompjuterski potpomognuta implantacija podrazumijeva izradu šablone koja se koristi za vrijeme ugradnje implantata za preciznije prepariranje ležišta te implantaciju. Dinamička kompjuterski navigirana implantacija koristi softver koji u realnom vremenu upravlja ugradnjom implantata kao što je isplanirano na CBCT snimci. Ovakav sustav prati položaj svrdla, angulaciju i dubinu preparacije tijekom cijelog zahvata te pruža vizualnu kontrolu u realnome vremenu omogućujući *free hand drilling*. Podaci pokazuju kako je kompjuterski potpomognuta implantacija značajno preciznija od one koja ne uključuje upotrebu statičke ili dinamičke navigacije. Prikazujemo slučaj ugradnje implantata nakon ortodontske terapije mladoj pacijentici pomoću sustava za dinamičku kompjuterski navigiranu implantologiju Navident na područje lateralnoga sjekutika. Zbog vrlo ograničenoga područja uspješnost zahvata je ovisila o preciznosti izvedbe. Kontrolnom RTG snimkom utvrđeno je potpuno podudaranje s planiranim pozicijom implantata.

07 KVALITETA CRVENE ESTETIKE DOBIVENA IMPLEMENTACIJOM NOVIH TEHNOLOGIJA U IMPLANTOPROTETICI – PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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Suvremena implantoprotetika zasniva se na kvalitetnoj oseointegraciji i kvalitetnom ciljenju mekih tkiva. Kako je zadovoljstvo pacijenta jedan od glavnih kriterija procjene uspješnosti implantoprotetske terapije, prilikom izrade finalnoga rada izuzetan se značaj pridaje estetici crvene bijele interakcije. Danas je razvijen čitav niz novih metoda i tehnologija koje olakšavaju postizanje harmonije toga odnosa. U ovome radu prikazujem slu-

of this relationship. We will present a case with a deficiency of the upper right central incisor lost due to a vertical fracture in a patient with high aesthetic expectations. With the implementation of Digital Smile Design, X-guide™ real-time computer-guided implantology, Socket shield technique, PRF and Cervico™ emergence profile design systems, a highly harmonious relationships were achieved when considering the red and white aesthetics.

08 EFFECTIVE ANALGESIA WITH IBUPROFEN LYSINE

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This presentation will present contemporary knowledge of pain (definition, causes, management) as well as the definition of analgesia and analgesics, and its use especially in the treatment of acute and postoperative oral and facial pain. Particular emphasis will be placed on the role of the fast-acting forms of ibuprofen, i.e. ibuprofen lysine, which leads to a faster onset of analgesic effect. Six hours after taking the drug, a large number of patients have good pain control, and 200 mg of the fast-acting ibuprofen formulation results in an equivalent or superior analgesic effect over the 400 mg standard ibuprofen formulation. Ibuprofen lysine is the lysine salt of ibuprofen. After oral administration, ibuprofen lysine dissociates to ibuprofen acid and lysine. Lysine increases the solubility of ibuprofen in water and thus leads to faster absorption. Indications and contraindications for the administration of ibuprofen will be presented, with particular reference to the cardiovascular risk of taking non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. Epidemiological studies do not suggest that low-dose ibuprofen (eg, £1200 mg/day) would be associated with an increased risk of arterial thrombotic events. That is why the maximum daily dose of OTC Neofen Rapid (Belupo) is 1200 mg/day.

09 PRECISION COMPARISON OF INTRAORAL SCANNING AND EXTRAORAL SCANNING OF PLASTER MODELS OBTAINED WITH IMPRESSIONS TAKEN WITH DIFFERENT IMPRESSION MATERIALS

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The development of 3D technologies and the more frequent use of intraoral scanners in dental offices impose the need to compare them with conventional imaging techniques. In this paper, we will present a case where we compared the accuracy and dimensional differences between intraoral scanning and extraoral scanning of plaster models obtained with impressions taken with different materials. A 63 years-old patient was treated with four dental implants placed at positions 15, 14, 25, and 26 (Ankylos c / X, Dentsply Sirona Implants) using a two-stage technique. Plan was to rehabilitate the missing teeth by metal-ceramic individual crowns cemented on individual titanium CAD / CAM abutments (Atlantis[®], Dentsply Sirona Implants). The treatment plan also included single metal-ceramic crowns on teeth 13, 24 and 45. Impressions were taken using an open tray technique. In the upper jaw, a double one-time impression was taken with polyether (Impregum Duo Soft, 3M ESPE) - „model-1” and a single one-time impression with a polyvinyl siloxane mass (Aquadil Ultra + Medium, Dentsply Sirona) - „model-2”. In the lower jaw, a double two-time impression was taken with polyvinylsiloxane mass (Aquadil Ultra + Heavy Regular with Aquasil XLV proofreading, Dentsply Sirona) - „model-3”, and a single one-time polyvinylsiloxane mass (Aquadil Ultra + Medium, „Dentsply-Siro” PrimeScan (Dentsply Sirona). Intraoral scanner was used for intraoral scanning. Afterwards plaster models were prepared and scanned by a laboratory scanner. Digital models were obtained by scanning plaster models in the computer programme. These were then compared with digital models obtained by intraoral scanning. On the upper jaw models, measurements were made at three defined points: at the positions 13, 21 and 24, and on the lower jaw models at the positions 35, 41 and 46. For „Model-1” the differences in measuring points were: 0.093 mm, 0.227 mm and 0.146 mm. For „Model-2” the differences in measuring points were: 0.071 mm, 0.001 mm and 0.07 mm. For the „Model-3” the differences in measuring points were: 0.065 mm, 0.064 mm and 0.084 mm. For the „Model-4” the differences in measuring points were: 0.040 mm, 0.036 mm and 0.063 mm.

010 QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF 3D PRINTED COCR FOR METAL-CERAMIC FIXED PROSTHODONTIC DENTURES

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3D printed CoCr for metal-ceramic crowns and bridges have become a standard in prosthetic dentistry. Still, aesthetic and functional durability of metal-ceramic crowns and

čaj rješavanja nedostatka gornjega desnoga središnjega sjekutića izgubljenoga uslijed vertikalne frakture u pacijentice visokih estetskih očekivanja. Implementacijom Digital Smile Design-a, X-guide™ kompjuterski navodene implantologije u realnome vremenu, Socket shield tehnike, PRF i Cervico™ sustava za oblikovanje izlaznoga profila u ovom slučaju su postignuti izrazito harmonični odnosi u crveno bijeloj estetici.

08 UČINKOVITA ANALGEZIJA IBUPROFEN LIZINOM

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U ovome će se izlaganju prikazati suvremene spoznaje o boli (definicija, uzroci, liječenje) kao i definicija analgezije i analgetika te primjena posebice u liječenju akutne i posljeporecijalne oralne i facijalne boli. Posebno će se naglasiti uloga brzo djelujućih oblika ibuprofena, tj. ibuprofen lizina koji dovodi do brže nastupa analgetskoga učinka. Šest sati nakon uzimanja lijeka veći broj bolesnika ima dobru kontrolu boli, a 200 mg brzodjelujuće formulacije ibuprofena dovodi do ekvivalentnog ili superiornog analgetskog učinka u odnosu na 400 mg standarde formulacije tablete ibuprofena. Ibuprofen lizin je lizinska sol ibuprofena. Nakon oralne primjene ibuprofen lizin disociira na ibuprofensku kiselinu i lizin. Lizin povećava topljivost ibuprofena u vodi i time dovodi do brže apsorpcije. Prikazat će se indikacije i kontraindikacije za primjenu ibuprofena s posebnim osvrtom na kardiovaskularni rizik uzimanja nesteroidnih protuupalnih lijekova. Epidemiološka ispitivanja ne upućuju na to da bi ibuprofen u niskoj dozi (npr. £1200 mg/dan) bio povezan s povećanim rizikom od arterijskih trombotičnih događaja. Upravo zato je maksimalna dnevna doza bezreceptnoga Neofen Rapida (Belupo) 1200 mg/dan.

09 USPOREDBA PRECIZNOSTI INTRAORALNOGA SKENIRANJA I EKSTRAORALNOGA SKENIRANJA SADRENIH MODELA DOBIVENIH IZLJEVANjem OTISAKA OTISNIUTIH RAZLIČITIM OTISnim MASAMA

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Razvoj 3D tehnologija i trend sve veće uporabe intraoralnih skenera u ordinacijama dentalne medicine nameću i potrebu njihove usporedbe s konvencionalnim tehnikama otiskivanja. U ovome radu na primjeru jedne pacijentice, uspoređena je preciznost, odnosno dimenzijske razlike između intraoralnoga skeniranja i ekstraoralnoga skeniranja sadrenih modela dobivenih uporabom različitih otisnih materijala. Pacijentici staroj 63 godine dvo-faznom tehnikom postavljena su četiri dentalna implantata (Ankylos c/X, Dentsply Sirona Implants) na pozicije 15, 14, 25 i 26 s ciljem nadoknade izgubljenih zuba pomoću metal-keramičkih pojedinačnih krunica uvrštenih cementiranjem na individualnim titanskim CAD/CAM nadogradnjama (Atlantis, Dentsply Sirona Implants). Plan terapije uključivao je i pojedinačne metal-keramičke krunice na Zubima 13, 24 i 45. Otisci su uzeuti tehnikom otvorene žlice. U gornjoj čeljusti, dvostruki jednovremeni otisak uzet je polieterskom otisnom masom (Impregum Duo Soft, 3M ESPE) – „model-1”, a jednostruki jednovremeni otisak polivinilsilosanskom masom (Aquadil Ultra+Medium, Dentsply Sirona) – „model-2”. U donjoj čeljusti, dvostruki dvovremeni otisak uzet je polivinilsilosanskom masom (Aquadil Ultra+ Heavy Regular s Aquasil XLV Korekturom, Dentsply Sirona) – „model-3”, a jednostruki jednovremeni polivinilsilosanskom masom (Aquadil Ultra+ Medium, Dentsply Sirona) – „model-4”. Za intraoralno skeniranje korišten je intraoralni skener PrimeScan (Dentsply Sirona). Temeljem otisaka izliveni su i pripremljeni sadreni modeli koji su odskenirani laboratorijskim skenerom. U pripadajućem računalnom programu, preklapanjem su uspoređeni digitalni modeli dobiveni skeniranjem sadrenih modela s digitalnim modelima dobivenim intraoralnim skeniranjem. Na modelima gornje čeljusti mjerjenja su rađena u tri definirane točke na područjima 13, 21 i 24, a na modelima donje čeljusti na područjima 35, 41 i 46. Za „model-1” razlike u mjernim točkama bile su: 0,093 mm, 0,227 mm i 0,146 mm. Za „model-2” razlike u mjerim točkama bile su: 0,071 mm, 0,001 mm i 0,07 mm. Za „model-3” razlike u mjerim točkama bile su: 0,065 mm, 0,064 mm i 0,084 mm. Za „model-4” razlike u mjerim točkama bile su: 0,040 mm, 0,036 mm i 0,063 mm.

010 KVALITATIVNA ANALIZA COCR METALNE OSNOVE METAL-KERAMIČKIH NADOMJESTAKA

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Trodimenzionalna (3D) gradnja postala je standardna metoda proizvodnje protetskih nadomjestaka, posebice za CoCr metalne osnove metal-keramičkih nadomjestaka. Ipak,

bridges with 3D printed metal-base in correlation with the production methods has not been extensively investigated, so it has been used without relevant data on material characteristics, nor evidence-based conclusions and clinical recommendations regarding the material. Production phases have significant influence on the final products' characteristics. However, there is no standard for 3D printed metal production workflow, no input on atomized powder control, and SLS machine settings are often left to the laboratory technician to master and optimize for their own benefit. This results in unstandardized final product with questionable mechanical characteristics and ceramic bonding strength. 3D printed CoCr metal-base for metal-ceramic crowns and bridges in form of test tubes and actual crowns and bridges will be analyzed for its precision, volume definition, build-up parameters, surface chemistry characteristics and mechanical characteristics. Objectives: To understand the production process of 3D printed CoCr and its influence on the quality of the final product; To learn the indications and limitations of 3D printed CoCr; To understand the importance of standardization and quality control in 3D printed CoCr from the raw material to all production process aspects.

estetska i funkcionalna trajnost metal-keramičkih nadomjestaka s metalnom osnovom proizvedenom iz CoCr metala tehnologijom 3D gradnje u odnosu na proizvodnu tehnologiju još nisu dovoljno istražene. Slijedom navedenog izvjesno je kako je 3D gradeni CoCr materijal u redovnoj uporabi bez relevantnih podataka o značajkama materijala i bez rezultata istraživanja provjerjenih zaključaka i kliničkih preporuka. Proizvodna tehnologija i gradivne faze značajno utječu na značajke konačnoga proizvoda, no sada nema definiranoga standarda za parametre 3D gradnje, za kvalitetu i dimenzije čestica ulaznoga atomiziranoga praha, i radni parametri SLS uređaja su često otvoreni i prepusteni dentalnom tehničaru za optimizaciju prema vlastitom nahodjenju. Ovakva situacija rezultira nestandardiziranim konačnim proizvodom upitnih i varijabilnih mehaničkih značajki i kemijske svezne s obloženom keramikom. U prezentaciji će biti analizirani 3D gradeni CoCr u formi testnih epruveta i stvarnih protetskih nadomjestaka u odnosu na preciznost, definiciju volumena, parametre gradnje, kemijske karakteristike površine i mehaničke karakteristike. Ciljevi: razumijevanje proizvodnoga tijeka 3D građenog CoCr materijala i njegovoga utjecaja na kvalitetu konačnoga proizvoda; naučiti indikacije i ograničenja 3D građenoga CoCr materijala; razumjeti važnost standardizacije i kontrole kvalitete 3D građenoga CoCr materijala, od faze sirovca do svih prozvodnih procesa.

011 IMPLANT-PROSTHODONTIC TREATMENT OF AN ODONTODYSPASTIC SYNDROME OF THE MANDIBLE WITH AN INNOVATIVE SURGICAL TEMPLATE TECHNIQUE

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We present an implant-prosthetic solution of the case with edentulous lower jaw in a patient treated several years at the University of Zagreb School of Dental Medicine because of an odontodysplastic syndrome, which resulted in multiple tooth retention within the alveolar ridge. Alveolotomy of the retained lower canines and incisors was performed under general endotracheal anaesthesia. Due to large residual bone defects after surgery, augmentation was performed using xenogenic bone material and growth factors obtained from autologous patient blood (PRGF technology). After supplying the patient with temporary prosthesis in the lower jaw, a CBCT image of the jaw and prosthesis was made with radiopaque markers that allowed the two images to be merged in a specially developed program for making surgical templates. After detailed planning of the implant placement that followed prosthetic principles, a surgical template was created using the 3D printing process. Surgical templates are used so that the planned implant position on the CBCT imaging can be accurately transferred to clinical conditions. This enables minimal tissue trauma during implant placement and the implant placement procedure is significantly shortened. Detailed planning avoids possible surgical and prosthetic complications. The peculiarities of the innovatively designed and constructed surgical templates are the elimination of potential disadvantages that can be encountered with other surgical templates, such as insufficient cooling of the drill when preparing the implant site, opacity of the surgical field and the need for using special sets of drills made by individual manufacturers solely for this purpose, which significantly increases the cost of using surgical templates. After the insertion of dental implants, fixed prosthetic replacement was made on four implants.

012 BIOLOGICAL BASE RECOUPMENT AND IMPLANTOPROSTHETIC TREATMENT AFTER A GUNSHOT WOUND IN THE LATERAL MANDIBLE – A CASE REPORT

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Vertical ridge augmentation represents one of the major challenges in modern implant dentistry and it can be solved with different techniques and with different materials. Hard and soft tissue diversity enables us to select the proper technique and material for each case individually. Furthermore, it affects the selection of the implant system that is to be used, whose characteristics can influence the long-term success of the rehabilitation. With today's broad spectrum of techniques, materials and implant systems our therapy plan must be assessed systematically in every detail. We will show a case with ridge augmentation and the following implantoprosthetic rehabilitation of insufficient bone volume 25 years after the patient suffered a gunshot wound in the mandibular region. Patient underwent several rehabilitation attempts using unilateral mobile devices which all failed due to the lack of underlying bony structure. Regarding the complexity of solving this kind of edentulism we were obliged to use all known concepts in order to obtain peri-implant tissues, as well as to ensure long term success of the therapy. Soft tissue management represents the core of the long-term success from the aspect of hygiene maintenance and cortical bone preservation.

Along with the bone augmentation, we will explain the importance of implant system se-

011 IMPLANTO-PROTETSKA REHABILITACIJA ODONTODISPLASTIČNOG SINDROMA MANDIBULE INOVATIVNOM TEHNIKOM MODIFICIRANE KIRURŠKE ŠABLONE

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Ovo je prikaz implanto-protetskoga rješavanja potpune bezubosti donje čeljusti pacijentice koja se dugi niz godina liječi na Stomatološkom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu zbog odontodispersijskog sindroma mandibule, uslijed kojega dolazi do retencije zuba. Alveotomiju retainiranih donjih očnjaka i sjekutica napravili smo u općoj endotrakehalnoj anesteziji, a zbog posljedičnih velikih zaostalih koštanih defekata, u istom aktu učinjena je augmentacija ksenogenim koštanim materijalom uz korištenje faktora rasta dobivenih iz autologne krvi pacijentice (PRGF tehnologija). Nakon izrade donje privremene proteze učinili smo CBCT čeljusti i protetskoga nadomjeska s radiopaknim markerima koji omogućuju spajanje dviju snimaka u posebno razvijenom programu za izradu kirurških šablonova. Nakon detaljnoga planiranja postave implantata, prema protetskim načelima, izrađena je kirurška šablonica procesom 3D printanja. Kirurške šablonice koriste se kao bi se planirana pozicija implantata na CBCT snimci mogla točno prenijeti u kliničke uvjete, da bi trauma tkiva prilikom ugradnje implantata bila minimalna te je postupak ugradnje implantata znatno skraćen. Detaljnim planiranjem izbjegavaju se moguće kirurške i protetske komplikacije. Posebnosti prikazane inovativno dizajnirane i konstruirane kirurške šablonice su uklanjanje potencijalnih nedostataka koji se susreću prilikom rada s kirurškim šablonama kao što su nedovoljno hlađenje svrdla prilikom preparacije ležišta implantata, negreglednost kirurškoga polja i pozicije ugradnje implantata te se nameće potreba za korištenjem posebnih setova svrdala pojedinoga proizvođača izrađenih isključivo za takvu namjenu, što znatno poskupljuje postupak korištenja kirurških šablonova. Po ugradnji dentalnih implantata pristupili smo protetskom rješavanju bezubosti te je izrađen fiksni protetski nadomještak na četiri postavljena implantata.

012 NADOKNADA BIOLOŠKE OSNOVE I IMPLANTOPROTEKSKE TERAPIJA NAKON PROSTRIJELNE RANE U LATERALNOM SEGMENTU MANDIBULE – PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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Vertikalna augmentacija grebena predstavlja jedan od najvećih izazova u području dentalne implantoprotektike i danas je istu moguće napraviti različitim metodama uz korištenje različitih materijala. Različitosti biološke osnove mekih i tvrdih tkiva, od slučaja do slučaja, utječu na odabir tehnike i materijala za nadoknadu, ali i implantoprotetskoga sustava čije gradivne posebnosti mogu utjecati na dugoročan uspjeh terapije. Današnja širina izbora uvjetuje detaljan i sistematičan sustav odlučivanja za svaku pojedinu fazu implantoprotetske terapije.

Prikazujemo slučaj nadogradnje nedostatnog volumena kosti 25 godina nakon zadobivene prostrijelne rane u području donje čeljusti te implantoprotetske terapije u svrhu funkcionalne i estetske nadoknade izgubljenih zuba. Nakon više neuspješnih pokušaja rehabilitacije mobilnim protetskim nadomješcima pacijentica se odlučila za implantoprotetsku terapiju. Obzirom na kompleksnost rješavanja ovakvoga tipa bezubosti moramo iskoristiti sve poznate koncepte kako bismo osigurali očuvanje periimplantnih struktura i dugoročan uspjeh terapije.

Menadžment mekih tkiva predstavlja okosnicu dugoročnoga uspjeha za ovaj tip implantoprotetske terapije s aspekta održavanja oralne higijene i osiguranja stabilnosti korti-

lection in its surgical as well as prosthetic part. Methodology of the donor site, implant system and material selection will be explained through the presentation.

013 NASAL FLOOR ELEVATION - TECHNIQUE OF AUGMENTATION IN THE FRONTAL REGION OF MAXILLA

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Nowadays, dental implants have a high degree of reliability and success when all of the preconditions of an adequate bone foundation are satisfied. Height of the alveolar bone is extremely important for the initial stability of the implant. Premaxilla is one of the most challenging areas for implant-prosthetic rehabilitation because of the extensive resorptive processes that dominate after tooth loss and, consequently, the proximity of the surrounding anatomical structures, primarily the base of the nose. In such cases, therapy is performed with short implants or procedures of bone height enhancement, such as onlay grafts, guided bone regeneration, or titanium meshes. The literature also mentions the method of augmentation of the premaxilla by raising the floor of the nose. The principle of this method, which is rarely used, is the same as open sinus lift techniques, with the fact that the nasal mucosa is thicker than the Schneiderian membrane. A 72-year-old female patient came to the Department of Oral Surgery for a new prosthetic solution for her upper jaw. She had been prosthodontically supplied with complete dentures for many years. Clinical examination revealed advanced atrophy of the upper jaw, at the level of the palate bone and with surplus of soft tissue along the remaining ridge. CBCT analysis revealed extensive pneumatization of the base of the nose and maxillary sinuses, without residual bone adequate for implantation. The technique of nasal floor elevation under local anaesthesia was performed on both sides, as a form of augmentation for increasing height in the area of the premaxilla. Through the crestal incision, the base of the nose was accessed through the piriform aperture and through the lateral window distally. The nasal mucosa was raised and the area was augmented with xenogenic material in combination with PRGF fractions F1 and F2, without immediate implantation. The postoperative period was uneventful without complications. This case and the available literature on the topic reveal that nasal floor elevation is a useful and safe method of augmentation in the atrophic premaxilla that can be applied clinically with the same success as the sinus lift technique in the posterior region of the upper jaw.

014 INNOVATIVE HORIZONTAL AUGMENTATION TECHNIQUE OF THE ALVEOLAR RIDGE WITH AUTOLOGOUS TOOTH – A PILOT CLINICAL STUDY

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A recent series of experimental animal studies have investigated the effectiveness of extracted tooth roots for the purpose of horizontal augmentation of the alveolar ridge and subsequent placement of dental implants in such augmented area. The roots used in this technique were obtained from healthy, endodontically treated, uninjected, or periodontally compromised upper premolars and used as an autologous block graft to augment the horizontal defects of the alveolar ridge. Histological, immunohistochemical and tomographic analyses of the samples had not revealed significant differences in the augmentation quality between the tooth root graft and autologous bone grafts for lateral alveolar ridge augmentation. The aim of this pilot clinical study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of autologous tooth roots for horizontal augmentation of the alveolar ridge in preparation for the subsequent dental implants placement. Ten patients were included in the study, all of whom were candidates for horizontal augmentation of the alveolar ridge due to insufficient bone width at the site of planned implant placement. Preoperative CBCT was performed for each patient and measurements were made prior to surgery. Patients had to fully understand the nature of the proposed procedure and signed an informed consent form. After removal of the impacted tooth or a periodontally compromised tooth, the crown of the tooth was separated at the enamel-cement junction using a rotating carbide drill and the dental pulp preserved. The separated tooth root was adjusted to the size and shape of the defect. To achieve ankylosis between the graft and the surgical site, the cement layer of the root was carefully removed with a diamond drill, until the dentin was fully exposed. For better root and defect contact, the alveolar extension was prepared by gentle decortication and preparation of the cortical hole defects. Grafts were fixed using a single osteosynthetic screw (1.5 × 9.5 mm, Helmut Zepf, Germany). After supraperiosteal release, the mucoperiosteal flaps were coronally positioned and fixed with vertical double sutures to ensure primary wound healing. All patients were prescribed with perioperative antibiotics (1 × amoxicillin with clavulanic acid 2 g) as well as peri- and postop-

kalne kosti. Uz samu koštanu augmentaciju biti će prikazana i važnost primjene osobitosti implantološkoga sustava, kako u kirurškoj, tako i u protetskoj fazi. Kroz prezentaciju biti će objašnjena i metodologija odlučivanja prema izboru donorskih mjesta, implantološkoga sustava i korištenih materijala.

013 PODIZANJE DNA NOSA - TEHNIKA AUGMENTACIJE U FRONTALNOJ REGIJI MAKSILE

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Dentalni implantati u današnje vrijeme imaju visoku stopu pouzdanosti i uspjeha ukoliko se zadovolje svi preduvjeti adekvatnoga koštanoga temelja. Visina alveolarne kosti je iznimno važna za inicijalnu stabilnost implantata. Premaksila je jedna od najzahtjevnijih područja za implanto-protetsku rehabilitaciju zbog opsežnih resorptivnih procesa koji dominiraju nakon gubitka zuba te posljedično tome blizina okolnih anatomske strukture, prije svega baze nosa. U većini takvih slučajeva terapija se provodi kratkim implantatima ili postupcima povećanja visine kosti s onlay graftovima, vodenom koštanom regeneracijom ili titanskim mrežicama. U literaturi se spominje i metoda augmentacije premaksile pomoću podizanja dna nosa. Princip ove metode, koja se rijetko upotrebljava, je isti kao i tehničke otvorenog sinus lifta, uz činjenicu da je sluznica nosa deblja nego Schneiderianova membrana. 72- godišnja pacijentica koja je dugi niz godina bila protetski opskrbljena s totalnim protezama javila se, zbog boljeg rješenja u gornjoj čeljusti, u Zavod za oralnu kirurgiju. Pregledom smo utvrdili izrazitu atrofiju gornje čeljusti, do razine nepčane kosti i suvišak mekoga tkiva duž preostalog grebena. Analizom CBCT-a nadena je opsežna pneumatizacija baze nosa i maksilarnih sinusa, bez rezidualne kosti adekvatne za implantaciju. Učinjena je tehniku podizanja dna nosa u lokalnoj provodnoj anesteziji obostrano, kao oblik augmentacije za povećanje visine u području premaksile. Kroz krestalni rez pristupili smo na bazu nosa kroz apertura piriformis i kroz lateralni prozor distalno. Podigli smo sluznicu nosa i augmentirali s ksenogenim materijalom u kombinaciji s PRGF frakcijama F1 i F2, bez imedijatne implantacije. Poslijeoperacijski tijek je bio uredan, bez komplikacija. Prikazom ovoga slučaja i pregledom dostupne literature može se zaključiti kako je podizanje dna nosa korisna i sigurna metoda augmentacije u atrofičnoj premaksili koja se može klinički primjeniti s jednakim uspjehom kao i tehniku sinus lifta u posteriornoj regiji gornje čeljusti.

014 INOVATIVNA TEHNIKA HORIZONTALNE AUGMENTACIJE ALVEOLARNOGA NASTAVKA PRIMJENOM AUTOLOGNOGA ZUBA - PILOT KLINIČKA STUDIJA

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Recentna serija eksperimentalnih studija na životinjama istraživala je učinkovitost ekstrahiranih korijena zuba u svrhu horizontalne augmentacije alveolarnoga nastavka i naknadnoga postavljanja dentalnih implantata u tako augmentirano područje. Korijeni koji se koriste u ovoj tehničkoj bili su odvojeni od zdravih, endodontski liječenih, neinficiranih ili parodontološki kompromitiranih gornjih pretkutnjaka te su korišteni kao autologni blok graft za augmentaciju horizontalnih defekata alveolarnoga nastavka. Histološkim, imunohistokemijskim i tomografskim analizama uzoraka spomenutih studija nisu nadene značajne razlike u kvalitetu augmentacije između korijena zuba i autolognih koštanih graftova za horizontalnu augmentaciju grebena. Cilj ove pilot kliničke studije bio je procijeniti učinkovitost i sigurnost autolognih korijena zuba za horizontalnu augmentaciju alveolarnoga grebena kao pripremu za naknadnu ugradnju dentalnih implantata. U studiju je bilo uključeno deset pacijenata, svi su bili kandidati za horizontalnu augmentaciju alveolarnoga nastavka zbog nedovoljne širine kosti na mjestu planirane ugradnje implantata. Prijeoperacijski CBCT rađen je za svakoga pacijenta te su izvršena mjerjenja prije samoga zahvata. Pacijenti je morao u potpunosti razumjeti prirodu predloženoga zahvata te je potpisao obrazac informiranog pristanka. Nakon uklanjanja impaktiranoga ili parodontološki kompromitiranoga zuba u istom aktu kruna zuba je separirana na caklinsko-cementnom spoju pomoću rotirajućeg karbida, a pulpa sačuvana. Odvojeni korijen zuba prilagođen je veličini i obliku defekta. Da bi se poboljšala ankiloza između transplantata i mjestu oštećenja, sloj cementa na odgovarajućim aspektima korijena pažljivo je uklonjen dijamantnim svrdlom do potpune eksponiranosti dentina. Radi boljega kontaktu korijena i defekta, alveolarni nastavak je pripremljen blagom dekortikacijom i preparacijom kortikalnih rupa uz defekt. Graftovi su učvršćeni pomoću jednoga osteosintetskog vijka (1,5×9,5 mm, Helmut Zepf, Njemačka). Nakon supraperiostalnoga rasterećenja, koronarno su postavljeni mukoperiostalni režnjevi te fiksirani vertikalnim dvostrukim šavovima kako bi se osiguralo primarno cijeljenje rane. Svim pacijentima propisan je perioperacijski antibiotik

erative (2 days) antiphlogistic prophylaxis (dexamethasone, 16 mg total). Analgesics (ibuprofen 600 mg) were prescribed and administered as needed. The suture was removed on the 10th postoperatively. After 6 months of healing, a mucoperiosteal flap was raised to reveal the target site and, after gentle removal of osteosynthesis screws, titanium implants placed (BL[®] taperd[®], Institut Straumann AG, Basel, Switzerland). After 6 months, CBCT showed no signs of graft separation from the alveolar ridge. Clinical re-entry confirmed the homogeneous integration of tooth roots in the area of the previous defect, which was confirmed by a firm root-bone connection and circumferential hard tissue formation. Within its limitations, this pilot clinical study confirmed that tooth roots can serve as an adequate minimally invasive alternative for horizontal augmentation of the alveolar ridge prior to dental implant placement.

015 SHELL OR KHOURY TECHNIQUE WITH AUTOLOGOUS OR ALLOGENEIC BONE MATERIALS IN THE REGENERATION OF HORIZONTAL ALVEOLAR RIDGE DEFECTS

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In cases of extensive bone defects of the alveolar ridge, implantoprosthetic therapy is performed in several steps. During the first procedure, it is necessary to compensate for the lost bone volume so that the implant can later be placed in the ideal position determined by the future prosthodontic work. Several surgical techniques for horizontal bone regeneration have been described in the literature. Compared to other techniques, the onlay block technique with autologous bone can enable the highest regeneration potential with the smallest number of complications. The most common donor site localization for collection of an autologous bone block is the retromolar region, where the obtained bone blocks are completely or almost entirely made of cortical bone. Due to their hard and compact structure, their revascularization time is prolonged, and in some cases necrotic parts may be left behind. Another disadvantage of autologous bone blocks is the difficult adaptation of the block to the defects with complex morphology. In order to avoid the aforementioned disadvantages, a Shell or Khury technique was developed. Unlike with the onlay block technique, in the Shell or Khury technique, a block of 1 mm thickness is used and fixed away from the defect surface and at the level of a future buccal or oral bone wall. The resulting gap, between the inner surface of the bone lamina and the bone defect, is filled with a granular bone graft.

016 OSCILLATING-ROTATING TOOTHBRUSHES FOR GOOD ORAL HYGIENE MAINTENANCE AND PREVENTION OF PERIIMPLANTITIS

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Oscillating-rotating toothbrushes are a modern method of controlling plaque. According to the number of clinical studies, the most prevalent of all types of motorized oral hygiene devices are oscillating-rotating toothbrushes. Most studies have shown that they reduce the amount of plaque *in vivo* in the short and long term and reduce bleeding upon probing periodontal pockets. The increased trend of implant placement results in an increased incidence of periimplantitis. Proper oral hygiene in the form of regular and thorough removal of the plaque helps prevent periimplantitis. Additional products such as dental floss, interdental toothbrushes, and hydrodynamic irrigators are essential for quality maintenance of all prosthetic restorations, including implant crowns. Excellent oral hygiene reduces the chance of periimplantitis.

017 MANDIBULAR IMPLANTATION IN PATIENT WITH ODONTOMA AND BISPHOSPHONATE THERAPY

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The odontomas are the most common odontogenic tumors of the jaws. They represent from 22% to 67% of all odontogenic tumors. Although unknown, the etiology is believed to include gene mutation of tooth development, local trauma or odontogenic infections. The aim of this presentation is to present a tumor extirpation in the lower jaw with immediate implant placement. A 60 year old male patient came to the clinic for implant therapy. The patient had been treated for lung cancer and was now on postoperative bisphosphonate therapy. On radiograph odontoma was discovered in the lower jaw. The treatment included complete removal of the tumor, bone augmentation and placing implants in the same region. The importance of odontomas in the implant surgery is complex. It requires surgical removal of the lesion, managing the surgical complications, managing the bony defect with perfect bone augmentation, choosing the best dimension and design of the implant, and post-surgical follow up.

(1xamoksicilin s klavulanskom kiselinom 2 g), kao i perioperacijska (2 dana) protuupalna terapija (deksametazon, ukupno 16 mg). Propisani su analgetici (ibuprofen 600 mg) i primjenjivani prema potrebi. Uklanjanje šavi izvršeno je 10-tog poslijeproceduralnog dana. Nakon 6 mjeseci zarstanja, odignut je mukoperiostealni rezanj kako bi se otkrilo ciljno mjesto i nakon njezinskog uklanjanja vijaka za osteosintezu ugrađeni su titanski implantati (BL[®] taperd[®], Institut Straumann AG, Basel, Švicarska). Nakon 6 mjeseci CBCT snimke ciljnih područja nisu pokazale znakove razdvajanja transplantata od alveolarnoga nastavka. Klinički je utvrđena homogena integracija korijena zuba na području prethodnoga defekta, što je potvrđeno čvrstom vezom korijena i kosti te cirkumferentnim stvaranjem tvrdoga tkiva. Unutar svojih ograničenja, ova pilot klinička studija potvrdila je da korijeni zuba mogu poslužiti kao adekvatna minimalno invazivna alternativa kod horizontalnih augmentacija alveolarnoga grebena prije ugradnje dentalnih implantata.

015 „SHELL“ ILI KHOURYEVA TEHNIKA S AUTOLOGNIM ILI ALOGENINM KOŠTANIM MATERIJALIMA U REGENERACIJI HORIZONTALNIH DEFEKTA ALVEOLARNOGA GREBENA

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U slučaju opsežnih koštanih defekata alveolarnog grebena, implantoprotetska terapija se izvodi u nekoliko koraka. Za vrijeme prvog zahvata potrebno je nadoknadiť izgubljeni volumen kosti, kako bi se tijekom idućega zahvata implantat postavio u idealno položaju koji je određen budućim protetskim radom. U literaturi je opisano više kirurških tehnik za horizontalnu regeneraciju kosti. U usporedbi s ostalim tehnikama, onlay blok tehnikom s autolognom kosti možemo regenerirati najviše izgubljene širine grebena s najmanjim postotkom komplikacija. Najčešća lokalizacija donorskoga mjesta za prikupljanje autolognoga bloka kosti je retromolarna regija iz koje se mogu prikupiti blokovi kosti koji su u potpunosti ili gotovo u potpunosti kortikalne gradi. Zbog svoje tvrde i kompakte strukture njihovo vrijeme revaskularizacije je produženo, a u nekim slučajevima mogu zaostati nekrotični dijelovi. Drugi nedostatak autolognih blokova je otežana adaptacija bloka defektima složene morfološke. Kako bi se izbjegli prethodno navedeni nedostaci razvijena je Shell ili Khouryeva tehnik. Za razliku od onlay blok tehnike, kod Shell ili Khouryeve tehniki koristi se blok debljine 1 mm koji se fixira udaljen od površine defekta, u razini buduće bukalne ili oralne koštane stijenke. Nastali procjep, između unutarnje površine koštane lame i koštanoga defekta ispunji se s granuliranim koštanim graftom.

016 OSCILIRAJUĆE-ROTIRAJUĆE ČETKICE ZA KVALITETNO ODRŽAVANJE ORALNE HIGIJENE I SPREČAVANJE NASTANKA PERIIMPLANTITISA

Banjsak L.

Procter & Gamble d.o.o., Zagreb

Oscilirajuće-rotirajuće četkice za zube moderne su metoda kontrole plaka. Prema broju kliničkih istraživanja najzastupljenije su od svih vrsta motoriziranih uređaja za održavanje oralne higijene. Iz većine studija razvidno je da kratkoročno i dugoročno reduciraju količinu plaka *in vivo*, te reduciraju krvarenje kod sondiranja parodontalnih džepova. Povećani trend ugradnje implantata donosi povećanu incidenciju periimplantitisa. Pravilna oralna higijena u vidu redovitoga i temeljitoga odstranjivanja plaka pomaže pri prevenciji periimplantitisa. Dodatni proizvodi kao što su Zubna svinja, interdentalna četka i hidrodinamički irigatori bitni su za kvalitetno održavanje svih protetskih nadomjestaka uključujući krunice na implantatima. Odlična oralna higijena umanjuje šansu za nastanak periimplantitisa.

017 MANDIBULARNA IMPLANTACIJA U PACIJENTA NA BIFOSFONATNOJ TERAPIJI S ODONTOMOM

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Odontomi su najčešći benigni odontogeni tumori čeljusti. Njihova prevalencija među odontogenim tumorima kreće se od 22-67%, upitne etiologije, s imperativom genetske mutacije koja utječe na histološku i morfodiferencijaciju zubnih tkiva, lokalne traume ili odontogene infekcije. Svrha ovoga je rada je pokazati ekstirpaciju tumora donje čeljusti, povećanje koštana defekta i postavljanje implantata u istoj regiji. 60-godišnjem pacijentu s odontomom mandibule kod kojega je planirana terapija implantatima je zbog primarnoga karcinoma pluća, nakon operacije bio na bifosfonatnoj terapiji. Krajnji rezultat je bio uklanjanje odontogenog tumora in toto, augmentacija defekta ksenogenim materijalom i postavljanje implantata u donju čeljust. Nakon 12 mjeseci napravljena je fiksna protetska konstrukcija. **Zaključak:** Odontomi po prirodi nisu agresivni tumori i polako rastu. Obično se dijagnosticiraju u prva dva desetljeća života, iako postoje iznimke koje su posebno važne prilikom planiranja oralno-kirurškog zahvata. Važnost odontoma u implantaciji u stražnji dio mandibule je velika jer usko povezuje kirurško uklanjanje (ekstirpaciju) tu-

018 DENTAL IMPLANTS AND ANTIRESORBTIVES. CAN WE AVOID OSTEONECROSIS?

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Anti-resorptive drugs (ARD) are used to prevent skeletally related events in patients with osteoporosis and bone metastases. Their side effect is bone necrosis due to impaired osteoclast function, named medically induced osteonecrosis of the jaw (MRONJ). Its incidence is mainly influenced by their type, concentration and frequency of use. Dental implants are used to improve lost chewing function and quality of life. Success of dental implants depends on normal bone turnover. Implant placement and inflammation around dental implants in patients taking ARD can lead to MRONJ and can severely negatively influence on quality of life. The aim of this presentation is to show several possible scenarios in different type of patients taking ARD treated with dental implants. Furthermore, we want to explain how wrong decisions and treatment options can lead to development of MRONJ and negatively influence on quality of life of the affected patients. In series of different types of patients taking ARD for osteoporosis and bone metastases, dental implants were used to restore missing teeth. Different treatment protocols were used. Patient selection was performed on the basis of indication, time, concentration and frequency of taking ARD.

Some oncologic patients with dental implants placed years before the ARD therapy, had presented with MRONJ. Several patients taking ARD for osteoporosis were successfully treated by adjusting the treatment protocol. In some patients' wrong treatment plan and periimplantitis lead to MRONJ and severe bone loss. Dental implants can be predictably used in osteoporotic patients taking ARD by adapting the treatment protocol to prevent development of MRONJ. It is not recommended to treat oncologic patients on ARD with dental implants.

019 IMPLANT-PROSTHODONTIC REHABILITATION OF A PATIENT AFTER SURGICAL TREATMENT OF OROPHARYNGEAL MALIGNANT TUMOUR – A CASE REPORT

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A sixty-five-year-old patient came to the Department of Oral Surgery, Clinical Hospital Centre Zagreb after resection of the mandible due to oropharyngeal cancer. Medical history revealed radical neck dissection, commando surgery and reconstruction using the ALT flap due to a squamous cell carcinoma localized in the anterior palate arch with expansion into the retromolar trigonum and lateral oropharyngeal walls (T3N0M0). The patient had received chemotherapy (cisplatin i.v.) postoperatively for a total of three cycles in conjunction with radiotherapy. 3-D conformal radiotherapy was performed in the region of the tumour with a total of 32 fractions, with a total dose of 64 Gy, and in the region of the lymph node regions bilaterally with 25 fractions in a total dose of 50Gy. The patient handled the therapy well (ECOG 0), with no major side effects. The only symptom he had was the expected local side-effect, mucositis. 50 µg levothyroxine hormone replacement therapy had also been introduced. On initial examination, a edentulous lower jaw was found with a reduced attached gingiva which prevented high-quality mobile prosthetic work. A CBCT image was made showing adequate residual alveolar ridge for the implantation of dental implants. After consultation with a prosthodontist, we decided to place three dental implants which would later on retain a complete prosthesis with a individual crossbar. Zimmer Biomet Trabecular Metal™ implants (4.1mm x10 mm) were placed at positions 31, 35 and 45. Four months after implant placement, the implants were opened and gingiva-formers placed. Two weeks later, the anatomical and functional impressions of both jaws were taken for the production of a new upper partial denture and a lower prosthesis retained on a crossbar. Three weeks later, new dentures were submitted to the patient. No local complications of implant-prosthetic therapy were clinically observed. The patient reported a significant improvement in chewing efficiency and, consequently, quality of life.

mora, blizinu određenih anatomske strukture i rezultirajući defekt kosti. Implantacija u ovome području zahtijeva pravilno upravljanje neizbjegnim intraoperacijskim komplikacijama, odgovarajući odabir uvećanja kosti, postavljanje implantata odgovarajućih dimenzija i dugotrajno poslijeproceduralno praćenje.

018 DENTALNI IMPLANTATI I ANTIRESORPTIVNI LIJEKOVI. MOŽEMO LI IZBJEĆI OSTEONEKROZU?

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Antiresorptivni lijekovi (ARL) se koriste za prevenciju skeletnih promjena u pacijenata s osteoporozom i koštanim metastazama. Njihova nuspojava je nekroza kosti, a radi negativnog utjecaja na osteoklaste, zvana je i medikamentna osteonekroza čeljusti (MRONJ). Incidencija MRONJ-a, ovisi o tipu, koncentraciji i frekvenciji upotrebe lijeka. Dentalni implantati se koriste za nadoknadu zubi i poboljšanje kvalitete života. Uspješnost implantološke terapije ovisna je o pregradnji kosti. Ugradnja dentalnih implantata u upaljeno tkivo u pacijenata koji uzimaju ARL može dovesti do MRONJ-a i značajno negativno utjecati na kvalitetu života.

Cilj prezentacije jest prikazati nekoliko scenarija u različitim pacijenata na terapiji ARL-om s liječenih dentalnih implantatima. Uz navedeno, cilj je objasniti kako loša odluka i opcija liječenja mogu dovesti do razvoja MRONJ-a i negativno utjecati na kvalitetu života pacijenata. Dentalni implantati su postavljeni većem broju pacijenata na ARL terapiji radi osteoporoze ili koštanih metastaza. Koristeni su različiti protokoli. Selekcija pacijenata odvijala se prema indikaciji, vremenu uzimanja, koncentraciji i frekvenciji uzimanja ARL. Poneki onkološki pacijenti kojima su dentalni implantati postavljeni prije početka ARL terapije, razvili su MRONJ. U nekoliko pacijenata s osteoporozom uspješno su postavljeni dentalni implantati samo prilagodbom protokola liječenja. Kod nekih je potreban pristup i periimplantitis doveo do razvoja MRONJ-a i značajnoga gubitka kosti. Dentalni implantati se mogu uspješno koristiti u pacijenata s osteoporozom na terapiji s ARL, uz prilagođeni protokol liječenja. Ugradnja dentalnih implantata ne savjetuje se u onkološkim pacijenata.

019 IMPLANTO-PROTETSKA REHABILITACIJA BOLESNIKA NAKON KIRURŠKOG LIJEČENJA ZLOČUDNE NOVOTVORINE OROFARINKSA – PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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Prikazat ćemo 65-godišnjeg onkološkog bolesnika koji dolazi u Zavod za oralnu kirurgiju KBC-a Zagreb nakon resekcije donje čeljusti po kirurškom liječenju karcinoma orofarinksa. Anamnistički se nalazi dokumentacija o kirurškom liječenju unatrag četiri godine, učinjena je radikalna disekcija vrata, commando operacija i rekonstrukcija ALT režnjem radi planocelularnoga karcinoma lokaliziranoga u predjelu prednjega nepčanoga luka sa širenjem u retromolarni trigonum te lateralne stijenke orofarinksa (T3N0M0). Poslijeproceduralno je provedena kemoterapija (cisplatin i.v.) kroz ukupno tri ciklusa konkombinantno s radioterapijom. Provedena je 3-D konformalna radioterapija na području ležišta tumora u ukupno 32 frakcije, u ukupnoj dozi od 64 Gy te na područje regija limfnih čvorova vrata obostroano u 25 frakcija u ukupnoj dozi od 50Gy. Bolesnik je terapiju dobro podnio, ECOG 0, bez većih nuspojava, tek s očekivanim lokalnim nuspojavama (mukozitiz), uz daljnji zadovoljavajući oporavak. Uvedena je i supstitucijska hormонаlna terapija levotiroksinom u dozi od 50 µg. Pri inicijalnom pregledu nade se bezuba donja čeljust, reducirana nepomična sluznica koja je onemogućavala kvalitetan mobilni protetski rad. Učinjena je CBCT snimka na kojoj je uočljiv adekvatan rezidualni alveolarni greben za ugradnju dentalnih implantata. Nakon konzultacije sa specijalistom stomatološke protetike odlučuje se postaviti 3 dentalna implantata kao osnova za nošenje mobilnog protetskog rada – pokrovne proteze retinirane individualno freznom prečkom. Ugrađeni su implantati Zimmer Biomet Trabecular Metal™ implantati (4.1mm x10 mm) koji su postavljeni na pozicijama 31, 35 i 45. Četiri mjeseca nakon ugradnje implantata pristupi se otvaranju istih te se postave gingivaformeri. Dva tjedna kasnije, uzeli smo anatomske i funkcione otiske obje čeljusti radi izrade nove gornje subtotalne proteze i donje pokrovne proteze retinirane prečkom. Tri tjedna kasnije pacijentu su predane nove proteze. Na redovitim kontrolnim pregledima nisu klinički uočene lokalne komplikacije implantoproteske terapije. Pacijent navodi izrazito povećanje žvačne učinkovitosti i posljedično kvalitetu života.

O20 DENTAL-IMPLANTOLOGICAL THERAPY IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENTS

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The number of patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) is on the increase in the world, with estimates of its prevalence worldwide varying between 6 and 18%. The vast majority of these patients have some kind of the symptoms of the oral disease. Manifestations of CKD in the oral cavity are caused by endocrine imbalance, uremia, and immune response change in these patients. With the advancement of medicine, they live longer and the number of dental treatments in these patients is increasing. Dental implants are often the treatment of choice in partial and complete edentulousness cases. However, this therapy is challenging for practitioners in patients with CKD. The reasons for this are the potential complications of the primary condition: higher risk for infection, pathological changes in bone tissue, increased risk of bleeding and therapy side-effects. In a study conducted at the Department of Maxillofacial and Oral Surgery, Clinical Hospital Osijek, in a sample of 80 patients with CKD, we confirmed poorer oral hygiene, elevated serum parameters that suggested bone metabolic disorders, as well as a high percentage of moderate and aggressive periodontal disease. Although history of periodontal disease is not scientifically linked with the success of dental implant therapy, poor oral hygiene and pathological changes in bone mineral metabolism certainly are. Their negative impact on the process of osseointegration, implant survival, and on the success of bone-regenerative therapy as a component of dental implant treatment is well documented. Consequently, patients with CKD need to be adequately prepared for dental implant therapy, and cooperation with a nephrologist is of utmost importance. Preoperative treatment requires targeted laboratory blood testing, radiological evaluation of the alveolar bone, elimination of inflammatory conditions in the oral cavity and antibiotic prophylaxis. After dental implant placement, in the healing period, the cessation of smoking, treatment of comorbidities and adequate and regular oral hygiene are basic measures for preventing periimplant disease in patients with CKD.

O21 IMPLANT-PROSTHETIC THERAPY FOR MONOOSTOTIC FIBROUS DYSPLASIA – A CASE REPORT

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Fibrous dysplasia is a benign progressive pathological bone condition where the fibrous tissue gradually expands and replaces the normal bone tissue. It shows a wide variability of symptoms depending on the type of the disorder (monoostotic form, polyostotic form and McCune-Albright syndrome in which, along with bone involvement, pigmentation and endocrine disorders are present). We will present a case of a healthy patient who came to the Department of Oral Surgery for oral rehabilitation. Panoramic x ray revealed an abnormality located in the mandible. CBCT and biopsy revealed the fibrous dysplasia. The patient was referred to a radiological/endocrinological examination which excluded the existence of fibrous dysplasia in other bones, after which a monoostotic form of fibrous dysplasia was diagnosed. Teeth 36 and 37 were extracted. Cases of successful implant-prosthetic treatment were reported in the available literature. After an informative conversation with the patient we decided to place dental implants in regions 36 and 46. Bego Semados implant 4,1 x 11.5 mm was placed in the region 46 and ISQ value was measured after reaching the primary stability (83,78). Bego Semados implants 4,1 x 7 mm was placed in the region 36 and the buccal area augmented using collagen membrane and xenogenic bone substitute. The covering screws were placed and the wound stitched with 4-0 silk. After 6 months the implants were opened using modified flaps to preserve and widen the height of the keratinized gingiva. Implants' stability measured (ISQ 46-74, ISQ 36-84). One month after surgery metal ceramic crowns were made and control x-ray was taken.

O22 LONG-TERM FOLLOW-UP OF IMPLANT-PROSTHETIC REHABILITATION OF PATIENTS WITH FREE FIBULA FLAP

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Dental implant placement in osteofasciocutaneous free fibula flaps (OSCFFF) presents a special clinical challenge in implantology. Because of the structural diversity, drilling into OSCFFF can be demanding. Often it is difficult to achieve primary stability of the implants. As patients in need of OSCFFF represent a therapeutically demanding group of patients, even when satisfying dental implant osseointegration is achieved, it is not easy to obtain a satisfactory long-term oral rehabilitation. The aim is to show advantages and the importance

O20 DENTALNO-IMPLANTOLOŠKA TERAPIJA U OBOLJELIH OD KRONIČNE BUBREŽNE BOLESTI

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Broj oboljelih od kronične bubrežne bolesti (KBB) u svijetu je u porastu, a procjene njene prevalencije na svjetskoj razini variraju između 6 i 18%. Velika većina oboljelih ima neki od simptoma bolesti usne šupljine. Manifestacije KBB u ustima uzrokovane su endokrinim disbalansom, uremijom i imunoškim promjenama kod tih bolesnika. S napretkom medicine, oni dočekuju dužu životnu dob pa raste potreba za njihovim dentalnomedicinskim liječenjem. Dentalni implantati trenutno predstavljaju terapiju izbora u liječenju djelomične i potpune bezubosti. Ipak, ta terapija kod oboljelih od KBB izazov je za praktičara. Razlog tome su komplikacije te bolesti: sklonost infekcijama, patološke promjene u koštanom tkivu, povećan rizik od nastanka krvarenja i promjene u metabolizmu lijekova koje izaziva. U istraživanju provedenom na Zavodu za maksiolofacijalnu i oralnu kirurgiju Kliničkoga bolničkoga centra Osijek na uzorku od 80 ispitanika oboljelih od KBB potvrdili smo lošiju oralnu higijenu, povišene razine laboratorijskih parametara koji upućuju na poremećaj koštanoga metabolizma i povećanu razgradnju kosti te visok postotak oboljelih od umjerenoga i uznapredovaloga oblika parodontne bolesti. Iako parodontna bolest u anamnezi nije nedvosmisleno znanstveno povezana s lošijim dugoročnim uspjehom dentalno-implantološke terapije, loša oralna higijena i patološke promjene mineralnog metabolizma kosti to svakako jesu. Poznat je njihov negativan utjecaj na proces oseointegracije, preživljivanje implantata, kao i na uspjeh koštano-regenerativne terapije kao sastavnice dentalno-implantološkoga liječenja. Slijedom navedenoga, oboljele od KBB potrebno je adekvatno pripremiti za dentalno-implantološku terapiju, a pritom je neophodna suradnja sa specijalistom nefrologije. Preoperativna obrada iziskuje ciljano laboratorijsko testiranje krvi, radiološku evaluaciju kosti alveolarnoga grebena, uklanjanje uzroka upalnih promjena s oralne sluznice i antibiotsku profilaksu. U razdoblju nakon implantacije, uz prestanak pušenja i liječenje komorbiditeta, adekvatno i redovito provođenje oralne higijene osnovna je mjera za prevenciju periimplantatnih bolesti u oboljelih od KBB.

O21 IMPLANTO-PROTETSKA TERAPIJA KOD MONOOSTOTSKE FIBROZNE DISPLAZIJE – PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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Fibrozna displazija je benigno progresivno patološko stanje kosti u kojem se fibrozno tkivo postepeno širi i zamjenjuje normalnu kost. Pokazuje veliku variabilnost simptoma koji ovise o tipu bolesti (monoostotski, poliostotski oblik te McCune - Albright sindrom, u okviru kojeg se uz zahvaćenost kosti javljuju pigmentacije i endokrinoški poremećaji). Prikazat ćemo pacijentu, anamnistički bez osobitosti, koja se javila u ordinaciju zbog želje da nadomjesti izgubljene zube te uljepša svoj osmijeh. Na ortopantomogramu, utvrđena je promjena u mandibuli. CBCT-om i biopsijom potvrđena je dijagnoza fibrozne displazije. Pacijentica je upućena na radiološku/endokrinošku obradu kojom je isključeno postojanje promjena u ostalim kostima te je dijagnosticiran monoostotski oblik fibrozne displazije. Zubi 36 i 37 su ekstrahirani. Pretraživanjem literature našli smo prikaze sličnih slučajeva koji su uspješno liječeni implanto-protetskom terapijom te nakon informativnoga razgovora s pacijenticom, indicirali smo postavu implantata u području 36 i 46. U područje 46 postavili smo Bego Semados implant 4,1 x 11.5 mm te se izmjeri ISQ vrijednost nakon postizanja primarne stabilnosti (83,78). U područje 36 se postavi Bego Semados 4,1 x 7mm te se bukalno područje augmentira kolagenom membranom i ksenogenim koštanim nadomjestkom. Postave se pokrovni vijci, a rana sašje svlom 4-0. Nakon 6 mjeseci otvorili smo implantate modificiranim rezovima zbog očuvanja i proširivanja višine keratinizirane gingive te izmjerili stabilnost implantata (ISQ 46- 74, ISQ 36 – 84). Mjesec dana nakon kirurškoga zahvata izradili smo metalne keramičke krunice na vijak te učinili kontrolni ortopantomogram.

O22 VIŠEGODIŠNJE PRAĆENJE IMPLANTOPROTEKSKE REHABILITACIJE PACIJENATA SA SLOBODNIM FIBULA GRAFTOM

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Postavljanje dentalnih implantata u osteofaciokutani režanj fibule (OSCFFF) predstavlja poseban klinički izazov u implantologiji. Zbog strukturne raznolikosti, bušenje u OSCFFF može biti zahtjevno. Često je teško postići primarnu stabilnost implantata. Budući da bolesnici kojima je potreban OSCFFF predstavljaju terapijsku zahtjevnu skupinu pacijenata, čak i kada se postigne oseointegracija implantata, nije lako postići dugoročnu zadovoljavajuću oralnu rehabilitaciju. Cilj nam je pokazati prednosti i važnost pred-kirurškog planiranja u

of pre-surgical planning in patients in need for mid-facial reconstruction using OSCFFF. We present a 4 - 21 years follow-up of OSCFFF reconstruction cases in which the importance of interdisciplinary cooperation between maxillofacial surgeons, oral surgeons and prosthodontists is shown. In all patients after 4 - 21 years, satisfactory functionality and aesthetics of the implant-prosthetic reconstruction in OSCFFF graft were observed. OSCFFF presents a valuable technique for major facial reconstructions. After inserting dental implants in OSCFFF reconstructed jaws, the healing period should be extended up to nine to twelve months. Vestibuloplasty is recommended before placing the dentures. Dental implant placement in OSCFFF presents a valuable solution for major dentoalveolar defects.

O23 A 4-YEAR SURVIVAL RATE OF TITANIUM DENTAL IMPLANTS AND RELATED COMPLICATIONS: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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The data from recent studies report an average of 96% long-term survival rate of dental implant therapy which makes it a predictable treatment option. The aim of this study was to present the results from a retrospective study conducted on 246 dental implants placed in 60 patients from April 2014 to April 2017. The mean follow-up period was 47 months. The patient data were analysed retrospectively up to the last check up and the following data were evaluated: the survival rate, prosthodontic complications and the presence of periimplantitis.

The survival rate was 97.15 %. Two implants (0.81%) failed to integrate and five implants (2.03%) were lost due to periimplantitis. For the remaining 239 implants, the prevalence of periimplantitis was 5.85% (14 implants in 7 patients). Prosthodontic complications were reported at a level of 3.76 % (screw loosening: 6 implants in 4 patients and a screw fracture: 3 implants in 2 patients). The results from this study show similar findings to other published articles regarding the survival rate of dental implants.

O24 EXTRAORAL MANIFESTATION OF CHRONIC ODONTOGENIC INFECTIONS IN PATIENTS WITH AND WITHOUT DENTAL IMPLANTS

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Odontogenic infection is frequent in dental medicine and occurs in patients with and without dental implants. Odontogenic infection is manifested with acute onset, progression and after drainage it transforms to a chronic inflammation. In some circumstances, which are related to anatomical structures, chronic odontogenic infection can lead to formation of an extraoral sinus tract. Extraoral sinus tracts are usually undetected, misdiagnosed and mistreated non-surgically or surgically by doctors of dental medicine or by different medical specialists such as plastic surgeons, otorhinolaryngologists, dermatologists etc. The aim of this report is to show on number of patients, manifestations of extraoral chronic odontogenic infections, long-term treatment, as well as report mistakes and omissions between diagnosis and treatment. Poor oral hygiene in patients with extraoral sinus tracts is very common, but sometimes this is not the case. We will report a case of extraoral sinus tract in a patient with good oral hygiene who undergone dental implant surgery and had extraoral sinus tract complication as a result of misdiagnosed periapical lesion of a single tooth.

O25 PATIENT SATISFACTION WITH IMMEDIATE IMPLANT REHABILITATION OF TOOTHLESS OR NEARLY TOOTHLESS PATIENTS ON 4 OR MORE IMPLANTS WITH MIS MULTIFIX CONCEPT

Šeparović I, Đendo A, Zavadlav T, Paleško Tubikanec T, Krpan K, Malić I, Vukić M, Cekić D.

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The loss of even one tooth in the stomatognathic system leads to a number of changes in the alveolar ridge, of the adjacent teeth, teeth of the opposite jaw, height of the intermaxillary space, changes in occlusion, articulation, phonation and many other. All of this compromises the patient's function and aesthetics, and thus the quality of life. The loss of all teeth completely impairs the masticatory function. In an era without implant prosthetics, the solution for such patients were complete dentures, and before the implementation of the immediate implant rehabilitation system, cover dentures anchored on 2 or 4 implants, rarely fixed on 6 implants. All of these concepts would restore impaired func-

bolesnika kojima je potrebna srednja rekonstrukcija lica pomoću OSCFFF-a. Predstavljamo praćenje rekonstrukcije s OSCFFF-om od 4 do 21 godine u kojoj je prikazana važnost interdisciplinarnje suradnje maksilofacijalnih kirurga, oralnih kirurga i protetičara. U svih bolesnika nakon 4 - 21 godine praćenja primijećena je zadovoljavajuća funkcionalnost i estetika rekonstrukcije implantata u presadku OSCFFF-a. OSCFFF predstavlja vrijednu tehniku za velike rekonstrukcije lica. Nakon postavljanja dentalnih implantata u celjusti rekonstruirane OSCFFF-om razdoblje oseointegracije treba produžiti na devet do dvanaest mjeseci. Prije postavljanja proteza preporučuje se vestibuloplastika. Postavljanje dentalnih implantata u OSCFFF predstavlja dragocjeno rješenje za velike dentoalveolarne defekte.

O23 ČETVEROGODIŠNJA STOPA PREŽIVLJAVANJA TITANSKIH DENTALNIH IMPLANTATA I POVEZANE KOMPLIKACIJE: RETROSPективNA STUDIJA

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Podaci nedavnih studija izvješćuju o prosječnoj stopi od 96% preživljavanja implantata, što ih čini predviđivom opcijom liječenja. Cilj ove studije bio je analizirati rezultate retrospektivne studije provedene na 246 zubnih implantata postavljenih u 60 pacijenata od travnja 2014. do travnja 2017. godine. Prosječno razdoblje praćenja bilo je 47 mjeseci. Podaci o pacijentu analizirani su retrospektivno do zadnjeg pregleda te su bili procijenjeni sljedeći podaci: stopa preživljavanja, komplikacije protetske opskrbe i prisutnost periimplantitisa. Stopa preživljavanja iznosi je 97,15%. Dva implantata (0,81%) se nisu integrirala, a pet implantata (2,03%) je izgubljeno u međuvremenu zbog periimplantitisa. Za preostala 239 implantata prevalencija periimplantitisa bila je 5,85% (14 implantata u 7 bolesnika). Zabilježene su protetske komplikacije na razini od 3,76% (labavljene vijke: 6 implantata u 4 bolesnika i frakturna vjaka: 3 implantata u 2 bolesnika). Rezultati ove studije pokazuju slične rezultate s ostalim objavljenim studijama o stopi uspješnosti i komplikacijama dentalnih implantata.

O24 EKSTRAORALNE MANIFESTACIJE KRONIČNE ODONTOGENE INFKECIJE U PACIJENATA SA I BEZ DENTALNIH IMPLANTATA

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Odontogena upala je svakodnevna pojava u dentalnoj medicini kako u preimplantološkoj eri tako i danas kada je sve veći broj pacijenata opskrbljeno dentalnim implantatima. Odontogena upala se očituje svojim početkom, progresijom odnosno akutnom fazom i potom nakon drenaže prelaskom u kroničnu fazu odontogene upale. Pod određenim okolnostima i anatomskim odnosima može doći do formiranja ekstraoralne fistule. Iz kliničke prakse u više navrata se pokazalo da ekstraoralne fistule ostaju dugo vrijeme nepoznate, krivo dijagnosticirane te višesratno liječene kako konzervativno, tako i kirurški i to od strane doktora dentalne medicine, ali i različitim nestomatološkim specijalnostima poput specijalista plastične kirurgije, otorinolaringologa, dermatologa itd. Svrha ovoga izlaganja je na nizu pacijenata pokazati manifestacije ekstraoralne kronične upale, višesratno liječenje, kao i put od raznoraznih ambulant do postavljanja konačne dijagnoze. Pacijenti s ekstraoralnim fistulama vrlo često zapuštenoga oralnoga zdravlja, no to ne mora uvijek biti slučaj pa tako se može raditi i o nepoznatim slučajevima odontogene ekstraoraline fistule i u saniranih pacijenata koji su bili podvrgnuti ugradnji dentalnih implantata, a mogu imati samo jedan Zub s ositičkim procesom koji može ostati nepoznat i biti uzročnik ekstraoralne fistule.

O25 ZADOVOLJSTVO PACIJENATA KONCEPTOM IMEDIJATNE IMPLANTOPROTEKSKE REHABILITACIJE BEZUBIH ILI GOTOVО BEZUBIH PACIJENATA NA 4 ILI VIŠЕ IMPLANTATA

Šeparović I, Đendo A, Zavadlav T, Paleško Tubikanec T, Krpan K, Malić I, Vukić M, Cekić D.

Digital Smile Academy, Zagreb

Gubitak već i jednoga zuba u stomatognatom sustavu dovodi do niza promjena na alveolarnom grebenu, susjednim Zubima, Zubima suprotne čeljusti, visini međučljušnoga prostora, promjeni okluzije, artikulacije, fonacije i brojne druge. To ugrožava pacijentovu funkciju i estetiku, a samim time i kvalitetu života. Gubitak pak, svih Zubova u potpunosti narušava sklad i funkciju. U doba bez implantoprotektike, rješenje za takve pacijente bile su totalne proteze, a prije implementacije sustava imedijatne implantoprotekske rehabilitacije pokrovne proteze sidrene nekim od načina na 2 ili 4 implantata, rjeđe fiksni rad slijeden na 6 implantata. Svi ti koncepti obnavljali bi poremećenu funkciju i donekle estetiku te na taj način i povećavali pacijentovu kvalitetu života te zadovoljstvo dobivenom tera-

tion and some aesthetics and thus increase the patient's quality of life, however not entirely. The immediate implant rehabilitation concept, which is adapted to today's lifestyle, results in fast fixed prosthetic work with the released palate, greater chewing ability, good stability of prosthetic work as well as a satisfactory aesthetic result, especially extra-oral, since it greatly enhances the lip tone. Due to the concept of implant placement, anatomical structures that interfere with the classic implant placement (maxillary sinuses, inferior alveolar nerve, mental foramen) may be bypassed and augmentative techniques are less frequently required. This concept largely fits in with the wishes and expectations of patients, which is important to keep in mind during treatment planning, as well as their general health and financial capabilities. The aim of this paper is to validate patients' satisfaction before and after provided therapy through a validated OHIP - 14 questionnaire, to present the results and answer the question whether this popular concept truly satisfies patients and if so, to what extent.

026 THE COMPLEX DUO OF AGE AND ORAL IMPLANTS. A PROOF OF PRINCIPLE CONCEPT.

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Prodental Larissa, Greece

Bone resorption is an undesirable but physiological phenomenon during healing process following tooth removal. The alveolar ridge undergoes major alterations both in its vertical and horizontal vector, hence compromising the hard and soft tissue volume of the site in need of restoration. In adult patients, ridge preservation techniques can be very beneficial in limiting resorption, although cost effectiveness and morbidity owe to be foreseen. Immediate implant placement and provisionalization on the other hand, is a very attractive treatment strategy. Besides the limited amount of surgical interventions and short treatment time, long term successful outcomes present peri-implant hard and soft tissue stability. However, evidence shows that the aesthetic zone depicts a region of great concern when it comes to the final rehabilitation in adolescents, due to the generated complexity by the maturation process. A proper protocol-based engineering of the future implant site to ensure tissue volume stability, temporization, aesthetic and social parameters are of utmost importance when treating adolescent patients. Furthermore, the problem increases should the site of the future restoration be that of a single central incisor. This presentation will focus on the time-lapse between "loss of tooth" and "adulthood" strategies applied, to overcome the formidable challenges accompanying implant rehabilitation in this group of patients. By following the treatment of a teenager patient from year 2004 to 2018, post extraction alveolar ridge preservation as well as soft tissue enhancement and remodeling techniques guiding to an ideal implant placement with temporization will be analyzed. Ultimately, the application of modern-day digital protocols to mimic the demanding case of reproducing a single central incisor leading to an optimal result will be assessed.

Poster presentations

P1 ANTIMICROBIC EFFICIENCY EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF MICRO-PERFORMANCE SEALING MATERIALS AT THE LEVEL OF ABUTMENT-IMPLANT CONNECTION – AN MICROBIOLOGICAL AND IN VITRO PILOT STUDY

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Periimplantitis is an inflammation that over time causes bone resorption which can lead to implant loss. There are different ways to treat and prevent peri-implant diseases. One of the ideas for a preventative measure is the use of micro-permeability sealing materials and antimicrobial materials to decontaminate the implant interface, thus preventing the colonization of microorganisms and their effect on periimplantitis. The aim of this study was to evaluate the antimicrobial efficacy and sealing quality of various types of micro-permeability sealant materials at the level of abutments-implant connection. The study used 30 titanium dental implants and abutments. Three test groups (different sealants) were formed, with six implants in each, with one positive control group (chlorhexidine (CHX) gel) and 1 negative control group (no sealants). The implants were removed from the original package under sterile conditions. Afterwards, they are fixed with a sterile holder to allow for firm rotating action and vertical position. Prior to abutment fixation, the implants were filled with sealing material depending on the group (Oxysafe, Gapseal, Flowseal, CHX gel). All implant / abutment assemblies were placed in suspension contaminated with *S. aureus* and *C. albicans*, 0.5 McFarland density solution. Implants were immersed over the implant-abutment connection level in the prepared solution for 7 days under aerobic conditions. The negative control group was immersed in the solution with-

pjom, ali ne u potpunosti. Konceptom imedijatne implantoprotetske rehabilitacije, koji je prilagođen današnjem načinu života, dobiva se u konačnici brzo fiksni protetki rad s oslobođenim nepcem, veća sposobnost žvakanja nego kod mobilnih radova, dobra stabilnost protetskoga rada kao i zadovoljavajući estetski rezultat, pogotovo ekstraoralno jer se uvelike pojačava tonus usnicu. Zbog koncepta implantacije mogu se zaobići anatomske strukture koje smetaju pri klasičnom postavljanju implantata (maksilarni sinus, donji alveolarni živac, mentalni otvor) i rjeđe su potrebne augmentativne tehnike. Ovaj se koncept u velikom dijelu uklapa u želje i očekivanja pacijenata što je svakako bitno imati na umu prilikom odabira terapije kao i njihovo opće zdravlje, ali i finansijske mogućnosti. Cilj je ovoga rada putem validiranoga upitnika OHIP-14 ispitati zadovoljstvo pacijenata prije i poslije provedene terapije i prikazati rezultate da li ovaj popularni koncept terapije zaista u konačnici zadovoljava pacijente i u kojoj mjeri.

026 KOMPLEKSAN ODNOŠ DOBI I UGRADNJE DENTALNOG IMPLANTATA. DOKAZ PRINCIPIA KONCEPTA.

Charoulis D.
Prodental Larissa, Grčka

Resorpcija kosti je nepoželjan fiziološki fenomen koji se odvija nakon vađenja zuba. Dolazi do značajnoga gubitka visine i širine alveolarnoga grebena, a time i kompromitiranja volumena tvrdoga i mekoga tkiva u području planirane restauracije. U odraslim pacijenata uspješne su prezervacijske tehnike alveolarnoga grebena jer limitiraju resorciju, iako se morbiditet i isplativost često predviđaju. S druge strane, imedijatno postavljanje implantata je veoma atraktivna tehnika. Iako smanjuje broj kirurških intervencija i smanjuje vrijeme liječenja, dugotrajnost je ovisna o harmoniji mekoga i tvrdoga tkiva. Literatura pokazuje da je estetska zona područje koje iziskuje pažnju i oprez kada je u pitanju konačna rehabilitacija u adolescenata zbog složenosti i nepredvidivosti rasta i razvoja. Pravilno oblikovanje buduće pozicije za implantat prema protokolu za stabilnost volumena tkiva te estetski i socijalni parametri su od najveće važnosti pri liječenju adolescenata. Nadalje, problem postaje veći ukoliko je potrebno restaurirati središnji sjekutić. Ovo će se izlaganje usredotočiti na vremensko razdoblje između perioda od gubitka zuba do odrasle dobi te će se iznijeti silni izazovi koji prate rehabilitaciju implantata u ovoj dobroj skupini. Prateći tretman pacijenta tinejdžera od 2004. do 2018. godine analizirat će se očuvanje alveolarnoga grebena nakon ekstrakcije, kao i tehnike za povećanje mekoga tkiva u cilju omogućavanja idealnoga postavljanja implantata. Konačno, procijenit će se primjena suvremenih digitalnih protokola u zahtjevnom slučaju rehabilitacije središnjega sjekutića.

Poster prezentacije

P1 EVALUACIJA ANTIMIKROBNE UČINKOVITOSTI RAZLIČITIH VRSTA MATERIJALA ZA BRTVLJENJE MIKROPROPSUSNOSTI NA SPOJU ABUTMENATA I IMPLANTATA - MIKROBIOLOŠKA IN VITRO PILOT STUDIJA

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Periimplantitis je upala koja s vremenom uzrokuje resorpciju kosti što može dovesti do gubitka implantata. Postoje različiti načini liječenja i prevencije periimplantnih bolesti. Jedna od ideja preventivnih mjer je uporaba materijala za brvljenje mikropopsustnosti i antimikrobnih materijala za dekontaminaciju sučelja implantata i nadogrjanje te na taj način sprečavanje kolonizacije mikroorganizama i njihovog utjecaja na periimplantitis. Cilj ovoga istraživanja bila je evaluacija antimikrobne učinkovitosti te kvalitetne brvljenja različitih vrsta materijala za brvljenje mikropopsustnosti na spoju abutmenata i implantata. U istraživanju je korišteno 30 titaninskih dentalnih implantata i 30 tvorničkih abutmenata. Formirane su 3 ispitne skupine (različiti materijali za brvljenje), po 6 implantata u svakoj, 1 pozitivna kontrolna skupina (klorheksidinski (CHX) gel) i 1 negativna kontrolna skupina (bez materijala za brvljenje). Implantati su bili uklonjeni iz originalnog pakiranja u sterilnim uvjetima. Nakon toga su fiksirani sterilnim držačem kako bi se omogućilo čvrsto okretno djelovanje i vertikalni položaj. Prije fiksiranja abutmenata u implantačnu napunjenu materijalom za brvljenje, ovisno o skupini (Oxysafe, Gapseal, Flowseal, CHX gel). Svi sklopovi implantat/abutment stavljeni su u suspenziju kontaminiranu s *S. aureus* i *C. albicans*, otopina gustoće od 0,5 McFarland. Implantati su bili uronjeni do iznad spoja implantat/abutment u pripremljenu otopinu tokom 7 dana u aerobnim uvjetima. Ne-

out sealing material. After a 7-day incubation, samples were removed from the tubes using sterile forceps, immersed in 70% alcohol for up to 3 minutes, to prevent external contamination, and dried with sterile gauze. The sample assemblies were carefully disassembled. After disassembly, the internal surfaces of the implants were sampled with sterile paper sticks, which were then immersed in tubes containing sterile BHI solution. The cultures were grown on blood agar plates and incubated for 48 hours at 37 °C. Subsequently, the bacterial colonies were identified and quantified. After data analysis, it was determined that even one week after incubation, none of the sealing materials completely sealed the implant-abutment connection.

P2 ASSESSMENT OF DENTAL IMPLANT GENOTOXICITY IN GINGIVAL CELLS

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Although titanium (Ti) implants are considered as bioinert, it is known that they can undergo corrosion and wear. The aim of this *in vivo* study was to evaluate genotoxic potential from two different implant systems in gingival epithelial cells. Exfoliated gingival cells were three times taken from 78 participants. DNA damages were analyzed using the micronucleus test before implant placement (T0), 90 days after dental implant placement i.e. immediately before gingiva former placement (T1), and 21 days after gingiva former placement (T2). Both implant systems, Ankylos and Dentium, showed a significant increase only in the number of binuclei (T0 vs T1; $p = 0.011$ and $p \leq 0.001$). Furthermore, compared to the baseline values, after placing the gingiva formers (T0 vs T2), subjects had a significant increase in the number of micronucleus cells ($p = 0.007$ and $p = 0.002$) and binuclear cells ($p = 0.006$ and $p \leq 0.001$). Based on the results, it can be concluded that there is no Ti implant-dependent cytotoxic or genotoxic effect in the gingival epithelial cells. The slightly increased cytogenetic damages cannot be labelled as biologically relevant.

P3 VERTICAL DISTRACTION OSTEOGENESIS FOR IMPLANTOPROTHETIC REHABILITATION AFTER MANDIBLE RECONSTRUCTION WITH FIBULA FLAP

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Quality prosthetic jaw reconstruction with free microvascular bone flaps in patients with malignant diseases remains a major challenge. It is preferred that in younger motivated patients the prosthetic rehabilitation involves fixed dental prosthodontics on dental implants. The fibula flap as the most frequent choice for segmental mandibular defects reconstruction has proved adequate for osteointegration of dental implants. The fibula flap provides either a satisfactory aesthetic inferior margin of the mandible or a functional alveolar ridge height for the dental implant placement, never both. The positioning of the fibula at the lower edge of the mandible maintains an excellent contour, however, the dental implants in this position require excessively elongated prosthetic suprastructures to achieve occlusion, which compromises the long-term success of the implant therapy. Distraction osteogenesis has proven to be a successful method for vertical augmentation of the fibula flap. Due to the traction forces, mandibular distraction osteogenesis is a technique taken from orthognathic surgery that relies on the biological potential of the new bone formation between the two bone fragments. We will present a case of a patient that underwent "Commando" surgery due to a squamous cell carcinoma of the mandibular gingiva and in which the mandibular defect was reconstructed using a fibula flap. After proper healing, the patient was provided with a partial denture that he was not satisfied with. It was decided to implant two dental implants in the fibula flap after vertical augmentation using osteogenetic distraction and an intraoral distractor. A 0.6 mm distraction was performed daily with a total of 9 mm of bone height obtained. Three months after distraction, the patient was treated with two dental implants placed in the fibula bone.

gativna kontrolna skupina bila je uredjena u otopinu bez materijala za brtvljenje. Nakon inkubacije od 7 dana, uzorci su uklonjeni iz epruveta pomoću sterilnih klješta, uredjeni u 70%-tni alkohol u trajanju do 3 minute, kako bi se sprječila vanjska kontaminacija i osušeni sterilnom gazom. Sklopovi uzoraka su bili pažljivo rastavljeni. Nakon rastavljanja uzoraka, unutrašnje površine implantata uzorkovane su sterilnim papirnim štapićima koji su potom uredjeni u epruvete koje sadrže sterilnu BHI otopinu. Kulture su radene na pločicama s krvnim agarom i inkubirane tijekom 48 sati na 37 °C. Nakon toga, rezultirajuće kolonije su identificirane i kvantificirane. Nakon napravljene analize dobivenih rezultata utvrđeno je da nakon inkubacije od tjedan dana niti jedno ispitivanje sredstvo za brtvljenje ne brti u potpunosti spoj implantata i abutmenta.

P2 PROCJENA GENTOKSIČNOSTI DENTALNIH IMPLANTATA U GINGIVINIM STANICAMA

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Iako se na titanu (Ti) temeljeni dentalni implantati smatraju bioinertnim, potvrđeno je kao su podložni koroziji i trošenju. Cilj ove *in vivo* provedene studije bio je procijeniti genotoksičan potencijal dvije vrste dentalnih implantata u gingivnim epitelnim stanicama. U 78 ispitnika uzeti su uzorci oljstenih gingivnih stanica tri puta. Prije postavljanja dentalnih implantata (T0), 90 dana nakon implantacije - neposredno prije postavljanja gingiva formera (T1) te 21 dan od postavljanja gingiva formera (T2). DNK oštećenje je procjenjivano mikronukleus testom. Dobiveni rezultati pokazuju kako nakon postavljanja obje vrste ispitivanih dentalnih implantata (Ankylos i Dentium) dolazi do značajnog povećanja broja binuklearnih stanica u odnosu na početne vrijednosti (T0 vs T1; $p = 0,011$ i $p \leq 0,001$). Također u odnosu na početne vrijednosti, nakon postavljanja gingiva formera (T0 vs T2) kod ispitnika dolazi do značajnog povećanja broja stanica s mikronukleusom ($p = 0,007$ i $p = 0,002$) i binuklearnih stanica ($p = 0,006$ i $p \leq 0,001$). Na osnovu dobivenih rezultata može se zaključiti kako titanijum temeljeni dentalni implantati nakon postavljanja ne izazivaju citotoksične i genotoksične učinke u gingivnim stanicama.

P3 VERTIKALNA DISTRAKCIJSKA OSTEOGENEZA ZA IMPLANTOPROTETSKU REHABILITACIJU NAKON REKONSTRUKCIJE MANDIBULE FIBULARnim REŽNJEM

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Kvalitetna protetska rehabilitacija čeljusti rekonstruiranih slobodnim mikrovaskularnim koštanim režnjevima u onkološkim pacijentima i dalje predstavlja veliki izazov. Kod mlađih motiviranih pacijenata težnja je da protetska rehabilitacija uključuje fiksni rad na dentalnim implantatima. Fibularni režanj kao najčešći izbor za rekonstrukciju segmentalnih mandibularnih defekata pokazao se zahvalnim za osteointegraciju dentalnih implantata. Fibularni režanj omogućuje postizanje zadovoljavajućeg estetskog inferiornog ruba mandibule ili funkcionalnu visinu alveolarnog grebena za ugradnju dentalnih implantata, ali ne i jedno i drugo. Pozicioniranje fibule na donjem rubu mandibule održava izvrsnu konturu, međutim, dentalni impantati u ovom položaju zahtijevaju pretjerano izdužene protetske suprastrukture da bi se postigla okluzija, što dovodi u opasnost dugovječnosti implantata. Distrakcijska osteogeneza pokazala se kao uspješna metoda vertikalne augmentacije fibularnog režnja. Mandibularna distrakcijska osteogeneza je tehniku preuzeta iz ortognatiskog kirurgije koja se oslanja na biološki potencijal stvaranja nove kosti između dva koštana ulomka uslijed korištenja sile trakcije. Prikazujemo pacijenta u kojem je učinjena Commando operacija zbog planocelularnog karcinoma gingive mandibule te rekonstrukcija defekta mandibule fibularnim režnjem. Nakon urednog cijeljenja pacijentu je izrađena parcijalna proteza s kojom nije bio zadovoljan jer mu je ispadala. Odlučeno je ugraditi dva dentalna implantata u fibularni režanj nakon vertikalne augmentacije režnja osteogenetskom distrakcijom uz pomoć intraoralnog distraktora. Dnevno je provođena distrakcija za 0,6 mm te je ukupno dobiveno 9 mm visine kosti. Tri mjeseca nakon distrakcije pacijentu su ugrađena dva dentalna implantata u fibulu.

P4 THE USAGE OF BIPHASIC CALCIUM-PHOSPHATE PASTE AND NATIVE COLLAGEN MEMBRANE FOLLOWING TOOTH EXTRACTION: A CASE REPORT

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Failures in endodontic treatments, along with trauma, are still the most common causes that lead to tooth loss. Dental implants are, for sure, the best treatment option in case of one or more teeth missing. However, in situations when there is insufficient width and height of the residual alveolar ridge, there is a need for augmentation procedures. This case report will present an alveolar ridge augmentation following tooth extraction. A healthy 25-year-old female was referred to a dental surgeon in Community Healthcare Centre in Osijek, for tooth extraction due to endodontic treatment failure. An intraoral x-ray showed bone destruction in the periapical region of tooth 25. It was decided to place an implant after tooth extraction. The site of extraction was exposed via elevation of a full-thickness flap. Tooth extraction was done atraumatically, and afterwards, detailed curettage was performed. The site of extraction was filled by biphasic calcium phosphate paste (BCP-paste) (Maxresorb inj., Botiss GmbH) and the whole defect was covered by a resorbable membrane (Collprotect, Botiss GmbH). The wound was closed with 5/0 single sutures. Seven days after surgery, intraoral x-rays showed volume stability of the augmented area and no dislocation of the bone graft. This case highlights the use of BCP-paste and native collagen membrane before the implant placement. The bone defect was filled excellently due to the viscosity of BCP-paste. Also, the material showed easy handling. Follow-up is needed to define volume stability of augmented area six months after healing and before the re-entry procedure.

P5 AUGMENTATION OF THE BUCCAL BONE PLATE FOLLOWING TOOTH EXTRACTION USING XENOGENIC BONE GRAFT AND RESORBABLE MEMBRANE: A CASE REPORT

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Bone remodeling occurs following the tooth extraction, and in case we want to be sure that the newly formed bone will be suitable for dental implant placement, it is necessary to do one of the augmentation procedures. The various bone substitutes, such as autografts, allografts, xenografts or alloplastic (synthetic) materials in combination with resorbable and non-resorbable membranes are commonly used to augment the alveolar ridge. In this case report we want to focus on the use of xenograft in combination with native collagen membrane for the augmentation of the buccal bone plate following tooth extraction and prior to dental implant placement. A female patient was referred to an oral surgeon in the Community Healthcare Centre in Osijek. Surgical treatment was required because of root fracture of the tooth 13. After the extraction, detailed curettage of inflammatory tissue was performed. The elevation of full-thickness mucoperiosteal flap showed extensive destruction of buccal bone along with buccal fenestration. The defect was filled by a xenogenic bone graft of bovine origin (Cerabone, Botiss GmbH), and covered by a resorbable membrane (Jason membrane, Botiss GmbH). The wound was closed by single 5/0 sutures. The healing period was neat, and sutures were removed 7 days following the tooth extraction. The patient still needs to wait for full bone regeneration to complete the implant-supported prosthodontic therapy.

P6 SOCKET PRESERVATION USING AUTOLOGOUS DENTINE GRAFT – A CASE REPORT

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When unable to treat larger periapical lesions, tooth extraction remains the only option. In case of major bone destruction, it is recommended to preserve the tooth socket with a bone substitute. Autologous bone graft is the gold standard in augmentative techniques, however it has flaws. Resorption of the graft is frequently major, which is why it is most commonly used in combination with xenogeneic material that has less tendency for resorption and preserves the graft volume. In recent years, the dentine graft, or an autologous tooth graft, which is prepared using a special hard tissue grinder, gains attention in the literature. Dentin is similar in structure to the cortical bone, and cement similar

P4 UPUTREBA DVOFASNE KALCIJ-FOSFATNE PASTE I KOLAGENE MEMBRANE NAKON EKSTRAKCIJE ZUBA: PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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Neuspjesi u endodontskom liječenju, zajedno s traumom, najčešći su uzroci gubitka zuba. Zubni implantati su zasigurno najbolja opcija liječenja u slučaju nedostatka jednoga ili više zubi. Međutim, u situacijama kada je nedostatna širina i visina alveolarnoga grebena, potrebni su augmentativni postupci. Ovim prikazom slučaja predstavljen je se augmentacija alveolarnoga grebena nakon vadenja zuba. Zdrava 25-godišnjakinja upućena je oralnom kirurgu u Dom zdravlja u Osijeku radi vadenja zuba nakon dosadašnjih neuspješnih endodontskih liječenja. Intraorala radiološka snimka prikazala je periapikalni ostitički proces zuba 25. Odlučeno je da se implant postavi nakon vadenja zuba. Mjesto ekstrakcije prikazano je odizanjem režnja pune debljine. Ekstrakcija zuba izvršena je atraumatski, nakon čega je izvršena detaljna kiretaža. Mjesto ekstrakcije bilo je ispunjeno dvofaznom kalcij fosfatnom pastom (BCP-pasta) (Maxresorb inj., Botiss GmbH), a defekt prekriven resorptivnom membranom (Collprotect, Botiss GmbH). Rana je sašivena s 5/0 pojedinačnim šavovima. Sedam dana nakon operacije, ciljane rtg snimke pokazale su volumnu stabilnost augmentiranoga područja. Ovaj slučaj prikazuje uspješnu upotrebu BCP paste i nativne kolagene membrane prije postavljanja implantata. Koštani defekt bilo je izvrsno popunjeno radi viskoznosti BCP paste. Također, s materijalom se jednostavno rukovalo. Potrebno je praćenje i procjena stabilnosti volumena augmentiranoga područja jer se planira šest mjeseci nakon cijeljenja ugraditi dentalni implantat.

P5 AUGMENTACIJA BUKALNOGA KORTIKALISA NAKON EKSTRAKCIJE ZUBA KORISTEĆI KSENOGENI GRAFT I RESORPTIVNU MEMBRANU: PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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Pregradnja i resorpcija kosti odvija se nakon vadenja zuba, a u slučaju da želimo biti sigurni da će novostvorenna kost biti prikladna za postavljanje dentalnih implantata, potrebno je obaviti jedan od postupaka augmentacije. Različite vrste koštanih nadomjestaka, poput autografa, alografa, ksenografa ili aloplastičnih (sintetskih) materijala u kombinaciji s resorptivnim i neresorptivnim membranama, obično se koriste za augmentaciju alveolarnoga grebena. U ovome se izvješće želimo usredotočiti na uporabu ksenografa u kombinaciji s kolagenom membranom za povećanje bukalne stijenke alveolarnoga grebena nakon vadenja zuba i prije postavljanja zubnoga implantata.

Pacijentica je bila upućena oralnom kirurgu u Dom zdravlja u Osijeku radi vertikalne frakture zuba 13. Nakon ekstrakcije napravljena je detaljna kiretaža. Odizanjem mukoperiostalnoga režnja prikazao se veliki defekt bukalne kosti. Defekt je ispunjen ksenogenim koštanim materijalom govedegra (Cerabone, Botiss GmbH) i prekriven resorptivnom membranom (Jason membrane, Botiss GmbH). Rana je zatvorena jednostavnim šavovima 5/0. Cijeljenje je bilo uredno i šavovi su uklonjeni 7 dana nakon ekstrakcije. Pacijent čeka potpunu regeneraciju kosti kako bismo dovršili protetsku terapiju na dentalnim implantatima.

P6 PREZERVACIJA ALVEOLE AUTOLOGNIM DENTINSKIM GRAFTOM – PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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Prilikom nemogućnosti liječenja većih periapikalnih lezija kao jedina mogućnost izbora ostaje ekstrakcija zuba. Kod većih koštanih destrukcija preporučuje se prezervacija alveole koštanim nadomjestkom. Autologna kost zlatni je standard prilikom augmentativnih tehnika, ali manu je velika resorpcija grafta, zbog čega se najčešće koristi u kombinaciji s ksenogenim materijalom koji ima manju sklonost resorpciji te se time prezervira volumen grafta. Zadnjih godina posebno zanimljivim čini se dentinski graft, odnosno autologni zub koji se usitnjava pomoću posebnog mlincu za tvrdu zubnu tkivu. Istraživanja pokazuju kako je dentin slične strukture kao kortikalna kost, cement kao sponzioza, dok je caklina

to spongiosis, while the tooth enamel is similar to the structure of xenogeneic bone material. The patient reported to the Department of Periodontology for periodontal treatment. Examination of the panoramic x-ray revealed a periapical lesion of the tooth 46. Tooth extraction was suggested, with the preservation of the tooth socket using autologous hard dental tissue. Due to advanced periodontal involvement, the tooth had no long-term prognosis. Tooth extraction and the enucleation of the cyst-like formation were performed 4 weeks before augmentation in order to enable soft tissue healing and to prevent graft exposure. On the day of surgery, tooth 16 was extracted, incision was made on the edentulous ridge in the region 45 and 46, a mucoperiosteal lobe was released and granulations removed from the tooth socket. A perforation of the lingual cortical bone was observed. Afterwards, the extracted tooth was cleaned from soft tissue and caries and was crushed in a grinder. The graft was prepared according to a specified protocol and mixed with autologous growth factors obtained by the PRF technique. The mucoperiosteal lobe was elongated by releasing the periosteum and sutured with a 5-0 sutures. A control CBCT was performed 4 months after the procedure to evaluate bone healing.

P7 POST-TRAUMATIC TREATMENT IN THE AESTHETIC ZONE USING AN TRABECULAR TANTALUM DENTAL IMPLANT – A CASE REPORT

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Trabecular tantalum is a unique, highly porous biomaterial made of elemental tantalum with structural, functional and physiological properties similar to bone. It has an open, constructed and interconnected pore structure to support bone growth and vascularization. The material is bioinert, biocompatible and corrosion resistant and has over 20 years of successful clinical application in various orthopaedic indications. The design of the tantalum, as the name implies, resembles bone trabeculae, which further encourages osteoconduction and osseointegration. A case is presented in which, due to a fracture of the upper left central incisor (tooth 21), an extraction was indicated. After mucoperiosteal flap elevation, the tooth was atraumatically extracted using a piezoelectric device and the defect augmented with a combination of a xenogeneic bone graft and PRGF Endoret® technology. The wound was sutured with a non-resorbable suture. During the healing period, patient was provided with a provisional prosthodontics made from the crown of her own tooth. After 10 months, a control panoramic x-ray and a CBCT were taken and surgery was planned. With a minimally invasive technique, without extensive flap elevation, a Zimmer Biomet Trabecular Metal™ implant (4.1x11.5) was placed, soft tissue sutured with a non-resorbable suture and allowed 4 months to osseointegrate. Two days after the healing abutment was placed, an impression was taken using a single-phase technique. A temporary acrylic CAD/CAM crown was made on a PEEK abutment. In addition to the aesthetic and phonetic functions, the purpose of the temporary crown was to design the best possible emergence profile for a future, final crown. After 6 weeks, final impressions were taken and a complete lithium-disilicate ceramic crown was made with an individual CAD/CAM abutment made from zirconium oxide ceramic on a titanium link.

P8 RADICULAR CYST TREATMENT AND IMMEDIATE IMPLANT PLACEMENT

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Radicular cyst (RC) is odontogenic cyst derived from cell rests of Malassez present in periodontal structures that proliferate in response to inflammation. Their growth is connected with the increased osmotic pressure causing bone resorption and enlargement which can compromise future rehabilitation. Immediate implant placement (IIP) allows us to place implants immediately in the extraction sockets by significantly shortening the treatment time. The aim of our presentation is to present a case report of RC treatment in the upper jaw with IIP after cyst removal for restoring missing tooth. In healthy 50 years old female patient RC on the tooth 15 was radiographically diagnosed that protruded into the right maxillary sinus without signs of inflammation. Cyst was completely removed after atraumatic tooth extraction. IIP was performed without bone or sinus floor augmentation. The implant was primary stable and the wound was closed by primary intention. The implant was left to osseointegrate for 6 months. With atraumatic tooth extraction we managed to preserve the buccal bone. Cyst was completely removed without antrooral communication. Primary stability was achieved by anchoring the implant on the lateral socket walls. The healing and osseointegration period were neat. Complete ossification of the cystic cavity was documented radiographically. During implant opening, high ISQ value was registered. Full ceramic crown with good aesthetic result was fabricated. Some-

zuba slična strukturi ksenogenoga koštanoga materijala.

Pacijentica se javila u Zavod na parodontologiju radi parodontolske obrade, uvidom u ortopantomogram uočena je periapikalna lezija zuba 46 te je predložena ekstrakcija zuba uz prezervaciju alveole primjenom autolognog tvrdog zubnog tkiva, zuba koji nema dugoročnu prognozu zbog zahvaćenosti uznaredovaloga parodontitisa. Ekstrakcija zuba 46 i enukleacija tvorbe nalik na cistu učinjene su 4 tjedna ranije, kako bi rana zacičjela i kako graft ne bi ostao eksponiran. Na dan operacije ekstrahiran je Zub 16, učinjena incizija na bezubome grebenu regije 45 i 46 te je odignut poštedni mukoperiostalni rezanj i uklonjene granulacije iz alveole, gdje je uočena perforacija lingvalnoga kortikalisa. U međuvremenu, ekstrahirani Zub je bio očišćen od mekoga tkiva i kariesnih lezija te je zdobljen u mlincu. Dobiveni graft je pripremljen po specificiranom protokolu za upotrebu te pomeđe s autolognim faktorima rasta dobivenim tehnikom PRF-a. Mukoperiostalni rezanj je produljen presjecanjem periosta i zašiven koncem 5-0 madrac i pojedinačnim šavovima. Učinjen je kontrolni CBCT 4 mjeseca nakon zahvata radi evaluacije koštanoga cijeljenja.

P7 POSTTRAUMATSKA OPSKRBA U ESTETSKOJ ZONI PRIMJENOM TRABEKULARNOGA TANTALSKOGA DENTALNOGA IMPLANTATA - PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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Trabekularni tantal je jedinstveni, visoko porozni biomaterijal napravljen od elementarnoga tantala sa strukturnim, funkcijskim i fiziološkim svojstvima sličnim kosti koji ima otvorenu, konstruiranu i međusobno povezanu strukturu pora za potporu koštanoga rasta i vaskularizacije. Materijal je bioinertan, biokompatibilan i otporan na koroziju te ima preko 20 godina uspješne kliničke primjene u različitim ortopedskim indikacijama. Dizajn tantala, kako samo ime kaže, podsjeća na koštane trabekule što dodatno potiče osteokonduktivnost i osteointegraciju. Prikazana je pacijentica kojoj je zbog frakture gornjega lijevoga središnjeg sjekutića indicirana ekstrakcija. Nakon odizanja mukoperiostalnoga reznja Zub je ekstrahiran atraumatski piezoelektričnim uređajem te je defekt augmentiran kombinacijom ksenogenog koštanog nadomjeska i PRGF Endoret® tehnologijom. Rana je sašivena neresorptivnim koncem. Tijekom cijeljenja augmentata pacijentica je nosila adhezijski provizori napravljeni od krune njenog zuba. Nakon 10 mjeseci učinjen je kontrolni ortopantomogram i CBCT snimka te se planirao zahvat ugradnje dentalnoga implantata. Minimalno invazivnom tehnikom, bez opsežnog odizanja reznja, ugraditi se Zimmer Biomet Trabecular Metal™ implant (4,1x11,5) te zašije neresorptivnim koncem i pusti 4 mjeseca da osseointegriira. Dva dana nakon postavljanja gingiva formera uzet je otisak monofaznom tehnikom temeljem kojega je izrađena privremena akrilatna CAD/CAM krunica na PEEK nadogradnji. Osim estetske i fonacijske funkcije, svrha privremenе krunice bila je i oblikovanje što je moguće boljeg izlaznog profila za buduću, konačnu krunicu. Nakon 6 tjedana uzeti su definitivni otisci i izrađena je potpuna keramička krunica od litij-disilikatne keramike nošena individualnom CAD/CAM nadogradnjom od cirkonij-oksidsne keramike na titanskoj linki.

P8 LIJEĆENJE RADIKULARNE CISTE I IMEDIJATNO POSTAVLJANJE DENTALNOG IMPLANTATA

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Radikularna cista (RC) je odontogenična cista koja se razvija iz staničnih ostataka Malassezovih tjelešaca prisutnih u parodontnim strukturama kao odgovor na upalu. Njihov rast povezan je s povećanim osmotiskim tlakom koji uzrokuje resorpciju kosti što može ugroziti buduću rehabilitaciju. Immediatno postavljanje implantata (IIP) omogućava nam neosrednje postavljanje implantata u postekstraktionske alveole što znatno skraćuje vrijeme liječenja. Cilj naše prezentacije je prikazati slučaj liječenja RC-a u gornjoj čeljusti s IIP-om nakon uklanjanja ciste. Zdravoj 50-godišnjoj pacijentici rendgenski je dijagnosticiran na RC na Zubu 15 koja se širi u desni maksilarni sinus bez znakova upale. Cista je potpuno uklonjena nakon atraumatske ekstrakcije zuba kojom smo sačuvali bukalnu kost i bez antrooralne komunikacije. IIP je izveden bez augmentacije kosti ili podizanja dna sinusa. Implantat je imao primarnu stabilnost, a rana je zatvorena per primari. Primarna stabilnost postignuta je pričvršćivanjem implantata na bočne stijenke alveole. Implantat je ostavljen da se osseointegri 6 mjeseci. Razdoblje cijeljenja i osseointegracije bilo je uredno. Radiografski je dokumentirano potpuno očuvanje cistične šupljine. Tijekom otvaranja implantata registrirana je visoka ISQ vrijednost. Izradena je potpuna keramička krunica s dobrim estetskim rezultatom. Ponekad nam patološki procesi mogu pružiti priliku

times a pathological process can give us the opportunity to successfully perform a simple treatment protocol which would otherwise be more complex and longer lasting, with high predictability and reliability with the opportunity to avoid bone augmentation and significantly shorten the treatment time.

P9 PRINCIPLES OF OCCLUSION IN IMPLANT-PROSTHODONTICS

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Uneven occlusal relations can lead to biological and technical complications that include integrity loss of the prosthetic work, abutment fracture, implant fracture and marginal bone loss. Considering different biomechanical features of the tooth and the implant, and their different connection with the bone, it is not possible to use the same occlusal principles. The tooth is connected with the bone via periodontal ligament, while the implant is connected with the bone by osseointegration. The tooth has a much higher level of mobility than the implant, has a more favourable transition of the occlusal forces and has proprioceptors in the periodontal ligament that can protect the tooth from the occlusal overload and offer better tactile sensitivity. In implant-prosthodontics, it is necessary to follow the principles of the implant-protected occlusion. It includes specific morphology of the prosthetic work and different occlusal contacts. It is based on mutually protected occlusion with some modifications. Implant-protected occlusion has general recommendations and specific recommendations depending on the number of the missing teeth, condition of the opposing jaw and the prosthetic work used in a specific situation. Parafunctional activities should be carefully considered in treatment planning since they can affect the success and longevity of the implant-prosthodontic therapy. The purpose of this poster presentation is to present the principles of the implant protected occlusion according to latest available scientific data.

P10 IMPLANTOPROTHETIC REHABILITATION OF PATIENTS WITH POSTTRAUMATIC BONE DEFECT IN PREMAXILLA

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We will present a 65-year-old patient who showed up at our facility because of the inability to wear a partial denture in his upper jaw. As an 18-year-old, he had a car accident that resulted in an extensive dentoalveolar trauma of the premaxilla. It was then decided to extract the frontal teeth and bone fragments in the premaxilla, and as a result, a major bone defect was left behind. The patient was then prosthetically rehabilitated on two occasions with a partial denture, which was functionally satisfying until last tooth in the upper jaw was lost. In consultation with the patient, we decided to perform an implant-prosthetic rehabilitation, with a bilateral elevation and augmentation of the maxillary sinuses floor (Bio-Oss, Geistlich, Switzerland). Maxillary sinus floor elevation was performed and after 9 months, implantation of two implants was made. On the left side, an open sinus lift was made and implant was placed in the same phase. Mesial to the bone defect an implant was placed and the vestibule horizontally augmented with xenograft (Bio-Oss, Geistlich, Switzerland). All implants were (Astra Tech, Dentsply, Germany). Following the osseointegration of the implants, prosthetic rehabilitation was done with an acrylic prosthesis with composite teeth and the reduced base. The denture was retained with an individual fixed crossbar fixed on the implants. At the mesial ends of the crossbars additional attachments were placed (CEKA Preci-line, Switzerland).

P11 TREATMENT OPTION FOR THE EDENTULOUS MAXILLA WITH SEVERE BONE ATROPHY

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Implant-prosthodontic treatment is a common treatment solution for an edentulous patient. In these cases, sometimes it is necessary to deal with severe bone atrophy which can even unable dental implant placement. These patients complain on the inability to wear dental prosthesis due to the lack of retention and stability. After taking the medical history, clinical examination and CBCT analysis it is necessary to make a good treatment plan. We will present an implant-prosthodontic solution in a case with severe maxillary alveolar bone atrophy, in which we were unable to place dental implants in the frontal region. As a therapeutic solution, we performed a bilateral maxillary sinus floor lifting and placed two dental implants in the posterior regions. Xenograft was placed and resorbable membrane and blood plasma used. After osseointegration, we designed a dental prosthesis retained on two lateral prosthodontic crossbars.

da uspješno provedemo jednostavan protokol liječenja koji bi inače bio složeniji i dugotrajniji, s visokom predviđljivošću i pouzdanostu s mogućnošću da se izbjegne povećanje kostiju i značajno skrati vrijeme liječenja.

P9 NAČELA OKLUZIJE U IMPLANTOPROTETICI

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Nepravilno uspostavljeni okluzijski odnosi mogu dovesti do pojave tehničkih i bioloških komplikacija što uključuje lom protetske suprastrukture, lom protetske nadogradnje, lom implantata i gubitak periimplantne kosti. Uzimajući u obzir različita biomehanička svojstva zuba i implantata, te njihovo različito sidrenje u kosti, nije moguće koristiti okluzijska načela koja se klasično koriste u stomatološkoj protetici. Zub je s kosti povezan sa parodontnim ligamentom, dok je implant povezan sa kosti oseointegracijom. Zbog toga Zub ima veći stupanj pomicnosti nego implant, ima povoljniji prijenos sile, te ima proprioceptore u parodontonom ligamentu koji pružaju bolju taktilnu osjetljost i mogu zaštiti Zub od preopterećenja. U izradi protetskih radova sidrenih na implantatima potrebno je koristiti okluzijska načela usmjerena zaštiti implantata, tzv. *implant protected occlusion*. Ona uključuju pravilni raspored okluzijskih dodira te specifičnu modelaciju protetskog rada. Temelji se na uzajamno zaštićenoj okluziji uz odredene modifikacije. *Implant protected occlusion* sadrži kako opće smjernice tako i specifične smjernice ovisno o stupnju bezubosti pacijenta, stanju u nasuprotnoj čeljusti i izboru protetskog rada. Parafunkcije su čimbenik koji utječe na uspješnost terapije i dugotrajnost implantoprotetskog rada, te stoga zahtijevaju posebnu pozornost prilikom planiranja terapije i uspostave okluzijskih dodira. Svrha ove poster prezentacije je prikazati načela *implant protected occlusion*, te sažeti najnovije spoznaje dostupne u znanstvenoj literaturi.

P10 IMPLANTOPROTEKSIJSKA REHABILITACIJA PACIJENTA S POSTTRAUMATSKIM KOŠTANIM DEFEKTOM U PREMAKSILI

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Prikazujemo 65-godišnjeg pacijenta koji se javio u našu ustanovu zbog nemogućnosti nošenja gornje suptotalne proteze. Kao 18-godišnjak je nastradao u prometnoj nesreći prilikom koje je došlo i do opsežnije dentoalveolarnе traume u fronti maksiile. U nadležnoj bolničkoj ustanovi su odlučili ukloniti frontalne zube i koštane fragmente u premaksiili te je poslijedno zaostao oveči koštani defekt u navedenome području. Pacijent je nakon toga u dva navrata protetski rehabilitiran parcijalnom protezom koja je donekle funkcionalno zadovoljavala sve do potpunog rasklimovanja i posljednjeg zuba u gornjoj čeljusti. U dogovoru s pacijentom odlučili smo se na implantoprotetsku rehabilitaciju kojoj je prethodilo obostrano podizanje dna maksilarnih sinusa ksenograftom (Bio-Oss, Geistlich, Švicarska). S desne strane je učinjeno podizanje dna maksilarnog sinusa, a nakon 9 mjeseci i implantacija dvaju implantata. S lijeve strane distalno je učinjeno otvoreno podizanje dna maksilarnog sinusa s imedijatnom implantacijom implantata. Mezijalno uz koštani defekt je implantiran implantat uz vestibularno minimalnu horizontalnu augmentaciju ksenograftom (Bio-Oss, Geistlich, Švicarska). Svi implantati su bili Astra Tech (Dentsply, Njemačka). Po oseointegraciji implantata učinjena je protetska rehabilitacija akrilatom protezom reducirane baze s kompozitnim zubima koja je retinirana frezanim individualnim prečkama fiksiranim na implantatima obostrano. Na mezijalnim krajevima prečke završavaju dodatnim etečmenima (CEKA Preci-line, Švicarska).

P11 TERAPIJSKA MOGUĆNOST POTPUNE BEZUBOSTI U GORNJOJ ČELJUSTI KOD OPSEŽNE ATROFIJE KOSTI

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Za rješavanje potpune bezubosti, sve više pacijenata se odlučuje za implantoprotetsku terapiju. U takvih pacijenata nerijetko imamo opsežnu atrofiju kosti te nije moguće postaviti implantate za fiksni rad. Žale se na nemogućnost nošenja proteze zbog nedostatka stabilnosti i retencije. Nakon anamneze, kliničkoga pregleda i analize CBCT-a, potrebno je dobro napraviti plan terapije. U ovome radu biti će prikazano implantoprotetsko rješenje kod nemogućnosti nošenja gornje potpune proteze zbog opsežne atrofije alveolarnoga grebena te ujedno i nemogućnosti postavljanja implantata u frontalnoj zoni zbog nedostatka kosti. Kao terapijsko rješenje odlučili smo se na obostrano veliko podizanje dna maksilarnoga sinusa te postavljanje po dva implantata sa svake strane. Korišten je ksenogeni koštani materijal, resorptivna membrana te krvna plazma. Nakon perioda osteointegracije izradili smo protetski nadomjestak - Zubnu protezu retiniranu na dvije lateralne prečke.

P12 REHABILITATION OF LONG-TERM EDENTULISM WITH IMPLANTS AND SINUS FLOOR ELEVATION - CASE REPORT

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Causes of complete edentulism at an early age can be associated with periodontitis or tooth decay or extensive trauma. In these patients, the first choice of rehabilitation of complete edentulism is a total denture. Today, modern procedures impose the dental implant therapy. If there is insufficient upper jaw bone volume for implant placement, sinus floor augmentation is indicated. A 56-year-old, completely healthy and allergy free was suffering from edentulism for over 20 years and has till now only been rehabilitated with removable dentures. A thorough clinical examination and analysis was performed and a treatment plan agreed upon after radiological imaging. The therapeutic protocol began with lateral window approach and sinus floor lifting. The sinus floor was augmented using the xenogeneic material. Fifteen days after sinus lift surgery, extensive surgical extraction of the remaining teeth in the mandible and immediate placement of implants were performed. Opening of the implants placed in the lower jaw was performed two months after implant placement. Five months after sinus lifting, six implants were placed in the upper jaw with remarkable primary stability. At the same time, temporary prostheses were delivered and final prostheses completed six months after last surgical treatment. Dentures were fixed on titanium crossbars in both jaws with a Preci-line system for combined prosthetic work. The problem of complete edentulism was solved with sinus floor elevation and dental implant placement which resulted in mutual satisfaction and a positive outcome. The prosthetic rehabilitation was performed with acrylate teeth which enabled normal phonation and mastication function. Furthermore, the patient's facial profile was restored with the obtained prosthetic therapy.

P12 REHABILITACIJA DUGOGODIŠNJE BEZUBOSTI UZ POMOĆ IMPLANTATA I PODIZANJA DNA MAKSILARNOG SINUSA – PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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Uzroci potpune bezubosti u ranoj životnoj dobi mogu se povezati s parodontitismom ili određenim oblicima destrukcije zuba karijesom i njihovim ekstrakcijama ili opsežnom traumom. U slučaju potpune bezubosti jedne ili obje čeljusti prvi izbor rehabilitacije je potpuna proteza. Današnje vrijeme i suvremeni postupci nameću kao prvi izbor implantat, implantate i proteze te njihove kombinacije. Ukoliko imamo nedovoljno kosti gornje čeljusti pristupa se podizanju dna sinusa.

Pacijentica u dobi od 56 godina, zdrava i bez alergija, s problemom bezubosti je preko 20 godina te je rehabilitirana samo mobilnim protezama. Dolaskom u ordinaciju obavio se detaljan klinički pregled i analiza te se izradio plan terapije nakon radioloških snimanja. Terapijski protokol se započeo podizanjem dna sinusa uz pomoć ksenogenog materijala direktnim pristupom po metodi bukalne fenestracije. Petnaest dana nakon podizanja sinusa, provedlo se opsežno kirurško vadnje preostalih zuba donje čeljusti i imedijatna ugradnja implantata u mandibulu. Otvaranje implantata donje čeljusti se učinilo nakon dva mjeseca, a pet mjeseci potom ugrađuje se šest implantata u područje ranije podignutih maksilarnih sinusa, s dobivenom izuzetnom primarnom stabilnosti implantata. Istovremeno odraduju se protetski pripremni radovi i probe, te se protetski rad u potpunosti završava šest mjeseci nakon zadnjeg kirurškog zahvata. Proteze se retinira s titanskim prečkama gore i dolje pomoću preci line sistema veza za kombinirane protetske radove. Problem potpune bezubosti na obostrano zadovoljstvo i s pozitivnim ishodom saniran je uz pomoć implantata i podizanja dna maksilarnog sinusa. Protetska rehabilitacija izvedena je akrilatnim Zubima i omogućava normalnu funkciju, fonaciju i mastikaciju te se dobivenim rehabilitacijsko protetskim radom upotpunio profil lica pacijentice.