

## ORALNA KIRURGIJA I DENTALNA IMPLANTOLOGIJA

### USMENA PRIOPĆENJA

#### Transkrestalni pristup podizanja dna maksilarog sinusa tehnikom balona

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Najčešće indikacije koje zahtjevaju kirurški pristup, to jest ugradnju dentalnih implantata, jesu distalne parcijalne bezubosti. No, kod 75 posto pacijenata ponekad nije moguća ugradnja bez prethodne koštane augmentacije. U gornjoj čeljusti to su slučajevi kada manjka prostor zbog ranog gubitka zuba posteriorne regije te se spušta dno maksilarog sinusa. Tada pristupamo elevaciji jednim od dvaju načina (lateralni ili transkrestalni pristup), ovisno o indikacijama. Kod transkrestalnog pristupa elevacije dna maksilarog sinusa stvaramo fenestru na hruptu alveolarnog grebena, osteotomskom tehnikom immobiliziramo manji koštani fragment (1mm) u novonastaloj alveoli te u uz pomoć jednokratne šprice s fiziološkom otopinom i balonom-kateterom postavljenim na nju podizjemo dno maksilarog sinusa. Prednosti te tehnike su u manjem operativnom području i atraumatskom pristupu rada, a nema ni postoperativnih tegoba. Nedostaci su u malom području augmentacije i većoj opasnosti od perforacije, jer je operativno područje izvan kontrole oka. Transkrestalni pristup podizanja dna maksilarog sinusa (balonskom tehnikom) znatno je ugodniji, kako za pacijenta (smanjene postoperativne tegobe) tako i za operatera (jednostavniji i brži klinički rad) te kod imedijatne implantacije pokazuje dobre rezultate. Podizanjem sluznica maksilarog sinusa balonskom tehnikom, možemo dobiti do 10 mm područja za augmentaciju. U našem prikazu slučaja bio je obavljen transkrestalni pristup podizanja dna maksilarog sinusa s imedijatnom ugradnjom dentalnih implantata. U ovom slučaju razdoblje oseointegracije bilo je malo dulje (9 do 10 mjeseci) te nakon toga i početak protetskog zbrinjavanja. Atraumatskim pristupom te pacijentovim minimalnim postoperativnim tegobama, dobivamo područje za ugradnju 2 do 3 implantata. Transkrestalni pristup elevacije dna maksilarog sinusa u osnovi nalikuje na hidrauličnu kondenzaciju sinusa (Chen, 2005.) kod koje je jedina razlika u načinu odizanja membrane sinusa uz pomoć nježnoga vodenog pritiska.

#### Augmentacija grebena radi postavljanja dentalnih implantata: prikaz tehnike i stabilnost kosti oko implantata

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Uspješna terapija implantatama ovisi o adekvatnom volumenu kosti u području u kojem se implantati namjeravaju postaviti. Manjak alveolarnе kosti onemogućuje protetski pravilno pozicioniranje implantata, što može završiti funkcionalno i estetski neprihvatljivom rehabilitacijom. Kako bi se postiglo optimalno pozicioniranje implantata, često je prijeko potrebno povećati alveolarni greben. Jedan od načina kako se može proširiti alveolarna kost jest vođena regeneracija kosti (eng.Guide bone regeneration - GBR). Načelo GBR-a temelji se na vođenoj regeneraciji tkiva u kojoj se rabi membrana kako bi se stvorio prostor unutar kojega nastaje osteogeneza, a istodobno se sprječava pristup mekog tkiva. Za potrebe GBR-a predložene su različite membrane, kao što su e-PTFE, titanski mesh, te one od svinjskoga ili goveđeg kolagena. Kao materijali za regeneraciju koriste se autogena kost, alogeni koštani fragmenti ili ksenotransplantati. Kako je u literaturi vrlo malo podataka o uporabi resorbirajućih kolagenih membrana u kombinaciji s ksenotransplantatom za horizontalnu augmentaciju alveolarnog grebena prije postavljanja dentalnih implantata, tu će se predstaviti nekoliko različitih kliničkih slučajeva uspješne horizontalne rekonstrukcije alveolarnog grebena. Materijali koji su se koristili uključuju resorbirajući konjsku kolagensku membranu te ksenotransplantate konjske i goveđe kosti.

#### Priprema alveolarnog grebena za postavu dentalnih implantata

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U dentalnoj implantologiji poseban je klinički izazov postaviti implantate u područja vertikalne i horizontalne atrofije alveolarnih grebena, jer je kombinacija objiju situacija izrazito zahtjevna za rješavanje. Opisat ćemo slučajeve augmentacije atrofičnog alveolarnog grebena u prednjim dijelovima maksile i stražnje mandibule. Prvi slučaj predstavlja oblik horizontalne resorpceije kada klinički nalazimo gotovo priljubljena dva kortikalisa i alveolarni greben širene 3 mm, te je raskoljavanjem grebena postavljen

## ORAL SURGERY AND DENTAL IMPLANTOLOGY

### ORAL PRESENTATIONS

#### The Balloon Technique in Transcrestal Sinus Floor Elevation

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The most common indication requiring a surgical operation involving the placement of dental implants is distal partial edentulousness. However, in 75% of cases, implant placement isn't possible without prior bone augmentation. In the upper jaw, such cases include a lack of space due to premature tooth loss in the posterior region with consequential lowering of the maxillary sinus floor. Such cases are treated with one of the two available methods (lateral window or transcrestal osteotome) depending on the indications. The transcrestal method of elevation involves creating an access on the crest of the alveolar bone, using osteotome to immobilize a smaller bone fragment (1mm) in the newly created alveola, then using a disposable syringe containing saline solution coupled with a specially fitted balloon catheter to raise the sinus floor. The advantages of this technique are a smaller operating field, minimally invasive approach, and no postoperative difficulties. The disadvantages of this technique pertain to the small area of augmentation, higher risk of perforating the subantral membrane since the operation is conducted without direct eye view. The transcrestal approach to sinus floor lifting (using a balloon catheter) is much more pleasant both for the patient (reduced postoperative discomfort) and for the surgeon (simpler and quicker clinical procedures), and gives good results together with immediate dental implant placement. The period of osseointegration was longer in this case (9-10 months), which postponed the commencement of prosthetic treatment. This minimally invasive approach was used to achieve space enough for 2 or 3 dental implants. The transcrestal approach to sinus lifting resembles the hydraulic sinus condensing technique (Chen, 2005); the only difference is in the method used to raise the sinus membrane using gentle water pressure.

#### Ridge Augmentation Prior to Implant Placement: Clinical Technique and Bone Levels Around the Implants

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Successful implant therapy is dependent upon an adequate bone volume at the site of implant placement. Deficient alveolar ridges do not permit prosthetically correct implant placement which can lead to a functionally and esthetically unacceptable implant-supported restorations. In order to achieve optimal implant positioning it is often necessary to augment the deficient alveolar ridge. Guided bone regeneration (GBR) is one of the treatment modalities with which this can be achieved. GBR principles are based upon the GTR principles where a barrier membrane is used to create a space in which osteogenesis can occur while preventing access of the soft tissue. Different membranes have been proposed for GBR procedures such as e-PTFE, titanium mesh and resorbable collagen membranes. For grafting materials autogenous bone, allogeneic bone fragments and xenografts are used. The literature is scarce about the use of resorbable collagen membranes and xenografts for horizontal ridge augmentations prior to dental implant placement. In several clinical examples it will be shown how a successful horizontal ridge augmentation was achieved. Materials used in the clinical cases included resorbable equine collagen membranes and deproteinized bovine and equine bone mineral.

#### Alveolar Ridge Preparation for Implant Placement

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When it comes to dental implantology there is a unique challenge of placing implants in areas of vertical and horizontal alveolar ridge atrophy and as such is quite demanding. There are several cases of alveolar ridge augmentation. The first case represents a form of horizontal resorption where we find two almost joined cortical bones and alveolar ridge 3 mm in diameter, where we split the ridge and placed the implant. The second case represents a vast resorption of the vestibular part of the alveolar

dentalni implantat u istom aktu. Drugi slučaj predstavlja opsežnu resorpciju vestibularne stijenke alveola zbog vertikalne frakture korijena, gdje se aplikacijom ksenogeni i autologne spongiozne i kortikalne kosti s resorptivnom membranom postiglo stvaranje nove u koju je za četiri mjeseca postavljen implantat sa zadovoljavajućom primarnom stabilnošću. Treći slučaj predstavlja kombinaciju opsežne horizontalne i vertikalne resorpcije grebena kod kojega nalazimo gotovo potpuno priljubljene perioste bukalne i palatalne sluznice. Postavljanjem resorptivnih membrana palatalno i vestibularno, ksenogene, autologne spongiozne i kortikalne kosti i autotransplantata kortikalnog koštanog bloka pričvršćenog vijkom u defekt, postigla se zadovoljavajuća dimenzija grebena za postavljanje dentalnog implantata nakon četiri mjeseca. Četvrti slučaj predstavlja opsežniju rekonstrukciju grebena lijeve premaksile u kombinaciji s koštanim blokom uzetim s brade nakon ortodontske terapije zbog pomaka sredine i gubitka zuba nakon prometne nezgode i pritom vertikalne frakture maksile kod djevojčice od 16 godina. U petom slučaju bila je obavljena rekonstrukcija izrazito atrofičnog grebena u stražnjem dijelu mandibule zbog dugotrajnog nedostatka zuba i većim koštanim blokom za postavu dvaju implantata.

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#### Augmentacija periimplantatnog mukogingivalnog kompleksa transplantatom vezivnog tkiva

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Nakon vađenja zuba uvijek se događa horizontalni i vertikalni gubitak volumena alveolarnog grebena. Prema tvrdnjama Schroppa, dvanaest mjeseci nakon ekstrakcije horizontalni kolaps iznosi od 5 do 7 mm. I kod implantacije, neposredno nakon vađenja zuba, u sklopu remodeliranja reducira se volumen tkiva. Ako implantat zbog nedovoljne širine alveolarnog grebena ne može biti postavljen u pravilnoj protetskoj osi, mora se prije implantacije najprije koštanom blokom i GBR-om izgraditi dovoljna dimenzija. Ako implantat može biti ugrađen u ispravnoj protetskoj osi, ali nije potpuno u kosti, augmentira se neposredno tijekom implantacije. U čestim graničnim slučajevima implantat može biti ugrađen u ispravnoj protetskoj osi, bez izgradnje kosti unatoč horizontalnoj atrofiji. Nezadovoljavajuća estetika nastaje zbog prošivanja tamnog implantata u području gingivalnog ruba te nedostatka prominencije korijena zuba. To se može "elegantno" ukloniti uz pomoć transplantata vezivnoga tkiva koji može biti sloboden ili vaskulariziran. Kvaliteta i dimenzija periimplantnog mekog tkiva osnove su za idealnu estetiku. Prikazana je: 1. tunelska tehnika uvođenja transplantata vezivnoga tkiva; 2. tehnika augmentacije vaskulariziranoga, interpozicioniranoga perioristno – vezivnog transplantata tijekom horizontalne atrofije alveolarnog grebena u estetskom području. Zaključak: Prikazani slučajevi pokazuju da se pomoću transplantata vezivnog tkiva postižu vrhunski estetski rezultati. Posebice dobre rezultate omogućuje tunelska tehnika ulijeganja transplantata bez reza i ožiljka. Vaskularizirani transplantat vezivnog tkiva zadržava svoju opskrbu krvlju te mu je postoperativna atrofija neznatna i posebice je pogodan za slabo prokrvljeno receptorsko tkivo, a postavljen preko koštanog bloka, membrane ili pokrovne kapice implantata ostaje vitalan zahvaljujući sačuvanoj cirkulaciji.

#### Znamo li uvijek prepoznati odontogenu upalu: prikaz dvaju slučajeva

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Najčešće su upale glave i vrata one odontogenog podrijetla. To su upale kojima je zub izvor ili put širenja infekcije. Uspješnost njihova liječenja uglavnom ovisi o ranoj i točnoj dijagnozi, te pravodobnoj i učinkovitoj terapiji. Unatoč sve sofisticiranijim dijagnostičkim metodama, pravodoobno i točno dijagnosticiranje odontogene upale zna biti ozbiljan klinički problem. Tipični klinički simptomi odontogene upale, poput otekline, crvenila, bolnosti, trizmusa, regionalne limfadenopatije, vrućice i malaksalosti, mogu se javiti i kao simptomi mnogih drugih bolesti, a bolesni zubi uz takve znakove mogu katkada odvuci pozornost od neke druge bolesti. U radu prikazujemo dva bolesnika koji su unatoč specijalističko-konzilijskom pristupu i mnogo brojnim pretragama bili problem za postavljanje konačne dijagnoze i adekvatno liječenje. Prvi se javio liječniku zbog otekline na nepcu bez jasnog zuba uzročnika, tako da se odmah posumnjalo na solitarnu tumoroznu tvorbu. Tek nakon mnogih pretraga

ridge with vertical root fracture, where with application of xenogen and autogenous spongiosis and cortical bone with a resorptive membrane a new bone was formed in which a stable implant was placed within four months. The third case represent a combination of a vast horizontal and vertical ridge resorption with bucal and palatal mucosae almost joined together. Placing resorative membranes palatal and vestibular, xenogen, autogenous, spongiosis and cortical bone and mandibular cortical bone block , a satisfying ridge dimension was formed. The fourth case represents a more vast reconstruction of the left premaxillary ridge in a combination with a bone block harvested from mentum in sixteen year old girl. In the fifth case, a reconstruction of an atrophic ridge in the back of the mandible was performed for placing two implants.

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#### Connective Tissue Graft for Periimplant Mucogingival Complex Augmentation

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The alveolar process undergoes a horizontal and vertical atrophy following tooth extraction. Schropp reported 5-7 mm of horizontal tissue loss 12 months after tooth extraction. There is also a volume reduction after immediate implantation. If the excessively reduced width of the alveolar ridge doesn't allow a prosthetic driven implant placement, a sufficient volume has to be build-up prior to implant placement, using either a bone block graft or GBR procedures. In moderate horizontal atrophy cases, hard tissue augmentation has to be done simultaneously with implant placement. There are numerous borderline – cases with reduced horizontal ridge dimension that is sufficient for prosthetically guided implant placement without GBR. The aesthetic outcome is compromised due to a dark shadow appearance caused by reduced ridge dimension, missing root prominence and sometimes shining of the implant through the marginal gingiva. This a esthetic deficiency may be corrected using a free or pedicle connective tissue graft. The periimplant tissue quality and volume are the bases for an ideal aesthetic outcome. The clinical cases present 1. A tunnel technique with a free connective tissue graft, and 2. the vascularized interpositional periosteal-connective tissue flap technique for periimplant site development in the aesthetic area. These case presentations demonstrate that the use of a connective tissue graft may be an effective way to achieve an excellent aesthetic outcome in implant surgery. Especially the tunnel technique results are outstanding, with a scar free aesthetic appearance. Connected via a pedicle to the palate, the vascularized graft maintains its own blood supply, with almost no volume loss postoperatively. The graft remains vital even when covering poorly vascularized recipient sites like bone blocks, membranes or implant covering screws.

#### Do we Know how to Recognize Odontogenic Inflammation? A Double Case Study

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Most frequently, inflammations of the head and neck region are of odontogenic origin. These are inflammations which originate in a tooth or the tooth is the means of spreading the infection. Successful treatment of odontogenic inflammations depends mostly upon early and correct diagnosis, as well as timely treatment commencement. Despite sophisticated diagnostic methods, prompt and precise diagnosis may still represent a serious clinical problem. Typical clinical symptoms of odontogenic inflammation such as swelling, sensitivity, lock jaw (trismus), regional lymphadenopathy, fever and weakness may also occur as symptoms of many other illnesses, whereas an affected tooth can divert one's attention from another disease when the patients displays such symptoms simultaneously with such a tooth. The case studies exhibit two patients who represented a conundrum when consulting specialists at-

i dužeg razdoblja, ipak se dokazala odontogena etiologija te otekline. Drugi pacijent je došao zbog otekline donje vjeđe i gotovo jasnih odontogenih uzročnika početnog apsesa udubine očnjaka i reaktivne otekline donje vjeđe. Nakon adekvatne terapije za odontogenu upalu, oteklina ipak nije nestala, pa se tek biopsijom dokazalo da se radilo o primarnoj afekciji sarkoidoze na donjoj vjeđi. U radu je opisan algoritam postupaka i pretraga kojima diferencijalno-dijagnostički dokazujemo, ili pak odbacujemo, sumnju na odontogenu upalu.

### Tonzilolitijaza

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Tonziloliti su rijetki kalcifikati koji nastaju kao rezultat kroničnih upala tonsila. Konkrementi mogu biti različitih veličina, oblika i boje. Često su asimptomatski, ali mogu uzrokovati halitozu, osjećaj stranoga tijela i bolove tijekom gutanja. Uglavnom se dijagnosticiraju slučajno tijekom rutinske radiološke obrade. Liječe se tonsilektomijom, a asimptomatski tonziloliti ne zahtijevaju kirurško liječenje nego je indicirano njihovo praćenje. Prikazujemo bolesnika s trima asimptomatskim tonzilolitima slučajno otkrivenima na kontrolnom ortopantomogramu. Kompjutorskom tomografijom (CT-om) odredili smo točnu lokalizaciju konkremenata veličine od 1 do 4 mm, kako bismo radiološki i diferencijalno-dijagnostički isključili intraosealne lezije druge etiologije, kalcificirani arterijski plak i flebolite. Svrha prikaza jest upozoriti na važnost tonzilolita za općeg stomatologa u svakodnevnoj praksi.

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### Periferni osteomi čeljusti

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Osteom je benigna i često asimptomatska neoplazma koja se sastoji iz dobro differencirane zrele kosti. Ako ne uključujemo maksilarne sinuse, osteomi čeljusti su vrlo rijetki. Prema znanstvenoj literaturi objavljenoj na engleskom jeziku, najzastupljenija lokacija osteoma u maksilosfajalnoj regiji nalazi se upravo u frontalnom sinusu. Ako isključimo maksilarne sinuse, osteomi mandibule češći su nalaz od osteoma maksile. Ne postoje ni spolne ni dobne predileksije za razvoj osteoma. Ipak, nekim se autorima razilaze mišljenja o patogenezi osteoma. Predstavljamo dva klinička slučaja perifernih osteoma čeljusti. U prvom se prikazu slučaja bavimo pacijentom u dobi od 47 godina s perifernim osteomom maksile u regiji zuba 21, 22, a koji persistira otprilike 15 godina. Drugi prikazani slučaj opisuje pacijentu u dobi od 38 godina koja ima periferni osteom mandibule u regiji zuba 37. Periferni osteom čeljusti može stvarati poteškoće poput malokluzije, facialne asimetrije ili čak ometati gutanje ili uzrokovati defekte vida ili onemogućiti održavanje ravnoteže, ukoliko je vezan uz dimenzionalni rast u blizini unutarnje karotidne arterije. Razviju li se poteškoće, potrebno je kirurški odstraniti osteom, a pacijenta treba učestalo kontrolirati.

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### Vrat-jezik sindrom: prikaz slučaja

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Sindrom vrat-jezik rijedak je poremećaj gornjih cervicalnih živaca, a prvi su ga opisali Lance i Anthony godine 1980. Sindrom rezultira paroksizmalnim bolom vrata i parestezijom jezika. Javlja se kod iznenadnih pokreta glave, a promijenjena senzibilnost ipsilateralne strane jezika pripisuje se oštećenju lingvalnih aferentnih vlakana od hipoglosalnog živca do C2 spinalnog korijena. Najvažniji etiološki čimbenici su degenerativne promjene i abnormalnosti vratne kralježnice te trzajna ozljeda vratne kralježnice. Iako je rijedak, taj se sindrom može pojavit u bilo kojoj životnoj dobi,

tempted to pose a final diagnosis in order to treat them. The first patient sought treatment for palatal swelling that developed without a clear dental cause. This led us to suspect a solitary tumor mass. Odontogenic etiology was proven only after numerous tests and examinations over a protracted period of time. The second patient presented with a swollen lower eyelid and nearly straightforward odontogenic causes of initial abscess in the canine fossa, as well as the reactive swelling of the lower eyelid. The swelling didn't completely withdraw upon treatment for odontogenic inflammation and further biopsy revealed sarcoidosis of the lower eyelid in primary affect. The case presentations will also include an algorithm of procedures conducted toward reaching a differential diagnosis or avert suspicion of odontogenic inflammation.

### Tonsillolithiasis

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Tonsilloliths are rare calcified structures as a result of chronic inflammation of the tonsils. Concretions show difference in size, shape and color. They are usually asymptomatic, but can manifest with halitosis, foreign body sensation and odynophagia. The lesions are often detected incidentally during radiographic examination. No treatment is required for most tonsilloliths. However, large calcifications with associated symptoms are removed surgically. We report the case of patient with 3 asymptomatic tonsilloliths incidentally discovered through panoramic radiographs. Computed tomography (CT) was requested to find out the exact location of these radiopaque images varying from 1 to 4 mm and to rule out intraosseous lesion of other etiology, calcifications of arteries and phleboliths. The aim of this study was to indicate the importance of tonsilloliths for general dental practitioner.

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### Peripheral Osteomas of the Jaws

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Osteoma is a benign often asymptomatic neoplasm that is consisted of a well-differentiated mature bone. If maxillary sinus excluded, osteomas of the jaws are very rare. According to English literature, most often location of the osteoma in the maxillofacial region is frontal sinus. If maxillary sinus excluded, osteomas of the mandible are more often finding than the osteoma of the maxilla. There is no sex or age predilection for development of the osteoma. Also, some authors have different opinion regarding pathogenesis of the osteoma. We are presenting two cases of peripheral osteomas of the jaws. First case is a 47-year-old male presenting an peripheral osteoma of the maxilla in tooth region 21, 22 that persisted for about 15 years. Second case is a 38-year-old female with a peripheral osteoma of the mandible, tooth region 37. The peripheral osteoma of the jaws can cause problems such as malocclusion, facial asymmetry or even interference with swallowing or visual defects and loss of balance if associated with growth in proximity of the internal carotid artery. If a problem occurs, the osteoma should be surgically removed, and patient should be frequently monitored.

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### Neck-Tongue Syndrome: a Case Study

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Neck-tongue syndrome is a rare disorder of the upper cervical nerves, first described by Lance and Anthony in 1980. It causes paroxysmal neck pain and lingual paraesthesia. The syndrome occurs during sudden movements of the head, whereas the change in sensitivity of the ipsilateral side of the tongue is ascribed to damaged lingual afferent nerve fibres stemming from the hypoglossal nerve to the C2 spinal root. The most important etiological factors are degenerative changes and abnormalities in the cervical spine, at any age, regardless of gender. The case study describes a 62-year-old patient referred to us with an operating diagnosis of glossopharyngeal neu-

bez obzira na spol. U radu će biti prikazan slučaj 62-godišnje bolesnice s početnom dijagnozom glosofaringealne neuralgije. Bit će opisana i diferencijalna dijagnoza bolnih stanja glave i vrata

#### Rijedak jednostavno složeni odontom u nicanju kod djece povezan s odontogenom cistom

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Odontomi su najčešći odontogeni tumori u zapadnim zemljama i Americi. Uglavnom su asimptomatski te se otkrivaju kao slučajan radiološki nalaz. Razlikuju se dvije histološki i morfološki različite vrste - jednostavno složene i rastavljeno složene odontome. Postoji nekoliko opisanih slučajeva jednostavno složenih odontoma koji niču u usnoj šupljini. Prema našoj spoznaji ovo je prvi kod djece koji je povezan s odontogenom cistom. Očitovalo se u bolnoj oteklini lica koja je zahvaćala velik dio stražnjeg dijela mandibule. Kirursko uklanjanje je izbor liječenja, što može biti izazovno kada je riječ o velikim odontomima. Između nekoliko kirurških mogućnosti, u navedenome slučaju odlučili smo se raskomadati odontom u nekoliko sitnijih dijelova i ukloniti ga zajedno s odontogenom cistom zbog dobi pacijenta te kako bismo sačuvali cjelevitost mandibule.

ralgia. There is also a description of painful conditions of the head and neck that fit the differential diagnosis.

#### Infrequent Erupting Complex Odontoma of the Childhood Associated With a Dentigerous Cyst

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Odontomas are the most frequent odontogenic tumours in western societies and in Americas. Generally, they are asymptomatic and discovered during routine radiography. Two histologically and morphologically different types are distinguished, complex and compound. A few reports of a complex odontoma erupting into oral cavity have been published. To the best of our knowledge this is the first one associated with a dentigerous cyst in a child. It was manifested with facial painful swelling occupying a great part of the posterior mandible. Surgical removal is the treatment of choice which might be a challenge when large odontomas are dealt. Among the surgical possibilities we decided to separate the odontoma into pieces and enucleate it together with the dentigerous cyst in order to preserve the integrity of the mandible and because of the patient's age.

#### POSTERSKE PREZENTACIJE

##### Proširena indikacija za implanto-protetsku sanaciju pacijenata s 3A sindromom

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U radu je prikazan slučaj 20-godišnje pacijentice koja je zbog izrazite kserostomije u sklopu sindroma izgubila gotovo sve zube u donjoj čeljusti, a gornja je bila zahvaćena rapidnim, multifokalnim karijesom. Timskim pristupom počela je kompletna oralna rehabilitacija, što je uključivalo sanaciju karijesa, endodontsko liječenje, poticanje salivacije te implanto-protetsku rehabilitaciju. S obzirom na to da je u donjoj čeljusti pacijentica imala izrazitu atrofiju alveolarnog nastavka, što je bila posljedica osnovne bolesti i prerañih ekstrakcija, nije bilo moguće konzervativno protetski riješiti tu bezubost. Tako se odlučilo inserirati dva implantata kako bi se omogućila dodatna retencija donje parcijalne proteze. U gornjoj čeljusti pacijentici je bilo ugrađeno sedam lijevanih nadogradnji i izrađeno devet metalno-keramičkih krunica. Keramika je indicirana zbog njezine izrazite biokompatibilnosti. Rad je prikazan zbog toga što koji put i relativna kontraindikacija za ugradnju dentalnih implantata može postati proširena indikacija.

##### Dentalni implantati kod pacijenata na terapiji bifosfonatima

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Na slučaju 74-godišnje pacijentice pod terapijom oralnim bifosfonatom, prikazat će se postupak ugradnje dentalnih implantata. U našu ambulantu poslao ju je specijalist stomatološke protetike zbog nezadovoljavajuće retencije gornje totalne proteze. Nakon kliničkog pregleda i radiološke analize odlučili smo se ugraditi dva dentalna implantata u području očnjaka gornje čeljusti za postavu dvije kugle. Nakon konsultacije s endokrinologom i najave potrebnoga prekida terapije tri mjeseca prije zahvata i nakon nje, odlučeno je da se na temelju kontrolnog denzitometrijskog nalaza postupak obavi. Unatoč ekspanziji alveolarnog grebena za postavljanje jednog od implantata, oba su imala primarnu stabilnost i na kontrolnom ortopanu za tri mjeseca pokazali su urednu oseointegraciju. Nakon izrade i predaje gornje totalne proteze, pacijentica je nastavila

#### POSTER PRESENTATIONS

##### Extended Indication for Implant-Prosthetic Therapy in patient With 3A Syndrome

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In this clinical case patient was 20-year-old female with 3A syndrome. Severe xerostomia caused extraction of all teeth, except wisdom teeth, in lower jaw and rapid caries degradation of upper teeth. With multidisciplinary approach, the complete oral rehabilitation was performed. Oral rehabilitation included caries elimination, endodontic treatment, salivation induction and implant-prosthetic therapy. The treatment included implant placement because patient had severe bone loss in lower jaw as a complication of mentioned syndrome and therefore conservative prosthetic therapy was excluded. In upper jaw patient got seven individual metal posts and nine metal-ceramics crowns. Metal-ceramics is indicated because the ceramics have excellent biocompatibility. Partial denture on implants was made in lower jaw. The case was showed because occasionally relative contraindication for dental implant placement can become extended indication.

##### Dental Implants in Patients on Bisphosphonate Therapy

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We report a case of a 74-year-old female patient, which was a candidate for dental implants but suffered from osteoporosis and was on oral bisphosphonate therapy. After clinical examination we decided to insert two implants in both canine areas for two ball attachments. We informed endocrinologist that we intend to perform "drug holiday" for minimum 3 months prior, and 3 months postoperatively. According to the last DEXA-scan, he decided to allow our treatment. Although, one of the implants was positioned with bone expanders and condensers had primary stability. Three months after, radiological finding was excellent. Near after, a total prosthesis was made and the patient started again with Fosamax® (Merck). On follow-up visit one year later, clinical and radiological finding was good. The doubt was if we even

terapiju Fosamaxom. Na kontrolnom pregledu nakon godinu dana, klinički i radiološki nalazi bili su uredni. Pitanje koje se tijekom cijelog postupka postavljalo bilo je - mogu li se raditi implantati kod pacijenata na bifosfonatima. U suvremenoj se literaturi navodi da se izbjegavaju kod bolesnika na terapiji intravenoznim bifosfonatima zbog visokog rizika za razvoj BRON-a (Bisphosphonate Related Osteonecrosis). Može ih se ugradivati pacijentima na peroralnim bifosfonatima pod određenim uvjetima i to ako je pacijent manje od tri godine na terapiji; ako je pacijent manje od 3 godine na terapiji i to s kortikosteroidima, ili ako je duže od 3 godine na terapiji preporučuje se prekinuti s terapijom tri mjeseca prije i poslijednje implantata; te ako je pacijent prije imao BRON, ali je izlječen i nije viši na terapiji.

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#### Gubitak međučeljusnog prostora – izazov za implantoprotetsku terapiju

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Implantoprotetska terapija u slučaju gubitka međučeljusnih odnosa u vertikalnoj dimenziji predstavlja klinički izazov. Tijekom planiranja i analize potrebno je obaviti detaljne kliničke i rendgenske dijagnostičke postupke, manualnu funkcionalnu analizu ţvačnog sustava i kefalometrijsku analizu L-L telerendgenskih snimki. Prikazana su dva slučaja. U prvom je na temelju rezultata kliničkih i rtg-analiza odlučeno zadržati postojeći međučeljusni kut, pri čemu je potreban međučeljusni prostor postignut bilateralnom redukcijom alveolarnih grebena. U drugom slučaju primjenom okluzalnih nagriznih udлага promijenjen je međučeljusni kut te postignut potreban međučeljusni prostor za implantoprotetsku terapiju. Nakon endodontskih, kirurških i konzervativnih postupaka kod oba pacijenta stabilizirani su međučeljusni odnosi, obavljene digitalne OPG-snimeke i mjerenja vertikalne dimenzije alveolarnih grebena primjenom posebnoga računalnog programa. Kod prvog pacijenta odlučeno je kirurški ukloniti 4 do 9 mm bilateralno u donoj čeljusti kako bi se postigao dovoljan međučeljusni prostor za implantoprotetske nadomjestke, a da se ne promijeni međučeljusni kut. Implantacija je obavljena dva mjeseca nakon uklanjanja zaostalih kori-jenova i redukcije grebena. Kod drugog je pacijenta okluzalnim nagriznim udlagama povećana međučeljusna udaljenost za 4 mm u medialnoj liniji te je postignut odnos održavan privremenim nadomjestima do završetka implantoprotetske rehabilitacije. Nakon razdoblja oseointegracije kod oba su pacijenta učinjeni fiksni protetički nadomjestci na implantatima. Redovite polugodišnje kontrole i nakon pet godina pokazuju zadovoljavajuće rezultate.

#### Imedijatna ugradnja implantata nakon enukleacije upalne odontogene ciste

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Jedan od najčešćih uzroka destrukcije kosti su odontogene ciste. S obzirom na agresivno ponašanje i sklonost recidiviranju, nužna je ispravna dijagnoza tih lezija. Pogreška u kliničkoj dijagnostici događa se zbog velike sličnosti, kako kliničke slike tako i radiološkog nalaza većine cističnih promjena u čeljusti. Prikazan je slučaj 50-godišnje pacijentice s resorpcijom korijenova gornjega desnog drugog molara uzrokovanim impakcijom gornjeg desnog umnjaka i postojećom odontogenom cistom u području prvoga gornjeg desnog premolara, što je nađeno na dentoalveolarnoj rendgenskoj snimki. Terapija je obuhvaćala ekstrakciju impaktiranog umnjaka, enukleaciju upalne odontogene ciste, zatim punjenje zaostalog koštanog defekta ksenogenim koštanim nadomjestkom (Bio-Oss®, Geistlich, Njemačka) te prekrivanje bioresorptivnom kolagenom membranom (Bio-Gide®, Geistlich, Njemačka). Imedijatno su bila ugrađena dva dentalna implantata (Ankylos Implant System, Friudent-Dentsply, SAD-Njemačka) - prvi u postekstrakcijsku alveolu prvoga gornjeg desnog premolara, a drugi u područje prvog molara. Izrađena je zatim privremena parcialna proteza. U razdoblju cijeljenja nije bilo nikakvih većih kliničkih i subjektivnih po-teškoća. Šest mjeseci nakon ugradnje izrađen je bio trajni protetski nadomjestak u obliku metalno-keramičkog mosta. Tijekom šest mjeseci praćenja nakon opterećenja ugrađenih implantata i izrade konačnog protetskog rada, nije bilo nikakvih kliničkih ili radioloških komplikacija.

could perform implants in patients on bisphosphonates. Today's literature says to avoid it in patients, which are on intravenous therapy because of high risk of BRON (Bisphosphonate Related Osteonecrosis). It is possible to perform implant surgery in patients which are on oral bisphosphonates, but under special circumstances: 1. the patient is less than 3 years on therapy; 2. if the patient is less than 3 years on therapy, but is on corticosteroid therapy, or the patient is longer than 3 years on therapy, it is recommended "drug holiday" minimum 3 months prior and also postoperatively; and 3. if the patient had BRON earlier but is cured, and isn't on bisphosphonates anymore, it is possible to perform implant surgery.

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#### Intermaxillary Vertical Dimension Loss - a Challenge for Implant-Prosthetic Treatment

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Implant - prosthodontic treatments in cases of intermaxillary vertical dimension loss presents a clinical challenge. Pretreatment planning and analysis include extensive diagnostic procedures, manual functional analysis and cephalographic analysis. Two such cases are presented. It was decided in one case to keep the present intermaxillary angle values, hence gaining the needed space by bilateral alveolar ridge reductions. In the second case it was decided to use occlusal splint therapy, thus gaining the needed space by changing the intermaxillary angle. Following surgical, endodontic and conservative treatment in upper and lower arches of both patients, intermaxillary dimensions were recorded, OPGs were made, and vertical dimensional alveolar ridge measurements were made using specifically designed software. In one case, it was decided to perform surgical reduction of approximately 4-9 mm bilaterally in lower jaw to ensure sufficient intermaxillary space for implant-supported fixed prosthodontic dentures without interfering with the intermaxillary angle. The implant placement was delayed for 2 months after roots removal and ridge reduction. In the second case, after a period of 6 months of the occlusal splint therapy the intermaxillary distance at the medial line was enlarged by 4 mm, and maintained by temporary bridges until the end of implant-prosthetic therapy. Following the period of osseointegration, in both cases fixed prosthodontic dentures were made, one without changing the intermaxillary angle, and the other with changing it. Regular 6-months follow up has shown satisfactory results after 5 years.

#### Immediate Implant Placement Following Enucleation of an Inflammatory Odontogenic Cyst

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Odontogenic cysts are one of the main causes of jaw destruction. Correct diagnosis of odontogenic cysts is essential as some of these lesions are known to have an aggressive behaviour and a propensity to recur. Clinical misdiagnosis is possible as both clinical presentation and radiological signs are similar for many of these cysts. A patient was a 50-year old female with odontogenic cyst of the first premolar in the right maxilla and resorption of the roots of the second molar caused by impacted third molar. A dental radiograph revealed a suspected radicular cyst lesion related to the first maxillary premolar, and partially resorbed roots of the second maxillary molar caused by impacted maxillary third molar. Enucleation of the cyst and filling bone defect with the xenogenic bone substitute (Bio-Oss®, Geistlich, Germany) and covering with a bioresorbable collagen membrane (Bio-Gide®, Geistlich, Germany) with surgical extraction of the impacted maxillary third molar were made. Two dental implants (Ankylos Implant System, Friudent-Dentsply, USA-Germany) were placed, first immediately in the alveolus of the extracted first premolar and second in the area of the first molar. During the period of partial denture wearing as a provisional prosthetic reconstruction, no significant clinical or subjective problems were observed. After a healing period of 6 months, the implants were treated with the final fixed prosthetic restoration, metal-ceramic bridge construction. The patient exhibited neither clinical nor radiological complications throughout the 6 months period of clinical monitoring after final prosthetic rehabilitation and functional loading of the inserted implants.

## Denzitometrijska usporedba flapless-a i dvofazne kirurške tehnike ugradnje dentalnih implantata: pilot studija

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Flapless-tehnika je kirurški pristup ugradnje dentalnih implantata bez odizanja mu-koperiostalnog režnja. Taj način ima više prednosti - kraći kirurški postupak, smanjeno krvarenje, smanjenu postoperativnu nelagodu za pacijenta, mogućnost imedijatnog opterećenja ugrađenog implantata, brži postupak same ugradnje dentalnog implantata i smanjeno vrijeme do ugradnje do konačnog rezultata implanto-prostetske rehabilitacije. Svrha ove ogledne studije bila je radiološka procjena flapless-tehnike i određivanje njezine kliničke vrijednosti u usporedbi s dvofaznom tehnikom ugradnje dentalnih implantata kompjutoriziranim denzitometrijskom analizom. Uzorak se sastojao od 10 pacijenata s nedostatkom zuba u premolarnoj regiji gornje čeljusti, gdje su ugrađeni dentalni implantati (Nobel Replace®Tapered). Prvoj skupini od pet pacijenata implantati su bili ugrađeni flapless-tehnikom, a drugoj skupini, također od 5 pacijenata, bili su ugrađeni dvofaznom kirurškom tehnikom. Svi ugrađeni implantati bili su, tri mjeseca nakon ugradnje, opskrbljeni metalno-keramičkim krunicama. Pacijenti su 18 mjeseci dolazili na kliničke preglede te su im bile obavljene RVG-snimeke nakon 3, 12 i 18 mjeseci. Nakon usporedbe srednjih vrijednosti izmjerjenih denziteta, rezultati su pokazali podjednako smanjivanje denziteta u obje ispitne skupine - konvencionalna dvofazna tehniku pokazala je vrijednost od 3,24 (smanjenje srednje vrijednosti denziteta oko ugrađenog implantata) i vrijednost od 1,23 (smanjenje srednje vrijednosti denziteta oko ugrađenog implantata) za flapless-tehniku ugradnje.

Zaključak: flapless-tehnika u svakodnevnoj kliničkoj praksi postiže rezultate slične klasičnoj dvofaznoj tehničici ugradnje dentalnih implantata.

## Koliko su česti oralkirurški zahvati u specijalističkoj oralkirurškoj ambulanti

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Potreba za intervencijom specijalista oralkirurga u stomatološkoj praksi oduvijek je dobro poznata, no nisu objavljeni točni podaci koje su to vrste zahvata i u kojoj mjeri. Vrsta terapije ovisi ne samo o mišljenju oralkirurga nego i o odluci primarnog stomatologa te željama i potrebama pacijenta. Konačna odluka gotovo se uvijek prihvati u određenim okolnostima koje su često rezultat kompromisa. Svrha rada bila je ispitati koliko su česte određene vrste zahvata u oralkirurškoj ambulanti. Analizirano je bilo razdoblje od posljednjih 30 mjeseci i bilježeni svi pregledi i oralkirurški zahvati koje je priznao Zavod za zdravstveno osiguranje. Ukupno je pregledano 2500 pacijenata te je od toga broja obavljeno 2262 oralkirurških zahvata - 513 alveotomija, 1000 ekstrakcija, 447 apikotomija, 20 cirkumcizija, 15 niveliacija i modelacija grebena, 60 operacija mekih tkiva, 9 hemisekcija, 11 augmentacija, 12 kiretaža, 17 vestibuloplastika, 57 cistektomija, 42 frenulektomije, 49 eksploracija i 10 incizija i drenaža apsesa. Najčešće su bile alveotomije i ekstrakcije. Od alveotomija najviše je bilo donjih umnjaka, a od ekstrakcija podjednako donjih prvih kutnjaka i umnjaka. Gotovo trećinu zahvata činile su ekstrakcije koje bi se trebale rješavati u primarnoj stomatološkoj ambulanti.

## Epidemiološka analiza impaktiranih i retiniranih zuba operiranih na Zavodu za oralnu kirurgiju Stomatološkog fakulteta u Zagrebu

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Svrha je rada vidjeti pratimo li svjetske trendove kad je riječ o operativnim zahvatima i dijagnozama za retinirane i impaktirane zube. Koristili su se operacijski protokoli Zavoda za oralnu kirurgiju Stomatološkog fakulteta u Zagrebu. U deskriptivnoj obradi podataka računale su se frekvencije, postoci, mjere srednje vrijednosti i to aritmetičke sredine i medijani, a također i mjere raspršenja – standardne devijacije. Od godine 1997. do 1999. obrađeno je bilo 4857 dijagnoza, razdioba po spolu iznosila je 1:1,67 u korist žena. Udjel dijagnoze dens impactus (24,89 %) jedini raste, a ne mijenjaju se dens semiimpactus (5,13 %), dens retentus (6,05 %) i dentitio difficilis (0,64 %). Pacijenti s dijagnozom dentitio difficilis statistički su znatno mlađi od onih s di-

## Densitometric Comparison of Dental Implant Placement Between Flapless and Two-Stage Technique: a Pilot Study

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Flapless technique is a surgical approach of implant placement without raising a mucoperiosteal flap. Such approach has many advantages: shorter surgical treatment, minimal bleeding, postoperative discomfort for the patient is reduced; possibility of immediate loading of the inserted implant, faster procedure of implant placement and by that less time is needed for the complete implant-prosthetic restoration. Purpose of this pilot study was radiographic assessment of flapless technique and determination of its clinical values in comparison with two-stage dental implant technique through computerized densitometric analysis. The sample consisted of 10 patients with missing teeth in the premolar region in the upper jaw, where dental implants (Nobel Replace®Tapered) were inserted. In the first group of 5 patients the implants were placed using flapless technique, and with two-stage technique implants were placed in the other group of 5 patients. All inserted implants were loaded with metal-ceramic crowns 3 months after placement. The patients were followed for 18 months through clinical follow-ups and radiovisiographical (RVG) images made after 3, 12 and 18 months. After comparing the average densities, the results showed similar decrease of density in both groups, conventional two-stage technique showed 3.24 (descrease of average densities around inserted implant) and flapless technique 1.23 (descrease of average densities around inserted implant). It can be concluded that flapless technique in everyday clinical usage has the same result as the two-stage dental implant technique.

## The Frequency of Surgical Operations in Clinic for Oral Surgery

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The necessity for the oral surgeon specialist intervention in dental practice has always been well known, but there are no exact published information about the type and the extent of those operations. The therapy depends not only on the opinion of the oral surgeon but also the primary dentist's decision as well as the needs and wishes of the patient. The final decision has mostly been reached under certain circumstances which are often the result of a compromise. The purpose was to examine the frequency of certain operations in an orally-surgical clinic. The examined period includes the last 30 months and makes the record of all the checkups and orally-surgical operations recognized by the Croatian Institute for Health Insurance. 2500 patients have been examined, 2262 of them have had orally-surgical operations. The operations were: 513 alveotomies, 1000 extractions, 447 apicotomies, 20 circumcisions, 15 nivellations and ridge modeling, 60 soft tissue operations, 9 hemisections, 11 augmentations, 12 curettages, 17 vestibuloplastics, 57 cistectomies, 42 frenulektomies, 49 explorations and 10 incisions and apses drains. The most frequent operations are alveotomies and extractions. The alveotomies mostly refer to lower third molars, extractions to lower molars and third molars. Almost a third of the operations are extractions, which should be the subject of primary dental clinics.

## Epidemiological Analysis of Impacted and Retained Teeth Operated at Oral Surgery at Dental University of Zagreb

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The purpose of the research is to see whether we follow new trends considering operating techniques and diagnosis of impacted and retained teeth. We used data from operative protocols of Department of Oral surgery, Dental university of Zagreb. In descriptive data analysis, we calculated frequencies, percentages, measures of central tendency (means and medians) and standard deviations as a measure of dispersion. From 1997 to 1999, 4857 diagnoses were set, sex differences were 1:1,67 in favor of females. Impacted teeth share (24,89%) is rising, and semiimpacted teeth (5,13%), retained teeth (6,05%) and dentitio difficilis (0,64%) share remains same. Patients diagnosed with dentitio difficilis are statistically significantly younger than patients

jagnozom dens impactus i dens semiimpactus, a oni s dijagnozom dens semiimpactus statistički su mnogo stariji od pacijenata s dijagnozom dens retentus. Iz grada Zagreba bilo je 84,17 %, 7,59 % iz Zagrebačke županije, 1,6 % iz Karlovačke te 0,77 % iz Slitsko-dalmatinske županije, što se i očekivalo. Od svih alveolotomija njih 63,95 % otpada na četiri navedene dijagnoze, te 18,40 %na ekstrakcije. Najčešće impaktirani zubi su: 48 (38,64 %), 38 (35,88 %), 18 (10,9 %), 28 (9,92 %). Najčešće retinirani zubi su: 13 (19,1 %), 23 (18,8 %), u ostalim dijagnozama najčešći su 38 i 48. Na 23,01 % retiniranih zuba obavljena je bila kortikotomija. Dexamethason je dan u 2,80 % slučajeva, najčešće za dijagnozu impaktiranih i retiniranih 48 i 38. Udjel phd-a iznosio je 2,36 %. Udjel anestezije bez adrenalina bio je 1,80 %. Te četiri dijagnoze čine 36,71 % dijagnoza, što se slaže s rezultatima ostalih autora, a očekivan je porast navedenih dijagnoza zbog sve češćega ortodontskog tretmana pacijenata.

#### **Usporedna analiza hitnih slučajeva Klinike za kirurgiju lica, čeljusti i usta '91., '94., i '98. god**

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Svrha je rada usporedna analiza najčešćih hitnih stanja i razloga zašto su pacijenti dolazili u Kliniku za kirurgiju lica, čeljusti i usta na KBC-a Šalata godine 1991. i 1994 i KB-a Dubrava godine 1998. Usporedivali smo protokole ambulantne i Centra za hitnu medicinu koristeći se parametrima dobi, spola, razloga dolaska, dana i mjeseca dolaska i potreba za hospitalizacijom. Došli smo do zaključka da je od ukupnog broja pacijenta u svakoj godini bilo više muškaraca. Najčešća dob bila je između 16 i 30 godina. Najviše je pacijenata dolazilo vikendom i to u mjesecu svibnju, a najčešći razlog dolaska bile su odontogene upale. Frakture su, pak, bile najčešći razlog za hospitalizaciju.

#### **Djelovanje brzine aplikacije intraosealne anestezije na promjene krvnog tlaka i bila kod pasa: ogledna studija**

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Intraosealna anestezija omogućuje izravnu aplikaciju anestesijske otopine u spongijsku dio kosti neposredno oko korijena zuba koji želimo anestezirati. Klinička istraživanja na ljudima pokazala su da se tijekom aplikacije intraosealne anestezije ubrzava bilo i povećava krvni tlak. Zbog pretkliničkog testiranja prototipa uređaja za intraosealnu aplikaciju anestetika, uspoređeno je djelovanje različitog vremena ubrizgavanja lokalnog anestetika s adrenalinom na promjenu frekvencije srčanog ritma i vrijednosti krvnog tlaka kod pasa. Za oglednu studiju odabrana su bila četiri zdrava mužjaka (ASA1 prema američkoj udruzi za anesteziologiju) prosječne težine  $15,25 \pm 4,5$  kg. Za intraosealnu aplikaciju koristio se 1,4 mL lidokain 2 % s epinefrinom (1 : 100 000) kao vazokonstriktorom. Opća anestezija postignuta je 6-postotnim natrijevim pentobarbitalom, I.V. injekcijom, uz osiguran venski put na femoralnoj veni. Aplicirano je svaki put na različito mjesto čeljusti po 0,7ml anestesijske otopine različitom brzinom u trajanju od 40 sekundi, 24 sekunde, 12 sekundi i 6 sekundi. Prije svake aplikacije i poslije njih izmjerjen je puls, te sistolički i dijastolički krvni tlak. Rezultat ogledne studije na četiri psa pokazuju da ne postoji statistički važna promjena oba tlaka ovisno o brzini apliciranja anestesijske otopine. Postoji statistički važno smanjenje frekvencije bila prije vremena apliciranja od 24 sekunde i nakon njega te prije vremena apliciranja od 40 sekundi i nakon toga ( $p < 0,05$ ). Rezultati te ogledne studije i evaluacija eksperimentalnog tijeka pomoći će u planiranju nastavka istraživanja iz tog područja.

with impacted and semiimpacted teeth, and patients with semiimpacted teeth are statistically significantly older than patients with retained teeth. 84,17% patients come from the city of Zagreb, 7,59% from Zagrebačka, 1,6% from Karlovačka and 0,77% from Slitsko-dalmatinska county, as it is expected. 63,95% of all alveolectomies are done for these four diagnoses, and 18,40% extractions. Most common impacted teeth are: 48 (38,64%), 38 (35,88%), 18 (10,9%), 28 (9,92%). Retained teeth are: 13 (19,1%), 23 (18,8%), in other diagnoses 38 and 48 are mostly diagnosed teeth. Corticotomy was done in 23,01% of retained teeth. Dexamethasone was used in 2,80% of the cases, usually for 38 and 48 impacted and retained teeth. Pathohistological analysis ratio was 2,36%. Anesthesia without epinephrine was used in 1,80% of the cases. These four diagnoses make a share of 36,71% of all diagnoses, which matches with other research. This fact is expected because we have more and more orthodontic therapy in our population.

#### **Comparative Analysis of Emergency Cases Admitted to the Clinic for Facial, Maxillary and Oral Surgery in 1991, 1994, 1998**

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2 - Dubrava Clinical hospital, Clinic for Facial, maxillary and oral surgery

The purpose of this study is to compare and contrast the most frequent urgent conditions and reasons why patients seek care at the Clinic for Facial, maxillary and oral surgery both at Šalata Clinical hospital centre during 1991 and 1994 and at Dubrava Clinical hospital in 1998. We compared the protocols in place at the walk-in clinic and medical emergency centre using the following parameters: age, gender, chief complaint, day and month at time of admittance, and requisite hospitalisation. We arrived at the conclusion that there were male patients were prevalent among patients admitted during each of the years analyzed. The most frequent age was between 16 and 30. Most patients sought urgent medical attention during the weekend, on Saturdays and Sundays. The highest number of patients admitted per month was in May, whereas the most frequent cause was odontogenic inflammation. The most frequent cause for requisite hospitalisation was fracture.

#### **Blood pressure and heart rate effects of different speed of intraosseous deposition of anesthetic solution in dogs – a pilot study**

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Intraosseous anesthesia brings anesthetic solution in a spongy bone surrounding a tooth. Recent clinical researches in humans demonstrate that blood pressure and heart rate increase when intrasseous anesthesia was performed. Aim of this study was preclinical testing of prototype system for intraosseous anesthesia. Different speeds of application of anesthetic solution were compared for eventually change of blood pressure and heart rate in dogs. Four healthy males (correspond to ASA1 according to American Society of Anaesthesiologists) were selected for pilot study, average weight  $15,25 \pm 4,5$  kg. 1.4ml Lidocaine 2% with epinephrine 1:100.000 as vasoconstrictor was used for intraosseous anesthesia. General anesthesia was attained by IV injection of sodium pentobarbital 6% via the femoral vein. Single dose of 0.7ml of anesthetic solution was injected at different position in jaws for different rate: 40 seconds, 24 seconds, 12 seconds, and 6 seconds. Systolic, diastolic pressure and heart rate were measured before and after application. Results of pilot study in four male dogs shows that there is no statistical difference in systolic and diastolic blood pressure as the result of different time of application of anesthetic solution. There is statistical difference in heart rate before and after 24 seconds, as well as, before and after 40 second of application time ( $p < 0,05$ ). This study and evaluation of experiment procedure will be basis for further research.

## Ekstrakcije zuba kod pacijenata na antikoagulantnoj terapiji

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Bolesnici koji imaju određenu oralnu antikoagulantnu terapiju zbog prevencije ili liječenja kardiovaskularnih bolesti, česti su pacijenti u stomatološkim ambulantama te se uglavnom neodgovarajuće tretiraju ili čak upućuju oralnom kirurgu i za jednostavne zahvate. Nakon ekstrakcije teoretski postoji minimalan rizik od prodljenog krvarenja, no prekidom terapije rizik može biti znatno veći zbog moguće tromboembolije. Vađenje zuba može se obaviti bez prekida protuzgrušavajuće terapije, ako se primijene lokalne mjere hemostaze pomoću želatinoznog spužvi, šavovima i/ili ispiranjem usne šupljine traneksamičnom kiselinom, što sprječava prođenje krvarenje. U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 16 pacijenata na oralnoj kumarinskoj antikoagulantnoj terapiji kod kojih je bilo potrebno obaviti ekstrakciju zuba i zaostalih korijenova. Bili su raspoređeni u tri skupine prema vrijednosti protrombinskog vremena (PV-a) izraženog kao INR (International Normalized Ratio). Prodljeno postekstrakcijsko krvarenje sprječeno je želatinoznom spužvom (Gelatamp®) i 4,8-postotnom vodenom otopinom traneksamične kiseline (Cyklokapron®) koja se koristila za ispiranje usne šupljine. Od ukupno 16 ispitanih s prosječnim vremenom krvarenja od  $3.75 \pm 1.05$  min i terapeutiskim vrijednostima INR-a ( $\leq 3.0$ ), te primjenom mjeta lokalne hemostaze, samo je dvoje naknadno kvarilo, što je zaustavljeno postavljanjem šavova. Zaključak: hematološki ugroženi pacijenti pod stalnom terapijom oralnim antikoagulantima (Marivarin®) čiju bolest regulira liječnik specijalist, uz zadovoljavajuće vrijednosti laboratorijskih nalaza, u prvom redu protrombinskog vremena (PV-a) izraženog u INR-u, te broju trombocita i vremenu krvarenja, mogu pristupiti ekstrakciji zuba. Kontrola krvarenja provedena je obvezatnom primjenom mjeta lokalne hemostaze bez opasnosti od mogućih popratnih pojava, ponajprije prodljenog postekstrakcijskog krvarenja.

## Laser doppler-flowmetar i njegova uporaba u stomatologiji

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Laser doppler-flowmetar (LDF) služi za mjerjenje dinamičkog protoka krv u tijelu tako što bilježi kretanje eritrocita u tkivu. Lasersku zraku određene valne duljine emitira uređaj, a prenosi se pomoću optičkog kabla te udara u putujući eritrocit što stvara dopplerski pomak frekvencije odbijenog svjetla koji registrira receptor. Taj dio odbijenog svjetla vraća se aferentnim optičkim vlaknima natrag u uređaj. LDF se u orofacialnoj regiji koristi za mjerjenje perfuzije zuba, gingive, sluznice usne šupljine, kosti i žvачnih mišića. Obavljena su istraživanja LDF-om kako bi se odredio vitalitet zuba nakon njihove traume ili autotransplantacije; proučio se utjecaj lokalnih i sistemskih lijekova; video pulni odgovor na ortodontske i ortognatske zahvate; proučavale promjene u krvnom protoku sluznice ispod mobilnih protetskih radova; gledala vaskularizacija koštanih transplantata tijekom podizanja dna maksilarnog sinusa. Prikazan je slučaj koji pokazuje kliničku primjenu i vrijednost LDF-a (PeriFux System 5000, Perimed AB, Stockholm, Švedska) kao ključne metode u dijagnostiranju vitalnosti zuba nakon frakture alveolarnog nastavka čeljusti i traume pripadajućih zuba. Procjena vitalnosti zuba LDF-om osjetljivija je u pacijentu bezbolna, za razliku od dostupnih metoda električnog ili toplinskog ispitivanja senzibiliteta zuba. Naime, zubi koji ne reagiraju na električni ili termički podražaj smatraju se avitalnim te se često nepotrebitno endodontski liječe. Senzibilitet pulpe ne odražava uvijek i vitalitet pulpe - on uvijek pokazuje samo očuvanost senzoričkih živaca. Zato se pojmovi vitalitet i senzibilitet ne bi smjeli koristiti kao istoznačnice.

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## Dental extractions in patients taking anticoagulant therapy

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Patients who are taking oral anticoagulation therapy to prevent or treat their cardiovascular diseases, are often patients in dental offices. Usually, there are incongruously treated, or sent for simple interventions or dental procedures to oral surgeon. There is a theoretical risk of bleeding after dental surgery in patients at therapeutic levels of anticoagulation, however it is minimal, and may be greatly outweighed by the risk of thromboembolism upon anticoagulant therapy withdrawal. Thus, dental extractions can be performed without modification or interruption of oral anticoagulant therapy. In most patients local hemostasis with gelatin sponge, sutures and/or mouthwash with tranexamic acid is sufficient to prevent postoperative bleeding. Sixteen patients taking oral coumarin anticoagulant therapy and undergoing dental extractions took part in this study. Three groups of patients were performed according to therapeutic prothrombin time which was declared as International Normalization Ratio (INR). Extensively postoperative bleeding was prevented with gelatine sponge (Gelatamp®) and 4.8 % tranexamic acid mouthwash (Cyklokapron®). Among sixteen patients with average bleeding time of  $3.75 \pm 1.05$  minutes and INR values inside therapeutic range ( $<3.0$ ), only two of them had short episodes of delayed bleeding. It was stopped by placing a suture over extraction wound. Conclusion: Anticoagulant patients who have been receiving lifelong therapy (Marivarin®) for prevention and curing cardiovascular diseases, in consultation with the relevant specialist, and who are inside therapeutic range of prothrombin time (declared as INR), suitable thrombocyte range and bleeding time, can be accepted for tooth extraction without stopping or reducing warfarin therapy. Bleeding control was promoted locally without risk of any side effects primarily postoperative bleeding.

## Laser Doppler Flowmetry and its Application in Dentistry

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Laser doppler flowmetry (LDF) is a method for measuring dynamic blood flow in the body by detecting blood cell movement in a small volume of tissue. Laser within the apparatus emits light of distinct wave length along an efferent fiber-optic conductor within a probe that hits the moving blood cells in the investigated tissue, what creates a Doppler frequency shift of the back-scattered light, which is detected by the photo collector. That fraction of backscattered light from the investigated tissue returns to the flowmeter along a pair of afferent optical fibres within the same probe. LDF in the orofacial region has been used to monitor the perfusion of teeth, gingiva, oral mucosa, bone and masticatory muscles. So far in vivo studies were conducted in order to estimate pulp vitality; monitor the pulp vitality following dental trauma or transplantation; note reactions to local and systemic pharmacological agents; monitor the pulpal and gingival reactions to orthodontic and orthognathic procedures; record the changes of blood flow in the mucosa underlying removable dentures; estimate the vascularization of sinus bone grafts and to assess periodontal health in teeth retaining fixed partial dentures. We present a case that shows the value of LDF (PeriFlux System 5000, Perimed AB, Stockholm, Sweden) as a crucial method in diagnosing teeth vitality after fracture of the mandibular alveolar process and adjacent teeth injury. Measuring pulpal blood flow using LDF has been described as being more sensitive and noninvasive technique for evaluating tooth vitality, than using conventional methods such as electrical or thermal pulp testing. Commonly, the teeth that lack pulpal sensibility are concerned nonvital, and in many of such „non-vital“ teeth root canal treatment is unnecessary performed. However, pulpal sensibility doesn't always reflect the vitality of dental pulp, it always reflects only the state of sensory nerves of the pulp. Therefore terms vitality and sensibility can not always correspond.

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## Marsupijalizacija u liječenju velikih cističnih promjena čeljusti

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U radu je postavljeno pitanje vrijednosti marsupijalizacije kao metode liječenja odontogenih patoloških promjena čeljusti. Postupak je obavljen retrospektivnom raščlambom uzorka od 71 pacijenta obrađenog u dvanestogodišnjemu razdoblju u Kliničkom zavodu za oralnu kirurgiju i u Klinici za kirurgiju čeljusti i lica Kliničke bolnice Dubrava. U uzorku je bila 61 odontogena cista (85,92 %), među kojima 14 (19,72 %) odontogenih keratocista i 7 (9,86 %) njihovih recidiva. Radikularnih i folikularnih odontogenih cista ukupno je bilo 39 (54,93 %), zatim 6 traumatskih koštanih šupljina, „cista“ (8,45 %), 1 odontogeni tumor (1,41 %), 1 gigantocelularni centralni granulom (1,41 %), 1 recidiv gigantocelularnog granuloma (1,41 %) i 1 centralni kavernozni hemangioma (1,41 %). Tvorbe su bile liječene svim poznatim kirurškim postupcima, a marsupijalizaciji je bilo podvrgnuto 9 pacijenata - 3 (9,68 %) s cistama promjera 3 do 6 cm te 6 (22,22 %) s cistama većima od 6 cm. Riječ je bila o odontogenim keratocistama ili njihovim recidivima te o dva slučaja velikih radikularnih cista čeljusti. Rezultati su pokazali da se marsupijalizacijom znatno smanjuje koštana šupljina u svim primjenjenim slučajevima te da ju je moguće primijeniti kao konačni kirurški postupak kojim se može potpuno izlijечiti odontogene keratociste ili druge odontogene ciste čeljusti.

## Periferni gigantocelularni granulom u djece

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Periferni gigantocelularni granulom benigna je promjena gingive nejasne etiologije. Kao najčešća lokalizacija navodi se prednji dio alveolarnog grebena obiju čeljusti, iako to nije pravilo. Najčešće se javlja kod odraslih osoba srednje dobi, s blagom predominacijom žena. Opisano je nekoliko slučajeva u dječjoj dobi te je pritom uočen agresivniji klinički tijek bolesti. Tu opisujemo slučaj perifernog gigantocelularnog granuloma lokaliziranog u stražnjem dijelu mandibule, području neizniklog zuba -5 vidljivog na ortopantomogramu kod dvanastogodišnjeg dječaka. S obzirom na potencijalno agresivno ponašanje perifernoga gigantocelularnog granuloma, osobito kod djece, važna je pravodobna i točna dijagnostika te odgovarajući kirurški tretman kako bi se izbjegle komplikacije poput gubitka kosti te pomaknuća zubnog zametka ili zuba. Diferencijalno dijagnostički valja razmotriti moguće bolesti, poput limfoma ili hiperparatiroidizma, a u tome ključnu ulogu ima preoperativna biopsija.

## Utjecaj alkohola i pušenja na nastanak oralnih prekanceroznih promjena

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Planocelularni karcinom čini 90 % svih malignih tumora usne šupljine. Oko 80 % nastaje na karakterističnim područjima na samo 20 % površine oralne sluznice. To je bolest starijih muškaraca, iako se sve češće javlja kod žena i u mlađim dobnim skupinama. Duhan i alkohol dva su osnovna rizična čimbenika, pa najčešće oboljevaju pušači koji redovito piju i alkoholna pića. Ovim smo istraživanjem nastojali objasniti ulogu pušenja i alkohola u nastanku prekanceroznih promjena i planocelularnoga karcinoma usne šupljine. Pregledali smo 150 bolesnika liječenih na Odjelu za unutarnje bolesti OB-a Pula. Prvu skupinu činilo je 50 ispitanika oboljelih od karcinoma pluća za koje smo smatrali da su dugogodišnji teški pušači. Druga skupina imala je 50 ispitanika s cirozom jetre, kao posljedicom dugotrajnog etilizma. Treću, kontrolnu skupinu činilo je 50 ispitanika koji su se liječili od drugih bolesti. Pregled se sastojao od anamnestičkog dijela (podaci o pušenju, konzumaciji alkohola i prehrambenim navikama) te kliničkoga pregleda u skladu s preporukama za pregled bolesnika s povećanim rizikom za pojavu karcinoma. Posebnu pozornost posvetili smo premalignim promjenama (lihen, leukoplakija, eritroplakija, ulkus). Uveli smo skor

## Marsupialisation Used in Treating Large Cystic Changes in the Jaws

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The aim of this study is to question the value of marsupialisation as a treatment method for pathological changes of odontogenic origin located in the jaws. The sample group analyzed consisted of 71 patients admitted both to the Clinical Department of Oral surgery and to the Dubrava Clinical hospital, Clinic for Facial, maxillary and oral surgery over a span of 12 years. The sample group presented cases of 61 odontogenic cysts (85,92%), among which there were 14 odontogenic keratocysts (19,72%) and 7 recurring odontogenic keratocysts (9,86%). There were altogether 39 radicular and follicular odontogenic cysts (54,93%), 6 traumatic bone loss cavities or „cysts“ (8,45%), 1 odontogenic tumor (1,41%), 1 gigantocellular central granuloma (1,41%), and 1 recurring central caerous hemangioma (1,41%). All of these were treated with proven surgical procedures, and 9 patients were treated with marsupialisation procedures, of which 3 (9,68%) had cysts 3-6 centimetres in diameter and 6 (22,22%) had cysts measuring over 6 cm. These were odontogenic keratocysts or there recurring manifestations, as well as two cases of large radicular cysts in the jaw. Results have shown that marsupialisation obviously reduces the bone cavities in all cases where applied, and that it is possible to use it as a definitive treatment measure for odontogenic keratocysts or other odontogenic cysts located in the jaws.

## Peripheral Giant Cell Granuloma in Child

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The peripheral giant cell granuloma (PGCG) is a benign gingival lesion of unknown aetiology. The most frequent localization of PGCG is anterior region of the maxilla and mandible, although it's not a rule. Peripheral giant cell granuloma is usually found in adult population of a middle age with a slight predomination for women. A few cases have been reported occurring in children and in this cases aggressiveness of such lesions seems to occur. We present the case of PGCG, of a 12-year-old boy, localized in the posterior region of the mandible. Radiological examination revealed non developed tooth -5. Considering possibility that PGCG can behave very aggressively, especially in children, an early diagnosis and correct surgical treatment is needed to avoid possible complications like bone loss or displacement of dental germs or teeth. Differential diagnostic should be considered other possible disorders like hyperparathyroidism or lymphoma. The preoperative biopsy is of a great importance.

## Influence of Alcohol and Smoking on the Occurrence of Oral Precancerous Changes

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The planocellular carcinoma accounts for 90% of all malignant tumors of the oral cavity. Approximately 80% of all carcinoma occur in characteristic areas making only 20% of the oral mucosa area. This is a disease affecting mostly elderly men, although its occurrence rises among women and in the younger population. Tobacco and alcohol are the two basic risk factors, so that this disease mostly affects men smokers who regularly drink alcoholic beverages. We tried to explicate more closely the role of smoking and alcohol for the creation of precancerous changes and the planocellular carcinoma of the oral cavity. We have examined 150 patients treated at the Internal medicine ward of the Pula General Hospital. The first group consisted of 50 patients suffering from lung cancer, who we believed to be long-time heavy smokers. The second group consisted of 50 patients with liver cirrhosis as a consequence of protracted ethilism. The third group, the control group, was composed of 50 patients with other diagnoses. The examination consisted of an anamnetic part (data on smoking, alcohol consumption and eating habits), and the part where the subjects

- pokazatelje za opis premalignih promjena i navika pušenja, pijenja alkohola i prehrane. Sva četiri skora bila su najniža kod kontrolne skupine, skupina s karcinomom pluća imala je najviši prosječni skor pušenja, a skupina s cirozom jetre najviši skor prehrane, pijenja i premalignih promjena. Analizom premalignih promjena u dvjema izloženim skupinama, zaključili smo da su žene osjetljivije od muškaraca na pojedinačno djelovanje štetnih navika, posebice alkohola, a muškarci su, pak osjetljiviji na sinergistički učinak alkohola i duhana. Rezultati upućuju na to da je pušenje jako povezano s nastankom libena obrazne sluznice, dok je 87 % ispitanika s promjenom na karakterističnoj lokalizaciji konzumiralo alkohol. Zaključili smo da u nastanku premalignih lezija, a time i oralnoga karcinoma karakterističnoga područja usne šupljine, alkohol ima veću ulogu od pušenja.

were clinically examined in accordance with guidelines for examination of patients with increased risk of carcinoma. Special attention was paid to possible occurrence of premalignant changes (lichen, leukoplakia, erythroplakia, ulcer). A score was also introduced – indicators for the description of premalignant changes and smoking, drinking and eating habits. All four scores were the lowest in the control group, the lung cancer group showed the highest average smoking score, and the liver cirrhosis group the highest score in eating and drinking habits, as well as premalignant changes. The analysis of the occurrence of premalignant changes in the two exposed groups showed that women are more susceptible to singular effects of harmful habits, especially of alcohol, whereas men are more susceptible to the synergistic effect of alcohol and tobacco. The results showed that smoking is significantly connected to the creation of lichen of the buccal mucosa, whereas 87% of the subjects with changes in the characteristic area consumed alcohol. We came to the conclusion that alcohol has a more significant role than tobacco in the creation of premalignant lesions, i.e. in the creation of oral carcinoma of the characteristic area in the oral cavity.