

### 8TH. DENTAL CONGRESS OF IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA WITH INTERNATIOANL PARTICIPATION

#### ABSTRACTS OF INVITED LECTURES

Type of presentation: invited lectures

#### **CONTEMPORARY COMPOSITE MATERIALS, THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES AND CLINICAL PRACTICE**

**Prof. dr. Selma Jakupović**

University of Sarajevo - Faculty of Dentistry  
with Clinical Dental Center, Bosnia and Herzegovina

#### ABSTRACT

Composite materials are the most commonly used materials for making direct fillings. The physical, chemical, mechanical and aesthetic properties of composite materials have been improved over the years. However, their biggest disadvantages are polymerization shrinkage and the long-term making of fillings due to the limited depth of polymerization. By introducing into practice bulk-fill composites with low-shrinkage monomers, more potent photoinitiators, and innovative properties reducing polymerization stress, the process of making fillings has been accelerated and facilitated. Also, with the introduction into practice of modern high-intensity polymerization devices, the duration of the restorative procedure was shortened with a satisfactory degree of conversion. In this lecture, it will be discussed how the composition of composite materials, as well as the method of polymerization, can affect the properties of composite restorations.

Type of presentation: invited lectures

#### **DIGITAL VS. ANALOGUE**

**Assist. prof. dr. Mihael Stanojević**

Medical Faculty in Foča, University of East Sarajevo,  
Bosnia and Herzegovina

#### ABSTRACT

We are aware of the digitization that is happening all around us, both in our everyday life and in our professional environment. In recent years, there has been a strong digitalization trend in dentistry, with announcements that most procedures will move into the digital sphere. Digital smile design, CAD-CAM, intraoral scanners, digital files, digital X-ray diagnostics, these are all terms that we are very familiar with, and which we understand and use. Should we ask ourselves whether digital tools help us and make our daily work easier, or whether they can completely replace certain "analog" procedures used so far. We must certainly take into account that any learning, for analog or digital mode of operation, requires a certain amount of time to master procedures and work skills. So, we must first learn to walk, so that we can start running in the digital race. But we also have to ask ourselves whether "analog" is outdated and losing the race to digitization, or whether "analog" procedures can still compete with digital procedures.

There is also the question of the profitability of certain digital technologies, whether the price of digitization, the time spent in learning and improving skills covers the costs of doing business compared to "analog" procedures.

Type of presentation: invited lectures

## ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PERIODONTITIS AND CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES

**Prof. dr. Ivan Puhar**

Faculty of Dentistry of University of Zagreb, Croatia

### ABSTRACT

Periodontitis is a chronic inflammatory disease of the tooth supporting tissues, the main clinical features of which include loss of attachment and alveolar bone, formation of periodontal pockets and inflammation of the gingiva. The prevalence of periodontitis is about 50%, with up to 15% of the population affected by advanced forms. A special field of periodontology studying the relationship between periodontal health/disease and extraoral health/disease is called periodontal medicine. Periodontal disease is an independent risk factor for atherosclerosis, adverse pregnancy outcomes, poor metabolic control of diabetes, respiratory diseases, rheumatoid arthritis, etc.

Cerebrovascular disease is one of the leading causes of mortality and disablement. Chronic inflammatory conditions, such as periodontitis, may lead to atherosclerotic changes and a subsequent stroke. The main concept is that periodontal inflammation and periodontal bacteria add to the overall inflammatory burden at the systemic level thus affecting the severity, incidence and progression of cerebrovascular diseases. An independent association between periodontitis and stroke risk has been demonstrated, as well as their mutual risk factors.

The lecture will present the basic postulates of periodontal medicine with a special focus on the association between periodontitis and cerebrovascular diseases.

Type of presentation: invited lectures

## PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF ODONTOGENIC INFLAMMATION

**Šukalo Aziz<sup>1</sup>, Boškailo Emir<sup>2</sup>, Hasanbegović Rijad<sup>2</sup>, Mlinarić Hadžiselimović Ivora<sup>\*2</sup>, Mehić Meliha<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Sector of strategic marketing and market support, Bosnalijek, Sarajevo, B&H

<sup>2</sup>Sector of Southeast Europe region, Bosnalijek, Sarajevo, B&H

### ABSTRACT

Pharmacological treatment of odontogenic inflammation includes the use of antibiotics when indicated to use and the use of additional measures such as hydration of the body or the use of analgesics as needed. Antibiotics used in the treatment of bacterial odontogenic infection are amoxicillin and clavulanic acid, metronidazole, clindamycin, clarithromycin and azithromycin. Antibiotic therapy of odontogenic infection is most often empirical, whereby the antibiotic is chosen with the assumption that it will work on the most likely causative agent, and for this reason, a broad antimicrobial spectrum of antibiotic is prescribed. If the clinical response to the empirically prescribed antibiotic is good, its use is continued. The first choice is amoxicillin and clavulanic acid, which, due to the clavulanate in the composition, also shows activity against beta lactamase producing strains. When it comes to pain therapy with oral analgesics, the treatment should be started with analgesics of weaker effect and then gradually introduce analgesics of stronger effect. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are the first-choice analgesic therapy for pain relief in odontogenic infections. Nonsteroidal antirheumatic drugs such as dexketoprofen and naproxen are safe and effective in treating all levels of dental pain, from mild to severe. Oral antiseptics based on lysozyme have found their application in the pharmacological treatment of abscesses and after tooth extraction.

*Key words: amoxicillin clavulanic acid, nonsteroidal antirheumatic drugs, lysozyme*

Type of presentation: invited lectures

### **SHORT IMPLANTS VS. CONVENTIONAL IMPLANTS WITH A NEW APPROACH OF JAWS VESTIBULOPLASTY – THE STATE OF THE ART AND FUTURE**

**Tomislav Katanec, PhD**

Faculty of Dentistry of University of Zagreb, Croatia

#### **ABSTRACT**

Atrophy of the bone of the alveolar ridge is becoming an increasing challenge in modern oral surgery and implantology procedures. With the presence of numerous bone augmentation options, and the technique of raising the floor of the maxillary sinus, in this case, a modern approach to the installation of "short" implants is chosen.

This sponsored lecture presents cases of aged patients with completely atrophic edentulism of the lower and upper jaw, and hypertrophy of the attached gingiva in the area of the front part of the lower jaw caused by irritation of an inadequate lower complete denture.

In the first operation, vestibuloplasty was performed according to the principle of secondary epithelization using blood plasma enriched with growth factors (PRGF).

Four weeks after the first procedure, the patients underwent a second oral surgical procedure, in which four short implants measuring 4.0 x 5 mm were inserted. Due to the pronounced resorption of the alveolar ridge, the distance from the top of the alveolar ridge to the alveolar nerve in the distal parts of the mandible is between 2 and 3 mm. According to the therapeutic indication, it is decided to display both openings n. mentalis, and implant implants directly in front of the outlet so that the patient's sensation in the innervated region remains preserved.

After the implant procedure is completed, multi-unit abutments and prosthetic carriers are immediately placed on the installed implants and a single-phase polyether impression is taken.

A few hours after the procedure, the patient receives a ready-made fixed-prosthetic temporary work made of acrylic being fixed with screws for multi-unit abutments covering the region of the mandible from the left lower first molar to the right lower first molar.

Type of presentation: invited lectures

### **HOW TO ACHIEVE QUALITY DENTAL RESTORATIONS**

**Prof. dr. Rade Živković**

Faculty of Dentistry of University of Belgrade, Serbia

#### **ABSTRACT**

Contemporary dentistry strives to continuously improve the procedures for creating dental restorations in patient care. The advancement of digital dentistry has made digital impressions a routine procedure in dental practices. The decision to use conventional methods or oral scanners and digital procedures for taking impressions depends on various factors. In this presentation, several patients who have been reconstructed with fixed dental restorations on prepared teeth or implants will be showcased, highlighting the different impression of used techniques. The advantages of digital impressions and their impact on the overall quality of prosthetic rehabilitation will also be discussed.

Type of presentation: invited lectures

### **ANTERIOR VERTICAL DISCREPANCY TREATMENT WITH ALIGNERS**

**Prof. dr. Ferdi Allaf**

ITU University, Türkiye

#### **ABSTRACT**

The lecture will cover: etiology of open bite, diagnosis (skeletal and dental), treatment strategies and options, biomechanics of open bite closure, absolute extrusion versus relative extrusion, molar intrusion, finishing after anterior open bite closure, TAD assisted molar intrusion for bite closure, evidence-based approach for patient treatment, case presentation with interactive discussion and questions and answers.

Type of presentation: invited lectures

### **THE SCIENTIFIC AND CLINICAL PRINCIPLES OF SINGLE VISIT ENDODONTIC THERAPY**

**Andreas Bartols, PhD**

Dental Academy for Continuing Professional Development  
in Karlsruhe, Germany

#### **ABSTRACT**

Single-Visit Endodontics offers a convenient and efficient treatment option with studies showing no significant difference in success rates compared to multiple-visit treatments. It is suitable for cases without complex issues such as severe preoperative conditions and can improve patient comfort and practice efficiency. However, it requires careful case selection and high-quality treatment protocols to minimize the risk of complications and flare-ups.

Type of presentation: invited lectures

### **IMMEDIATE IMPLANTATION WITH IMMEDIATE PROSTHETIC RESTORATION: PROCEDURE FOR SINGLE TOOTH LOSS AND EDENTULOUS**

**Prof. dr. Michael Korsch**

Dental Academy for Continuing Professional Development  
in Karlsruhe, Germany

#### **ABSTRACT**

Tooth loss is always a dramatic event for patients. Therefore, rapid functional and aesthetic rehabilitation is desirable. The lecture addresses the indications, risks, limitations and complications as well as problem solutions. The procedure for individual tooth loss and edentulism is illustrated using case studies.

Type of presentation: invited lectures

### **APHTES AND SMALL LESION IN ORAL CAVITY**

**Prof.dr. Verica Pavlić**

Medical Faculty in University of Banja Luka,  
Bosnia and Herzegovina

#### **ABSTRACT**

During the lecture, the prevalence and most common causes of aphthae and minor lesions in the oral cavity will be presented, along with the clinical picture and possible complications. Prevention and therapeutic options, differentiation of therapy and benefits of certain therapeutic groups will be presented.

Type of presentation: invited lectures

### **PREVENTION AND PROPHYLAXIS AS A BASELINE OF COMMUNICATION AND TRUST IN EVERYDAY PRACTICE**

**Prof. dr. Ivana Radović**

Faculty of Dentistry of University of Belgrade, Serbia

#### **ABSTRACT**

Caries and periodontopathies are dynamic diseases requiring a well-balanced preventive and restorative treatment. The last few decades have witnessed a remarkable increase in scientific knowledge related to oral health and the development of evidence-based dentistry. The importance of prevention and control of oral diseases and maintenance of good oral health are becoming increasingly recognized by the scientific community, as well as by the dental and general public. However, despite significant knowledge in this area, there are disparities and large segments of the population disproportionately burdened by oral diseases. Quality nutrition, application of fluoride and fissure sealings are proven strategies that must be the basis of any preventive-prophylactic plan. However, despite the proven effectiveness of these methods, they are not universally spread and applied. It is important to emphasize that, in accordance with the evidence-based dental approach, current clinical recommendations should be integrated with an individual approach to the patient, with the professional assessment of the dentist, as well as with the needs and preferences of the patient. The lecture provides an overview of preventive and prophylactic measures in different age groups and depending on the risk for caries, with a special emphasis on measures for the effectiveness of which the highest level of scientific evidence has been established. Attention will also be paid to the importance of these measures for building a quality relationship with patients and the functionality of other areas of daily dental practice.

Type of presentation: invited lectures

### DEKSKETOPROFEN IN THE THERAPY OF DENTAL PAIN

**Prof. dr. Nina Marković**

University of Sarajevo-Faculty of Dentistry  
with Clinical Dental Center, Bosnia and Herzegovina

#### ABSTRACT

The main topic of the lecture is dental pain, the causes of pain, the possibilities of prevention, i.e. alleviation of dental conditions in which pain is an accompanying symptom. The classification of pain, its most common causes in dental practice and potential therapeutic options will be shown. *Deksketoprofen* and its role in the treatment of dental pain will be presented.

Type of presentation: invited lectures

### APPLICATION OF CBCT SOFTWARE IN EVERYDAY DENTISTRY

**Prof. dr. Zoran Vlahović**

Faculty of Medical Sciences Pristina – Kosovska Mitrovica

#### ABSTRACT

Computer Tomography is a medical imaging technique promoted as a new concept of diagnostic radiology, but with the advancement of technical features of medical devices and accompanying software support, today, it is the gold standard when it comes to diagnostic procedure methods for the cranio-facial region for both dentistry and otolaryngology. Our presentation explains the possibility of CBCT software. We will present some interesting cases from oral surgery and implantology (diagnostics, therapy following procedures, implantology planing) where the use of CBCT is of vital importance from the diagnostic standpoint. Furthermore, on concrete practical cases, we will present the role of CBCT software within computer-assisted dentistry, i.e. computer-aided navigation in dental implantology and 3D printing of implant surgical guides, our experience, advantages and disadvantages of these procedures.