

THE 10th INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON DENTISTRY MOSTAR, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, 2017

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

TEETH WHITENING PRACTICE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Korać S¹, Tahmišćija I¹, Konjhodžić A¹, Džanković A¹,
Jakupović S¹, Hasić Branković L¹

¹ Department of Restorative Dentistry with Endodontics,
Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo,
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Introduction: Pearly white teeth represent one of the most common demands that patients nowadays pose to the therapist. In the European Union countries and beyond, there has been a change in legislation regarding the sale and use of peroxide preparations. These changes go from selling prohibition of high concentrated peroxide products to making distinction between those having permission to sell/buy tooth whitening products.

Objective: The aim of this paper is to introduce dentists in Bosnia and Herzegovina different approaches to teeth whitening procedures and updated official position of the European Commission regarding dental bleaching products.

Materials and methods: The European Commission's official position is that tooth whitening products are considered cosmetics, not medicines. This paper analyzed changes related to new legislation on peroxide products in European Union (EU) countries as well as in some other countries in the world. Further on, validity of those provisions was discussed.

Conclusion: Tooth whitening treatment represents a profitable branch of dental practice. The number of performed teeth whitening services is continually growing every year at global level, but also in our country. The Stabilization and Association Agreement between our country and the EU obliged BiH to gradually harmonize the existing laws with the regulations of the European Union. Therefore, EU laws will also reflect on dental practice in our country. Dental practice should provide a safe and effective bleaching treatment, and our dentists should be informed in a timely manner about the treatment of tooth bleaching they will be able to provide in the future.

ENDODONTIC IMPLICATIONS OF TRAUMATIC DENTAL INJURIES

Tahmišćija I¹, Konjhodžić A¹, Hasić-Branković L¹,
Jakupović S¹, Džanković A¹, Korać S¹

¹ Department of Restorative Dentistry with Endodontics,
Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo,
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Introduction: Direct consequences of dental trauma are obvious and can be dramatic or harmless. In the long term, the complications can be more serious and lead to tooth loss. The aim of this paper is to present clinical features and treatment opportunities of traumatic injuries of teeth from endodontic perspective.

Material and methods: Data were collected using electronic databases: Medline/PubMed, Scopus and ScienceDirect. The literature search was based on following keywords: dental trauma, healing complications, root resorption and pulp obliteration.

Results: Reviewing the literature it was evident that dental trauma threatens pulp survival in several ways including: exposing dentin and pulp to the conditions of the oral cavity,

disrupting pulp blood supply, altering pulp responses to diagnostic tests and risking the unnecessary extirpation of a recovering pulp and obliteration of the pulp space by mineralized tissue. The most important endodontic consequences of pulpal necrosis and subsequent infection after trauma include inflammatory bone resorption, inflammatory root resorption and the arrest of dental development.

Conclusion: Both fracture and luxation tooth injuries can have serious implications for short- and long-term functions of the dental pulp. Clinicians should therefore be aware that their emergency care must be followed by an organized program of reviewed appointments, if complications are to be identified early and treated successfully.

ADHESION OF COMPOSITE RESTORATION – FAILURE FACTORS AND THEIR PREVENTION

Džanković A¹, Tahmišćija I¹, Korać S¹, Jakupović S¹,
Konjhodžić A¹, Hasić-Branković L¹

¹ Department of dental pathology and endodontics;
Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo,
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Introduction: The application of dental adhesive systems has completely changed the principles of cavity preparation, increasing the preservation of teeth structure and providing the placement of aesthetically acceptable composite restorations. Despite significant improvements in dental adhesive systems, the bonding interface between resin composites and tooth structures remains a weak link in composite restoration. Dental adhesive application is complex and technically sensitive.

Material and methods: This paper presents an update of principles dental adhesion to enamel and dentin. The physico-chemical properties of dental hard tissues after application of modern adhesive systems were described and recent advances and modifications presented. Typical mistakes in everyday dental practice regarding application of dental adhesives have been discussed as well as factors that adversely affect the bonding strength between resin composites and tooth structures. Additionally, guidelines to prevent composite restoration failure have been summarized.

Conclusion: New generation of dentin adhesive systems over time have been developing directing to easier application. However, the prevention of composite restoration failure is based on true understanding of adhesion process and high attention to appropriate use of dental adhesive systems.

PLACING AN EXISTING BRIDGE ON FRACTURED TEETH

Dobrić O¹, Stavojević M¹

¹ Dental office Stanojević, Banja Luka

Introduction: Patient K.R. had de-cemented bridge. The bridge was placed up to 15 years ago. We made OPT. The patient suggested the remaining teeth to be repaired and prosthetic restoration to be done again. Since he was limited with time, he asked us to try to give him first aid and return his existing bridge.

Material and methods: Bridge was cleaned from the remains of dental tissue and old cement. The remaining teeth were cleaned and then prepared for factory intraradic posts. Factory posts were cemented. The bridge was isolated and glass ionomer was applied to it in order to shape it as a grinding teeth. Glass ionomer fillings were heat-treated. Glass ionomer were polished and the bridge prepared for cementing. After cementing, the patient was informed that it was a temporary solution and was instructed to watch how and what to eat and to return when ready to make a definitive solution.

The results: Patient was shown first aid both aesthetically and functionally. He was informed that this is a temporary solution and that he must plan a definitive solution.

Conclusion: This is not a standard procedure and not described in the textbooks, but our creativity depends on the patient's satisfaction with the final outcome in given situation being of great importance in our efforts to retain the trust that was given to us.

PROSTHETIC IMPLANTOLOGY REHABILITATION OF THE PATIENT WITH IMMEDIATE OPERATION IN FRONT

Case report

Imamović A¹, Huskanović A¹,
Kavazbašić-Huskanović E¹, Čičkušić A¹, Topić I¹

¹Dental office Novodent, Tuzla

Introduction: Immediate implant placement with simultaneous imitation or implant loads gains importance over the past years and can be a highly predictable method enabling the implant treatment for our patients. Immediate implantation is a technique that directly implants the implant of a certain type and shape after implantation of the teeth in the extraction wound, enabling immediate and temporary prosthetic work to be performed immediately. This way, the time from tooth loss to the final prosthetic work is considerably reduced, which is more acceptable to the patient for the function and aesthetics. The most important advantage of immediate implantation is that in a surgical procedure the teeth extraction and implant implantation are performed thus reduces the resorption of the bone tissue of the removed tooth up to 40-60%. The patient appears after 2 unsuccessful resections (8 months back) on the tooth 11 and 21, with fracture on the root of the tooth and inflammatory process persistent periapically. In our practice we perform tooth extraction, implanted implant insertion with bone enhancement, soft tissue transplantation and imitative improvisation of teeth 11 and 21. 8 months after, we accessed to prosthetic rehabilitation of teeth 11 and 21 with the correction of the exit profiles on the implants.

Conclusion: The advantages of immediate implantation are undeniable, while a high percentage of the success of this procedure provides a good assurance that the application of the method provides a high level of aesthetic and functional rehabilitation. Dental implants are not recommended for people who are passionate smokers as well as people who do not have a built-in habit of hygiene.

USE OF MAXILLARY SINUS DIMENSIONS AND BUCCAL ALVEOLAR BONE LEVEL IN AGE AND GENDER ASSESSMENT USING CBCT

Hadžiabdić Sulejmanagić N¹, Kadić M²

¹ Department of Oral Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo

² Student, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo

Introduction: Age and gender are basic components for identifying living and deceased individuals and therefore assessment of these parameters represents an important role in forensic dentistry.

Material and methods: With the aim to evaluate the chronological age and gender of the examinees, 150 CBCT images were evaluated as follows: For age assessment: buccal alveolar bone was measured (distance from lower first premolars cement-enamel junction to the highest point of the buccal bone). For age and gender assessment: maxillary sinus dimension were measured (height, width and depth). Only good quality of CBCT images in axial and coronal projection were used.

Results: Data were statistically analyzed, formulas for Age Assessment and Gender Assessment were created using linear regression and multiple regression with Excel 2017.

Conclusions: Created formulas using buccal bone level are suitable for Age assessment. Created formulas using Maxillary sinus dimensions are not suitable for age assessment. Created formulas using Maxillary Sinus Dimensions are suitable for Gender assessment. Created formulas for Gender and Age Assessment are more suitable than existing formulas for population of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS IN GENERAL ANESTHESIA

Smajić R¹, Ahmetagić Sadžak A¹, Duratbegović D¹,
Saltagić H¹, Trninić S², Ljutović Z²

¹ Clinic for Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo

² Clinic for Oral Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo

Introduction: Children with developmental disorders or children with special needs are children who are prevented by their physical and psychological conditions to participate for a long time in normal activities of their peers, including social, educational and recreational activities. Those are children whose condition impedes the usual dental treatment and because of that it is sometimes necessary to perform the therapeutic procedure in general anesthesia.

Aim: The aim of this paper is to demonstrate the advantages of team work of a pediatric dentist and an oral surgeon in teeth restoration of children with special health care needs in general anesthesia. Treatment planning is a complex process that requires adequate cooperation between a doctor, a patient and a parent.

Discussion will present the way of child's dental examination, setting the accurate diagnosis, planning and systemic treatment.

INSTRUCTIONS, ADVICES AND TREATMENT OF THE PATIENTS WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS AFTER THE REHABILITATION IN GENERAL ANESTHESIA. HOW TO PROCEED?

Ahmetagić Sadžak A¹, Smajić R¹,
Duratbegović D¹, Saltagić H¹

¹ Clinic for Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo

Introduction: Oral health of the children with special health care needs is, in most cases, neglected and suppressed by daily challenges, symptomatology and problems of the general physical and mental status of the patient. The absence or very

poor communication and collaboration of such patients, often poor enlightenment, lack of motivation or the parents helplessness leads to very difficult and complex clinical picture of oral health often followed by complications of inflammatory and painful episodes. This condition has persistently remained for years. Treatment in general anesthesia mostly in one act eliminates all pathological changes in oral cavity leading to relief in both, patient and parent. The most common question after the treatment is: How to proceed, how to preserve created condition, how to preserve remaining teeth.

Objective: The aim of this paper is to present the situation and problems of patients who are indicated for general anesthesia, to instruct both parents and dentists to correct hygienic dietary habits and to apply preventive measures in dental clinic, before and after the surgical treatment.

Conclusion: Parents / guardians of children with special health care needs who have undergone dental treatment in general anesthesia should be educated about the implementation of preventative dental measures to maintain achieved oral health status for a longer period.

COMPLEX PEDODONTIC TREATMENT OF A NINE YEAR OLD CHILD – CASE STUDY

Čengić E¹, Marković N², Zovko R³

¹ Health Centre of the Sarajevo Canton, Sarajevo

² Clinic for Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry,
Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo

³ Health Centre Mostar, Mostar

Introduction: A nine year old patient, accompanied by his parents, came in for the first appointment at the Clinic for Preventive Dentistry and Pedodontics within the Faculty of Dentistry. Therein, whole series of problems was detected requiring a complex pedodontic approach. The next step was to perform a risk assessment and to follow diagnostic procedures. This led to preparation of a therapy plan and educating the child and the parents regarding preventive measures. Special attention was paid to adjustment of a therapeutic approach to the patient's psychological profile.

This was followed by treatment procedures ranging from dental extractions under local anesthesia, repair of carious lesions, to treating a complicated crown fracture of tooth number 11 with not fully formed root and its endodontic treatment. After this, the number 11 tooth crown whitening was done and composite material replaced the missing part of the crown. The patient then underwent a fluoride treatment and a fissure sealant treatment. After the treatments, we also prepared relevant risk assessment. The patient was then referred to an orthodontic treatment.

Objectives: An objective was to show a complex process of pedodontic treatment of the nine year old child.

Materials and methods: This clinical case study included methods and materials based on the clinical protocol of the Preventive Dentistry and Pedodontics Department / Faculty of Dentistry in Sarajevo.

Results: An anxious dental patient with high risk of caries and complicated crown fracture of the tooth number 11 (with not fully formed root) became a fully recovered patient with changed oral hygiene and eating habits, with no fear of dental treatments and with low level of caries risk.

Conclusion: A thorough approach to a complex dental treatment of a child and a cooperation between the pediatric dentist, the patient and the parents helped to achieve full recovery of this

patient, to change hygienic and eating habits and attitude towards dental treatments, as well as to reduce the new caries risk to a minimum. This young patient regained trust and confidence in this respect.

CONDITION OF THE ORAL HYGIENE OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN WITH DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 1 IN RELATIONSHIP TO METABOLIC CONTROL

Fazlić R¹, Huseinbegović A², Selimović-Dragaš M²

¹ Novo Sarajevo Health Center, Sarajevo

² Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry,
Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus manifests in a group of syndromes connected to disruption of carbohydrates, fats and proteins, caused by the insufficient secretion of insulin and/or lack of its activity in tissues.

Goal of this research was to determine differences in level of oral hygiene of children with DMT1 and healthy children.

Materials and methods: In order to define the level of oral hygiene, dental plaque and gingival index we used Silness & Loe method. Detection of the dental plaque was done by scraping of the probe on the specific areas of the tooth neck, while pathological condition of the gingiva was done according to the same method and criterion was 0, 1, 2, 3. For determining periodontal state, dental mirror and specially designed probe were used. 90 examinees were involved in the research. Examinees were school children aged 12-18 living in the Sarajevo Canton area. Examinees were divided into two groups. Experimental group consisted out of 60 examinees with diagnosed DMT1. This group was divided in two subgroups, 1A with 30 examinees who have controlled HbA1c and 1B with 30 examinees having increased level of HbA1c. Limit value was 6.8% for examinees of subgroup 1A, and for examinees of the subgroup 1B was greater than 6.8%. Controlled group consisted of healthy examinees without diagnosed systematic diseases.

Results: Results of the study show that children with DMT1 have lower state of oral hygiene than healthy children. Average plaque index of the ill children is 1.6 being significantly higher than plaque index of the healthy children which is 0.87. The difference was shown within the subgroups, as well.

Conclusion: Gingival index has significantly greater value within ill children group and moderate gingival inflammation is present.

ANALYSIS OF PALATINE FOLDS IN A SAMPLE POPULATION FROM BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Muhasilović S¹

¹ Private Dental Practice Dr. Muhasilović,
Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Introduction: In forensic researches in Bosnia and Herzegovina, palatal rugoscopy has not been used so far and researches in this area are quite modest. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to determine specificities of palatal rugae patterns based on a sample of Bosnian-Herzegovinian population of different age groups and different sexes, so that the palatal rugoscopy could be used as an auxiliary method in identifying forensic researches in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Materials and methods: The research includes 250 gypsum models of upper jaw of both sexes and different age groups. On the gypsum models, counters of palatal rugae, median palatal suture and papillae incisiva were drawn, photographed, and the

photos were transferred into PC. The measuring of palatal rugae on gypsum models was done in computer program VistaMetric.

Results: The research shows almost no difference between sexes in the tested parameters, except in the number of secondary palatal rugae where, with the error of 7.6%, it can be concluded that women have more secondary palatal rugae. The 20-39 aged group has, on average, a significantly higher total number of palatal rugae than a total number of primary palatal rugae according to Lysell, as well as a total number of corrugated shapes of palatal folds according to Lima than the other two age groups.

Conclusion: Based on results of the research, it can be concluded that there are no statistically significant differences between palatal rugae on the right and those on the left side of palate regarding their dimensions, number and type. In this research, LRA did not result in a statistically significant predictors, and is therefore insignificant in sex-based differentiation in Bosnian-Herzegovinian population. Unlike in the case of sex, analysis of palatal rugae patterns of Bosnian-Herzegovinian population in different age groups showed statistically significant differences.

FISSURE SEALANT AS A PREVENTIVE MEASURE OF DENTAL CARIES

Šerbečić A¹, Selimović-Dragaš M²

¹ Student, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo

² Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo

Introduction: Fissure sealing is a procedure aiming to prevent the formation of caries. During this treatment, deep fissure becomes flat and smooth without possibility to retain dental plaque thus reducing the risk of caries.

Aim: To evaluate the quality of fissure sealants placed on students' clinical training at the Department of Preventive Dentistry and Pedodontics, bearing in mind the different levels of knowledge, as well as the student's manual and technical skills.

Methods: This retrospective study included 33 fissures of 17 patients, mean age 12 years and two months. The sample consisted of the patients from the Department of Preventive Dentistry and Pedodontics, whose parents previously signed informed consent form containing information about the aim of the study and the treatment procedures. Patients having at least

one sealant placed five or more months earlier were included in this survey. Clinical examination using a plane dental mirror and a sharp explorer recorded sealants as "all present", "partly missing", "all missing" and "developed carious lesion".

Results: 9 completely retained sealants average retention rate of 3-years, 8 partially missing sealants with an average retention rate of 2 years and 9 months and 9 completely lost dental sealants of unknown material were found. Total losses were observed in 7 dental sealants average rate of losing 2 years and 6 months.

Conclusion: The results showed satisfactory clinical students' work skills. Comparing the results with similar studies, differences found in this study can be understood as due to the relatively small research sample.

ANALYSIS OF DENTAL ACTIVITY IN PUBLIC SECTOR IN THE FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Deljo E¹, Sijerčić Z¹, Grabus J²,
Pikutić E², Tukulj-Musić H³

¹Health Center Gorazde, Gorazde

²Health Center Travnik, Travnik

³Health Center Orasje, Orašje

Introduction: Dental activity is a part of the medical activities of special interest being carried out at all levels of health care including a system of social groups and individual measures, services and activities to maintain and improve oral health, prevention of diseases, early detection of disease, treatment, health care and rehabilitation, as well as, the application of medical technology in the field of dentistry.

The aim of this study: With respect to the importance of dental health care in the health system of the FBiH, as well as the possibilities of health care reform, it was necessary to determine whether there are differences in the provision of dental care in the public sector between the cantons in the Federation of BiH.

Material and methods: After processing secondary data taken from the Federal Institute of Public Health for the period 2010-2015, a comparative analysis of human and material resources was performed including the number of dental care providers among the cantons of FBiH.

The results will be statistically analyzed and presented in the appropriate tables and graphs.

The conclusion to be drawn from the results of research.

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

EVALUATION OF DIGITAL RADIOGRAPHIC IMAGE PROCESSING IN OCCLUSAL CARIES DETECTION

Bajsman A¹, Zukić S¹, Vuković A¹, Zukanović A²

¹University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Dental Medicine, Department for Dental Morphology, Dental Anthropology and Forensic Dentistry

²University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Dental Medicine, Department for Preventive and Pediatric Dentistry

Introduction: Retro-coronary radiographic images represent a significant supplement to the visual examination in clinical caries treatment. Although the radiological diagnosis of superficial proximal lesions is relatively simple, the diagnoses of the initial occlusal lesion represent a problem. Progress in radiographic detection of caries was presented in development of digital radiographic systems. The advantage of digital images is that it

can be further manipulated (image processing) thus changing some of the image's characteristics and the information contained therein becomes more acceptable to the human eye.

The aim of this paper is to examine the efficiency of digital radiographic images processing in detection of primary occlusal caries of enamel and dentine on permanent molars.

Material and methods: The study sample consisted of digital radiographic images of 140 permanent maxillary and mandibular molars, with primary caries lesion or discoloration on the occlusal surface. After a visual examination, examination using laser fluorescence was performed, and digital radiographic recordings were made. Digital recordings were analyzed as native and after processing. If two diagnostic methods confirmed the presence of the caries, the cavity was opened, carious mass removed, and clinical depth of the carious lesion was measured using CPITN probe.

Results: The efficiency of processing digital images was analyzed using cross-tabulation, correlation and testing of the significance of differences between radiological findings on native and post-processed digital images, and the clinical findings of caries lesions depth.

Conclusion: Processing of digital images presents helpful tool in detection of initial carious lesions in dentine below dentin-enamel junction, while it is not effective in detecting early carious lesions in occlusal enamel.

CANAL ABERRATION ASSESSMENT ON ENDOBLOCKS USING THREE DIFFERENT ROTARY SYSTEMS

Jakupović S¹, Konjhodžić A¹, Hasić-Branković L¹,
Korać S¹, Tahmiščija I¹, Džanković¹ A,
Begeta-Efović A¹, Gavranović-Glamoč A²

¹ Department of Restorative dentistry and Endodontics,
Faculty of Dentistry, Sarajevo

² Department of Dental Prosthetics,
Faculty of Dentistry, Sarajevo

Introduction: Endoblocks are designed to simulate root canals of different shapes. The most commonly used type of endoblock simulates canal with an angular curvature of 40 ° and initial passage less than 10. The education of a dentist in the field of rotary endodontics is usually performed on endoblocks.

Objective of the study: To investigate whether the use of three different rotary systems with a different number of endodontic files required for the root canal treatment affects the occurrence of a number of procedural mistakes.

Materials and methods: 90 endoblocks (WDV), 30 treated with T one file gold system (Goyang Korea), 30 with E3 endostar (Polident) (3 needle system) and 30 treated with E5 endostar (Polident) (5 needles system) were used in the study. Endoblocks were shaped by doctors, beginners in rotary endodontic. Six specialists of restorative dentistry and endodontics evaluated processed endoblocks according to given criteria; canal shaped adequately in full working length, reduced working length, apical transportations, ledging or perforation.

Results: Obtained results showed a significantly higher number of procedural errors on endoblocks treated with E5 system.

Conclusion: Using a smaller number of files in the system of medical education in the field of machine endodontics, a significantly smaller number of procedural errors have been identified during the processing.

This study was part of the project entitled "Testing the Application of IBP Technology for the Development of 3D Tooth Models and Endoblocks" provided by the Federal Ministry of Education and Science (BH).

APPLICATION OF THE STAMP TECHNIQUE FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF MOLAR OCCLUSAL SURFACE USING A COMPOSITE MATERIAL

Smajić A¹, Korać S²

¹ Student, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo

² Department of Restorative Dentistry with Endodontics,
Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo

Introduction: The ideal occlusal surface reconstruction in posterior teeth using restorative treatment involves modeling of

the anatomy in order to achieve esthetic appearance as well as functional occlusion. Esthetic restoration by direct approach is difficult to achieve since this technique is time-consuming and involves an experienced and trained therapist. The original occlusal anatomy in posterior teeth with early caries lesion is possible to recreate quickly and easily with a composite using "Stamp technique".

Aim: The purpose is to present the occlusal tooth morphology reconstruction with direct composite restoration by means of the "stamp technique".

Material and methods: A first-class occlusal composite filling was made on the lower second molar using the stamp technique. The liquid composite impression of the tooth structure was obtained and the occlusal surface was printed prior to cavity preparation, followed by caries removal. The composite material was incrementally layered and the final composite increment before curing was modeled using previously taken impression.

Results: Restoration of the tooth using previous dental impression represents an ideal "copy" of the occlusal surface of the intact tooth resulting in minimal need for occlusal post-restoration adjustments. The patient is very satisfied with the esthetics of this restoration.

Conclusion: The stamp technique provides an easy approach for the reproduction of original occlusal anatomy in Class I and Class II direct restorations with the minimal operative time required. The final restoration represents the correct cusp-fossa relationship with excellent function as well as esthetics obtained.

CLINICAL EVALUATION OF INTRABONY PERIODONTAL DEFECT TREATMENT BY OPEN FLAP SURGERY ALONE OR IN COMBINATION WITH MAXRESORB®

Gojkov-Vukelić M¹, Hadžić S¹, Pašić E,
Hodžić M², Suljić Hujčić Dž², Pjano A²

¹ Department of Oral Medicine and Periodontology,
Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo,
Bosnia and Herzegovina

² Clinic for Oral Medicine and Periodontology,
Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo,
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Introduction: In recent years, the use of regenerative processes in order to regenerate lost periodontal support structures has become common practice. Synthetic material composed of 60% hydroxyapatite acid and 40% beta-tricalcium phosphate (β-TCP) (Maxresorb®, Böttis dental) is now frequently used in regenerative periodontal therapy.

Aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of the open flap surgery, alone or with the use of synthetic materials in the treatment of deep periodontal intrabony pockets.

Materials and methods: The study included 50 patients with deep intrabony pockets, who were divided into two groups following the initial periodontal treatment. In the first group, intrabony pockets were filled with bone replacement material (Maxresorb®, Böttis dental) during the open flap surgery, while the second group underwent only open flap surgery. Clinical evaluation was performed at baseline and 6 months after the therapy.

Results: The number of teeth that were subject to surgery was 204. Bone resorption for patients within the first group was significantly reduced after the surgery, $t(24) = 2.75$, $p = .01^{**}$.

Bone resorption in patients in the second group was significantly decreased following the surgical procedure, $t(24) = 14.69$, $p < .001$ ***.

Conclusion: Based on the results of statistical analysis of data obtained in the study in both groups there was a reduction of probing depth of periodontal pockets. Supplemental use of synthetic material Maxresorb® in this study did not yield clinically better results compared to the open flap surgery alone.

FREQUENCY OF POTENTIALLY MALIGNANT ORAL LESIONS - CLINICAL AND PATHOHISTOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Hadžić S¹, Gojkov-Vukelić M¹, Pašić E¹, Hodžić M², Suljić-Hujić Dž², Pjano A², Dervišević A³

¹ Department of Oral Medicine and Periodontology, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

² Clinic for Oral Medicine and Periodontology, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

³ Maxillofacial surgery Clinical Center of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Introduction: Potentially malignant lesions are lesions of the oral mucosa that have an increased risk for malignant transformation compared to healthy mucosa. The most common precancerous lesions are: leukoplakia, erythroplakia, lichen planus, and actinic cheilitis.

Aim: Examine the prevalence of potentially malignant oral lesions over a period of 8 months, and the importance of clinical examination and pathohistological analysis.

Materials and methods: Our research included 340 patients, out of which we distinguished 40 patients with premalignant lesions of different ages and sex. After extensive anamnesis and clinical examination of all mucous tissues, toluidine blue test was used. In the case of a positive test, the patient with premalignant lesions underwent biopsy and pathohistological verification.

Results: The most common potentially malignant lesion was Lichen reticularis (25%), followed by Lichen erosivus (20%), and Leukoplakia (15%). The toluidine test was positive in 23% of cases. Based on the clinical examination and positive toluidine test, biopsy and pathohistological analysis were performed. 20% of premalignant lesions were carcinoma and 14% were dysplasia. The most common malignant change was Leukoplakia, where out of 9 Leukoplakiae, pathohistological findings confirmed: 3 carcinomas, 3 oral epithelial dysplasias, and 1 carcinoma in situ.

Conclusion: Most oral cancers are caused by potentially malignant lesions. Thus, very detailed clinical examination with visualization of pathological lesions is very important. A toluidine blue test can be an auxiliary aid in clinical diagnosis, but does not replace pathohistological finding. Biopsy and pathohistological findings represent the gold standard in oral cancers diagnosis.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH IN THE TREATMENT OF STRESS-INDUCED LICHEN RUBER

Hodžić M¹, Gavranović-Glamoč A², Kazazić L², Gojkov-Vukelić M¹, Zukić S³, Pašić E¹

¹ Clinic and Department of Oral Medicine and Periodontology, Faculty of Dental Medicine, University of Sarajevo

² Department of Dental Prosthetics and Oral Implantology, Faculty of Dental Medicine, University of Sarajevo

³ Department of Dental Morphology with Dental Anthropology and Forensics, Faculty of Dental Medicine, University of Sarajevo

Introduction: Lichen ruber is a disease of the skin and mucous membranes being classified as autoimmune in muco-cutaneous disorders. The cause of lichen is not sufficiently known. Development of lichen can be induced by stress, genetic predisposition, metabolic disorders, gastro-intestinal disorders, bacterial, viral and fungal infections. Selye defined stress as a "non-specific consequence of any claim on the body going beyond the adaptive possibilities of the organism". Stress reduces the immunity thus playing an important role in development of all diseases. Impact of stress on health occurs through certain physiological mechanisms of the autonomic nervous system and neuroendocrinological mediators affecting different organism systems. Chronic activation of these mechanisms leads to an increased risk of disease developing. At the oral mucosa, lichen can occur as plan, erosive, bullous or atrophic form of disease, while skin changes become a papulosquamous dermatosis accompanied by itching. Diagnosis is based on patient's medical history and clinical examination, but confirmed by histopathologic findings and indirect immunofluorescence's methods. Antibiotics, corticosteroids and antihistamines can be administered in the treatment of lichen. If there are systemic disorders in patients with lichen, those should be treated. It is necessary to: eliminate different metals from the mouth, achieve a high level of oral hygiene and have microbiological findings on *Candida albicans* and bacteria.

Aim: We will present the case of patient with lichen ruber who had pathological skin and oral changes in which stress was favorable for development of lichen ruber.

Conclusion: Multidisciplinary cooperation of dermatologist, dentist, microbiologist and psychologist is necessary in diagnostic and treatment of stress-induced lichen ruber.

THE MOST FREQUENT CHANGES IN ORAL MUCOUS MEMBRANES IN CHILDREN IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF GORAŽDE

Mulaosmanović A¹, Sijerčić Z¹, Deljo E¹

¹ Health Center Gorazde

Introduction: The most commonly described changes in oral mucous membranes in childhood according to world literature are: Cheilitis exfoliative, Cheilitis angularis, Lingua plicata, Lingua geographica and Stomatitis aptosa recurrens.

The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of the most frequent changes in oral mucous membranes in childhood.

Material and methods: in the period from 01.01. to 30.06. 2017, they were recorded during a dental examination of the changes in oral mucous membranes in children aged 6 to 18 years in the School Health Ambulance the Health Center Gorazde.

The results will be statistically analyzed and presented in the appropriate tables and graphs.

The conclusion to be drawn from the results of research.

INFLUENCE OF BAD SMOKING HABITS ON THE FORMATION OF CHEILITIS

Hadžić S¹, Muharemović A¹, Dubravić E², Bašagić N²

¹ Department of Oral medicine and Periodontology, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo,

² Students of the Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo

Background: Cheilitis is an inflammatory reaction of perioral skin, vermilion and labial mucosa, due to local or systemic aetiological factors with subjective difficulties accompanied by objective symptoms. One of the risk factors for the formation of cheilitis is the consumption of tobacco products. Smoking is defined as a way of consuming tobacco in the form of cigarettes, and it acts as a harmful thermal and chemical agent. Lifestyles of the student population, which imply a large number of obligations and a lack of time directed towards healthy lifestyle, lead to more frequent consumption of cigarettes compromising oral and general health. Smoking is a risk factor for the formation of cheilitis and possible malignant alterations resulting with the changes to precanceroses.

The aim of this study was to collect data on the frequency of cheilitis changes in students who consume cigarettes and to determine which form of cheilitis is the most commonly present in this group of students.

Material and methods: The study was conducted among the students of the Faculty of Dentistry of the University of Sarajevo. The research tool was a survey questionnaire. The first part of the survey questionnaire was filled by students, the second part included a clinical examination. A total of 60 students were surveyed, divided into two groups of students, 30 students who consumed cigarettes and 30 students who did not. All data obtained will be statistically processed.

Conclusion: All processed statistical data will be used in the conclusion.

TOBACCO EFFECTS ON ORAL MUCOSA: INFLUENCE ON THE AMOUNT OF EXCRETED SALIVA AND SUBJECTIVE FEELING OF DRYNESS IN THE ORAL CAVITY

Hadžić S¹, Muharemović A¹, Aljukić S²,
Bejtić F², Begovac A², Biogradlija E²

¹ Department of Oral Medicine and Periodontology,
Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo

² Student, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo

Introduction: Tobacco has a harmful effect on the salivary glands, the oral mucous membrane and the teeth. Due to the adverse effect on salivary glands, salivation is reduced. The predominant tobacco use is by smoke inhalation of cigarettes, pipes, and cigars. There are also various smokeless tobacco products that can be either sniffed, sucked or chewed. Thermal activity generated by tobacco combustion and its subsequent chemical reaction leads to significant oral mucosa damage. Initial oral mucosal changes are inflammatory in nature with subsequent progression to keratinization and risk of developing leukoplakia. Changes can be detected on the teeth where they become dark and pigmented with increased buildup of plaque. Smokers often have a feeling of dryness, bitterness, and intense nicotine gait from the mouth.

Aim: The primary objective of this study was to describe adverse effect of various smoking habits on the amount of excreted saliva, to assess surveyors' awareness of tobacco effects on the oral mucosa and to compare those findings with the control group.

Methods: The survey population includes senior students (n 60) who were attending Faculty of Dentistry in Sarajevo. Survey was conducted on 30 nonsmokers and 30 smokers with no significant past medical history who selected to participate to this study. Data pertaining to demographics and comorbid conditions, along with detailed tobacco habits inquiries, were addressed in the

survey. Comprehensive oral cavity examination was performed on every subject with primary focus on the oral mucosa and gingival changes.

A vitronection test, a salivary flow assess with the help of Kobner's phenomena, and a quantitative measurement of the amount of saliva extracted by Skaf were collected from every subject.

All data obtained will be analyzed by statistical methods.

Conclusion All data analyzed by statistical methods will be used for conclusion.

DISTANCE BETWEEN INCISIVE PAPILLA AND VESTIBULAR SURFACE OF UPPER CENTRAL INCISOR

Đonlagić A¹, Kamber-Ćesir A¹, Strujić- Porović S¹,
Berhamović L¹, Kazazić L¹, Tosum S¹

¹ Department of Dental Prosthetics,
Faculty of Dentistry, Sarajevo

Introduction: To provide more natural setting of artificial maxillary central incisor is necessary to consider the morphological characteristics and natural position of the maxillary central incisor, and their distance from the incisive papilla as a referenced unchanged formation.

Aim: The aim of this study was to assess the form of incisive papilla and to measure distance between incisive papilla and the most prominent point on the vestibular surface of upper central incisor in dentate patients.

Material and methods: The study included 60 participants who were selected by clinical examination: participants with Angle class I, without abnormalities in size, shape and position of teeth, with sufficient phonetic test and physiological anterior guidance of mandible. The measurement was done on the upper cast for all participants. The distance was measured from the center of the incisive papilla to the most prominent point on the vestibular surface of upper central incisor. The measurement was done using universal two-coordinate microscope- ZKM 01- 250 C.

Results: Results of the study will be analyzed statistically presented by tables and charts.

Conclusion: Conclusion will be based according to the results of study.

INTEROCCLUSAL SPACE AND ITS VALUES IN ESTABLISHING THE VERTICAL DIMENSION

Strujić-Porović S¹, Gavranović-Glamoč A¹,
Đonlagić A¹, Kamber-Ćesir A¹, Berhamović L¹

¹ Department of Prosthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry,
University of Sarajevo

Introduction: One of the most commonly used clinical method for determining the vertical dimension of occlusion is mandibular rest position and the value of interocclusal space.

The aim was to examine whether there is a difference in values of interocclusal space in the mandibular rest position determined by different methods.

Material and methods: The research included 150 examinees of either sex with the skeletal class I without symptoms and signs of temporomandibular dysfunctions. The mandibular rest position was determined by using phonetic and swallowing methods. The measurements of the vertical dimension of occlusion and vertical dimension of the rest were carried out on the face as the range between the points subnasale-gnathion by using a digital caliper accuracy of 0.1 mm.

Results: In the group of partially edentulous patients with and without the preserved maxillomandibular relationship and control group with complete dentition, the mean values of the interocclusal space in the mandibular rest position were $2,31\pm 0,16$ mm, $2,90\pm 0,16$ mm in the process of denture making and $2,13\pm 0,16$ mm determined by the phonetic method and $2,06\pm 0,20$ mm, $2,66\pm 0,16$ mm and $1,85\pm 0,16$ mm determined by the swallowing method.

Conclusion: Values of interocclusal rest space determined by the phonetic method are statistically significant bigger ($p < 0,000$) in relation to the values of interocclusal rest space determined by the swallowing method in all three groups of examinees.

6 KEYS FOR SUCCESSFUL LOWER COMPLETE DENTURES

Hadžipašić-Nazdrajić A¹, Salihović-Kečo A¹

¹ Public Institution for Health Centre of the Sarajevo Canton, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Introduction: Making functional lower complete dentures is demanding process. That is why the percentage of failure is still relatively high. In order to make successful lower complete dentures, dentures must fulfill the objective criteria and one subjective criteria (patient's opinion).

Material and methods: First key is good retention, second is stable occlusion, third is correct inter-jaw relationship and fourth is good esthetics.

Two remaining keys that are hidden in dental laboratory are: accurately made special tray for functional impression and successfully finished technological procedure, which means the use of Keller band to protect the edges in order to make an effective border seal.

Results: After fulfilling those six criteria we will have satisfying lower complete dentures in terms of good speech, chewing, swallowing and aesthetics. The muscle of the cheeks, vestibulum and lips will get good support.

Conclusion: Prosthetic rehabilitation of edentulous lower jaw will be successful if these six keys are fulfilled.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH IN TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH COMPROMISED FUNCTIONS OF STOMATOGNATHIC SYSTEM

- THE CASE REPORT

Prcić Voloder Š¹, Nezirić Z¹, Baljić M²

¹ Health Centre of Sarajevo Canton, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

² Private dental office "Denta-M", Hadžići

Introduction: In daily clinical practice we often met patients with compromised stomatognathic system where complete rehabilitation requires multidisciplinary approach.

The case report presents multidisciplinary approach in therapy of edentulous patient with bilateral fibromatous enlargements and mobile maxillary tubers. Fibromatosis of maxilla tubers is characterized by proliferation of connective tissue under oral mucosa in maxillary tuber region. There are no clinic symptoms except alveolar crest enlargement, but adequate prosthetic rehabilitation is compromised and difficult to achieve. Treatment plan is multidisciplinary approach of oral surgeon and prosthodontic. After diagnostic procedure and patients' consent, surgical removal of both fibromatous tissue formations in tuber region was performed. Five weeks after surgical treatment

edentulous patient had prosthetic rehabilitation with total acrylic dentures.

Conclusion: Presented therapeutic approach guarantees an optimal result with satisfactory outcome.

LOCALISED FORNIX PROFUNDATION WITH LABIAL FRENECTOMY – CASE REPORT

Nezirić Z¹, Siručić I¹, Prcić-Voloder Š¹

¹ Health Center of the Sarajevo Canton, Sarajevo

Introduction: Preprosthetic surgery is a part of oral surgery involving surgical preparation of the remaining oral tissues to support the best possible prosthetic replacement. In 2-4 percent of patients it is not possible to perform prosthetic rehabilitation without operation protocols. It is necessary to assure multidisciplinary approach in order to achieve the best denture support.

Materials and methods: We presented a case of a 63-year-old male patient, whom we verified indication for partial vestibular profundation and labial frenectomy in one act, after detailed clinical intraoral and extra-oral examination, RTG evaluation and model evaluation. Our treatment plan included model preparation and analysis, and preparing a prosthetic base for postoperative use. This part of treatment plan was prosthetic, and the surgical protocol included vestibuloplasty with secondary epithelisation and labial frenectomy.

Results: Minor modifications of the alveolar ridge and vestibular areas can greatly improve denture stability and retention, as we presented in our case.

Conclusion: For many current practitioners, it seems that preprosthetic surgery is of little relevance because of implantology development. Although implantology enables the reconstruction of occlusal harmony in mouth, it is unachievable for many of our patients, and sometimes even unnecessary. Very satisfactory results are accomplished with preprosthetic surgery protocols, and likewise preprosthetic surgery has evolved in preimplant surgery. With this case report we wanted to show why some of the principles from the past are still valid today.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY DENTAL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS IN GENERAL ANESTHESIA CASE REVIEW

Duratbegović D¹, Ahmetagić Sadžak A¹, Smajić R¹, Saltagić H¹, Ljutović Z²

¹ Clinic for Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo

² Clinic for Oral Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo

Introduction: Children with developmental difficulties who are indicated for dental treatment in general anesthesia often show complex pathology in oral cavity that requires a multidisciplinary approach. The case review shows a dental treatment in general endotracheal anesthesia in a patient suffering from cerebral palsy and epilepsy. Deep caries lesions led to pulpal and periapical complications requiring endodontic treatment in combination with surgical apicotomy.

Objectives: The aim of this paper is to present multidisciplinary teamwork of anesthesiologists, pedodontists and oral surgeons in dental treatment in general anesthesia.

Conclusion: Only the multidisciplinary approach provides the best therapeutic results of dental treatment in general anesthesia in children with special health care needs.

GEMINATION - CASE STUDY

Balić Dž¹, Car-Zovko M¹, Šarac Z¹,
Šiljak-Rašidović E², Suljkanović N³, Hadžialjević K⁴

¹ Health Center Mostar, Mostar

² Health Center of the Sarajevo Canton, Sarajevo

³ Health Center "Doboj Istok", Doboj Istok

⁴ Clinic for Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry,
Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo

Introduction: Geminatio arises as a consequence of incomplete division of tooth germ resulting with the appearance of a large crown with one pulp chamber. Usually, one root canal is present. The gemination is hereditary and can form in both dentitions, it is yet more frequent in milk teeth dentition, mainly on incisor teeth and seldom on molars and premolars. Its prevalence in primary dentition is 0.5-0.8 % and in a permanent one 0.2%. The anomaly is also often seen at children with Down's syndrome, talidomide embryopathy and cleft palate. In the clinical sense, gemination is similar to tooth fusion, i.e. a crown is somewhat wider than normal, with an indent into the central part of incisal edge. Compared to fusion, which arises as a fusion of dentine and/or enamel between two or more normal teeth often resulting in decreased number of teeth in the area, the number of teeth is normal in germination.

The objective of the study is to demonstrate a gemination case on tooth in 11 of 8-year girl, and the therapy of incisal indent by clinical application of composite resin by acid etching technique.

Conclusion: By applying the composite resin, with periodic scraping of mesiodistal sides of a tooth in order to reduce its size, a good result can be achieved by therapy of a tooth with incisal indent. Should this approach not result with a satisfying esthetics of a tooth with a wide crown, the alternative could be extraction of such tooth. In that case, an orthodontic and/or prosthetic treatment should be implemented. Implant prosthetic therapy can be an option with adolescents.

FUNCTIONAL AND AESTHETIC TREATMENT OF TRAUMATIC EXTRACTION OF UPPER CENTRAL INCISORS - CASE REPORT

Janković S¹, Davidović B¹, Lečić J¹,
Radović I¹, Simić I¹, Kapuran M²

¹ Faculty of Medicine Foča - Department of Stomatology,
University of East Sarajevo

² Health Center – Rogatica, Rogatica

Introduction: Traumatic teeth extraction is a complete teeth removal from the alveolus and is one of the most difficult tooth injury. It usually happens in childhood mostly affecting the upper central incisors. The causes of this injury are a fight, a fall, hard objects edges blow or traffic accidents. Although the long-term prognosis is unsafe, due to the alveolar ridge height preservation importance, replantation should always be performed in adequate conditions.

Case report: Patient K.V. 12 years old, was admitted to Faculty of Medicine Foča, Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry clinic due to upper jaw frontal region injury. The cause of the injury is fallat training. Time elapsed from the injury was 2 hours. Clinical examination and X-ray scanning revealed an empty tooth alveolus of 11 and 21 as well as the hypodontia of 22. Also, tooth 11-I class and tooth 21-II class dental fractures were established. The teeth were brought in sterile saline. After local anaesthesia and wound treatment, the teeth were returned to the alveolus and fiberglass fibers immobilization splint was placed. Patient was prescribed antibiotics and recommended AT protection.

Results: The teeth were endodontically treated fifteen days after the injury. One month after the fracture, the fistula appeared above tooth 11. Tooth 21 was definitely filled and tooth 11 was filled with calcium hydroxide and the treatment is underway. The splint was removed after 45 days, and composite fillings were made on both teeth. The patient has no subjective difficulties and the result is functionally and aesthetically acceptable.

FREQUENCY AND PREVENTION OF SPORT INJURIES IN OROFACIAL REGION

Davidović B¹, Janković S¹, Lečić J¹,
Radović I¹, Grujičić I¹, Beatović V²

¹ University of East Sarajevo, Faculty of Medicine,
Dentistry Program, Foča, Bosnia and Herzegovina

² Estetika dent, Derventa, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Introduction: Injuries of dentomaxillofacial region are very often during sports activities. The purpose of the study was to determine the injuries` frequency, as well as the children's knowledge on face and jaws prevention during sports activities.

Methodology: This research involved 36 respondents from different sport clubs (12 from karate, 12 football and 12 from athletic) and 12 children who don't practice any sport. The study was conducted by the questionnaire that included 24 questions related to previous experience, injuries` frequencies, children's knowledge on face, jaws and teeth injuries prevention.

Results: Dentomaxillofacial injuries are more often in children that practice football (12.5%), or athletics (10.4%) compared to karate and children who do not practice any sport. Hand or leg kicks were the main injuries` reasons (14.6%), and they occurred during practice (14.6%) or competition (10.4%). Central incisors` injuries occurred in 29.9% of sportsmen. The coach (37.5%) introduced them injuries` prevention. Karate players (14.6%) use mouth guard shields. Five of respondents believe that face and jaws shields are necessary for sport they practice. Among them, karate players (14.9%) are the most numerous, as well as 4.9% footballers. However, 56.2% of respondents believe that there is no need for shields.

Conclusion: Sport injuries, as well as face and jaws injuries, demand multidisciplinary approach, both in diagnosis and treatment, as well as in preventive measures implementation. Sport workers, parents and athletes themselves should be educated on the importance of face and jaws integrity preventive measures.

WHITENING OF ENDODONTICALLY TREATED TEETH

Car Zovko M¹, Balić Dž¹, Jelavic R¹,
Šiljak Rašidović E², Kobaslija S³

¹ Health Center Mostar, Mostar

² Health Center of the Sarajevo Canton, Sarajevo

³ Clinic for Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry,
Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo

Introduction: The color of the teeth is an important aesthetic factor often affecting the psychological mood of an individual. Dark color of anterior teeth can be a reason for shortage of self-confidence especially in adolescent age.

Tooth discoloration can be caused by dental trauma and pulp necrosis. A number of dental interventions can cause internal discolorations. If the pulpal tissue is not completely removed during the endodontic treatment, the remaining tissue can lead to discoloration.

In recent years there are more and more requests for whitening of discolored endodontically treated teeth. One of the most popular medical whitening technique is the intracoronary so called "walking bleach" technique, in which whitening gel is left in the area of the pulp chamber and closed with temporary filling.

The aim of the work is to show a case of whitening the discolored upper central incisor at a fifteen year old patient where a revision of the inadequate endodontic filling was carried through before whitening.

Material and methods: Method of the work after doing the RTG analysis and needed revision of the endodontic treatment, the whitening "walking bleach" procedure was performed. Materials "Opalescence endo" (35% hydrogen peroxide) gel, produced by "Ultradent" were used.

Conclusion: after finishing the procedure we notice considerably whiter teeth. The alternative would be grinding the teeth and producing an aesthetic prosthetic replacement. This way, with a minimal invasive procedure, a satisfying aesthetic smile is achieved.

CONSERVATIVE ENDODONTIC TREATMENT OF THE LARGE PERIAPICAL LESION CAUSED BY PREMATURE CONTACT – CASE REPORT

Udovičić L¹, Murtić L¹, Pejčinović-Janeček T¹, Čengić N¹

¹ Health Centre of the Sarajevo Canton, Sarajevo

Introduction: Traumatic occlusion defines a sequence of pathological and adaptive changes in periodontal tissues as a consequence of adverse occlusive forces.

Aim: The aim of this study is to report clinical case of a patient with large periapical lesion caused by premature contact.

Case Report: a 15 years old patient requested dental assistance in Public Health Centre of Novo Sarajevo due to the pain in the area of front teeth of a lower chest. The clinical examination revealed swelling, change of the color of teeth 31, as well as, wobble of the second degree. Radiograph showed the presence of a large periapical lesion, as well as, absence of filling and corrosion lesion. Conservative endodontic treatment was performed with inter-appointment of medicaments. Calcium hydroxide was used as a filling and had to be changed two times a month and to be controlled by radiograph. After a follow-up period of six months all clinical symptoms disappeared and radiograph proved significant decrease of periapical lesion, root canal obturation and post endodontic reconstruction with composite filling was performed

Conclusion: Timely diagnose of premature contact and elimination of it could prevent harmful consequences on a tooth, as well as, on distant position of stomatognathic system.

HYPODONTIA AND CONIC SHAPE OF PERMANENT UPPER RIGHT LATERAL INCISOR IN DIZYGOTIC TWINS

Šiljak-Rašidović E¹, Brkanić B¹,
Karahasan-Aleksić B², Balić Dž³

¹ Health Center of the Sarajevo Canton, Sarajevo

² Private dental practice Sarajevo

³ Health Center Mostar, Mostar

Introduction: Hypodontia is defined as the absence up to six teeth in primary or permanent dentition. The prevalence of hypodontia in the primary dentition is 0.1% -0.9% and affects equally boys and girls, and in permanent dentition is 2% -9% and more commonly occurs in girls. According to the relevant world literature there is a strong correlation between hypodontia in the

primary and hypodontia in permanent dentition. Hypodontia can be syndromic and non-syndromic. The cause of the lack of a single tooth is usually unclear. It can be a consequence of a gene disorder (WNT10A gene - expressed in the dental epithelium and the RUNX2 gene - expressed in mesenchym), or certain effects of the environmental factors that act during tooth development. Mutations of the genes associated with odontogenesis can lead to changes in the morphology, number and structure of the teeth. Hypodontia is often followed by microdontia, and sometimes, a conical shape of tooth.

Objective: To show the case of hypodontia and microdontia in sixteen-year-old dizygotic twins. There is a hypodontia of the permanent upper right lateral incisor in the patient M.H. In other twin sisters E.H. there is a conical shape of teeth 12. Family history is unknown.

Conclusion: Hypodontia of the permanent upper right lateral incisor in one twin sister is associated with the appearance of conical teeth in the second twin sister. Dental anthropologists consider hypodontia as a phylogenetic anomaly, and a morphologically modified tooth that represents a transitional form towards hypodontia, which is explained by phylogenetic dental reduction. In resolving the problem of hypodontia, it is important to highlight the need for an interdisciplinary approach.

NATAL AND NEONATAL TEETH

Šiljak-Rašidović E¹, Karahasan-Aleksić B²,
Car-Zovko M³, Balić Dž³

¹ Health Center of the Canton Sarajevo, Sarajevo

² Private dental practice, Sarajevo

³ Health Center Mostar, Mostar

Introduction: Natal teeth are teeth that are present in the oral cavity at birth. Neonatal teeth are teeth that appear in the first 30 days after delivery. It is thought that these anomalies appear in 1: 2000, 1: 3000 births. The most common tooth, which appears as a natal and neonatal, is a mandibular central incisor. They have an underdeveloped root. For the reason, they are tied with soft tissue and are often mobile, so they are a danger of possible airway obstruction in the case of aspiration. Crowns can have an unusual shape with poorly mineralized enamel, less common than usual. Mobility of the teeth can cause inflammation of the surrounding gingiva, and sharp edges can lead to injury to the ventral side of the tongue or breast during breastfeeding.

Objective: Presentation of the case of a female newborn with the presence of a mobile natal tooth 71. The extraction is done about 2 hours after birth. The same newborn baby appears after 6 days with a mobile neonatal tooth 81. Extraction is done.

Conclusion: Treatment of mobile natal teeth is in the extraction immediately after birth, while the newborn is still in the hospital, due to the risk of aspiration. Most natal and neonatal teeth do not need any treatment because they will further develop and form an integral part of the milk dentition. Injuries can be prevented by oblique incisal tooth edema.

ANALYSIS OF DENTAL STATUS OF ROMA NATIONALITY CHILDREN IN THE TUZLA CANTON

Brkanić B¹, Spahić-Dizdarević M¹,
Brčkalića A¹, Čengić N¹

¹ Public Institution Health Center of Canton Sarajevo, Sarajevo

Introduction: Relevant literature is insufficient regarding data on dental status as a part of oral health, of the Roma national

minorities. This population faces various forms of social exclusion, partly because of discrimination, and partly because of Roma self-imposed isolation. According to the Bosnia and Herzegovina Action plan for addressing the Roma issues, there is a low coverage rate for health insurance of this population.

The aim of this study was to determine the dental status of children of Roma ethnicity, aged 12-15 years, in the Tuzla Canton area.

Material and methods: A clinical examination was performed on the sample of 80 Roma children aged 12-15 years. DMFT determination was performed according to the WHO fieldwork methodology. Subjects were divided into two groups. Subjects in the first group were health insured while not in the second group. Results: The caries prevalence was 100% in the total sample. The value of DMFT index in the first group was 6.05 ± 3.06 . The value of DMFT in the second group was 5.82 ± 2.34 .

Conclusion: The analysis of the dental status of the examined population shows very high DMFT index, with a high proportion of teeth with caries.

CONDITION OF ORAL HEALTH OF PUPILS' POPULATION ON THE ILIDŽA MUNICIPALITY TERRITORY, SARAJEVO CANTON

Bašić Ešpek E¹, Džuho Muratagić I¹,
Kapetanović S¹, Muratagić A¹

¹ Public Institution Health Center of Canton Sarajevo, Sarajevo

Introduction: Municipality of Ilidža is a part of the Sarajevo Canton. In the Municipality, the total number of registered diseases, conditions and injuries, tooth decay is the leading disease. Possible reasons are: migration of the population, poor social conditions and lack of awareness regarding the importance of oral health. Children are the most vulnerable population.

Aim: This study aimed to present epidemiological parameters of tooth decay prevalence and condition of soft tissues among sixth grade pupils in the Ilidža Municipality – the Sarajevo Canton. This study was conducted during 2016/2017 including 559 pupils in ten elementary schools.

Materials and methods: Study was conducted by an analysis of teeth examinations at targeted age groups of twelve year old pupils (sixth grade) of both genders. The control review of the teeth status involves field visits to local school of the Ilidža Municipality. During the examination, we recorded the number of healthy teeth, decayed teeth, extracted and filled teeth. The effect of caries as a disease showed epidemiologists to choose a tooth as a unit of measurement of oral health. Three characteristics: dental defect, tooth extracted and sealed tooth make DMFT, which is a good indicator of oral health of a particular population

Results: Analysis included 559 pupils – 249 girls and 310 boys. The DMFT (decay, missing, filled teeth for permanent dentition) was 2.80. The DMFT (decay, missing, filled teeth for primary dentition) was 0.67.

Conclusion: Presented study indicates increased prevalence of tooth decay.

ASSESSMENT OF ORAL HYGIENE AND NUTRITIONAL HABITS OF STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

Bajrić E¹, Musić M², Dubravić E²,
Aščić M², Aljukić S²

¹ Clinic of Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry,
Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo

² Students, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sarajevo

Introduction: Oral health is associated with general health physically and mentally affecting different aspects of life. Proper nutritional habits are reflected on the overall quality of life of an individual. The aim of the research was to collect data based on the created questionnaires, to evaluate the oral-hygienic and nutritional habits of the students, and to determine whether there is correlation in the evaluation of oral-hygienic and nutritional habits in relation to the groups of faculties, medical and non-medical branches.

Material and methods: The survey encompassed 596 respondents. There are three groups of respondents in the sample. The first group is represented by 224 students at the Faculty of Dentistry, the second group is represented by 189 students of the Faculty of Medicine and the third group presents 183 students of the Faculty of Architecture. The research tool was a survey questionnaire.

Results: The results showed that the students of the Faculty of Medicine most frequently use dental floss $M = 3.27$, then Faculty of Dentistry $M = 2.92$ and Faculty of Architecture $M = 2.52$. Frequency of interdental brushes use were for students at the Medical School $M = 2.71$, students at the Faculty of Dentistry $M = 1.97$ and students at the Faculty of Architecture $M = 1.91$. The most frequent reason for visiting dentist is regular examination, 71.4% for students at the Faculty of Dentistry, 56.6% for students at the Faculty of Medicine and 46.6% for students at the Faculty of Architecture. 23% of students at the Faculty of Architecture said that they use natural juices daily, the students of the Faculty of Dentistry 21%, and the students of the Faculty of Medicine 13.8%.

Conclusions: Dietary habits, oral hygiene and lifestyle determine the state of oral health. This research shows that students with or without dental and medical knowledge do not show enough responsibility for their own health. Preventive and promotional programs are needed.

THE FREQUENCY OF ORTHODONTIC ANOMALIES IN SIX-YEAR OLD CHILDREN IN THE OLD CITY MUNICIPALITY, THE SARAJEVO CANTON

Brčkalija A¹, Brkanić B¹, Čengić N¹

¹ Public Health Institution of the Sarajevo Canton

Introduction: Recently, the number of orthodontic anomalies has been increasing. Published anthropological studies showed a tendency of jaw size reduction, as a result of changes in lifestyle, particularly consistency and type of food during human evolution. The most common orthodontic anomalies were primary crowding, Angle Class II and III anomalies and open bite.

The aim of this study was to determine the frequency of orthodontic abnormalities in six-year olds in the Old City Municipality, the Sarajevo Canton

Material and methods: The sample included 265 six-year-olds, which were inspected within regular systematic examinations at the Old Town Public Health Center in 2017. The existence or absence of orthodontic anomalies was identified. The parents of the children completed a survey questionnaire, which was used to present nutritional and bad habits of children, as etiologic factors of orthodontic anomalies.

Results of the study will be tabulated and graphically displayed.

Conclusion: Based on the results it was concluded that orthodontic anomalies in six-year olds in the Old City Municipality, the Sarajevo Canton, has been increasing.

OLIGODONTION - CASE REPORTMešković B¹, Babačić R¹¹ Clinic for Orthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry,
University of Sarajevo

Introduction: Oligodontia is rare disorder of the number of teeth and represents absence of more than 6 teeth in primary or permanent dentition. In the formation of oligodontia, genetic and environmental factors have a significant role. The clinic picture is accompanied by decreased number of teeth, perforation of the primary teeth, lowering of the lower third of the face and frequent microdynamics and anomalies of existing tooth shape. The absence of the teeth in the patients provokes functional, aesthetic and psychological problems, especially when it comes to the teeth of interkanine region.

Material and methods: Case report of extremely rare forms of oligodontia in school children. In the case view OPG recordings and plaster models were used.

Results: Timely diagnosis and therapy, with the often needed prosthetic rehabilitation, achieve normal orofacial functions and the desired aesthetic result.

Conclusion Oligodontia inherits autosomically dominant, in the percentage of 0.7-0.9% of the population causing functional, aesthetic and psychological problems in patients.

FREQUENCY OF BAD HABITS, POTENTIAL CAUSES OF MALOCCLUSION IN PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF GORAŽDESijerčić Z¹, Deljo E¹, Mulaosmanović A¹¹ Health Center Gorazde

Introduction: Certain orthodontic anomalies can be a consequence of the exercise of bad habits in childhood. The most commonly bad habits are: using soothers, sucking fingers and other objects, sucking lower lips, pushing the tongue, snoring nails.

The aim: To determine the frequency of bad habits in pre-school children in Gorazde.

Material and methods: In this transient study, 100 parents participated, whose children attend kindergartens in Gorazde municipality. A suitable survey was prepared for the parents, on the basis of which the results were determined.

The results will be statistically analyzed and presented in the appropriate tables and graphs.

The conclusion to be drawn from the results of research.