

šavaju na neki drugi način, npr. ugradnjom usadaka, jer je u tridesetogodišnjem razdoblju bilo nekoliko godina s osjetnijim padom broja pretprotetskih kirurških zahvata za što ne postoji neko logično objašnjenje.

U zaključku možemo reći da su vestibuloplastike i dalje ključni pokazatelj stanja u oralnoj kirurgiji i općenito u stomatologiji.

Analysis of Vestibuloplastics in a Thirty-Year Period (from 1975 to 2004)

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Summary

By analysing case histories and operative protocol of the Department of Maxillofacial and Oral Surgery from 1975 to 2004 we have attempted to follow the progress of pre-prosthetic surgery over a thirty-year period.

On the assumption that vestibuloplastics are the criteria for development of the oral surgical profession and education of the dentist and prosthetic specialists who are in a position to decide on the correct indication for pre-prosthetic surgical procedure, we have attempted to determine how the circumstances in dental medicine have changed over the thirty years.

It may be presumed that the number of patients referred for pre-prosthetic surgical procedure has decreased over the last few years because of the increased number of inserted implants and increasing number of available implantological systems on our market. On the other hand the increased number of patients operated on due to malignant diseases of the oral cavity and jaws need some kind of pre-prosthetic surgical procedure in order to successfully prosthetically be rehabilitated.

During the 1970s when the late Professor Ivo Miše dominated oral surgery, the majority of patients were operated on by his operative method. After his death his close co-workers, who had visited many important European clinics and schools introduced new operative techniques and methods which today comprise the largest number of treatment methods.

The results obtained show a definite fall in the number of operations over the last two years, which need not necessarily mean that the number of indications for pre-prosthetic surgical procedure has decreased and that such patients are treated in another way, e.g. by the insertion of an implant, because there were several years in the thirty year period during which there was a distinct decrease in the number of pre-prosthetic surgical procedures, for which there is no logical explanation. Finally it can be said that vestibuloplastics are still the key indicator of the situation in oral surgery and in dental medicine in general.

Transdentalni usadak u slučaju proširene indikacije za apikotomiju središnjega gornjeg sjekutića

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Sažetak

Načela klasične mehaničke retencije primjenjuju se i danas u modernoj medicini i stomatologiji, a primjer tomu su i transdentalni usadci modificirani iz igličastih usadaka, tj. triplantata. Zamisao njihove primjene potječe od Scialoma godine 1962., iako se u literaturi spominju i prije. Zbog široka izbora indikacija i biokompatibilnosti, transdentalni usadci imaju danas svoje mjesto u stomatologiji. Prikazan je slučaj četrnaestogodišnje pacijentice u koje je zbog recidiva ostitičkoga periapikalnog procesa na središnjem lijevom gornjem sjekutiću nakon ponovljene apikotomije primijenjena terapija transdentalnim endoosealnim usadkom. Klinički i radiološki nalaz pokazao je velik gubitak koštanoga i zubnoga tkiva, što je za posljedicu imalo pomičnost zuba u svim smjerovima. Zbog takve indikacije odabrana terapija osigurala je stabilnost i produljila uzdužnu osovinu zuba. Kao transdentalni usadak upotrijebljena je nehrđajuća čelična žica promjera 0,9 mm ukucana u kost pod kontrolom oka. Slučaj je praćen i dokumentiran u razdoblju od godine 1990. do danas što je omogućilo dokazati opravdanost terapije. Ovaj primjer pokazuje kako "izgubljeni zub" ne mora uvijek to i biti.