

u pušača i nepušača je isti, i kada se promatra svaka skupina zasebno. Nisu pronađene statistički znatne razlike između prevalencije bakterija Aa, Pg i Ec između pušača i nepušača. Skupina s PTSP-om imala je najniži stupanj školovanja. Navika pušenja i niži društvenoekonomski status čimbenici su koji utječu na zdravlje parodonta i pridonose parodontnoj upali u oboljelih od PTSP-a.

Influence of Tobacco Use on Periodontal Health in PTSD Patients

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Numerous epidemiological and clinical studies have identified tobacco smoking as a risk factor for periodontal disease progression. Positive correlation between lower socioeconomic status and periodontal disease severity has also been found. We wanted to study the influence of smoking on clinical periodontal status and the subgingival microbial profile in post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) patients and patients with progressive periodontal disease. The investigation included 130 subjects divided in to three groups. The first group comprised 50 persons diagnosed with PTSD, who has actively participated in the Croatian liberation war. The second group were 50 patients treated for advanced periodontitis, and the control group were 30 periodontally healthy subjects. Subjects from the latter two groups were not directly subjected to war-related stress. Clinical periodontal examination included recording of plaque index (PI), sulcus bleeding index (SBI), probing depth (PD) and clinical attachment loss (CAL). Periodontal pathogens *Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans* (Aa), *Porphyromonas gingivalis* (Pg) and *Eikenella corrodens* (Ec) were identified using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method. Smoking and socioeconomic status, evaluated by the level of education, were also assessed. The group of subjects with PTSD, compared to the other

groups, had most cigarette smokers. In the PTSD group, 78% were smokers, while only 33% of control subjects smoked. In the PTSD group, 34% smoked less than 20 cigarettes per day, and 30% smoked more than 40 cigarettes per day. In this respect PTSD group differs greatly from the other group. The results show that, of all participants, smokers had more periodontal inflammation and destruction than non-smokers, although only PI and SBI values were significantly higher. This relationship is similar for each of the studied groups. No statistically significant difference was observed between bacterial prevalence of Aa, Pg and Ec between smokers and non-smokers. PTSD group had the lowest education level. Smoking habits and lower socioeconomic status are contributing factors influencing the periodontal status of PTSD patients.

S.E.M. raščlamba međudjelovanja Green OR-a i dentina

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Svrha ovoga rada bila je ispitati međudodnos desenzibilizatora dentina Green Ora i restorativnih materijala uporabljenih kod adhezijskih preparacija te možebitni učinak na sposobnost adhezije tih materijala na caklinu i dentin. Green Or se rabi za smanjenje bolne preosjetljivosti zuba, tako da uzrokuje mehaničko zatvaranje dentinskih tubulusa ili inhibira repolarizaciju neurona. Mehaničko zatvaranje dentinskih tubulusa postiže se stvaranjem kompaktnoga kristaličnog precipitata, koji pokriva površinu izloženoga dentina, a depolarizacija neurona postiže se otpuštanjem kalijeva iona.

Ispitivanje je provedeno na 6 humanih trećih molara izvađenih zbog ortodontskih ili parodontoloških indikacija. Zubi su podijeljeni na tri skupine od dva zuba s obzirom na materijal uporabljen za ispun: tekući i mikro-hibridni kompozit ili srebrni amalgam. U svakoj smo skupini na zidove dentinskoga kaviteta aplicirali desenzibilizator Green Or te S.E.M. raščlambom, pri velikom stupnju povećanja, promatrali kakav je njegov utjecaj na spoj između dentina i restorativnoga materijala. Svi su se uzorci