

Nalazi osi I i II hrvatskih pacijenata s TMP općenito su bili slični nalazima u švedskim, američkim i azijskim populacijama. U sve 4 populacije žene u reproduktivnoj dobi činile su većinu pacijenata. Mišićni poremećaji bili su najčešći tip TMP. Znatno dio pacijenata s TMP bio je depresivan i pokazivao je visoku somatizaciju. Ovi rezultati pokazuju da je DKI/TMP protokol valjan u klasifikiranju pacijenata s TMP, te da omogućuje međukulturalnu usporedbu i usporedbu kliničkih nalaza između različitih kliničkih centara.

Prevalence of Temporomandibular Disorder Subtypes in Croatian Patients

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The Research Diagnostic Criteria for Temporomandibular Disorders (RDC/TMD) guidelines, originally developed in the United States, were translated and used to classify TMD patients on physical diagnosis (Axis I) and pain-related disability and psychological status (Axis II) in Croatian TMD patients. The RDC/TMD Axis I and II findings were compared to those of Swedish, American and Asian TMD patients.

One hundred and fifty-four consecutive patients (117 female and 37 male) referred to the Department of Prosthodontics and Department of Oral Surgery in Zagreb, Croatia, were enrolled in the study. The mean age of the Croatian population was $39 \pm 14,5$ years. Frequency distributions and descriptive statistics were obtained through the use of SPSS version 10 for Windows (SPSS, Chicago, IL), and chi-square (2-sided) statistical analyses were performed ($P < 0,05$) to evaluate gender differences.

Group I (muscle) disorder was found in 64,9% of the patients; Group II (disc displacement) disorder was found in 31,8% and 27,3% of the patients in the right and left joints, respectively; Group III (arthralgia, arthritis, arthrosis) disorder was found in 21,4% and 26% of the patients in the right and left joints, respectively. Axis II assessment of psychological status showed that 19,5% of patients yielded severe depression scores and 27,3% yielded high

nonspecific physical symptom scores (somatization). Psychosocial dysfunction was observed in 21,4% of patients based on graded chronic pain scores.

Axis I and II findings of Croatian TMD patients were generally similar to their Swedish, American and Asian cohorts. In all 4 populations, women of child-bearing age represented the majority of patients. Muscle disorders were the most prevalent type of TMD. A substantial portion of TMD patients were depressed and experienced severe somatization. These results suggest that the RDC/RMD guidelines are valuable in helping to classify TMD patients and allowing multicenter and cross-cultural comparison of clinical findings.

Ortodontsko liječenje kompresije kod odraslih pacijenata (ne ekstrakcijski slučaj)

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U posljednjih deset godina znatno je porastao interes odraslih pacijenata za ortodontsko liječenje. Tome uveliko pomaže estetski izgled samih naprava, kao i sofisticirane naprave koje omogućuju veliku preciznost u pomacima zuba. S obzirom da ne postoji potencijal rasta to je kod odraslih pacijenata od izuzetne važnosti. Cilj ortodontskog liječenja kod odraslih je rekonstrukcija, korekcija ili kompenzacija postojećeg nesklada. Rad prikazuje pacijenta u dobi od 22 godine s jako izraženim dubokim zagrizom, kompresijom s protrudiranom frontom i velikom dijastemom između centralnih sjekutića. Liječenje je izvršeno fiksnom tehnikom ravnog luka sustavom bravica Roth 0.22i. Postojeća dijastema iskorištena je za retruziju fronte i podizanje zagriža. Nakon dvije godine liječenja dobiven je stabilan estetski i funkcionalni rezultat.