

## Guided Bone Regeneration with Application of Titanium Membrane (Clinical experience)

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Resorbable and non-resorbable membranes are used in implantology and periodontology for guided bone regeneration. This paper shows experience that has been gained from using non-resorbable titanium non-perforated membrane. In case of large bone defects with intention to place an implant "Paraplast 2000" we simultaneously use titanium membrane for building up bone volume immediately after positioning implant into the defect. Fixation of titanium membrane has been performed with "Curasan" fixation set. In the processed and presented cases we have determined significant volume of bone regeneration after 75 days which validate application of titanium membrane.

## Oralno zdravlje u nalazima dentalne antropologije od krapinskoga neandertalca do dvadesetoga stoljeća

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Karijes, parodontne bolesti i okluzijske anomalije sa svojim komplikacijama tri su dominantna problema stomatološke prakse. Sva tri mogu se pratiti na lubanjama osoba koje su živjele u različitim razdobljima. U ovome istraživanju zabilježeni su nalazi na lubanjama krapinskoga neandertalca, zatim ljudi koji su živjeli u prvom, desatom i dvadesetom stoljeću. Lubanje krapinskoga ne-

andertalca nalaze se u Geološko-paleontološkom muzeju u Zagrebu. Lubanje ljudi iz prvog i desetog stoljeća su u Zemaljskom muzeju u Sarajevu, a lubanje dvadesetoga stoljeća u Institutu za anatomiju Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. Na fragmentima lubanja krapinskoga neandertalca nije moguće egzaktno odrediti okluziju, ali stanje zubi i alveolarne kosti moguće je objektivno procijeniti za nalaze karijesa i parodontne bolesti. Zbog toga su istraživanja u sve četiri skupine usmjerena na karijes i parodontne bolesti. Stanje alveolarne kosti kvantificirano je prema TCH-indeksu (Tooth-Cervical-Hight indeks). Interesantno je da na 281 zubu krapinskoga neandertalca nema ni jednoga karijesa, a postoje resorptivne promjene infra- i intrakoštanih džepova alveole. Prema tome, parodontna bolest starija je od karijesa. Incidencija karijesa na lubanjama prvog, deset i dvadesetog stoljeća kontinuirano progredira prema dvadesetom stoljeću.

## Oral Health in Dental Anthropology Findings from Krapina Neanderthal Until the Twentieth Century

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Carious lesions, periodontal disease and occlusal anomalies together with their complications represent three predominant problems in dental practice. All these findings have been evaluated on the skulls of persons who lived in various periods of time. The aim of this study was to determine findings on the skulls of Krapina Neanderthal people and also on people from the first, tenth and twentieth century. The skulls of Krapina Neanderthal people are stored in the Croatian Natural History Museum in Zagreb. The skulls from the people of the first and tenth century are stored in the Provincial Museum in Sarajevo and skulls from the twentieth century are stored in the Institute for Anatomy in the School of Medicine in Sarajevo. On the parts of the skulls of Krapina Neanderthal people occlusion could not be determined, but the status of teeth and alveolar bone was objectively evaluated with regard to the carious lesions and periodontal disease. Therefore, all the measurements in every group out of the total four, was performed with regard to the carious lesions