67.

Registration and Measurement of Right and Left Mediotrusion by using the Method of Electronic Axiography

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PURPOSE. The aim of this study was to register and measure lower jaw movements and to analyse the measured length of maximal right and left mediotrusion movement in asymptomatic and symptomatic subjects.

MATERIALS AND METHODS. A symptomatic group consisted of 51 subjects with temporomandibular disorders. A control group consisted of 43 subjects without signs and symptoms of temporomandibular joint disorders. In the symptomatic group of subjects signs and symptoms of temporomandibular disorders were crepitation, bruxism, sensitivity, pain in the temporomandibular joint and muscles, as well as pain and sensitivity in the region surround and anterior to the ear, together with difficulties while opening the mouth. Each subject was registered by the GAMMA CADIAX system for registration of positions and movement of the lower jaw, which consist of a convetional SAM axiograph, electronic device for drawing of curves with a computer.

RESULTS. No significant differences were found between the groups of subject for the measured variables.

CONCLUSION. The results of the length of the mandibular and condyle movements are important, alhough unreliable indicators of temporomandibular join function. Description analysis of a graphic recording of mandibular and TMJ movement remains a precise evaluation method for determination of TMJ dysfunction.

68.

Clinical Assessment of "All in One" Framework for Partial Implant - Supported Prosthesis

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INTRODUCTION: Restoration by implant-supported prosthesis seems to be a current option in the treatment of partially edentulous patients. Its success depends on the passive fit of the framework. Searching for new manufacturing materials and techniques to solve these problems, dental companies, combining clinical and experimental research, offer different solutions, such as Nobel Biocare, the "all in one" system, which is a framework designed by CAD/CAM.

AIM OF PRESENTATION: Clinical and radiographical assessment of the passive fit of the titanium framework computer designed for partially edentulous patients.The case presented is that of an adult patient, partially edentulous.The definite impression taking was carried out, using the IRStechnique (Implant Reposition Splint), to obtain the working cast. The dental laboratory performed the setting of artificial teeth in wax and acrylic framework. Placed inside the patient's mouth for verification, and computer scanned to digitize its design. After data processing, titanium milling was performed.

The passive fit was checked clinically by the Sheffield test. Subsequently, radiographs were taken with the parallel technique to check the adjustment. Using the patient's subjective assessment any type of pain or symptoms indicating the existence of tension between the framework and implants is recorded. The procedure ended with the application of a ceramic coating of Triceram.

CONCLUSION: Good results of such frameworks are predictable at functional level, but more investigations are necessary to ensure that their use is a guideline for building partial frameworks.

69.

Clinical Evaluation of the Osteointegration

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INTRODUCTION: The treatment of the complete or partially edentulous patient with a prothesis supported by dental implants is a procedure with high predictability. Themost important factor is the osteointegration of the implant.

AIM OF PRESENTATION: Analysis of the clinical methods of evaluation of the osteointegration.

DESCRIPTION: The method most commonly used is the intraoral radiograph that allows us to study the level of the bone and to identify radiolucencies around the