

95. Orthodontic-Prosthodontic Rehabilitation: a Case Report

**Jakovac M¹, Živko-Babić J¹, Bujanović B²,
Jerolimov M.¹**

¹*Department of Prosthodontics, School of Dental
Medicine University of Zagreb, Croatia*

²*Dental Polyclinic, Zagreb, Croatia*

A 25 year-old female came to the Department of Prosthodontics, complaining of problems with masticatory function, described as pain in both temporomandibular joints during mastication and dissatisfied with esthetics in the upper jaw.

After a thorough clinical examinations, diagnostic casts and X-ray analysis it was determined that the patient had oligodontium of 10 teeth (14, 15, 17, 18, 24, 25, 28, 38, 44, 48), discoloration of incisors caused by hypomaturation of enamel (amelogenesis imperfecta), disproportion of the front teeth (in completely defined microdontia), Angle class II/1 (deep overbite) and compression of the front teeth.

The case history showed that the problems were of a congenital nature apart from the frontal compression, caused by inadequate orthodontic therapy at a younger age. Despite numerous congenital abnormalities, the patient had no systemic disorders.

In consultation with an orthodontist, the patient commenced orthodontic therapy with a fixed orthodontic appliance in the upper jaw for placing the teeth in the right position for fabrication of a semicircular bridge.

After 6 months of orthodontic therapy, a fixed prosthodontic appliance 600321 123006 (upper jaw) was made of metal ceramic. The aim of the therapy was to replace missing teeth, protect existing teeth with hypomaturation of enamel and readjust occlusal height.

With the new intermaxillary relations and teeth contour esthetic and functional concordance was achieved. After therapy the patient had no pain in the temporomandibular joints.

96. Bonding of Silicone Prosthetic Elastomers to Various Denture Resins

Frangou MJ¹, Polyzois G.²

¹*Private practice, Athens*

²*Department of Prosthodontics, School of Dentistry,
University of Athens, Greece*

PURPOSE: The aim of this study was to evaluate interfacial bond strength between different types of silicone facial elastomers and denture resins.

MATERIAL AND METHODS : The facial materials studied were Cosmesil and Ideal and SR 3/60, SR 3/60 Quick and Triad were included in the group of denture resins. The "overlap-joint" model was used to evaluate bond strength and the samples were placed in tension until failure. The bonding surfaces were treated with a primer. Ten samples for each silicone/resin group were tested. The results were subjected to two-way ANOVA and Tukey's test for comparison.

RESULTS: The results showed that bond strength was affected by the type of silicone and denture resin. Interaction was also noted. Bond strength ranged from 0.026 to 0.229 MPa.

CONCLUSION: Cosmesil condensation type silicone showed higher bond strength with the three different types of denture resins, compared to Ideal addition silicone, keeping other variables associated with silicone/resin bond fixed.

97. Prosthetic Therapy of a Seven Year Old Patient with Oligodontia

**Kovačević D, Delić Z, Kovač Z, Gržić R, Uhač I,
Braut Z.**

*Department of Prosthodontics, School of Medicine
University of Rijeka, Croatia*

A seven year old male patient was referred by his dentist to a specialist in dental prothetics with a diagnosis of oligodontia. Examination of the orthopantomogram showed germs of only eight teeth. No teeth were present in the oral cavity. The first permanent molars had been extracted because of caries.