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CURRENT TRENDS AND ADVANCES IN DENTISTRY

ABSTRACT BOOK

FIRST EDITION

*The second edition with correction of all unintentional, technical errors and deficiencies will be available by 09.09.2023

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ORAL PRESENTATIONS

FIRST EDITION
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AIM: To describe the outcome of bimaxillar simultaneous immediate loading protocol with full-arch implant-supported fixed prostheses.
MATERIAL AND METHODS: In our study a case series of 18 patients who required full-arch rehabilitation were consecutively treated with full arch implant supported restoration with minimum of four dental implants. The inclusion criteria were patients who had compromised dental health and periodontal problems and required new concept of treatment. The surgical procedures were done between May 2021 and December 2022.
RESULTS: In our study we treated 18 patients (11 men and 7 women) with a mean age of 52.4 years. A total of 168 implants were placed, 68 in post extraction sockets. In a period of 7 months 4 prostheses fractured (3 maxillary and 1 mandibular); in 3 of these patients the opposing dentition was a full-arch, implant-supported restoration, and in one patient, it was natural dentition. All of them had bruxism.
CONCLUSIONS: Although this protocol achieves optimal results, some mechanical complications were encountered. A high implant survival rate is expected in the short term following this immediate loading protocol. The fracture of the provisional prosthesis is a relatively common mechanical complication but does not seem to jeopardize the final treatment result.
Key words: Implant-supported full-arch, provisional prosthesis fracture, bimaxillar rehabilitation, multiunit abutments.

OP-99
TYPES OF SUTURING MATERIAL IN ORAL SURGICAL INTERVENTION

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In everyday surgical practice, different types of suturing materials are available which have an important role in tissue healing, facilitate the process of hemostasis, and enable the reconstruction and reunification of tissue. The aim of this study is to examine the reaction of the tissue to different suturing materials, as well as to determine the speed of wound healing and the incidence of complications after their use, in order to prove which of them is most suitable for oral surgery procedure. These researches were done based on analyzes presented on “MEDLINE” and “PubMed” databases, from 1970 to 2018, using the following keywords: suture materials, flap, polyglucapron, polytetrafluoroethylene, polyglycolic acid, polylactic acid, silk. Tissue reactions to suturing materials vary depending on the surface properties and the adhesion properties of the bacteria to the material. Silk is the most commonly used suturing material in oral surgery. The application of silk sutures increases the risk of infections. Studies about tissue response to suturing material confirm the presence of inflammation when using silk and cotton threads, and minimal reaction in others (nylon, polyester, polytetrafluoroethylene, polyglycolic acid. In addition to the observance of surgical suturing techniques, and the proper maintenance of oral hygiene in the postoperative period, the choice of suturing material has a significant impact on tissue healing
Key words: oral-surgical interventions, suturing material, resorbable and non-resorbable sutures.

OP-100
ADJUNCTIVE ORAL EXAMINATION TECHNOLOGY IN PROSTHODONTIC PATIENTS

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INTRODUCTION: Early detection of oral mucosa diseases and potentially malignant disorders requires