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26th

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Congress of the BaSS
11-14 May 2023, Skopje
Republic of North Macedonia

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



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careful examination because of high malignant transformation frequency. Almost 90% of oral cancers occur in patients older than 50 years. The aim of study was to determine the value of VELscope as adjunct to oral examination in geriatric prosthodontics patients.

MATERIALS AND METHOD: Clinical protocol for 300 patients over 60 years old was questionnaire with risk factors, clinical observation and VELscope mucosal tissue examination with scoring of the changes and dysplasia level. Tissue changes were classified as inflammatory, traumatic, dysplastic and other. Abnormal tissue was associated with auto fluorescence loss and dark appearance in contrast to the surrounding tissue.

RESULTS: In 21% of patients abnormal premalignant lesions were detected. Leukoplakia was the most common premalignant disorder 42 (12, 6%), 16 (4, 8%) had lichen planus, 6 (1, 8%) cheilitis actinica and 5 patients (1, 5%) were diagnosed with squamous cell carcinoma. We found 118 inflammatory lesions (35, 4%) where 58 (17, 4%) were denture stomatitis, 18 (5, 4%) angular cheilitis, traumatic lesions were found in 38 patients (11, 4%) and 4 (1, 2%) were diagnosed with epulis fissuratum. In 54 patients (16, 2%) we diagnosed infectious changes from which aphthous ulcerations and candidiasis were most common.

CONCLUSION: VELscope can be used as a part of diagnostic process to detect abnormal tissue and oral lesions that might have been overlooked. However surgical excision biopsy as the golden standard for the detection of the lesion's histology is obligated for final diagnose.

A validation of the study was carried out and it was approved by the ethics committee of the Faculty for dentistry "Ss Cyril and Methodius University" Skopje on 18.12.2018. No. 02-38363.

OP-101

EPULIS FIBROMATOSUS, A CAUSE OF FAILED OSSEointegration OF AN IMPLANT – CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: The term epulis refers to reactive benign changes of the gingival tissue that occur as a consequence of certain chronic irritation. To date, the appearance of these soft tissue changes has been associated with chronic traumatic irritations in dentures, but never with implant-prosthetic therapy.

AIMS: To present a case of failed dental implant, due to soft tissue growth in the preparation alveolus.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: A 50-year-old patient who underwent delayed implantation in the upper jaw with a surgical guide, with flapless technique. The placed implants had satisfactory primary stability, were immediately loaded. Six months after the planned period for osseointegration, disintegration of the implant at position 26 occurred, contrary to the clinical and radiographic findings of the period, with the absence of clinical signs of peri-implant infection.

RESULTS: Soft tissue formation of 13 mm was obtained from the bone walls, which was sent for pathophysiological analysis. The microscopic finding indicates a soft tissue of benign nature - epulis fibromatosis.

DISCUSSION: The computer-guided implantation represents a particularly specific method of work, due to the reduced macroscopic visualization of the peri-implant tissues. Although the bone bed of the implant is almost ideally planned, this is not the case with the soft tissue. Working with punch drills, flapless and with reduced visibility, represents a rare, but real danger of creating pathological soft tissue changes that affects the osseointegration

Keywords: epulis, computer guided surgery, implants

OP-102

MANAGEMENT OF THE PATIENT WITH CYSTIC FIBROSIS IN ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

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Cystic fibrosis, an autosomal recessive disease, is considered to be the most lethal inherited trait among Caucasians. The median age for the CF patient has significantly increased over the past 60 years. This study will review diagnosis, pathophysiology, and eventual systemic complications of CF and discuss relevant information for management of the CF patient for the oral and maxillofacial surgeon. The aim of this study is to prove the connection between the cystic fibrosis and the oral health of the patient. For this study, five patients with cystic fibrosis were treated at the clinic of oral surgery. They were evaluated thoroughly to prevent future complications. In preoperative assessment, the pulmonary status, nutritional status and blood glucose levels were identified. The usual doses of antibiotics, cardio tonic drugs, bronchodilators etc. were considered where it was necessary into the preoperative period. Depending on the nature, duration, and complications of the surgical procedure, patients were taken care of in the postoperative period. Every patient in our study went through the treatment successfully without specific complications with the appropriate procedures and protocols. With preoperative preparation and premedication, timing of the surgery, monitoring during the intervention and special post-operative care is necessary for creating specific protocol for surgical interventions on patients with cystic fibrosis. Patients with cystic fibrosis require consistent, regular follow-up.

Keywords: Cystic fibrosis, premedication, protocol, surgery.

OP- 103

ORAL HEALTH STATUS IN DIABETIC AND NON-DIABETIC PATIENTS ON MAINTENANCE HEMODIALYSIS TREATMENT

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INTRODUCTION: Uremic toxins and inflammation influence the oral health in patients on maintenance hemodialysis treatment. The presence of diabetes additionally aggravates the oral status.

AIMS: To compare the oral health status in diabetic and non-diabetic patients on dialysis modality treatment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Observational, cross-section, monocentric study was conducted in 72 hemodialysis (HD) patients divided into two groups regarding the presence of Diabetes mellitus (DM). Patients were examined by a dentist specialist scoring the oral hygiene index (OHI-S) by Greene Vermillion as good, fair and poor. Presence hyperkeratosis, erythema, erosions, pigmentations and fissured tongue were notified. Gingival hyperplasia (GH) was scored (0-3) with 3 for worst score.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS: Diabetic patients were at 7 fold risk for erythema, 4 fold risk for pigmentations and 3 fold risk for manifestation of fissured tongue. The presence of hyperkeratosis, erosions, didn't differ between the groups. GH was more likely to be present in diabetic patients. Diabetics were found with higher percentage of bad oral hygiene index, but the overall comparison of OHI-S showed no significant difference. Oral health is significantly deteriorated in dialysis patients, especially in those with inflammation. Diabetic patients are at higher risk of developing changes in the oral health status.

Keywords: diabetic, health, hemodialysis, oral, patients.

OP-104

THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF OZONE OLIVE OIL IN THE TREATMENT OF ORAL LESIONS

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INTRODUCTION: From the last century onwards, the use of ozone therapy has been proposed as an alternative therapeutic treatment for many acute and chronic diseases. Ozone therapy influences the oxy-reduction equilibrium through the mechanism of tissue reparation, involving many biochemical and cellular processes, initiated at the time of trauma or illness.