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### ETIOLOGY, CLINICAL ASPECTS AND PREVENTION OF EROSIVE DENTAL HARD TISSUE DEFECTS WITH THE EMPHASIS ON ZURICH STUDIES

Thomas Attin

Clinic for Preventive Dentistry, Periodontology and Cariology at University of Zurich

In most countries in Europe a decline of caries prevalence is recorded in the last decade. As a consequence, teeth remain in the oral cavity for a longer period. These teeth are under the increasing risk to develop non-cariogenically caused dental hard tissue defects, such as erosion and abrasion. Enamel erosion is defined as superficial loss of dental hard tissue caused by chemical challenge without involvement of oral micro-organisms. The chemically induced attack is performed by acids, such as citric acid. The attack leads to surface softening resulting in a superficial layer which is susceptible to further loss due to mechanical impacts, such as toothbrushing or mastication. Due to this etiological complex, the terms „erosio-abrasio“ or „erosive dental hard tissue loss“ had been coined. Under long-lasting influence of the acid, exposition of dentin might also be observed. Epidemiological studies in several countries have proved that erosive-abrasive dental hard tissue defects show an increasing tendency of prevalence. To reduce the progression of those lesions, it is important to diagnose already minimal erosively induced dental hard tissue defects and to define risk factors which are implicated with the dental erosion. Our study group has published more than 100 research studies, dealing with several aspects of dental erosions. The lecture will focus on these studies, thereby giving insights into the etiology and prevention of this specific dental hard tissue defect. These insights will support the dental practitioner in his efforts to adequately inform and manage patients suffering from erosions.

### CHEMICAL ROOT CANAL DEBRIDEMENT: HOW TO CLEAN THE ROOT CANAL SYSTEM SAFELY AND EFFECTIVELY

Matthias Zehnder

Division of Endodontontology at the Clinic of Preventive Dentistry, Periodontology, and Cariology, University of Zurich

In this lecture, the main problem we approach as clinicians, which is the infection of the root canal system, is discussed. This is done in the context of how to disinfect endodontically involved teeth. It is outlined why there can be different approaches to reach the same goal. Clinicians should become aware of the different tools, techniques, and chemicals they have to prevent the treated root from remining or becoming a constant source of infection. At the very core of this are two issues: first, the complexity of the root canal system to be treated, and second, chair time, and how to use it wisely. In this context, interactions between chemicals used in root canal treatment will be discussed. It will also be highlighted how these chemicals affect the root canal wall and thus the adhesion of different types of sealers. Response may influence healing of AP and how future protocols may enhance healing by complementing endodontic treatment with medications.

### ETIOLOGIJA, KLINIČKI ASPEKTI I PREVENCIJA EROZIVNIH DEFEKATA TVRDOG ZUBNOG TKIVA S NAGLASKOM NA STUDIJE U ZÜRICHU

Thomas Attin

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U većini zemalja Europe u posljednjem desetljeću bilježi se pad prevalencije karijesa. Kao posljedica toga, zubi ostaju dulje u usnoj šupljini. Ovi zubi su pod sve većim rizikom od razvoja ne-kariogeno uzrokovanih defekata tvrdog zubnog tkiva, kao što su erozija i abrazija. Erozija cakline definira se kao površinski gubitak tvrdog zubnog tkiva uzrokovan kemijskim izazovom bez sudjelovanja oralnih mikroorganizama. Kemijski inducirani napad izvode kiseline, kao što je limunska kiselina. Napad dovodi do omekšavanja površine što rezultira površinskim slojem koji je podložan daljnjen gubitku zbog mehaničkih utjecaja, kao što je čekanje zuba ili žvakanje. Zbog ovog etiološkog kompleksa skovani su termini „erozio-abrazija“ ili „erozivni gubitak tvrdog tkiva zuba“. Pod dugotrajnim utjecajem kiseline može se uočiti i eksponacija dentina.

Epidemiološke studije u nekoliko zemalja dokazale su da erozivno-abrazivni defekti tvrdog zubnog tkiva pokazuju rastuću tendenciju prevalencije. Kako bi se smanjilo napredovanje tih lezija, važno je dijagnosticirati već minimalne erozivno inducirane defekte tvrdog zubnog tkiva i definirati čimbenike rizika koji su implicirani s dentalnom erozijom. Naša istraživačka skupina objavila je više od 100 studija koja se bave nekoliko aspekata dentalnih erozija. Predavanje će se fokusirati na ove studije, čime će se dati uvid u etiologiju i prevenciju ovog specifičnog defekta tvrdog zubnog tkiva. Ovi uvidi će podržati stomatologa u njegovim nastojanjima da adekvatno informira i vodi pacijente koji pate od erozije.

### KEMIJSKO ČIŠĆENJE KORIJENSKOG KANALA: KAKO OČISTITI SUSTAV KORIJENSKIH KANALA SIGURNO I UČINKOVITO

Matthias Zehnder

Voditelj odjela za endodontologiju na Klinici za preventivnu stomatologiju, parodontologiju i kariologiju, Sveučilište u Zürichu.

U ovom predavanju se govorio o glavnom problemu kojemu pristupamo kao kliničari, a to je infekcija sustava korijenskih kanala. U kontekstu kako dezinficirati endodontski zahvaćene zube, objašnjava se kako mogu postojati različiti pristupi za postizanje istog cilja. Kliničari bi trebali postati svjesni različitih alata, tehnika i kemijskih supstanci koje spriječavaju da liječeni zubi ostanu ili da postanu stalni izvor infekcije. U samoj srži ovoga su dva pitanja: prvo, složenost sustava korijenskih kanala koji treba liječiti, i drugo, vrijeme trajanja zahvata i kako ga mudro koristiti. U tom kontekstu će se raspravljati o interakcijama između kemikalija koje se koriste u liječenju korijenskih kanala. Također će biti istaknuto kako ove kemikalije utječu na stijenu korijenskog kanala, a time i na prijanjanje različitim vrstama punila. Odgovor može utjecati na zacjeljivanje AP i kako budući protokoli mogu poboljšati zacjeljivanje nadopunjavanjem endodontskog liječenja lijekovima.

**ART OF RHINOPLASTY & SMILE - 25 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE -**

Siniša Glumičić

Owner and head of the private polyclinic for aesthetic surgery "Glumičić Medical Group"

Our nose is certainly the most prominent anatomical structure on human face and immensely connected with our facial movements, most of all with our smile. It takes approximately 25 to 40 different facial muscles to produce a smile and it will simultaneously move our nose and change it from its basic shape and form. The author will provide insight in his personal approach to one of the most challenging aesthetic procedures - RHINOPLASTY. With 25 years of experience and thousands of performed operations of the nose, he has developed his personal surgical technique and will share and explain in detail all his steps in achieving perfect shape and form of the nose and preserving natural correlation with facial movements and specifically- smile. Response may influence healing of AP and how future protocols may enhance healing by complementing endodontic treatment with medications.

**CURRENT MATERIALS FOR DIRECT RESTORATIONS IN POSTERIOR TEETH**

Sevil Gurgan

Hacettepe University School of Dentistry, Ankara

As dentists, one challenge that we are faced with these days is the constant barrage of marketing involving an ever-growing list of new products. It is hard to keep pace and even harder to almost blindly incorporate some of these products when one's normal routine consists of simply trying to provide good results. In searching out the best "go-to" direct restorative materials, clinicians have traditionally looked for ease of handling, placement, durability, aesthetics, and consistency in order to provide predictable restorations. That is why, for years, dental amalgam had a history of widespread use, when aesthetics was of little concern. Today, they continue to be less desirable for our patients and there appears to be a declining trend in many other countries as well. So, composite resins have been accepted for many years as a primary restorative material for posterior direct restorations. Their downside is the higher level of technique sensitivity, as compared to amalgam. However, there have been many advances in composite resin materials in recent years in terms of strength, shrinkage, polishability, durability and aesthetics. With the aim of simplifying the procedure, bulk-fill and self-adhesive materials were developed. In the past decade, researchers in academics and industry have also focused on developing materials with bioactive characteristics. Glass ionomers were initially introduced in the form of glass ionomer cements, but they have now evolved into more comprehensive restorative materials. Recently, new formulations called 'smart materials' with claimed ion release properties have been also proposed under different family names. This presentation aims to overview the current restorative materials used for the restoration of posterior teeth, their clinical applications and clinical performances.

**GUIDED SURGERY - MINIMALLY INVASIVE OSTEOTOMY USING CBCT-BASED DRILLING TEMPLATES**

Silvio Valdec

Clinic Coordinator at the Clinic of Crano-Maxillofacial and Oral Surgery,  
Center of Dental Medicine, University of Zurich

Template-guided surgery is an emerging technique for minimally invasive, precise and predictable bone drilling procedures in the alveolar ridge region. First used in implantology, further indications such as the guided biopsy or the guided apicoectomy are currently finding increasing application. Biopsy is often of great importance for a reliable diagnosis of osseous lesions. Digital planning of the biopsies are performed on the basis of a CBCT Scan and an intraoral Scan with the aid of an implant-planning software. Drilling templates are then fabricated using a 3D printing process. The minimally invasive procedure can minimize the risk of complications during surgery and also increase predictability. In this lecture, the techniques are presented using case illustrations from current clinical practice. In addition, advantages and limitations are discussed based on clinical experiences and current literature.

**CLINICAL CHALLENGES OF IMMEDIATE DENTAL IMPLANT PLACEMENT**

Davor Brajdić

Head of the Department of Oral Surgery at the School of Dental Medicine in Zagreb

Immediate implantation involves the placement of an implant as part of the same surgical procedure during which the tooth was extracted. The traditional Bränemark Group protocol involved a 12-month healing period after extraction to implantation. The concept of alveolar preservation resulted in the idea of immediate implant placement. The formation as well as the preservation of the alveolar process depends on the constant presence of the tooth. Patients with long and narrow teeth have a more graceful alveolar extension and thus a greater likelihood of vestibular fenestration or root dehiscence. Serial extractions

**UMJETNOST RINOPLASTIKE I OSMIJEHA - 25 GODINA ISKUSTVA -**

Siniša Glumičić

Vlasnik i voditelj privatne poliklinike za estetsku kirurgiju Glumičić Medical Group

Naš nos je svakako najistaknutija anatomska struktura na ljudskom licu i neizmerno je povezana s pokretima lica, a ponajviše s osmijehom. Potrebno je otrplike 25 do 40 različitih mišića lica za stvaranje osmijeha, a istovremeno će pomaknuti naš nos i promjeniti ga iz osnovnog oblika u obliku. Autor će dati uvid u svoj osobni pristup jednom od najzajednjih estetskih zahvata - RINOPLASTICI. S 25 godina iskustva i tisućama izvedenih operacija nosa, razvio je svoju osobnu kiruršku tehniku te će podijeliti i detaljno objasniti sve svoje korake u postizanju savršenog oblika i oblike nosa te očuvanju prirodne korelacije s pokretima lica i konkretno- osmijeh.

**SUVREMENI MATERIJALI ZA IZRAVNE RESTAURACIJE NA STRAŽNJIM ZUBIMA**

Sevil Gurgan

Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilište Hacettepe u Ankari

Kao stomatolozi, jedan od izazova s kojim smo suočeni ovih dana je stalni marketing koji uključuje sve veći popis novih proizvoda. Teško je držati korak, a još teže gotovo slijepo uključiti neke od ovih proizvoda kada se uobičajena rutina sastoji od jednostavnog pokušaja da se postignu dobri rezultati. U traženju najboljih materijala za izravnu restauraciju, liječnici su tradicionalno tražili jednostavnost rukovanja, postavljanja, trajnosti, estetiku i konzistentnost kako bi osigurali predvidljive restauracije. Zbog toga je dentalni amalgam godinama bio široko rasprostranjen kada je estetika bila manje važna. Danas su i dalje manje poželjni za naše pacijente, a čini se da je trend pada i u mnogim drugim zemljama. Dakle, kompozitni materijali su već dugi niz godina prihvaćeni kao primarni restorativni materijal za posteriore izravne restauracije. Njihova loša strana je viša razina osjetljivosti tehniku u odnosu na amalgam. Međutim, posljednjih godina došlo je do mnogo napretka u kompozitnim materijalima u smislu čvrstoće, skupljanja, poliranja, trajnosti i estetike. S ciljem pojednostavljenja postupka razvijeni su bulk-fill i samoadhezivni materijali. U prošlom desetljeću, istraživači u akademskim krugovima i industriji također su se usredotočili na razvoj materijala s bioaktivnim karakteristikama. Stakleni ionomeri su u početku uvedeni u obliku staklenionomernih cementa, ali su se sada razvili u sveobuhvatnije restorativne materijale. Nedavno su također predložene nove formulacije nazvane 'pametni materijali' sa svojstvima otpuštanja iona pod različitim generičkim imenima. Ova prezentacija ima za cilj dati pregled postojećih restorativnih materijala koji se koriste za restauraciju stražnjih zuba, njihovu kliničku primjenu i kliničke performanse.

**VODENA KIRURGIJA - MINIMALNO INVAVIZNA OSTEOTOMIJA POMOĆU ŠABLONA ZA BUŠENJE NA TEMELJU CBCT-A**

Silvio Valdec

Koordinator klinike na Klinici za kranio-maksilofacijalnu i oralnu kirurgiju, Centar za dentalnu medicinu Sveučilišta u Zuriku

Kirurgija vodena šablonom nova je tehnika za minimalno invazivne, precizne i predvidljive postupke brušenja kosti u regiji alveolarnog grebena. Prvo korištene u implantologiji, daljnje indikacije kao što su vodena biopsija ili vodena apikoekтомija trenutno nalaze sve veću primjenu. Biopsija je često od velike važnosti za pouzdanu dijagnozu koštanih lezija. Digitalno planiranje biopsija izvodi se na temelju CBCT skeniranja i intraoralnog skeniranja uz pomoć softvera za planiranje implantata. Predlošci za brušenje se zatim izrađuju postupkom 3D ispis. Minimalno invazivni postupak može smanjiti rizik od komplikacija tijekom operacije i također povećati predvidljivost. U ovom predavanju tehnike su ilustrirane korištenjem prikaza slučajeva iz kliničke prakse. Osim toga, raspravlja se o prednosti i ograničenjima na temelju kliničkih iskustava i aktualne literature.

**KLINIČKI IZAZOVI IMEDIJATNOG POSTAVLJANJA DENTALNIH IMPLANTATA**

Davor Brajdić

Predstojnik Zavoda za oralnu kirurgiju Stomatološkog fakulteta u Zagrebu

Imedijatna implantacija podrazumijeva postavljanje implantata kao dio istog kirurškog postupka tijekom kojeg je izvršena ekstrakcija zuba. Tradicionalni protokol Bränemark grupe je podrazumijevao 12-mjesečni period cijeljenja nakon ekstrakcije do implantacije. Koncept prezervacije alveole rezultira je idejom imedijatnog postavljanja implantata. Obliskovanje kao i očuvanje alveolarnog nastavka je ovisno o stalnoj prisutnosti zuba. Pacijenti s dugačkim i uskim zubima imaju gracilniji alveolarni nastavak te time i veću vjerojatnost za vestibularnom fenestracijom ili dehiscenciju korijena. Serijske ekstrakcije i potom mobilno-protetska sanacija bezubosti značajno doprinose redukciji volumena al-

and then mobile-prosthetic rehabilitation of edentulousness significantly contribute to the reduction of alveolar ridge volume. "Bundle Bone" is the generally accepted name for the bone that most closely delimits an alveola with an average thickness of 0.8 mm, is bound and dependent on dental tissue and has a blood supply from the periodontium, and is inevitably resorbed after tooth extraction. Resorption is most pronounced buccally, because 2-3 mm of the most coronary bone structure makes up the "bundle bone" itself. The alveolar process after tooth extraction inevitably atrophies and immediate placement of dental implants cannot prevent this natural process. The possible loss of buccal bone around the implant leads to gingival recession and consequent exposure of the metal surface, which is not only an aesthetic, but also a medical problem. Therefore, it is recommended to place the implant deeper and more palatal / lingual in the fresh postextraction alveolus in order to achieve primary stability and circumvent the problem that causes buccal bone loss. The implant should be placed as close as possible to the wall of the existing alveoli. Bone / soft tissue augmentation is imposed as a solution to improve the stability of bone and soft tissue structures around the implant over a longer period of time. Immediate implantation otherwise results in a high implant survival rate of 93.9% to 100%. It is a complex procedure and clinician with many years of experience is desirable, as well as a careful selection of clinical cases that is key to success in terms of aesthetic risk assessment. Through individual cases of immediate implantation, especially in the molar, premolar and finally aesthetic zone, and serial implantation, we will present indications and point out risk factors with all the advantages and disadvantages of this procedure.

#### INTRINSICALLY DISORDERED PEPTIDES ENHANCE REGENERATIVE CAPACITIES OF BONE COMPOSITE XENOGRAFTS

Håvard J. Haugen

*Professor and leader of the Biomaterials group at The Institute of Clinical Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Oslo*

Biomaterial scientists design organic bone substitutes based on the biochemical properties of the mimicked tissue to achieve near native functionality. Several non-collagenous proteins in bone are known as intrinsically disordered proteins (IDPs), as they lack detectable ordered domains and a fixed 3D structure under physiological conditions. Many IDPs perform regulatory roles in a range of cellular functions, which motivated us to design two proline-rich disordered peptides (P2 and P6) and augmented them into the SmartBone® (SBN) biohybrid substitute. Recently we reported an improved proliferation and osteogenesis of human osteoblasts and mesenchymal stem cells in the composite groups containing peptides (named here as SBN+P2 and SBN+P6) *in vitro*. To address the effects of these composites on bone formation and biominerization, this *in vivo* study investigated their functions in critical size craniotomy defects in 16 domestic pigs after 8 and 16 weeks of healing. For this purpose, we used cone beam computed tomography (CBCT), microCT ( $\mu$ CT), histology, immunohistochemistry, fluorescent labeling of abundant reactive entities (FLARE), synchrotron SAXS/XRD, optical photothermal IR (O-PTIR) microscopy and nanoscale atomic force microscopy-infrared (AFM-IR) analyses. Our results represent new synthetic IDPs as potentials candidates for directing bone formation and biominerization. The SBN+P6 stimulated significantly higher bone formation and biominerization after 8 weeks of healing compared to other groups indicating its potential in stimulating early biominerization. After 16 weeks of healing, the SBN+P2 induced significantly higher bone formation and biominerization compared to other groups indicating its effects on later bone formation and biominerization processes. The strong stretching of amide primary and secondary IR absorbance peaks at 1660 and 1546  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in the SBN+P2 group verified that this peptide experienced more conformational changes after 16 weeks of implantation with a higher phosphate intensity at 1037  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  compared to peptide 6. Overall, P2 and P6 are promising candidates for bone augmentation strategies in critical clinical applications. We concluded that FLARE and O-PTIR are promising tools in evaluating and diagnosing the biochemical structure of bone tissue and the bone-biomaterial interface.

#### 50 YEARS OF BIOACTIVE GLASSES: TRADITIONAL, CURRENT AND FUTURE APPLICATIONS

Aldo R. Boccaccini

*Head of the Institute of Biomaterials and Professor of Materials Science (Biomaterials) at University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany*

Since the discovery of bioactive glass (BG) 50+ years ago by Prof. Larry Hench, these bone bonding materials have received increasing attention, mainly for orthopedic and dental applications. A great variety of compositions (silicate, phosphate and borate systems) is now available, which can be produced by the traditional melting technology or by sol-gel methods, thus expanding the scope of BG applications. More recently, BGs and glass-ceramics have started to be investigated in the tissue engineering (TE) field, for hard (bone) TE, periodontal regeneration, soft tissue repair and wound healing. Such applications rely on the biochemical reactions occurring at the interface between the material surface and

veolarog grebena. „Bundle Bone“ jest opće prihvaćen naziv za kost koja najuže omeđuje alveolu prosječne debljine 0,8 mm, vezana je i ovisna o Zubnom tkivu i ima krvnu opskrbu iz parodonta, te se nakon ekstrakcije zuba neizbjježno resorbira. Resorpacija je najizraženija bukalno, jer 2-3 mm najkorasnije koštane strukture čini sama "bundle bone". Alveolarni nastavak nakon ekstrakcije zuba neizbjježno atrofira i imedijatno postavljanje dentalnih implantata ne može sprječiti taj prirodnji proces. Mogući gubitak bukalne kosti uokolo implantata dovodi do gingivne recessije i posljedične eksponacije metalne površine koja predstavlja, ne samo estetski, već i medicinski problem. Stoga se preporuča postavljanje implantata dublje i palatinalnije/lingvalnije u svjež postekstraktičku alveolu da bi se na taj način postigla primarna stabilnost i zaobišao problem koji uzrokuje gubitak bukalne kosti. Implantat bi trebao biti postavljen što bliže uz stijenku postojeće alveole. Koštana/mekotkivna augmentacija se nameće kao rješenje u svrhu poboljšavanja stabilnosti koštanih i mekotkivnih struktura uokolo implantata na duži vremenski period. Imedijatna implantacija inače rezultira visokim postotkom preživljavanja implantata od 93.9% do 100%. Ona predstavlja kompleksan zahvat te je poželjan kliničar s dugogodišnjim iskustvom i pažljiv odabir kliničkih slučajeva koji je ključan za uspjeh u smislu procjene estetskog rizika. Kroz pojedine slučajeve imedijantne implantacije, posebno u molarnoj, premolarnoj i na kraju estetskoj zoni, te serijske implantacije, prikazat ćemo indikacije i ukazati na faktore rizika uz sve prednosti i nedostake toga postupka.

#### INTRINZIČNO DISORIJENTIRANI PEPTIDI POVEĆAVAJU REGENERATIVNE KAPACITETE KOŠTANIH KOMPOZITNIH KSENOTRANSPLANTATA

Håvard J. Haugen

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Znanstvenici koji proučavaju biomaterijale dizajniraju organske zamjene za kosti temeljene na biokemijskim svojstvima koštanog tkiva kako bi se postigla bliska nativna funkcionalnost. Nekoliko nekolagih proteina u kostima poznato je kao intrinzično disorijentirani proteini (IDP), jer im nedostaju uočljive uredene domene i fiksna 3D struktura u fiziološkim uvjetima. Mnogi IDP obavljaju regulatorne uloge u nizu staničnih funkcija, što nas je motiviralo da dizajniramo dva disorijentirana peptida bogata prolinom (P2 i P6) i uključimo ih u SmartBone® (SBN) biohibridnu zamjenu. Nedavno smo izvjestili o poboljšanoj proliferaciji i osteogenesi ljudskih osteoblasta i mezenhimskih matičnih stanica u kompozitnim skupinama koje sadrže peptide (ovdje nazvane SBN+P2 i SBN+P6) *in vitro*. Kako bi se pozabavili učincima ovih kompozita na formiranje kostiju i biominerizaciju, ova *in vivo* studija istraživala je njihove funkcije kod kraniotomija kritične veličine u 16 domaćih svinja nakon 8 i 16 tjedana cijeljenja. U tu svrhu koristili smo kompjuteriziranu tomografiju s konusnim snopom (CBCT), mikroCT ( $\mu$ CT), histologiju, imunohistokemiju, fluorescentno obilježavanje obilnih reaktivnih entiteta (FLARE), sinkrotronski SAXS/XRD, optičku fotermalnu IR (O-PTIR) mikroskopiju i nanopretražnu mikroskopiju atomskih sila u infracrvenu spektroskopiju (AFM-IR). Naši rezultati predstavljaju nove sintetičke IDP kao potencijalne kandidate za usmjeravanje formiranja kostiju i biominerizacije. SBN+P6 stimulirao je značajno veću formaciju kostiju i biominerizaciju nakon 8 tjedana cijeljenja u usporedbi s drugim skupinama što ukazuje na njegov potencijal u stimulirajuću rane biominerizaciju. Nakon 16 tjedana cijeljenja, SBN+P2 inducirao je značajno veću formaciju kostiju i biominerizaciju u usporedbi s drugim skupinama, što ukazuje na njegove učinke na kasniju formiranje kostiju i proces biominerizacije. Snažno rastezanje primarne i sekundarne IR apsorbancije amida na 1660 i 1546  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  u skupini SBN+P2 potvrđilo je da je ovaj peptid doživio više konformacijskih promjena nakon 16 tjedana implantacije s većim intenzitetom fosfata na 1037  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  u usporedbi s peptidom 6. Općenito, P2 i P6 su obećavajući kandidati za strategije povećanja kosti u kritičnim kliničkim primjenama. Zaključili smo da su FLARE i O-PTIR obećavajući alati u procjeni i dijagnostici biokemijske strukture koštanog tkiva i sučelja kosti i biomaterijala.

#### 50 GODINA BIOAKTIVNIH STAKALA: TRADICIONALNE, SADAŠNJE I BUDUĆE APLIKACIJE

Aldo R. Boccaccini

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Od otkrića bioaktivnog stakla (BG) prije 50+ godina od strane prof. Larryja Hencha, ovim materijalima za povezivanje kostiju se pridaže sve veća pozornost, uglavnom za ortopediske i stomatološke primjene. Sada je dostupan veliki izbor sastava (silikatni, fosfatni i boratni sustavi), koji se mogu proizvesti tradicionalnom tehnologijom taljenja ili sol-gel metodama, čime se širi opseg primjene BG-a. U novije vrijeme, BG i staklokeramika počeli su se istraživati u području tkivnog inženjeringu (TE), za tvrdi (koštani) TE, parodontalnu regeneraciju, popravak mekih tkiva i zacjeljivanje rana. Takve se primjene oslanjaju na biokemijske reakcije koje se događaju na granici između površine materijala i biološkog

the biological environment, which involve the (controlled) release of biologically active ions as dissolution products to stimulate specific cellular responses involved in new tissue growth [1]. In the case of bioactive glass-ceramics, the partition of ions between the glassy and the crystalline phases can lead to interesting biomaterials with tailored ion release capability. In addition, immunomodulatory effects of BGs in the framework of bone regeneration and wound healing are being increasingly investigated [2]. The first part of the lecture will give an overview on the field of bioactive glasses with emphasis on the systems that exhibit the capability for the release of biologically active ions for achieving desired biological outcomes, e.g. osteogenic, antibacterial, mineralization effects. In addition, selected metal ions released from BGs can induce an angiogenic effect, e.g. in specific concentrations the ionic products of BGs enhance the secretion of vascular endothelial growth factor from stem cells, a very important property for tissue regeneration. Such angiogenic effects of BGs will be discussed in the second part of the lecture, showing results on different scaffold types and BG compositions. Moreover, cell culture studies considering the variation of ion concentration (BG dissolution products) in cell culture medium and the resultant time dependent effects on stem cells will be presented. In this context, applications of ion releasing BGs obtained by the sol-gel technique have been emerging in the field of restorative dentistry, e.g. as fillers focusing on the treatment of hypersensitive dentine, for pulp-dentine tissue engineering, and for target drug delivery [3]. A summary of research on sol-gel derived BGs leading to improved biological properties, antibacterial effects, hardness, acid buffering and remineralization, will be presented. Finally, the challenges and opportunities for further research in the field will be discussed.

#### BIOACTIVE MATERIALS IN CONSERVATIVE DENTISTRY: CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

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Endowing dental restorative materials with antibacterial and/or remineralization properties is of high clinical relevance to overcome some of the main shortcomings of composite restorations, such as secondary caries, degradation of the adhesive interface, and postoperative sensitivity. Bioactive glasses are especially interesting dopants for resin-based composites and adhesive systems due to their induction of a high-pH environment, which renders these glasses antimicrobial, and their ability to release remineralizing ions and stimulate surface precipitation of hydroxyapatite. The composition and size of the bioactive glass additives can be adjusted to tailor reactivity, solubility, and ion release for a desired therapeutic effect. A particularly interesting modification of bioactive glasses entails fine-tuning of their sodium content for a prolonged bioactive effect, and incorporation of fluorides as therapeutic ions capable of remineralizing dental hard tissues. The lecture addresses current developments of bioactive dental composite materials and adhesive systems, and highlights the future perspectives of these functionalized materials in the field of conservative dentistry.

#### BIOACTIVE GLASS-FUNCTIONALIZED RESIN COMPOSITES: BETWEEN BIOACTIVITY AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

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As an attractive approach for reducing the incidence of secondary caries, the incorporation of bioactive glass is being extensively investigated in experimental resin composites for various applications, ranging from restorative materials to orthodontic adhesives. Despite being conceptually promising, the incorporation of filler particles that are unsilanized, water-soluble, and reactive, unavoidably raises concerns over the deterioration of mechanical properties of bioactive composite materials during their service life. In light of these considerations, the dependence of flexural strength, elastic modulus, and bond strength to dentin of composites functionalized with bioactive glass will be critically addressed. On the side of bioactivity, results of the investigations on the release of remineralizing ions (calcium, phosphate, fluoride) and the resulting protective effects on dental hard tissues will be presented. Both of these opposed groups of properties (mechanical properties vs. bioactivity) are markedly dependent on the concentration of bioactive glass contained in the composite material. As the maximum amount of filler that can be incorporated into the composite is limited by its rheological properties (viscosity), the addition of remineralizing fillers inevitably reduces the amount of reinforcing filler. This reflects on the dose-dependence of virtually all measured properties; by adding more bioactive fillers, mechanical properties are typically reduced, the material is faster degraded with aging, and its strength becomes less predictable. On the other hand, the remineralizing and protective capabilities are improved. Identifying the delicate balance between these two opposed groups of properties would be crucial for bringing the experimental bioactive materials closer to clinical applicability.

okoliša, a koje uključuju (kontrolirano) oslobađanje biološki aktivnih iona za stimulaciju specifičnih staničnih odgovora uključenih u rast novog tkiva [1]. U slučaju bioaktivne staklokeramike, podjela iona između staklaste i kristalne faze može dovesti do zanimljivih biomaterijala s prilagođenom sposobnošću oslobađanja iona. Osim toga, sve više se istražuju imunomodulatorni učinci BG u okviru regeneracije kostiju i zacjeljivanja rana [2]. U prvom dijelu predavanja dat će se pregled područja bioaktivnih stakala s naglaskom na sustave koji pokazuju sposobnost oslobađanja biološki aktivnih iona za postizanje željenih bioloških ishoda, npr. osteogeničko, antibakterijsko, mineralizacijsko djelovanje. Osim toga, odabrani ioni metala koji se oslobađaju iz BG mogu izazvati angiogenični učinak, npr. u specifičnim koncentracijama ionski produkti BG-a pospješuju izlučivanje vaskularnog endoteljnog faktora rasta iz matičnih stanica, što je vrlo važno svojstvo za regeneraciju tkiva. O takvim angiogeničnim učincima BG bit će riječi u drugom dijelu predavanja, u kojem će se prikazati rezultati dobiveni na različitim osnovama i sastavima BG. Štoviše, bit će prikazane studije stanične kulture koje prikazuju vremenski ovisne učinke na matične stanice, ovisno o varijaciji koncentracije iona kao proizvoda otapanja BG. U tom kontekstu, u području restaurativne stomatologije pojavljuju se primjene BG koji oslobađaju ione dobivene sol-gel tehnikom, npr. za liječenje dentinske preosjetljivosti, za inženjeriranje tkiva pulpot-dentinskog kompleksa i za isporuku ciljanog lijeka [3]. Predstavit će se sažetak istraživanja BG dobivenih sol-gel tehnologijom koji dovode do poboljšanih bioloških svojstava, antibakterijskih učinaka, tvrdoće, puferiranja kiseline i remineralizacije. Na kraju, raspravlјat će se o izazovima i mogućnostima za daljnja istraživanja u ovom području.

#### BIOAKTIVNI MATERIJALI U KONZERVATIVNOJ STOMATOLOGIJI: TRENTUTNI RAZVOJ I BUDUĆE PERSPEKTIVE

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Obogaćivanje dentalnih restaurativnih materijala antibakterijskim i/ili remineralizacijskim svojstvima od velike je kliničke važnosti za prevladavanje nekih od glavnih nedostataka kompozitnih restauracija, kao što su sekundarni karijes, degradacija adhezivnog sloja i postoperativna osjetljivost. Bioaktivna stakla posebno su zanimljivi dodaci za kompozite na bazi smole i adhezijske sustave zbog indukcije visokog pH okoline, što ih čini antimikrobni, te njihove sposobnosti oslobađanja remineralizirajućih iona i stimuliranja površinske precipitacije hidroksijapatita. Sastav i veličina bioaktivnih staklenih aditiva mogu se mijenjati kako bi se prilagodila reaktivnost, topljivost i oslobađanje iona za željeni terapeutski učinak. Posebno zanimljiva modifikacija bioaktivnih stakala podrazumijeva fino podešavanje njihovog sadržaja natrija za produljeni bioaktivni učinak i ugradnju fluorida kao terapeutiskih iona koji mogu remineralizirati tvrdna zuba tkiva.

Predavanje se bavi aktualnim razvojem bioaktivnih dentalnih kompozitnih materijala i adhezivnih sustava, te ističe buduće perspektive ovih funkcionaliziranih materijala u području konzervativne stomatologije.

#### SMOLASTI KOMPOZITI FUNKCIONALIZIRANI BIOAKTIVnim STAKLOM: IZMEDU BIOAKTIVNOSTI I MEHANIČKIH SVOJSTAVA

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Kompozitni materijali funkcionalizirani dodatkom bioaktivnih stakala predstavljaju atraktivan pristup rješavanju problema sekundarnog karijesa. Ovi materijali imaju potencijalno široko područje primjene u rasponu od restaurativnih materijala do ortodontskih adheziva. Unatoč obećavajućem konceptu, dodatkom nesilaniziranih, topljivih i reaktivnih čestica punila neizbjegno se dovode u pitanje mehanička svojstva bioaktivnih kompozitnih materijala tijekom njihovog starenja u oralnoj sredini. U kontekstu ovih razmatranja, predstavit će se kritički osvrт u utjecaju punila od bioaktivnog stakla na savojnu čvrstoću, modul elastičnosti i snagu svezivanja za dentin kod eksperimentalnih kompozitnih materijala. Sa strane bioaktivnosti, bit će predstavljeni rezultati istraživanja otpuštanja remineralizirajućih iona (kalcija, fosfata, fluorida) i njihovi zaštitni učinci na tvrdna zuba tkiva. Spomenute suprotstavljene skupine svojstava (mehanička svojstva naspram bioaktivnosti) su izrazito zavisne o koncentraciji bioaktivnog stakla sadržanog u kompozitnom materijalu. S obzirom da je maksimalni udio punila koje može biti dodano u kompozitni materijal ograničen reološkim svojstvima (viskoznost), dodatak remineralizirajućih punila neizbjegno smanjuje udio ojačavajućih punila. Stoga količina bioaktivnih punila utječe na praktički sva svojstava materijala; dodatak bioaktivnih punila mehanička svojstva se oslabljuju, materijal brže degradira sa starenjem, a čvrstoća mu postaje slabije predvidljiva. S druge strane, remineralizirajući i zaštitni učinci se poboljšavaju. Pronalaženje osjetljive ravnoteže između ove dvije suprotstavljene skupine svojstava će biti presudno kako bi se eksperimentalni bioaktivni materijali približili kliničkoj primjenjivosti.

## INCORPORATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL COPPER-DOPED MESOPOROUS GLASS INTO RESIN COMPOSITES

Danijela Marović

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Self-regeneration of once lost hard dental structures is impossible. Therefore, in the light of minimally invasive dentistry, their preservation is essential. However, the removal of caries affected hard dental tissues leaves the demineralized dentin, which is not sterile. In a quest for an ideal restorative material that simultaneously rebuilds the lost minerals and suppresses bacteria in a tooth cavity, we have developed a series of remineralizing composite materials with antibacterial properties. Bioactive nano-glass with mesoporous structure is responsible for their properties. A porous structure enables infiltration with copper ions, whose antibacterial properties are well known. At the same time, resin infiltration and interlocking on a nano-scale reinforce their mechanical integrity. This lecture will present an overview of our research on resin composites with antimicrobial mesoporous bioactive glass and propose guidelines for future investigations.

## ENGINE-DRIVEN INSTRUMENTATION OF ROOT CANALS - THE FUTURE HAS ALREADY ARRIVED

Bernard Janković

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Endodontic procedures are among the most demanding in dentistry. Therefore, a lot of effort is invested to make this process easier, faster and safer. With the introduction of nickel titanium instruments and engine-driven root canal instrumentation, a significant improvement has been made towards safer and faster endodontic procedures. Today, these instruments are additionally metallurgically processed, which makes them even safer and more resistant to cracking in the root canal. One of these systems will be presented in this course, and participants will have the opportunity to be among the first in this part of Europe to try and give their opinion on it. The course will consist of a short lecture in which you will only get acquainted with the basic features of the instrumentation system as well as a new root canal sealer based on bioceramics. After that, participants will have the opportunity to practically try the instrumentation and filling of root canals on plastic models. In the end, in the discussion, each participant will have the opportunity to give their opinion on the system, discuss some of their cases etc.

## AUTOMATED RECORDING OF DENTAL STATUS USING CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS

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**Introduction:** Recording dental status is a procedure that involves marking the condition of each individual tooth, pathological changes, previous dental interventions and missing teeth. In forensic dentistry, complete and detailed dental status is a basic prerequisite for dental identification. The status is usually recorded during the clinical examination while X-rays provides the details which is not visible during examination. The purpose of this study was to determine the quality of automated recording of dental status using convolutional neural networks.

**Materials and methods:** The total sample consisted of 809 orthopanomograms randomly selected from the collection of the Department of Dental Anthropology. Within the GIMP program, the entire circumference of each tooth was delineated, including the crown and root (22,711 marks). Teeth were marked using FDI system. Of the total sample, 75% was used to train convolutional neural networks, and 12.5% was used for each, validation and testing group.

**Results:** The overall precision ( $N = 102$ ) in tooth recording was 0.962, the recall 0.961 and the mean average precision 0.972. The teeth with the highest precision values were the upper lateral incisor and the lower central incisor, and the highest level of reliability was recorded in the lower canine and second premolar. The least values were obtained regarding the molars.

**Conclusion:** Given the high level of precision and recall of automated tooth recording from orthopantomograms, we can conclude that it could be successfully applied in clinical and forensic profession. These results are a part of a more extensive research that is underway and its purpose is to evaluate the success of automated recording of dental status with all present dental interventions.

**Keywords:** dental records, artificial intelligence; forensic dentistry

## INKPORACIJA ANTIMIKROBNOG MEZOPOROZNOG STAKLA S BAKROM U KOMPOZITE MATERIJALE

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Jednom izbrušeni zub ne može se samostalno regenerirati. Stoga, u svjetlu minimalno invazivne stomatologije, želimo sačuvati što više tvrdih zubnih tkiva. Pri uklanjanju karijesa, često se ostavlja demineralizirani dentin koji nije uvijek sterilan. U potrazi za idealnim restaurativnim materijalom koji bi istodobno nadoknadio izgubljene mineralne te djelovao na suzbijanje bakterija u kavitetu, razvili smo seriju remineralizirajućih kompozita s antibakterijskim svojstvima. Za njegova svojstva odgovorao je bioaktivno nanostaklo mezoporozne strukture. Porozna struktura omogućuje infiltraciju bakrom, čija su antibakterijska svojstva dobro poznata. Istodobno, u njima je mogućeno infiltriranje smolaste faze na nano-razine što ojačava njihov mehanički integritet. U predavanju će biti izložen pregled vlastitih istraživanja kompozitnih materijala s antimikrobnim mezoporoznim bioaktivnim staklom te će se predložiti smjernice za buduća istraživanja.

## STROJNA INSTRUMENTACIJA KORIJENSKIH KANALA - BUDUĆNOST JE VEĆ STIGLA

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Endodontski zahvati se ubrajaju u najzahtjevnije u dentalnoj medicini. Zbog toga se ulaže jako puno truda kako bi se taj postupak učinio što jednostavnijim, bržim i sigurnijim. Uvođenjem nikal titanskih instrumenata i strojne obrade korijenskih kanala učinjen je značajan korak naprijed ka sigurnijim i bržim endodontskim zahvatima. Danas se ti instrumenti dodatno metalurški obraduju, što ih čini još sigurnijim i otpornijim na pucaj u korijenskom kanalu. Upravo će takav jedan sustav biti predstavljen na ovom tečaju, a polaznici će ga imati priliku među prvima u ovom dijelu Europe isprobati i dati svoje mišljenje o njemu. Tečaj će se sastojati od kratkog predavanja u kojem će biti upoznati s osnovnim svojstvima samog sustava instrumentacije kao i o novoj pasti za punjenje temeljeno na biokeramici. Nakon toga će imati priliku i praktično isprobati instrumentaciju i punjenje korijenskih kanala na plastičnim modelima. Na kraju će, u raspravi, svaki polaznik imati priliku dati svoje mišljenje o sustavu, prodiskutirati o nekim svojim slučajevima i sl.

## AUTOMATIZIRANO OČITAVANJE ZUBNOG STATUSA KORIŠTENJEM KONVOLUCIJSKIH NEURONSKIH MREŽA

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**Uvod:** Bilježenje zubnog statusa postupak je koji podrazumijeva bilježenje stanja svakog pojedinog zuba, patoloških promjena, prethodnih stomatoloških intervencija te zuba koji nedostaju. U forenzičkoj dentalnoj medicini cjeloviti i detaljan zubni status osnovni je preduvjet dentalne identifikacije. Status se uobičajeno očitava tijekom kliničkog pregleda pacijenta a rendgenske snimke daju uvid u pojedinoći koje nisu vidljive prilikom pregleda. Svrha ovog istraživanja bila je utvrditi preciznost i pouzdanost automatiziranog očitavanja zubnog statusa korištenjem konvolucijskih neuronskih mreža.

**Materijali i metode:** Ukupan uzorak činilo je 809 ortopanomograma nasumično odabranih iz zbirke Zavoda za dentalnu antropologiju. Unutar programa GIMP očitavan je cjeloviti opseg svakog zuba, uključujući krunu i korijen (22711 oznaka). Zubi su označavani dualnim sustavom (FDI). Od ukupnog uzorka 75% je korišteno za treniranje konvolucijskih neuronskih mreža s ciljem automatiziranog prepoznavanja i označavanja zuba, po 12.5 % činilo je skupove za validaciju i za testiranje.

**Rezultati:** Ukupna razina ( $N=102$ ) preciznosti računala u očitavanju zuba iznosila je 0.962, razina pouzdanosti 0.961 a srednja prosječna preciznost 0.972. Zubi kod kojih su postignute najveće vrijednosti preciznosti bili su gornji desni bočni sjekutići i donji lijevi središnji sjekutići a najveća razina pouzdanosti zabilježena je kod donjeg lijevog očnjaka i drugog pretkutnjaka. Najlošiji rezultati postignuti su kod očitavanja kutnjaka.

**Zaključak:** S obzirom na visoku razinu preciznosti i pouzdanosti automatiziranog očitavanja zuba s ortopantomograma možemo zaključiti da bi se tehnika mogla uspješno primeniti u kliničkoj i forenzičkoj djelatnosti. Dobiveni rezultati prikaz u dijelu opsežnijeg istraživanja koje je u tijeku a svrha mu je procijeniti uspješnost automatiziranog bilježenja zubnog statusa sa svim prisutnim stomatološkim intervencijama.

**Ključne riječi:** zubni status, umjetna inteligencija, forenzična stomatologija

## BIOLOGICAL THERAPY AS A PROTECTION OF PULP VITALITY

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**Introduction:** The biggest challenge of the modern approach to restorative dentistry is to induce the remineralization of hypomineralized dentin and preserve pulp vitality. Conservative and minimally invasive approach is correlated with the development of bioactive dental materials. The bioactivity of a restorative material usually means that it has a biological effect or is biologically active. This characteristic refers to the possibility of inducing specific adhesion of minerals to the dentinal substrate. Calcium hydroxide (Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>) was considered the gold standard. Insufficient adhesion to dentinal walls, multiple defects in induced dentinal bridges, poor sealing ability, dissolution over time, and insufficient antibacterial properties are the reasons why calcium hydroxide is being replaced by new generations of materials.

**Materials and methods:** Due to the appearance of clinical symptoms, ten years after the indirect pulp coating (IPC) of the tooth 37 with calcium hydroxide and glass ionomer filling, the patient comes for a clinical and radiological control examination. Due to a positive vitality test, a positive percussion test and a regular X-ray test - without pathological radiolucencies, it was decided to perform a restorative procedure. Calcium hydroxide and SIC were removed and Biodentine (Septodont, Saint Maur des Fosses, France) was placed.

**Results:** One month after the therapeutic procedure, the patient subjectively feels well. The clinical findings indicate the absence of clinical symptoms and preserved vitality of the teeth. Further follow-up examinations for the purpose of making a definitive filling after 6 months are needed.

**Conclusion:** Bioactive calcium-silicate materials are characterized by high biocompatibility, intrinsic osteoconductive activity and the ability to induce regenerative responses in the body. The development of minimally invasive biologically based therapies aimed at preserving the vitality of the pulp remains a key topic of modern clinical restorative dental medicine as well as endodontics.

**Keywords:** bioactivity, biocompatibility, biodentin, remineralization, indirect pulp coating

## INFRARED SPECTRUM ABSORPTION ANALYSIS IN DETERMINING DENTAL AGE: A PILOT STUDY

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**Introduction:** Determining age on posthumous dental remains is one of the forensically demanding procedures. By analyzing teeth, we can determine the age of unknown human remains, living people or archaeological dental remains. No method for determining age in adults is completely accurate and can give an approximate result ranging from 5 to 10 years. The introduction of infrared spectrometry with Fourier transformation in the analysis in this pilot study opens the possibility to add another method to the current forensic methods that could relatively quickly determine the dental age of an unknown human body.

**Materials and methods:** A total of twenty tooth samples were used, which are part of the archive of the Department of Dental Anthropology, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Zagreb. The teeth were extracted, cleaned of blood and soft tissue residues, and disinfected in 2% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution. After drying at room temperature, the teeth were embedded in quick-setting acrylic and cut into 0.5-1 mm thick cuts with a precision cutter. The samples were divided into five age groups: 10-19, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69 years. Each group had 4 samples, each from a different person, different sex and different teeth. The samples were then placed in a spectrometer, and sampling was performed using attenuated total reflectance. A spectrum analysis of 400-4000 cm<sup>-1</sup> in the area of tooth dentin was performed. As a control, the analysis of the acrylic spectrum was performed in order to eliminate possible contamination of the images.

**Results:** After reducing the dimensionality of the spectrum by analyzing the main components of the spectrum and analyzing linear discriminants, no statistically significant difference between the absorption coefficients between groups ( $p > 0.05$ ) was proven, but where

## BIOLOŠKA TERAPIJA KAO ZAŠTITA VITALITETA PULPE

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**Uvod:** Najveći izazov suvremenog pristupa restaurativne dentalne medicine je poticanje remineralizacije hipomineraliziranog dentina i očuvanje vitaliteta pulpe. Konzervativni i minimalno invazivni pristup u korelaciji je s razvojem bioaktivnih dentalnih materijala. Bioaktivnost restaurativnog materijala obično znači da ima biološki učinak ili da je bio-loški aktivno. Ova karakteristika se odnosi na mogućnost induciranja specifične adhezije minerala na dentinski supstrat. Kalcijev hidroksid (Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>) smatrao se zlatnim standardom. Nedovoljno prijanjanje na dentinske stijenke, višestruki defekti u induciranim dentinskim mostovima, loša sposobnost brytljenja, otapanje tijekom vremena i nedostatna antibakterijska svojstva razlozi su zašto se kalcijev hidroksid zamjenjuje novim generacijama materijala.

**Materijali i metode:** Pacijent zbog pojave kliničkih simptoma, deset godina nakon indirektnog prekrivanja pulpe (IPP) zuba 37 kalcij-hidroksidom i staklenionomernim ispunom, dolazi na kontrolni klinički i radiološki pregled. Zbog pozitivnog testa vitaliteta, pozitivnog nalaza na perkusuju te urednog RTG nalaza – bez patoloških radiolucencija, odluci se provesti restaurativni zahvat. Odstrane se kalcij-hidroksid i SIC te se postavi Bi-odentine (Septodont, Saint Maur des Fosses, Francuska).

**Rezultati:** Mjesec dana nakon provedenog terapijskog zahvata, pacijent se subjektivno osjeća dobro. Klinička slika ukazuje na izostanak kliničkih simptoma te očuvani vitalitet zuba. Pacijentov nalaz upućuje na daljnje kontrolne preglede u svrhu izrade definitivnog ispuna nakon 6 mjeseci.

**Zaključak:** Bioaktivni kalcij-silikatni materijali karakterizirani su visokom biokompatibilnošću, intrinzičnom osteokonduktivnom aktivnošću i sposobnošću induciranja regenerativnih odgovora u organizmu. Razvoj minimalno invazivnih biološki utemeljenih terapija usmjerjenih na očuvanje vitalnosti pulpe ostaje ključna tema suvremene kliničke restaurativne dentalne medicine i endodoncije.

**Ključne riječi:** bioaktivnost, biokompatibilnost, biodentin, remineralizacija, indirektno prekrivanje pulpe

## ANALIZA APSORBANCije INFRACRVENOG SPEKTRA U ODREDIVANju DENTALNE DOBI: PILOT STUDIJA

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**Uvod:** Određivanje dobi na postumnum ostacima zubi jedan je od forenzički zahtjevnih postupaka. Analizom zubi možemo odrediti dob nepoznatih ljudskih ostataka, živih ljudi ili arheoloških dentalnih ostataka. Niti jedna metoda za određivanje životne dobi kod odraslih osoba nije u potpunosti točna i može dati okvirni rezultat u rasponu od 5 do 10 godina. Uvođenjem infracrvene spektrometrije s Fourierovom transformacijom u analizu u ovoj pilot studiji otvara se mogućnost da se u dosadašnje forenzičke metode doda još jedna metoda koja bi relativno brzo mogla odrediti dentalnu starost nepoznatog ljudskog tijela.

**Materijal i metoda:** Koriseno je ukupno dvadeset uzoraka zubi koji su dio arhive Zavoda za dentalnu antropologiju Stomatološkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Zubi su ekstrahirani, očišćeni od ostatka krvi i mekog tkiva, te dezinficirani u 2% otopini H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Nakon sušenja na sobnoj temperaturi zubi su uloženi u brzovezući akrilat i preciznom rezalicom narezani na rezove debljine 0,5-1 mm. Uzorci su podijeljeni u pet dobnih skupina: 10-19, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69 godina. Svaka skupina imala je 4 uzorka, svaki od različite osobe, različita spola te različitog zuba. Uzorci su tada postavljeni u spektrometar, te je uzorkovanje provedeno pomoću dodatka za prigušenu potpunu refleksiju. Učinjena je analiza spektra od 400-4000 cm<sup>-1</sup> na području dentina zuba. Kao kontrola učinjena je analiza spektra akrilata radi eliminacije moguće kontaminacije snimki.

**Rezultati:** Nakon redukcije dimenzionalnosti spektra analizom glavnih komponenti spektra i analizom linearnih diskriminanti, nije dokazana statistički značajna razlika između koeficijenta apsorbancije između skupina ( $p > 0,05$ ), međutim ono gdje se pojavljuje razlika je u maksimalnim vrijednostima apsorbancije između skupina. Izolirani su valni brojevi

in the maximum values of absorption between groups the difference is observed. Wave numbers (823, 1000, 1400, 1540 and 1650 cm<sup>-1</sup>) were isolated, with the largest increase in the absorption coefficient (present in all age groups). Differences in absorbance coefficients between groups for each of these wave numbers were tested by analysis of variance with post-hoc Holm-Šidak correction. The results showed a difference between groups 50-59 and 60-69 at 873 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

**Conclusion:** In this pilot study, there is a statistically significant difference between two of the 5 groups: 50-59 and 60-69 years. We conclude that it is necessary to increase the number of samples in order to obtain a statistically significant difference between other groups.

**Acknowledgments:** The research was funded by the Croatian Science Foundation through the project: Tooth Analysis in Forensic and Archaeological Research, IP-2020-02-9423.

**Keywords:** spectrophotometry, infrared, dental age, forensic odontology

#### SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC EVALUATION OF THE COLOR CHANGES OF DIFFERENT ESTHETIC CAD/CAM MATERIALS

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**Introduction:** Polymer infiltrated ceramics and nano-ceramic resins are the new restorative materials which have been developed in order to enhance the adverse properties of glass-matrix ceramics and resin composites. The aim of the present in vitro study is to evaluate the color changes of various esthetic CAD/CAM materials after thermocycling and exposure to staining solutions.

**Materials and methods:** Five restorative materials are selected for this in vitro study: CAD/CAM hybrid ceramics - VITA ENAMIC (Vita Zahnfabrik, Bad Säckingen, Germany) and GC CERASMART (GC Europe N.V., Leuven, Belgium), CAD/CAM composite - TETRIC CAD (Ivoclar Vivadent AG, Schaan, Liechtenstein), CAD/CAM polymer - TELIO CAD (Ivoclar Vivadent AG, Schaan, Liechtenstein) and CAD/CAM ceramic - IPS e.max CAD (Ivoclar Vivadent AG, Schaan, Liechtenstein). A2 HT is the base color for all materials. The staining solutions are red wine, coffee and black tea. In total, there will be fabricated 120 specimens, per material 24 specimens, which will be divided in two subgroups of 12 specimens. The first subgroup will be thermocycled (5°C and 55°C, 5000 cycles) and then exposed to various staining solutions. The second subgroup will be exposed to various staining solutions. All specimens immersed in staining solutions will be stored in an incubator at 37°C for two weeks. Color measurements will be obtained using a spectrophotometer at the beginning of the research, after one week of exposure in staining solutions, after two weeks of exposure in staining solutions. The color measurements of each specimen will be performed on a white and black background. The color changes ( $\Delta E$ ) of each specimen will be calculated according to the CIEDE 2000 Formula.

**Discussion:** According to Seyidaliyeva et al., all evaluated factors (material, staining solution, aging stage) had a significant influence on discolorations. The most color change was found for CAD/CAM composites, followed by CAD/CAM hybrid ceramics and least for CAD/CAM ceramics. Quek et al. and Alharbi et al. noticed a maximum discoloration for specimens immersed in red wine followed by coffee and black tea.

**Conclusion:** The evaluation of the color changes of different esthetic CAD/CAM materials after thermocycling and exposure to various staining solutions, is the aim of this in vitro study presented in the methodology.

**Keywords:** CAD/CAM, esthetic materials, spectrophotometer, color stability, staining solutions, hybrid ceramics

#### VALIDATION OF TOOTH CEMENT ANNULATIONS FOR ASSESSING DENTAL AGE IN HUMANS

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**Introduction:** Currently published research suggests that tooth cement annulations can be used for assessing dental age in humans. For the regular use in forensic practice the method should be properly validated. The purpose of this study was to examine the inter- and intra-rater agreement in the measurement of tooth cement annulations thickness.

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(823, 1000, 1400, 1540 i 1650 cm<sup>-1</sup>) na kojima dolazi do najvećeg porasta koeficijenta apsorbancije (prisutno u svim dobним skupinama). Razlike u koeficijentima apsorbancije između skupina za svaki od navedenih valnih brojeva testirane su analizom variancije sa post-hoc Holm-Šidak korekcijom. Rezultati su pokazali razliku između grupa 50-59 i 60-69 na 873 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

**Zaključak:** U ovoj pilot studiji postoji statistički značajna razlika između dvije od 5 skupina: 50-59 i 60-69 godina. Zaključujemo da je potrebno povećati broj uzoraka kako bismo mogli dobiti statistički značajnu razliku između ostalih skupina.

**Zahvala:** Istraživanje je financirala Hrvatska zaklada za znanost kroz projekt: Analiza zuba u forenzičnim i arheološkim istraživanjima, IP-2020-02-9423.

**Ključne riječi:** spektrofotometrija, IC spektar, dentalna dob, forenzička stomatologija

#### PROCJENA PROMJENE BOJE RAZLIČITIH ESTETSKIH CAD/CAM MATERIJALA POMOĆU SPEKTROFOTOMETRA PRIKAZ METODOLOGIJE

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**Uvod:** Hibridna keramika odnosno keramika infiltrirana polimerom i nano keramika, nova su generacija restaurativnih materijala, u cilju poboljšanja negativnih svojstava staklokeramike i kompozita. Svrha ovog in vitro istraživanja jest procijeniti promjenu boje različitih estetskih CAD/CAM materijala, pomoći spektrofotometru, nakon termocikliranja i izlaganja obojenim tekućinama.

**Materijali i metodologija:** Materijali izabrani za ovo istraživanje su: CAD/CAM hibridna keramika: VITA ENAMIC (Vita Zahnfabrik, Bad Säckingen, Germany) i GC CERASMART (GC Europe N.V., Leuven, Belgium), CAD/CAM kompozit: TETRIC CAD (Ivoclar Vivadent AG, Schaan, Liechtenstein), CAD/CAM polimer: TELIO CAD (Ivoclar Vivadent AG, Schaan, Liechtenstein), CAD/CAM staklokeramika: IPS e.max CAD (Ivoclar Vivadent AG, Schaan, Liechtenstein). Izabrana boja je A2 – HT. Obojene tekućine biti će crveno vino, crni čaj i kava. Pripremit će se ukupno 120 uzoraka, odnosno 24 uzorka od svakog odabranog materijala. Svaka skupina materijala podijeliti će se na dve podskupine po 12 uzoraka. Prva podskupina biti će termociklirana (5°C i 55°C, 5000 ciklusa) te nakon toga izložena različitim obojenim tekućinama. Druga podskupina biti će samo izložena različitim obojenim tekućinama. Svi uzorci uronjeni u obojene tekućine biti će stavljeni u inkubator tijekom dva tjedna. Određivanje boje uzoraka sa spektrofotometrom provodit će se, na početku istraživanja, nakon tjedan dana izlaganja obojenim tekućinama, nakon dva tjedna odnosno po završetku izlaganja obojenim tekućinama, na bijeloj i crnoj pozadini kod svakog mjerjenja (prije termocikliranja i izlaganja obojenim tekućinama, nakon tjedan dana i nakon dva tjedna izlaganja obojenim tekućinama). Promjena boje svakog uzorka ( $\Delta E$ ) biti će izračunata pomoći CIEDE 2000 formule.

**Raspjava:** Istraživanje Seyidaliyeva et al. pokazuje, kako promjena boje materijala, nakon termocikliranja i izlaganja obojenim tekućinama, ovisi o vrsti materijala, vrsti tekućine i stupnju starenja. CAD/CAM kompoziti pokazali su najveće obojenje, zatim CAD/CAM hibridna keramika, a najmanje obojenje utvrdilo se kod CAD/CAM keramike. Quek et al. kako i Alharbi et al. u svojim istraživanjima su zaključili, kako crveno vino ima najveći potencijal bojanja, zatim slijedi kava i čaj.

**Zaključak:** Određivanje promjene boje različitih estetskih CAD/CAM materijala nakon termocikliranja i izlaganje obojenim tekućinama, u cilju je planiranog znanstvenog rada, prikazanog u metodologiji.

**Ključne riječi:** CAD/CAM, estetski materijali, spektrofotometar, stabilnost boje, hibridna keramika

#### VALIDACIJA IZMJERE DEBLJINE ZUBNOG CEMENTA U SVRHU UTVRĐIVANJA DENTALNE DOBI ČOVJEKA

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**Uvod:** Dosadašnja objavljena istraživanja pokazuju da se anulacije cementa zuba mogu koristiti za procjenu dentalne dobi. Kako bi se metoda mogla koristiti u redovitoj forenzičkoj praksi potrebno je provesti odgovarajuću validaciju metode mjerjenja debljine zubnog cementa. Svrha ovog istraživanja bila je ispitati podudarnost mjerjenja debljine zubnog cementa između dva nezavisna mjeritelja te u istog mjeritelja nakon određenog vremena

**Materials and Methods:** The study sample consisted of 82 donor teeth of both sexes of which 26 were measured 10 months apart (two episodes (2E)) and 56 were measured during the same episode (1E). Additionally, 11 (of 82) teeth were randomly selected during the second episode by the second rater. The teeth used were extracted because of periodontal disease or for orthodontic or prosthetic reasons. The excluding criterion was the presence of tooth root lesions. Donors' age ranged from 20 to 69 years at the time of tooth extraction. Each tooth was embedded in a quick-setting autoacrylate, and the roots were cut with transverse incisions on an ISOMET 1000 cutter in the apical, middle and cervical third of the tooth's root. The thickness of each incision ranged from 0.3 to 0.5 µm. Cement thickness measurements were made with a light microscope and an Olympus EP50 camera, Version: V3\_20190202. The microscope was calibrated separately for each episode according to same specifications. The first rater was blinded for the measurements done during the first episode and measured the adjacent cuts in all three root thirds. The second rater was blinded for the measurements done by first rater. The correlation between the achieved estimated dental age, and chronological age was calculated using the Spearman correlation coefficient. Agreement between first and second episode measurements (inter-rater) was calculated using the coefficient of concordance (CC) with 95% confidence interval (CI), a for intra-rater agreement using a kappa test. Data was also presented using Bland-Altman plots.

**Results:** Statistically significant lower agreement level of the tooth cement thickness was found for adjacent cuts when they were measured in separate episodes (intra-rater agreement) compared to the agreement of same measures done in one episode: adjacent apical cuts,  $CC_{2E}=0.32$  (95% CI 0-0.59) vs  $CC_{1E}=0.84$  (95% CI 0.75-0.90); adjacent middle cuts  $CC_{2E}=0.38$  (95% CI 0.08-0.61) vs  $CC_{1E}=0.86$  (95% CI 0.76-0.91); and adjacent cervical cuts,  $CC_{2E}=0.48$  (95% CI 0.27-0.65) vs  $CC_{1E}=0.91$  (95% CI 0.86-0.94). Almost perfect agreement was found (mean whole root cement thickness, apical and middle third, kappa >0.86; cervical third cement thickness, kappa=0.815) for inter-rater agreement, yielding a very small measurement error of 0.89% (95% CI -0.21 do 1.98%).

**Conclusion:** Conducted validation of the measures of tooth cement annulations used in estimating the dental age of humans showed that there is a very high level of inter-rater agreement yielding a very small measurement error. Intra-rater agreement testing showed that the error could most probably be due to the error in microscope calibration which can be prevented by quality control measure using the measurement of standard tooth.

**Acknowledgments:** The research was funded by the Croatian Science Foundation through the project: Tooth Analysis in Forensic and Archaeological Research, IP-2020-02-9423.

**Key words:** forensic stomatology, age assessment, tooth cement thickness, transverse sections, validation

#### IMMEDIATE IMPLANT-PROSTHODONTIC REHABILITATION OF SEVERELY ATROPHIED MANDIBLE WITH SHORT IMPLANTS: A CASE REPORT

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**Introduction:** Atrophy of the alveolar ridge is one of the crucial factors in planning and execution of implant-prosthetic therapy. It usually requires bone augmentation at the implant site which may increase the risk of morbidity, treatment time and expenses. A modern, less invasive approach to the implantation with short implants has been chosen in this case.

**Case report:** A 65-year old female patient with severely atrophic edentulous mandible and hypertrophy of the attached gingiva in the anterior region came for an implant-prosthetic rehabilitation. Vestibuloplasty with secondary epithelialization using plasma rich with growth factors (PRGF) was performed in the first phase of the planned therapy. Patient have undergone second surgery four weeks after the vestibuloplasty, in which four short implants with 4.0 x 5 mm dimensions were placed. Considering the severe bone resorption and only 2-3 mm of available bone above the alveolar nerve in the distal parts of the mandible, implants were positioned in the interforaminal region. Immediately after the surgical phase, multi-unit abutments with impression copings had been placed and mono-phase polyether impression was taken. The patient received screw retained fixed-prosthetic provisional restoration made of acrylate, which covers the region from the right lower first molar to the left lower first molar, on the same day.

**Key words:** alveolar ridge atrophy, short implants, immediate loading

skog intervala.

**Materijal i metode:** Uzorak studije sastojao se od 82 zuba donatora obaju spolova od kojih je 26 mjereno u dva odvojena navrata (uz vremenski odmak od 10 mjeseci - 2 episode (2E)), a 56 zuba je mjereno u istom navratu (1 epizoda (1E)). Dodatno je 11 zuba (od ovih 82) odabranih slučajnim odabirom mjereno u drugom navratu na strane drugog mjeritelja. U istraživanju su korišteni zubi koji su izvadeni zbog parodontne bolesti i ortodontskih te protetskih razloga. Kriterij izuzimanja bili su zubi s lezijama koriđena. Starost donatora u vrijeme vodenja zuba kretala se od 20 do 69 godina. Svaki je zub uklapljen u brzovezući autoakrilat te su koriđenovi rezani poprečnim rezovima na rezalici ISOMET 1000 u apikalnoj, srednjoj i cervicalnoj trećini koriđena zuba. Debljina svakog reza iznosila je od 0,3 do 0,5 µm. Mjerena debljina cementa načinjena su pod svjetlosnim mikroskopom i kamerom Olympus EP50, Version: V3\_20190202. Mikroskop je za mjerjenje bažđaren u dva navrata (za prvo te za drugo mjerjenje) prema istim postavkama. Prvi mjeritelj je bio slijep za prethodne izmjere te je mjerio susjedni rez u odnosu na prvo mjerjenje u sve tri trećine koriđena zuba. Drugi mjeritelj je bio slijep za izmjere koje je proveo prvi mjeritelj. Podudarnost između prvog i drugog mjerjenja izračunata je koeficijentom konkordanse (CC) uz 95%-tni interval pouzdanosti (CI), a podudarnost između dva mjeritelja izračunata je kappa testom te su obje prikazane Bland-Altman prikazom.

**Rezultati:** Utvrđena je statistički značajno manja podudarnost debljine zubnog cementa susjednih slojeva kada su isti mjereni u dvije vremenski značajno odvojene točke (2E) od strane istog mjeritelja u odnosu na podudarnost susjednih slojeva kada su mjereni u istoj vremenskoj točki (1E): susjedni slojevi na apsku  $CC_{2E}=0.32$  (95% CI 0-0.59) prema  $CC_{1E}=0.84$  (95% CI 0.75-0.90), u srednjoj trećini  $CC_{2E}=0.38$  (95% CI 0.08-0.61) prema  $CC_{1E}=0.86$  (95% CI 0.76-0.91) te u cervicalnoj trećini  $CC_{2E}=0.48$  (95% CI 0.27-0.65) prema  $CC_{1E}=0.91$  (95% CI 0.86-0.94). Utvrđena je gotovo potpuna podudarnost (kappa >0.86 za prosjek debljine zubnog cementa cijelog koriđena, na apsku te srednjoj trećini te kappa=0.815 za cervicalnu trećinu koriđena zuba) mjerjenja dvaju mjeritelja uz izrazito malu pogrešku mjerjenja od 0.89% (95% CI -0.21 do 1.98%).

**Zaključak:** Provedena validacija izmjerene debljine zubnog cementa u čovjeka u svrhu utvrđivanja dentalne dobi pokazala je da postoji visoka podudarnost izmjerenih vrijednosti između dva mjeritelja uz vrlo malu pogrešku mjerjenja. Utvrđena razlika između prvog i drugog mjerjenja u istog mjeritelja vjerojatno je posljedica razlike u kalibraciji mikroskopa te o navedenom treba voditi računa i napraviti provjeru korištenjem unaprijed utvrđenog standarda.

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**Ključne riječi:** forenzička stomatologija, određivanje dobi, debljina zubnog cementa, validacija

#### IMEDIJATNA IMPLANTOPROTEKSKA REHABILITACIJA EKSTREMNO RESORBIRANE MANDIBULE KRATKIM „SHORT“ IMPLANTATIMA: PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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**Uvod:** Atrofija alveolarnog nastavka jedan je od ključnih faktora u planiranju i provedbi implantoprotekske terapije. Često zahtjeva augmentaciju kosti na mjestu implantacije, što može povećati rizik od komplikacija, trajanje terapije i finansijski trošak za pacijenta. Suvremen, manje invazivn pristup ugradnje kratkih implantata izabran je u ovom slučaju.

**Prikaz slučaja:** Pacijentica u dobi od 65 godina s ekstremno resorbiranoj mandibulom i hipertrofijom pričvrstne gingive u anteriornoj regiji dolazi na implantoproteksku rehabilitaciju. U prvoj fazi kirurške terapije učinjena je vestibuloplastika sa sekundarnom epitelizacijom koristeći plazmu obogaćenu faktorima rasta (PRGF). Pacijentica je podvrgnuta drugom operativnom zahvalu četiri tjedna nakon vestibuloplastike, u kojem se ugrađuju četiri kratka „short“ implantata dimenzija 4.0 x 5 mm. Obzirom na ekskremnu resorpciju kosti i svega 2 do 3 mm raspoložive kosti iznad alveolarnog živca u distalnim regijama mandibule, implantati se postave u interforaminalnoj regiji. Po završenoj kirurškoj fazi, imedijatno se postavljuju multi-unit abutmenti i otisni transferi, te se uzima jednofazni otisak iz polietera. Pacijentica isti dan dobiva gotov fiksno-prostetski privremeni rad od akrilata fiksiran vijcima koji pokriva regiju od donjeg desnog prvog molara do donjeg lijevog prvog molara.

**Ključne riječi:** atrofija alveolarnog grebena, kratki implantati, imedijatno opterećenje

## EVALUATION OF THE COLOR STABILITY OF ESTHETIC ORTHODONTIC BRACKETS

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**Introduction:** The esthetic brackets should be resistant to discoloration. However, the color change is possible even in patients with excellent oral hygiene. Therefore, the aim of this study was to evaluate the color stability of ceramic brackets and composite resin samples after immersion in most commonly consumed beverages.

**Materials and methods:** 80 ceramic brackets from four different manufacturers (Forestudent®, G&H®, GC and DynaFlex®) and 40 samples of composite resin (3M™Transbond™ XT) were immersed into four different solutions: coffee, Coca-Cola®, Cedevida® and artificial saliva (control group). The content was kept in an incubator (Cultura, Ivoclar Vivadent) at 37 °C. Color readings were assessed before (T0), at 24 hours (T1), 72 hours (T3), 7 days (T4), and 14 days (T5) after initial immersion using spectrophotometer (Vita Easylshade® Advance 4.0) according to L\*a\*b\* color scale.

**Results:** All brackets and composite resin showed color changes over time, even in artificial saliva. Coffee caused the most intense color change among all samples. All brackets kept in Coca-Cola® showed less intense staining. According to Kruskal-Wallis test there was statistically significant difference ( $p=0.0046$ ) in bracket discoloration. Among all, G&H brackets showed the best color stabilization, while the greatest color alteration was perceived in Forestudent® brackets ( $p=0.008$ ). The composite resin samples performed the weakest color change in Cedevida® ( $\Delta E^*=11.5$ ).

**Conclusion:** Both ceramic orthodontic brackets and composite resin samples immersed in potentially staining solutions underwent color modification. Coffee showed the greatest impact on color stability.

**Key words:** esthetics, ceramic brackets, color stability, staining solutions, spectrophotometry

## ERASUMUS+ PROJECT “ORAL POTENTIALLY MALIGNANT DISORDERS – HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING”

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**Introduction:** Oral potentially malignant disorders (OPMD) are a group of heterogeneous disorders which have an increased risk of malignant transformation. Since OPMD are relatively rare in general population, healthcare professionals (HCP) in primary care are not familiar with clinical presentation, diagnosis and management of these patients. Through the Erasmus+ project „Oral potentially malignant disorders – healthcare professional training“ partners -oral medicine units from 6 European universities (King's College London, CESPU Porto, Université de Bordeaux, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Università degli studi di Milano and University of Zagreb), plan to develop an online platform for e-learning on OPMD.

**Materials and methods:** Assessment of knowledge, attitude and practice on OPMD among future HCP, writing a book/atlas of clinical photographs, review article on OPMD management and creating an e-learning modules. The platform will be open-access, available in all partner languages.

**Results:** Project duration is from 1.12.2021.-1.12.2022. Activities that have been completed so far are: assessment of knowledge, attitude and practice on OPMD (submitted for publication), writing a book/atlas (final version to be completed by 05/2022), review article on OPMD management (submitted for publication), publication of the systematic review on malignant transformation of oral submucous fibrosis. Translation of the book/atlas and web page is expected to be completed by 09/2022.

**Conclusion:** The project will result in a free access online resource which will provide the users with the latest, evidence-based information on diagnosis and management of OPMD. In this way we will try to unify management practices of these patients, since the evidence base in this area of oral medicine is still underdeveloped.

**Key words:** oral potentially malignant disorders, malignant transformation, oral cancer, education, healthcare professionals, e-learning

## 8. Međunarodni kongres Stomatološkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

### EVALUACIJA STABILNOSTI BOJE ESTETSKIH ORTODONTSKIH BRAVICA

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**Uvod:** Od estetskih bravica se očekuje da tijekom terapije ne dolazi do promjene boje. Ipak se to ponekad dogodi čak i u pacijenata s odličnom oralnom higijenom. Stoga je svrha ovog rada procijeniti postojanost boje ortodontskih keramičkih bravica i uzoraka kompozitne smole nakon uranjanja u najčešće konzumirane napitke.

**Materijali i metode:** 80 keramičkih bravica četiri različita proizvođača (Forestudent®, G&H®, GC i DynaFlex®) i 40 uzoraka kompozitne smole (3M™Transbond™ XT) bilo je urednjeno u četiri medija: kava, Coca-Cola®, Cedevida® i umjetna slina (kontrolna skupina). Sadržaj je bio poohranjen u inkubatoru (Cultura, Ivoclar Vivadent) na 37 °C. Uzorci su analizirani spektrofotometrom (Vita Easylshade® Advance 4.0) prije inicijalnog uranjanja (T0), 24 sata (T1), 72 sata (T2), 7 dana (T3) i 14 dana (T4) nakon inicijalnog uranjanja, a promjena boje prikazana je u L\*a\*b\* sustavu.

**Rezultati:** Sve bravice i uzorci kompozitne smole pokazali su promjenu boje tijekom vremena, čak i u umjetnoj slini. Kod svih uzoraka, kava je uzrokovala najintenzivnije obojenje. Najmanja promjena boje uočena je kod svih bravica urednjenu u Coca-Cola®. Kruskal-Wallis test pokazao je da postoji statistički značajna razlika u promjeni boje između svih vrsta bravica ( $p=0.0046$ ). Bravice tvrtke G&H pokazale su najbolju, a Forestudent® bravice najslabiju stabilnost boje ( $p=0.008$ ). Uzorci kompozitne smole najmanje su promjenili boju u Cedevida® ( $\Delta E^*=11.5$ ).

**Zaključak:** Keramičke bravice i kompozitne smole podložne su promjeni boje tijekom izloženosti potencijalnim bojilima iz najčešćih konzumiranih napitaka. Kava je imala najveći utjecaj na stabilnost boje.

**Ključne riječi:** estetika, keramičke bravice, stabilnost boje, bojila, spektrofotometrija

## ERASUMUS+ PROJEKT “ORAL POTENTIALLY MALIGNANT DISORDERS – HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING”

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**Uvod:** Potencijalno zločudni poremećaji oralne sluznice (PZPOS) su heterogeni skupina poremećaja koji imaju povećan rizik za razvoj oralnog karcinoma. Budući da su PZPOS rijetki u općoj populaciji, zdravstveni radnici (ZR) u primarnoj praksi nisu dovoljno upoznati s kliničkom slikom, dijagnostikom, liječenjem i praćenjem takvih pacijenata. Kroz Erasmus+ projekt „Oral potentially malignant disorders – healthcare professional training“ partneri -zavodi za oralnu medicinu sa 6 europskih sveučilišta (King's College London, CESPU Porto, Université de Bordeaux, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Università degli studi di Milano i Sveučilište u Zagrebu), planiraju izraditi platformu za e-učenje o PZPOS namijenjenu ZR.

**Metode:** Procjena znanja, stavova i prakse o PZOPS među budućim ZR, izrada knjige/atlasa kliničkih fotografija, pregledni rad o vođenju i praćenju pacijenata s PZPOS i izrada modula za e-učenje. Platforma će biti otvorenog pristupa i dostupna na jezicima svih partnera.

**Rezultati:** Projekt se izvodi od 1.12.2021.-1.12.2022. Do sada je obavljena procjena znanja, stavova i prakse o PZOPS (u postupku objave), izrada knjige/atlasa (finalna verzija do 1.5.2022.), pisanje preglednog rada o praćenju pacijenata s PZOPS (u postupku objave) i sistematskog pregleda literature o malignoj transformaciji oralne submukozne fibroze (objavljen). Prijevod knjige/atlasa i web stranice očekuje se do 1.9.2022.

**Zaključak:** Provjed bom projekta stvoriti će se sučelje za e-učenje otvorenog pristupa na kojem će korisnici moći dobiti najnovije, na dokazima temeljene informacije o dijagnostici, liječenju i praćenju pacijenata s PZPOS. Na ovaj način pokušat ćemo ujednačiti prakse u radu s ovim pacijentima, budući da je baza znanstvenih dokaza za rad s ovom populacijom pacijenata još uvijek nedovoljno razvijena.

**Ključne riječi:** potencijalno zločudni poremećaji oralne sluznice, maligna transformacija, oralni karcinom, edukacija, zdravstveni radnici, e-učenje

## ASSESSMENT OF DENTAL STUDENTS' FAMILIARITY WITH INFECTION PREVENTION DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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**Introduction:** At the time of the pandemic with the new coronavirus COVID-19, new guidelines for dental practice were published in May 2020. The aim of this research is to examine the familiarity of dental students and their attitudes about current guidelines.

**Materials and methods:** The study involved 76 fourth-year students of School of Dental Medicine University of Zagreb, Faculty of Dental medicine University of Rijeka and Study of Dental medicine at University of Split School of Medicine. A measurement instrument was developed based on in-depth interviews and a pilot survey. An online questionnaire consisting of 37 questions was published on the Google Forms platform. The survey data were analyzed by methods of descriptive statistics using Microsoft Excell.

**Results:** Research results showed there is room for improvement of the dental students' knowledge of the current guidelines for dental practice. Students who have come across the guidelines outside the faculty environment (such as assistantships or growing up close to dental professionals) have demonstrated lesser knowledge of the guidelines. Students also independently assessed their familiarity with the guidelines as moderate, while evaluating the application of current guidelines as very important.

**Conclusion:** Awareness of dental students' should be improved by adapting the curriculum of dental studies and increasing availability of information on current guidelines for dental students. Students of dental medicine need to be motivated to independently inform themselves about the current guidelines for dental practice, and thus improve their clinical work during and after graduation.

**Keywords:** dental medicine, dental students, pandemic, guidelines, corona virus, COVID-19

## PROCJENA ZNANJA STUDENATA DENTALNE MEDICINE O SPRJEČAVANJU ŠIRENJA ZARAZE NOVIM KORONAVIRUSOM TIJEKOM PANDEMije COVID-19

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**Uvod:** U vrijeme pandemije koronavirusom COVID-19 u svibnju 2020. godine objavljen je na nove smjernice za rad ordinacija dentalne medicine. Cilj ovog istraživanja je ispitati upoznatost studenata dentalne medicine i njihove stavove o važnosti aktualnih smjernica. **Materijali i metode:** U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 76 studenata četvrte godine na tri hrvatske studije dentalne medicine: Stomatološkom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Fakultetu dentalne medicine Sveučilišta u Rijeci i studiju Dentalne medicine Sveučilišta u Splitu. Za potrebe istraživanja razvijen je mјerni instrument temeljem provedenih dubinskih intervjuja i pilot ankete. Online anketni upitnik od 37 pitanja objavljen je na platformi Google obrasci. Anketni podaci analizirani su metodom deskriptivne statistike u programu Microsoft Excell.

**Rezultati:** Rezultati istraživanja pokazali su da postoji prostor za poboljšanje upoznatosti studenata dentalne medicine s primjenom aktualnih smjernica za rad ordinacija dentalne medicine. Studenti koji imaju veći doticaj s primjenom smjernica u izvanfakultetskom okruženju poput asistiranja u ordinacijama ili odrastanju u bliskom okruženju stomatologa slabije poznaju smjernice od studenata koji smjernice primjenjuju isključivo u fakultetskoj nastavi na kliničkim vježbama. Studenti su samostalno ocijenili svoju upoznatost sa smjernicama osrednje, uz istovremeni stav da je postojanje i primjena aktualnih smjernica vrlo važno.

**Zaključak:** Upoznatost studenata dentalne medicine sa smjernicama potrebno je poboljšati aktualizacijom programa studija dentalne medicine uz povećanu dostupnost informacija o aktualnim smjernicama studentima dentalne medicine. Potrebno je motivirati studente dentalne medicine na samostalno informiranje o aktualnim smjernicama za rad ordinacija, a samim time i na poboljšanje nijihovog kliničkog rada tijekom i po završetku fakultetskog obrazovanja.

**Ključne riječi:** dentalna medicina, studenti dentalne medicine, pandemija, smjernice, koronavirus, COVID-19

## BIOACTIVITY AS AN INDUTOR OF TISSUE REGENERATION

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**Introduction:** One of the possible errors during the endodontic procedure occurs in access cavity preparation. Correct intervention and selection of materials such as bioactive silicate cements can affect successful tissue reparation and regeneration since any delay in intervention promotes bacterial inflammation and a complicated endodontic-periodontal lesion that ultimately results in treatment failure or tooth loss.

**Materials and methods:** The patient was sent by his dentist for inability of finding mesial canals in the tooth 46 and iatrogenic perforations, on endodontic or surgical intervention. Perforation was detected in the area of the furcation. The perforated part was covered with calcium hydroxide paste. An X-ray was taken. The pulp chamber was washed with 0.9% sodium chloride solution after 24 hours and Biociment (Septodont, Saint Maur des Fosses, France) was placed. Endodontic treatment was performed 48 hours after Biociment placement. The patient was monitoring for clinical and radiological check-up every six months during two years.

**Results:** The patient had an orderly clinical and radiological finding after six months. Two years after the therapy, no pathological changes in the area of furcation or periapical were observed in the X-ray findings. The patient did not report the presence of clinical symptoms.

**Conclusion:** Biociment proved osteoconductive and osteoinductive action by stimulating dentinogenesis and cementogenesis. Calcium silicate cements are indicated in the treatment of various types of dentin damage that result in pathological communication of the endodontic space and periodontal ligament. Due to their biocompatibility and ability to

## BIOAKTIVNOST KAO INDUKTOR REGENERACIJE TKIVA

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**Uvod:** Tijekom provedbe terapijskog postupka endodontskog liječenja zuba jedna od mogućih pogrešaka dogada se prilikom izrade pristupnog kaviteta. Nakon probroja u pulpnu komoru moguće su iatrogene perforacije koje rezultiraju otvaranjem komunikacije s parodontnim tkivom. Pravovremena intervencija i adekvatan izbor materijala kao što su bioaktivni kalcij silikatni cements preduvjet su uspješne reparacije i regeneracije tkiva budući da svako odgadanje intervencije promovira bakterijsku upalu i komplikiranu endodontsko-parodontalnu ležiju koja u konačnici rezultira neuspjehom liječenja ili gubitkom zuba.

**Materijali i metode:** Pacijentica je bila upućena od izabranog liječnika dentalne medicine zbog nemogućnosti pronalaska mezikanalnih kanala u zubu 46 te iatrogene perforacije, na endodontsku odnosno kiruršku intervenciju. Kliničkim pregledom dijagnosticirala se perforacija u području furkacije. Perforirani dio prekrio se pastom kalcij hidroksida. U svrhu nadopune kliničkom pregledu učinila se RTG snimka. Nakon 24 sata područje pulpne komore ispralo se s 0.9% otropinom natrijevog klorida te se postavio Biociment (Septodont, Saint Maur des Fosses Francuska). 48 sati nakon postavljanja Biocimenta provedlo se endodontsko liječenje. Pacijentica je dvije godine dolazila na kontrolne kliničke i radio-loške kontrole pregledne svakih šest mjeseci.

**Rezultati:** nakon šest mjeseci pacijentica je imala uredan klinički i radiološki nalaz. Dvije godine nakon provedene terapije u RTG nalazu takoder nisu bile uočene patološke promjene u području furkacije ili periapeks. Pacijentica nije navodila prisutnost kliničkih simptoma.

induce calcium-phosphate precipitation on the surface of periodontal tissue, they play an important role in tooth therapy and bone repair.

**Key words:** bioceramic, cementogenesis, dentinogenesis, perforation, tissue regeneration

#### PERCEPTION OF DENTOFACIAL ASYMMETRIES IN DENTAL PROFESSIONALS, STUDENTS, AND LAYPEOPLE

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**Introduction:** To determine differences in the perception of the maxillary and mandibular midline deviation regarding the degree of dental education.

**Materials and methods:** The study comprised 680 respondents, divided into five groups: dental specialists (65), dentists (129), students from 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> year (92), students from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> year (89), and laypeople (305). Respondents were recruited through social networks and completed the questionnaire via a Google form. They rated photos of a woman's smile from 1 (least attractive) to 10 (most attractive): the original photo, in which the middle of the dental arches matched the middle of the face, and photos modified in Adobe Photoshop Lightroom 6 (version 6.0, San Jose, California, USA) program. Two modifications of the maxillary midline (2 mm and 4 mm deviation) and two modifications of the mandibular midline (2 mm and deviation) were made. The Kruskall-Wallis test was used in addition to the post-hoc Dunn test and the Wilcoxon pairwise test.

**Results:** There is a significant difference in the perception of maxillary midline deviation of 4 mm between the groups. Laypeople's responses differed significantly from specialists ( $p<0.001$ ), dentists ( $p<0.001$ ), and students from 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> year ( $p=0.006$ ). There was also a significant difference in the perception of mandibular midline deviation of 3 mm, which laypeople rated worse than specialists ( $p=0.002$ ) and dentists ( $p=0.02$ ), and younger students than specialists ( $p=0.04$ ).

**Conclusion:** The perception of laypeople and respondents with dental education differs significantly, and these differences may aid dental professionals in conducting specific therapeutic procedures.

**Key words:** asymmetry, perception

#### FUNCTIONALITY AND AESTHETICS - SINGLE VISIT ENDODONTICS AND COMBINED BLEACHING TECHNIQUE

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**Introduction:** Dental medicine, using innovative techniques and materials, strives to establish biological processes and tissue regeneration in order to preserve teeth in masticatory, aesthetic and phonetic function. With the evolution of aesthetic dentistry, a beautiful smile has become an imperative for patients. The aim of the presentation of this clinical case was to show the effectiveness and efficiency of the combined technique of internal and external teeth bleaching after a single visit endodontic treatment.

**Materials and methods:** Detailed anamnesis, clinical and radiological examination and sensitivity tests revealed diagnosis of pulp necrosis of tooth 13. After single visit endodontic treatment, internal "walking bleach" was performed using 3% hydrogen peroxide and sodium perborate that was changed twice within seven days. External bleaching was performed with 35% carbamide peroxide one week after completion of internal bleaching. The bleaching process was completed by composite restoration and polishing.

**Results:** One month after the therapeutic procedures, the tooth remained asymptomatic. A follow-up examination with radiological analysis will be performed after six months.

**Conclusion:** Innovations that enable the promotion of better health care are available to an increasing number of patients due to the continuous improvement of techniques and materials. We can conclude that dentists can meet the high demands of modern dental medicine due to the application of new diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.

**Key words:** endodontic treatment, bleaching, hydrogen peroxide

**Zaključak:** Bioceramic je dokazao osteokonduktivno i osteoidnuktivno djelovanje potičući dentinogenezu i cementogenezu. Kalcij silikatni cementsi indicirani su u terapiji različitih vrsta oštećenja dentina koja rezultiraju patološkom komunikacijom endodontskog prostora i parodontnog ligamenta. Zahvaljujući biokompatibilnosti i sposobnosti indukcije kalcij-fosfatne precipitacije na površini parodontnog tkiva, imaju važnu ulogu u terapiji zuba i reparaciji koštanog tkiva.

**Ključne riječi:** bioceramic, cementogenesis, dentinogenesis, perforation, tissue regeneration

#### PERCEPCIJA DENTOFACIJALNIH ASIMTERIJA KOD SPECIJALISTA, DOKTORA I STUDENATA DENTALNE MEDICINE TE LAIKA

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**Uvod:** Ispitati postoje li razlike u percepciji pomaka gornje i donje sredine zubnog luka u odnosu na sredinu lica, a s obzirom na stupanj dentalne edukacije ispitanika.

**Materijali i metode:** U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 680 ispitanika, podijeljenih u pet skupina: specijalisti dentalne medicine (65), doktori dentalne medicine (129), studenti od 4. do 6. godine (92), studenti od 1. do 3. godine (89) i laici (305). Ispitanici su regutirani putem društvenih mreža te su upitnik ispunjavali u vidu Google obrasca. Ocjenama od 1 (najmanje atraktivno) do 10 (najatraktivnije) ocjenjivali su fotografije ženskog osmijeha: izvornu fotografiju na kojoj su se sredine zubnih lukova podudarale su se sa sredinom lica te fotografije koje su modificirane u Adobe Photoshop Lightroom 6 (version 6.0, San Jose, Kalifornija, SAD) programu. Napravljene su 2 modifikacije sredine gornjeg zubnog luka (2mm i 4 mm) i 2 modifikacije pomaka sredine donjeg zubnog luka u odnosu na gornji (2 mm i 3 mm). U statističkoj analizi korišteni su Kruskall-Wallis test uz post-hoc Dunnov test te Wilcoxon test uparenih vrijednosti.

**Rezultati:** Postoji značajna razlika percipiranja pomaka sredine gornjeg zubnog luka između skupina u iznosu od 4 mm. Odgovori laika značajno su se razlikovali od specijalista ( $p<0.001$ ), doktora dentalne medicine ( $p<0.001$ ) i studenata od 4.-6. godine ( $p=0.006$ ). Pronadena je također i značajna razlika percipiranja pomaka sredine donjeg zubnog luka u iznosu od 3 mm, koju su laici ocjenili lošije od specijalista ( $p=0.002$ ) i doktora dentalne medicine ( $p=0.02$ ), a mlađi studenti od specijalista ( $p=0.04$ ).

**Zaključak:** Percepcija laika i ispitanika koji posjeduju dentalno obrazovanje značajno se razlikuje, a ove razlike mogu biti smjernica doktorima dentalne medicine u provođenju specifičnih terapeutskih zahvata.

**Ključne riječi:** asimetrija, percepcija

#### FUNKCIONALNOST I ESTETIKA - JEDNOPOSJETNA ENDODONCIJA I KOMBINIRANA TEHNIKA IZBJELJIVANJA

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**Uvod:** Dentalna medicina primjenom inovativnih tehnika i materijala teži uspostavljanju bioloških procesa i regeneracije tkiva u svrhu očuvanja zuba u živačnoj, estetskoj i fonetskoj funkciji. Evolucijom estetske dentalne medicine lijep osmijeh pacijentima je postao imperativ, stoga je izbjeljivanje zubi sve traženiji zahvat. Cilj prikaza ovog kliničkog slučaja je pokazati učinkovitost i uspješnost kombinirane tehnike internog i eksternog izbjeljivanja zuba nakon jednopojetnog endodontskog liječenja.

**Materijali i metode:** Detalnjom anamnezom, kliničkim i radiološkim pregledom te testovima senzibiliteta utvrđena je nekroze pulpe zuba 13. Nakon provedenog jednopojetnog endodontskog liječenja pristupilo se internom „walking bleach“ izbjeljivanju primjenom 3% vodikovog peroksida i natrijevog perborata koji se mijenjao dva puta unutar sedam dana. Eksterno izbjeljivanje provelo se 35% karbamid peroksidom tjeđan dana po završetku internog izbjeljivanja. Proces izbjeljivanja završen je izradom kompozitnog ispuna i poliranjem zuba.

**Rezultati:** Mjesec dana nakon provedenih terapijskih postupaka pacijentica ima uredan klinički nalaz. Kontrolni pregled uz radiološku analizu provest će se nakon šest mjeseci.

**Zaključak:** U odnosu na konvencionalne tehnike liječenja u području endodoncije i restaurativne dentalne medicine, primjenom novijih dijagnostičko-terapijskih postupaka pacijent može u suradnji sa svojim liječnikom udovoljiti visokim zahtjevima suvremenе dentalne medicine.

**Ključne riječi:** endodontsko liječenje, izbjeljivanje, vodikov peroksid

## ANALYSIS OF VITAMIN D LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH ORAL LICHEN PLANUS

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**Introduction:** The aim of this study was to examine whether there is a difference in the values of serum vitamin D concentration between subjects with OLP and subjects without pathological changes in the oral mucosa.

**Subjects and Methods:** Patient medical data included age, gender, and smoking status (n = 68). Blood samples were taken from each subject to determine the levels of serum vitamin D concentration. The study group consisted of 34 subjects diagnosed with OLP (28 with erosive and 6 with non-erosive form), and the control group consisted of 34 subjects without pathological changes in the oral mucosa.

**Results:** The results confirmed a statistically significant difference in serum vitamin D levels between patients with erosive OLP and healthy control subjects ( $P = 0,045$ ). No statistically significant difference was found between the serum vitamin D concentration in subjects with erosive *versus* non-erosive form. Serum vitamin D levels showed a statistically significant difference between the level of vitamin D in the OLP population that developed oral cancer compared to the OLP population without oral cancer ( $P = 0,013$ ), and healthy control subjects ( $P = 0,004$ ).

**Conclusion:** Based on the obtained results, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference in the level of serum vitamin D concentration between the subjects with OLP and the healthy control group. The exact mechanism of binding of vitamin D and OLP remains unknown. Future research on a larger sample is needed to determine their association.

**Key words:** oral lichen planus, vitamin D, oral cancer

## SERUMSKA KONCENTRACIJA VITAMINA D U BOLESNIKA S ORALNIM LIHEN PLANUSOM

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**Uvod:** Ciljevi istraživanja bili su ispitati postoje li razlike u vrijednostima serumske koncentracije vitamina D između ispitanika oboljelih od oralnog lichen planusa (OLP) i ispitanika bez patoloških promjena na sluznicu usne šupljine, te ispitati postoje li razlike u bolesnika s različitim kliničkim oblicima OLP-a.

**Ispitanici i metode:** Anamnistički su od svakog ispitanika (n = 68) uzeti podaci o dobi, spolu i navici svakodnevnog pušenja cigareta. Uzorci krvi izvadeni su svakom ispitaniku kako bi se odredile serumske vrijednosti vitamina D. Ispitnu skupinu činila su 34 ispitanika s dijagnozom OLP-a (28 s erozivnim i 6 s neerozivnim oblikom), a kontrolnu skupinu 34 ispitanika bez patoloških promjena na sluznicu usne šupljine.

**Rezultati:** Rezultati su potvrđili statistički značajnu razliku u koncentraciji serumskog vitamina D između bolesnika s erozivnim oblikom OLP-a i zdravih ispitanika kontrolne skupine ( $P=0,045$ ). Nije nađena statistički značajna razlika serumske koncentracije vitamina D između ispitanika s erozivnim u odnosu na neerozivni oblik, kao ni između bolesnika s neerozivnim oblikom OLP-a i zdravih ispitanika kontrolne skupine. Koncentracija vitamina D bila je značajno manja u bolesnika s OLP-om koji su razvili oralni karcinom u odnosu na one koji nisu ( $P=0,013$ ), te u odnosu na zdrave ispitanike kontrolne skupine ( $P=0,004$ ).

**Zaključak:** Rezultati istraživanja pokazuju kako postoje značajna razlike u serumskoj koncentraciji vitamina D između ispitanika ispitne i kontrolne skupine. Točan mehanizam povezanosti OLP-a i vitamina D i dalje ostaje nepoznat. Potrebna su buduća istraživanja na većem uzorku kako bi se utvrdila njihova povezanost.

**Ključne riječi:** oralni lichen planus, vitamin D, oralni karcinom

## LONG-TERM DEGREE OF CONVERSION OF CONTEMPORARY DUAL-CURE COMPOSITE CEMENTS

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**Introduction:** This study investigated the development of the degree of conversion (DC) over a 30-day period for dual-cure resin composite cements.

**Materials and methods:** Four dual-cure resin cements were investigated. A light-cure resin cement was used as a reference. A thin layer of resin cement (0.1 mm) was cured using the following three curing protocols: (I) 1200 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> for 10 s immediately adjacent to the specimen surface, (II) 1200 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> for 20 s through a 1-mm layer of disilicate ceramics, and (III) without light illumination. DC was evaluated using attenuated total reflectance Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (ATR-FTIR) after 1, 7, and 30 days.

**Results:** The measured DC values ranged from 44.3–77.8%. A statistically significant DC increase up to 30 days was identified in three materials, with the post-cure DC improvements up to 26.2%. Only one of the investigated materials showed no significant post-cure DC increase. The response of the materials to different curing protocols was material-dependent, with self-cure protocol resulting in up to 13.9% lower DC values compared to the light-curing protocol (I). On the other hand, one of the tested materials showed no significant reduction of the DC due to different curing protocols.

**Conclusions:** The behavior of the investigated dual-cure composite cements regarding their long-term polymerization and sensitivity to different curing protocols proved to be highly material-dependent. While for the most of the materials the DC values were dependent on the curing protocol and a long-term DC increase was observed, a different behavior was also possible, including no significant post-cure increase and insensitivity to curing protocols.

**Key words:** degree of conversion, resin composite cements, light-curing, dual-curing, self-curing

## DUGOROČNA MJERENJA STUPNJA KONVERZIJE SVREMENIH DVOSTRUKO-POLIMERIZIRAJUĆIH KOMPOZITNIH CEMENATA

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**Uvod:** Istražiti razvoj stupnja konverzije dvostrukopolimerizirajućih kompozitnih cemena tijekom 30 dana.

**Materijali i metode:** Ispitana su četiri dvostrukopolimerizirajuća kompozitna cemanta. Jedan svjetlosno-polimerizirajući kompozitni cement upotrijebljen je kao referenca. Tanak sloj cemanta (0,1 mm) je polimeriziran pomoću sljedećih protokola: (I) 1200 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> tijekom 10 s uz neposredni kontakt polimerizacijskog uređaja s površinom uzorka, (II) 1200 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> tijekom 20 s kroz sloj disilikatne keramike debljine 1 mm i (III) bez svjetlosne aktivacije. Stupanj konverzije izmjerjen je pomoću infracrvene spektroskopije s prigušenom potpunom refleksijom (ATR-FTIR) nakon 1, 7 i 30 dana.

**Rezultati:** Izmjerene su vrijednosti stupnja konverzije u rasponu od 44,3–77,8%. Statistički značajan porast stupnja konverzije u trajanju do 30 dana opažen je kod tri materijala, u iznosu do 26,2%. Jedan od ispitanih materijala nije pokazao naknadni porast stupnja konverzije tijekom perioda od 30 dana. Odgovor materijala na različite protokole polimerizacije razlikovao se među materijalima, pri čemu su materijali polimerizirani bez svjetlosne aktivacije dosegli do 13,9% niže vrijednosti stupnja konverzije u usporedbi sa svjetlosno aktivirani uzorcima pomoću protokola (I). S druge strane, jedan od ispitanih materijala nije pokazao značajno smanjenje stupnja konverzije kao rezultat različitih protokola polimerizacije.

**Zaključci:** Dugoročna polimerizacija i osjetljivost na različite protokole polimerizacije ispitanih dvostrukopolimerizirajućih kompozitnih cemena izrazito se razlikovala među materijalima. Dok su za većinu materijala vrijednosti stupnja konverzije ovisile o protokolu polimerizacije, opaženo je također i drugičje ponašanje, pri kojem nije bilo značajnog naknadnog porasta stupnja konverzije, a konačne vrijednosti nisu ovisile o protokolu polimerizacije.

**Ključne riječi:** stupanj konverzije, kompozitni cemanti, svjetlosna polimerizacija, dvostruka polimerizacija, auto polimerizacija

## ORAL INFLAMMATION AND INFECTION IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC LYMPHOPROLIFERATIVE DISEASE

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**Introduction:** Patients with chronic lymphoproliferative disease are predisposed to infection due to inherent immune defects related to the primary disease, and as a result of therapy. It is of great importance to minimize infection and inflammation burden from oral cavity in these patients. The aim of this study was to evaluate dentobacterial plaque accumulation and oral inflammation using Approximal Plaque Index and Papilla Bleeding Index in patients with chronic lymphoproliferative disease and to compare it with matched healthy controls.

**Materials and methods:** 24 patients with chronic lymphoproliferative disease (test group) and 28 age matching healthy individuals (control group) were examined. Approximal Plaque Index (API) and Papilla Bleeding Index (PBI) were recorded for each subject.

**Results:** In the test group the mean value of API was  $0.81 \pm 0.18$ , and the mean value of PBI was  $2.72 \pm 0.68$ . In the control group the mean value of API was  $0.69 \pm 0.15$  and the mean value of PBI was  $1.91 \pm 0.45$ . The test group was statistically significant different from the control group according to API ( $t$ -test = -2.569;  $p = 0.013$ ) and PBI ( $t$ -test = -5.180;  $p < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** The results of this study showed that patients with chronic lymphoproliferative disease had statistically significant higher values of API and PBI than healthy subjects in the control group, indicating a high infectious and inflammatory burden from the oral cavity in these patients.

**Key words:** dentobacterial plaque, inflammation, lymphoproliferative disease

## BOND STRENGTH OF THREE DIFFERENT CALCIUM SILICATE-BASED ROOT-END FILLING MATERIALS

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**Introduction:** The aim of the study was to determine the bond strength between three calcium silicate-based retrograde filling materials and dentine.

**Materials and methods:** Root canals of 52 extracted permanent human single-rooted teeth were endodontically treated. After one week of storage at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 100% humidity apical 3 mm were resected, and 5 mm deep retrograde cavities were made with 2 mm round carbide bur. Teeth were randomly divided into four groups depending on the retrograde filling material: 1) Micro-Mega Mineral Trioxide Aggregate (MM-MTA), 2) Biodentin, 3) TotalFill Root Repair Material (TotalFill RRM) and 4) Amalcap plus amalgam as a control group. After 3 months of storing the samples in physiological saline, a micro push-out test was performed with a universal testing device and the fracture method was determined with a stereomicroscope. The results were statistically processed using one-way ANOVA and Tukey-Kramer HSD post-hoc test ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Results:** MM-MTA showed the highest binding strength of  $11.52 \pm 6.39$  MPa, which was statistically significantly different compared to the binding strength of Biodentin and amalgam but not TotalFill RRM ( $p < 0.05$ ). The binding strength of Biodentin was  $5.34 \pm 3.62$  MPa, TotalFill RRM  $6.01 \pm 2.70$  MPa, and  $5.27 \pm 2.82$  MPa for amalgam. MM-MTA showed only adhesive and mixed fracture mode. Biodentin and TotalFill RRM showed predominantly mixed fracture modes, although they also had adhesive and cohesive fractures.

**Conclusion:** MM-MTA showed higher binding strength compared to Biodentin and TotalFill RRM.

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**Key words:** bond strength, root-end filling, calcium silicate

## ORALNA UPALA I INFKECIJA U BOLESNIKA S KRONIČNOM LIMFOPROLIFERATIVNOM BOLEŠĆU

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**Uvod:** Bolesnici s kroničnom limfoproliferativnom bolešću podložni su razvoju infekcija zbog imunoloških poremećaja povezanih s bolesću, ali i zbog utjecaja terapije. Stoga je kod ovih bolesnika izuzetno važno minimalizirati bakterijsko i upalno opterećenje iz usne šupljine. Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je procijeniti akumulaciju dentobakterijskog plaka i oralnu upalu kod bolesnika s kroničnom limfoproliferativnom bolešću pomoću aproksimalog plak indeksa i indeksa krvareće papile te ih usporediti s oralnim statusom ispitnika kontrolne skupine.

**Materijali i metode:** Pregledana su 24 bolesnika s kroničnom limfoproliferativnom bolešću (ispitna skupina) i 28 zdravih ispitanika odgovarajuće dobi (kontrolna skupina). Za svakog ispitanika zabilježeni su aproksimalni plak indeks (API) i indeks krvareće papile (PBI).

**Rezultati:** U ispitnoj skupini srednja vrijednost za API iznosila je  $0.81 \pm 0.18$ , a srednja vrijednost za PBI  $2.72 \pm 0.68$ . U kontrolnoj skupini srednja vrijednost za API iznosila je  $0.69 \pm 0.15$ , a srednja vrijednost za PBI  $1.91 \pm 0.45$ . Ispitna skupina se statistički značajno razlikovala od kontrolne skupine prema API ( $t$ -test = -2.569;  $p = 0.013$ ) i PBI ( $t$ -test = -5.180;  $p < 0.001$ ).

**Zaključak:** Rezultati ovog istraživanja pokazali su da su bolesnici s kroničnom limfoproliferativnom bolešću imali statistički značajno veće vrijednosti API i PBI od zdravih ispitanika kontrolne skupine, što ukazuje na visoko bakterijsko i upalno opterećenje iz usne šupljine kod ovih bolesnika.

**Ključne riječi:** dentobakterijski plak, upala, limfoproliferativna bolest

## ČVRSTOČA SVEZIVANJA KALCIJ SILIKATNIH MATERIJALA ZA RETROGRADNO PUNJENJE KORIJENSKIH KANALA

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**Uvod:** Cilj istraživanja bio je utvrditi čvrstoču vezivanja za dentin tri materijala za retrogradno punjenje temeljena na kalcij-silikatu u retrogradnim kavitetima izrađenim svrđlom.

**Materijali i metode:** Endodontski su obrađeni korijenski kanali 52 izvađena humana trajna jednokorijenska zuba. Nakon tjedan dana čuvanja na  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  i 100% vlažnosti, zubi su uklonjeni apikalni dijelovi korijena duljine 3mm, te su potom okruglim čeličnim svrđlom promjera 2 mm napravljeni retrogradni kaviteti dubine 5 mm. Zubi su nasumičnim odabirom podijeljeni u četiri skupine ovisno o materijalu za retrogradno punjenje: 1) Micro-Mega mineralni trioksidi agregat (MM-MTA), 2) Biodentin, 3) TotalFill materijal za reparaciju korijena (TotalFill RRM) i 4) Amalcap plus amalgam kao kontrolna skupina. Nakon 3 mjeseca čuvanja uzoraka u fiziološkoj otopeni, univerzalnim uređajem za testiranje izveden je mikro test istiskivanja a stereomikroskopom je utvrđen način loma. Rezultati su statistički obrađeni upotrebom jednosmjerne analiza varijance ANOVA i Tukey-Kramer HSD post-hoc testa ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Rezultati:** MM-MTA je pokazao najveću čvrstoču svezivanja od  $11.52 \pm 6.39$  MPa koja je bila statistički značajno različita u usporedbi s čvrstočom svezivanja Biodentina i amalgama ali ne i TotalFill RRM ( $p < 0.05$ ). Čvrstoča svezivanja Biodentina iznosila je  $5.34 \pm 3.62$  MPa, TotalFill RRM  $6.01 \pm 2.70$  MPa, a za amalgam  $5.27 \pm 2.82$  MPa. MM-MTA pokazao je samo adhezivni i miješani način loma. Biodentin i TotalFill RRM pokazali su pretežno miješane načine loma, iako su također imali i adhezivnih i kohezivnih lomova.

**Zaključak:** MM-MTA pokazao je veću čvrstoču svezivanja u usporedbi s Biodentinom i TotalFill RRM.

Rad je izrađen u sklopu Sveučilišne potpore pod nazivom: Ispitivanje bioaktivnih materijala: primjena u dentalnoj medicini odobrene 2017. godine.

**Ključne riječi:** čvrstoča svezivanja, retrogradno punjenje, kalcij-silikat

## DENTINE REPLACEMENT BY BIODENTINE

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**Introduction:** Biodentine (Septodont, France), as a modern material, is a bioactive dentine replacement. It is a calcium-silicate based material that induces regeneration and dentine repair and strives to preserve tissue vitality.

**Materials and procedures:** The patient was diagnosed with an extensive proximal caries, which manifested itself in the area of occlusal enamel and was confirmed by radiological findings. Caries progressed to the inner third of the dentine. Due to the pulp proximity and the occasional clinical symptoms that manifested as the sensitivity of the tooth when biting, a restorative procedure was indicated. After opening the enamel with a diamond bur and removing carious tissue with a steel bur, Biodentine (Septodont, France) was applied in order to preserve tooth vitality and induce the formation of reparative dentine. The filling was finally processed and the occlusion was adjusted. After six months, part of Biodentine in the enamel area was removed with a diamond bur. After the application of all stages of the restorative procedure Biodentine was replaced with bulk composite (3M Espe, Filtek Universal Restorative, St.Paul, USA). After polymerization, the filling was finished and the occlusion was adjusted.

**Results:** Control clinical and radiological examination was performed after six months. Diagnostic report showed no evidence of any pathology. Pulp vitality is preserved.

**Conclusion:** Biodentine shows excellent results in dentine replacement, establishes good sealing and mechanical connection with dentine and induces formation of reparative dentine. Despite poor visibility on X-ray imaging, Biodentine has a wide range of use not only in restorative procedures, but also in many specialist branches of dental medicine.

**Key words:** Biodentine, dentine, bioactivity, regeneration, reparation

## NADOKNADA DENTINA BIODENTINOM

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**Uvod:** Biodentine (Septodont, Francuska) kao suvremeni materijal predstavlja bioaktivnu dentinsku zamjenu. Temeljen na kalcij silikatnoj osnovi, inducira regeneraciju i reparaciju dentina te teži očuvanju vitaliteta tkiva.

**Materijali i postupci:** Pacijentici je kliničkim pregledom dijagnosticiran profuzni apoksimalni karjes koji se manifestirao području okluzalne cakline te je radiološkim nalažom potvrđen. Karjes je progredirao do unutarnje trećine dentina. Zbog blizine pulpe te povremenih kliničkih simptoma koji su se očitovali kao osjetljivost zuba na zagriz bio je indiciran restaurativni zahvat. Nakon otvaranja cakline dijamantnim svrdlom te odstranjenja kariozognog tkiva čeličnim svrdlom apliciran je Biodentin u svrhu očuvanja vitaliteta zuba te indukcije stvaranja reparatornog dentina. Završno je ispun obraden i uskladjen je okluzija. Nakon šest mjeseci dio Biodentina u području cakline odstranjen je dijamantnim svrdlom i uz provedbu svih faza restaurativnog postupka nadomješten bulk kompozitom (3M Espe, Filtek Universal Restorative, St.Paul, SAD). Nakon polimerizacije, ispun je završno obraden i uskladjen je okluzija.

**Rezultati:** Nakon šest mjeseci proveden je kontrolni klinički i radiološki pregled. Nalaz je bio uredan. Vitalitet pulpe očuvan.

**Zaključak:** Biodentin pokazuje izvrsne rezultate u svrhu nadoknade dentinskog tkiva, uspostavlja dobro brtvљenje i mehaničku vezu sa dentinom te inducira stvaranje reparatornog dentina. Unatoč slaboj uočljivosti na rendgenskim snimkama, Biodentin ima široko područje primjene u restaurativnim postupcima, ali i mnogim specijalističkim granama dentalne medicine.

**Ključne riječi:** Biodentine, dentin, bioaktivnost, regeneracija, reparacija

## SALIVARY VARIATIONS IN PEDIATRIC PATIENTS WITH EATING DISORDERS

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**Introduction:** Existing data about potential salivary changes in pediatric patients with eating disorders (ED) are scarce. The purpose of present study was to assess differences between pediatric patients with ED and control group in the amount of saliva and the concentration of total amylase and electrolytes in saliva. Study also aimed to evaluate the correlation between saliva changes and nutritional status.

**Materials and methods:** 101 participants (14.3 ± 2.0 years) were included: ED subgroups included 50 participants, while control group included 51 participants. Obtained data were statistically processed using Mann-Whitney, Kruskal-Wallis, chi-square and Spearman rank correlation test ( $\alpha=0.05$ ).

**Results:** Significant differences of salivary volume between groups were not determined. A significant difference of the salivary volume secreted in the 5th and 15th minute was determined between the anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa subgroups. Examined anthropometric parameters were marginally or significantly positively associated with salivary volume at 5th and 15th minute, with a more significant correlation of the same at 15th than at 5th minute. In patients with ED were higher concentration of inorganic phosphates in saliva while the concentrations of other electrolytes and total amylase in saliva did not differ significantly. Nutritional status can affect salivation.

**Conclusion:** A differences in salivary volumes in pediatric patients with different ED disorders are expected. Variations in salivary electrolytes in pediatric patients with ED are possible.

**Key words:** adolescent, nutritional status, salivary amylase, salivary electrolytes

## PROMJENE SLINI KOD PEDIJATRIJSKIH PACIJENATA S POREMEĆAJIMA U JEDENJU

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**Uvod:** Postoji manjak podataka o potencijalnim promjenama u slini kod pedijatrickih pacijenata s poremećajima u jedenju (ED). Svrha ovog istraživanja bila je utvrditi razlike između pedijatrickih pacijenata s ED i kontrolne skupine u količini slini, te koncentraciji ukupne amilaze i elektrolita u slini. Pored toga, proučavala se korelacija između promjena u slini i stupnja uhranjenosti.

**Materijali i metode:** Istraživanje je uključilo 101 ispitanika (14.3 ± 2.0 godina): podgrupe s ED su uključile 50 ispitanika, a kontrolna skupina 51. Dobiveni podaci su statistički obradeni koristeći Mann-Whitney, Kruskal-Wallis, hi-kvadrat test i Spearmanov koeficijent korelacije ( $\alpha=0.05$ ).

**Rezultati:** Nisu utvrđene značajne promjene u količini slini između grupa. Utvrđene su značajne razlike u količini izlučene slini u 5. i 15. minutu između podgrupe anoreksije nervoze i bulimije nervoze. Antropometrijski parametri bili su marginalno ili statistički značajno pozitivno povezani s količinom slini u 5. i 15. minuti, sa značajnjom korelacijom u 15. nego u 5. minutu. Kod ispitanika s ED bile su više koncentracije anorganskih fosfata u slini, dok se koncentracije ostalih elektrolita i ukupne amilaze u slini nisu značajno razlikovale.

**Zaključak:** Stupanj uhranjenosti može utjecati na salivaciju. Promjene u količini slini kod pedijatrickih pacijenata s ED su očekivane. Varijacije salivarnih elektrolita kod pedijatrickih pacijenata s ED su moguće.

**Ključne riječi:** adolescent, stupanj uhranjenosti, amilaza u slini, elektroliti u slini

## SHORT-TERM FLUORIDE RELEASE FROM NEW BIOACTIVE DENTAL MATERIALS

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**Introduction:** The aim of this study is to compare short-term release of fluoride ions from ion releasing dental filling materials.

**Materials and methods:** Six different types of materials in shade A2 were included in the investigation: (1) Alkasite (Cention Forte), (2) RM GIC (Fuji II LC), (3) Bioactive composite (ACTIVA BioACTIVE-RESTORATIVE), (4) Fluoride containing nano hybrid composite (Luminos UN), (5) Glass hybrid (Equia Forte HT), (6) Glass hybrid (Equia Forte HT) with a coat. The samples were polymerized in Teflon rings (8 mm × 2 mm), then placed in plastic containers with 5 ml of deionized water and ion fluoride release was measured after 6 hours, 24 hours and 48 with a Ion selective electrode (F800 DIN, Xylem Analytics Germany) coupled to an ion analyzer. Results were expressed in mg/L (ppm F-) and the data were statistically analyzed with ANOVA.

**Results:** In the first six hours, Equia Forte HT without coat showed the highest fluoride release ( $7.7521 \pm 2.92689$  mg/L F) among all tested groups, and the difference was statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ). The lowest fluoride release was recorded in the ACTIVA group ( $0.0025 \pm 0.00159$  mg/L F) without statistical significance among the rest tested materials. After 24 hours, Coat-free Equia Forte HT still releases the fluorides the most ( $11.0732 \pm 3.33344$  mg/L F), followed by Luminos UN ( $1.8842 \pm 0.45394$  mg/L F), what was significantly different from other groups ( $p < 0.001$ ). After 48 hours, Coat-free Equia Forte HT continues to release the most fluorides ( $12.7289 \pm 3.52640$  mg/L F,  $p < 0.001$ ), followed by Cention ( $8.9905 \pm 1.97898$  mg/L F,  $p < 0.05$ ) and Luminos UN ( $2.8419 \pm 0.70580$  mg/L F,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** Results of this study indicate the difference of the amount and dynamics of fluoride realizing among different types of materials. Glass-hybrid Equia Forte HT without coating has the highest fluoride release in total, while fluoride release from Cention increases during the time. ACTIVA BioACTIVE-RESTORATIVE showed the lowest level of fluoride release in this experimental settlement.

**Acknowledgment:** This study is funded by Croatian science foundation, project "Investigation and Development of New Micro and Nanostructural Bioactive Materials in Dental Medicine", BIODENTMED No. IP-2018-01-1719.

**Key words:** ion releasing materials, fluoride, alkasite, glass hybrid, resin modified glass ionomer, bioactive composite

## INFLUENCE OF MONOMERS ELUTED FROM DENTAL COMPOSITES ON EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT OF *DANIO RERIO* ZEBRAFISH MODEL ORGANISM

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**Introductoin:** After removing dental restorative materials, their dust goes into the wastewater, and enters the aquatic ecosystems. Previous (eco)toxicological studies were mostly based on cell lines while neglecting the effects on vertebrates. For this reason, this research aims to determine the influence of microparticles of composite materials and their eluates on the embryonic development of the zebrafish *Danio rerio*.

**Materials and methods:** This study included two types of composite materials: commercial composite (Tetric EvoCeram, Ivoclar Vivadent) and laboratory composite (30% BisGMA/TEGDMA 60:40, 70% filler). Composite samples (d=6mm, h=2mm) were polymerized with Bluephase G2 (Ivoclar Vivadent; 1200mW/cm<sup>2</sup>) for 10s. The samples were then ground, their powder collected, and dispersed in embryo medium. Samples were incubated on a shaker for 48h and 7 days, after which an embryotoxicity test was performed using *Danio rerio* embryos. In addition to mortality and abnormality rates, the cardiotoxic and neurotoxic potential was monitored. The chemical composition of the eluates was determined by high-performance liquid chromatography (Agilent 1260 Bioinert) to identify released monomers.

**Results:** Only UDMA at a concentration of 1.21mg/ml was detected in the 48h-elutates of Tetric EvoCeram, which was present at a reduced concentration of 0.69mg/mL in 7d-elutates. TEGDMA was detected in the laboratory composite after 48h (0.016mg/mL),

## 8. Međunarodni kongres Stomatološkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

### KRATKOTRAJNO OSLOBADANJE FLUORIDA IZ NOVIH DENTALNIH MATERIJALA KOJI OSLOBADAJU IONE

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**Uvod:** Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je usporediti kratkotrajno oslobađanje fluoridnih iona iz materijala za ispušne koji otpuštaju ione.

**Materijali i metode:** Ispitivano je šest različitih vrsta materijala: (1) alkazit (Cention Forte), (2) smolom modificirani staklenionomerni cement (Fuji II LC), (3) bioaktivni kompozit (ACTIVA BioACTIVE-RESTORATIVE), (4) nanohibridni kompozit koji sadrži fluor (Luminos UN), (5) hibridni stakleni ionomer (Equia Forte HT), (6) hibridni stakleni ionomer (Equia Forte HT) s premazom. Nakon stvrđnjavanja materijala, uzorci (8 mm × 2 mm) stavljeni su u polietilenске boćice s 5 ml deionizirane vode i nakon 6, 24 i 48 sati izmjereno je oslobađanje ionskog fluorida ionsko selektivnom elektrodom, spomenom na ionski analizator. Rezultati su izraženi u mg/L, a podaci su statistički analizirani ANOVA-om.

**Rezultati:** U prvih šest sati, Equia Forte HT bez premaza pokazala je najveću razinu otpuštanja fluorida ( $7,752 \pm 2,92689$  mg/L F,  $p < 0,001$ ). Najmanje oslobađanje fluora zabilježeno je u skupini ACTIVA ( $0,0025 \pm 0,0016$  mg/L F), bez statističke značajnosti za ostale skupine. Nakon 24 sata, Equia Forte HT bez premaza i dalje je oslobađala najveću količinu fluorida ( $11,0732 \pm 3,33344$  mg/L F), a slijedi Luminos UN ( $1,8842 \pm 0,45394$  mg/L F,  $p < 0,001$ ). Nakon 48 sati, Equia Forte HT bez premaza nastavila je otpuštati više fluorida od ostalih skupina ( $12,729 \pm 3,52640$  mg/L F,  $p < 0,001$ ), nakon čega slijedi Cention ( $8,9905 \pm 1,97898$  mg/L F,  $p < 0,05$ ) i Luminos UN ( $2,8429 \pm 0,70580$  mg/L F,  $p < 0,05$ ).

**Zaključak:** Hibridni stakleni ionomer Equia Forte HT bez premaza ima najvišu razinu ukupnog otpuštanja fluorida, dok se oslobadanje fluora iz Centiona povećava tijekom vremena. ACTIVA BioACTIVE-RESTORATIVE pokazala je najnižu razinu oslobadanja fluorida u ovim eksperimentalnim uvjetima.

**Ključne riječi:** materijali koji oslobađaju ione, fluor, alkazit, hibridni stakleni ionomer, bioaktivni kompozit

Ovo istraživanje je financirano od strane Hrvatske zaklade za znanost, projekt „Istraživanje i razvoj novih mikro i nanostrukturalnih bioaktivnih materijala u dentalnoj medicini“, BIODENTMED br. IP-2018-01-1719.

### UTJECAJ ELUIRANIH MONOMERA DENTALNIH KOMPOZITA NA EMBRIONALNI RAZVOJ MODELNOG ORGANIZMA ZEBRICE *DANIO RERIO*

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**Uvod:** Nakon završne obrade ili uklanjanja dentalnih restaurativnih materijala njihova prasina odlazi u otpadne vode, nakon čega dospijevaju u vodene ekosustave. Dosadašnje (eko)toksikološke studije bazirane su većinom na staničnim linijama, istovremeno zanemarujući učinke na kralježnjacima. Iz tog razloga, ovo istraživanje usmjeren je k određivanju utjecaja mikročestica kompozitnih materijala i njihovih eluata na embrionalni razvoj ribe zebrice *Danio rerio*.

**Materijali i metode:** U ovo istraživanje uključene su dvije vrste kompozitnih materijala: komercijalni kompozit (Tetric EvoCeram, Ivoclar Vivadent) i laboratorijski kompozit (30% BisGMA/TEGDMA u omjeru 60:40, 70% punila). Kompozitni uzorci (d=6 mm, h=2 mm) polimerizirani su lampom Bluephase G2 (Ivoclar Vivadent; 1200 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>) tijekom 10 sekundi. Uzorci su potom izbrušeni i njihov prah sakupljen je disperziran u medij za uzgoj zebriča. Uzorci su inkubirani na tresilici 48h i 7 dana, nakon čega je proveden test embriotoksičnosti na embrionima zebriča *Danio rerio*. Osim stopa mortaliteta i abnormalnosti, praćen je i kardiotoksični i neurotoksični potencijal testiranih uzoraka. Kemijski sastav eluata utvrđen je tekućinskom kromatografijom visoke djelotvornosti (Agilent 1260 Bioinert) kako bi se identificirali otpušteni monomeri.

**Rezultati:** U 48h eluatima Tetric EvoCeram otkrivena je samo UDMA u koncentraciji

with the same concentration after 7 days. Composite microparticles showed a negative impact on the zebrafish embryonic development in a dose-dependent manner. The most commonly observed developmental abnormalities during exposure were pericardial edema and scoliosis. Both tested composites increased heartbeat rate. The reduction of the body length, the lack of pigmentation, and the accelerated pectoral fin movements were more pronounced in the commercial composite.

**Conclusion:** The embryotoxicity of the tested eluates of dental composites was higher after 48h of incubation in the embryo medium comparing with the 7d-incubation. The obtained results highlight the potentially negative impact of dental composites on aquatic ecosystems and emphasize the importance of timely removal and disposal of these materials.

**Keywords:** zebrafish, embryotoxicity, resin composite, eluates, HPLC

#### EXPERIMENTAL LIGHT-CURING OF RESIN COMPOSITES USING A BLUE LASER: POLYMERIZATION KINETICS

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**Introduction:** This study aimed to compare polymerization kinetics of resin composites light-cured using a conventional LED curing unit and an experimental laser.

**Materials and methods:** Three bulk-fill composites were light-cured by varying radiant exitance and curing time while keeping the radiant exposure constant at 10 J/cm<sup>2</sup>. The following three light-curing protocols were used: (I) 3,300 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> for 3 s; (II) 2,000 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> for 5 s; and (III) 1,000 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> for 10 s. Composite specimens were prepared in silicone molds (diameter = 3 mm, height = 4 mm) on top of a diamond attenuated total reflectance (ATR) crystal and light-cured using either an experimental diode laser (462 nm) or a conventional LED curing unit. Real-time degree of conversion (DC) was monitored at a data collection rate of 2 spectra/s over 5 min using Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR).

**Results:** DC after the 5-min measurement period amounted to 30.9–61.7%. Although there were no statistically significant differences between the LED curing unit and the experimental laser for the flowable composite, the DC values of two sculptable composites were significantly higher for the experimental laser, regardless of the curing protocol used. Maximum polymerization rate (2.0–22.1%/s) was less affected by the curing unit type for one of the composites, while the remaining two composites reached significantly higher values when cured using the experimental laser. Time of the maximum reaction rate (1.1–6.3 s) was shorter for the experimental laser.

**Conclusion:** Light-curing using an experimental laser generally increased the degree of conversion and maximum polymerization rate, while shortening the onset of reaction rate maximum.

**Key words:** dental materials, curing lights, dental, laser, composite resins, polymerization

#### DENTAL AGE ESTIMATION BY MACROABRASION OF TEETH AT THE LATE IRON AGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SAMPLE FROM THE KOPILA SITE ON THE ISLAND OF KORČULA

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**Introduction:** The aim of this study is to analyze the changes caused by abrasive wear on the teeth of archaeological skeletal remains and thus to estimate the dental age at the time of death of the observed individuals.

**Materials and methods:** The analysis included a part of the collection of samples from the Kopila necropolis (tomb 4), at island Korčula, stored in the Vela Luka Cultural Center. A total of 284 permanent dentition teeth were classified into 32 individuals and by sex. Dental age was determined by the Lovejoy method, and the degree of tooth wear by the Smith and Knight methods.

**Results:** Under the age of 20 there are two (n = 2) individuals, from 20–24 years there are five (n = 5), from 24–30 years there are three (n = 3), from 30–35 years there are three (n = 3), from 35–40 years there are six (n = 6), and older than 40 there are eleven (n = 11), while for two individuals it was not possible to determine the age. The average total age of individuals is 35.6 years (+/- 3.1 years, SD 11.1). Abrasive changes are present on 92.9% of teeth,

ji od 1,21 mg/ml, koja je u 7-dnevnim eluatima bila prisutna u smanjenoj koncentraciji od 0,69 mg/mL. U 48h elatu laboratorijskog kompozita otkrivena je TEGDMA (0,016 mg/mL), čije je koncentracija bila jednakna i nakon 7 dana. Kompozitne mikročestice pokazale su negativan utjecaj na embrionalni razvoj zebriča u ovisnosti o ispitivanoj koncentraciji. Najčešće primjećene razvojne abnormalnosti bile su perikardijalni edem i skolioza. Oba testirana kompozita uzrokovala su povećanu aktivnost srca. Smanjenje dužine jedinki, nedostatak pigmentacije i ubrzano pomicanje prsnim perajama bilo je izraženije kod komercijalnog kompozita.

**Zaključak:** Embriotskičnost testiranih eluata dentalnih kompozita bila je veća nakon 48-satne inkubacije u mediju, u odnosu na 7-dnevnu inkubaciju. Dobiveni rezultati ističu potencijalno negativan utjecaj na vodene ekosustave te ističu važnost pravovremenog uklanjanja i zbrinjavanja navedenih materijala.

**Ključne riječi:** zebrike, embriotskičnost, kompozit, eluati, HPLC

#### EKSPERIMENTALNA SVJETLOSNA POLIMERIZACIJA KOMPOZITNIH MATERIJALA PLAVIM LASEROM: KINETIKA POLIMERIZACIJE

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**Uvod:** Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je usporediti kinetiku polimerizacije kompozitnih materijala uz svjetlosnu aktivaciju konvencionalnim LED polimerizacijskim uređajem i eksperimentalnim laserom.

**Materijali i metode:** Tri *bulk-fill* kompozitna materijala polimerizirana su svjetлом različitih intenziteta i vremena osvjetljavanja uz konstantnu dozu zračenja od 10 J/cm<sup>2</sup>. Ispitana su sljedeća tri polimerizacijska protokola: (I) 3300 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> tijekom 3 s; (II) 2000 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> tijekom 5 s; i (III) 1000 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> tijekom 10 s. Kompozitni uzorci pripremljeni su u silikonskim kalupima (promjer = 3 mm, visina = 4 mm) na kristalu za prigušenu potpunu refleksiju (*attenuated total reflectance*, ATR) i polimerizirani eksperimentalnim diodnim laserom (462 nm) ili konvencionalnim LED polimerizacijskim uređajem. Stupanj konverzije je praćen u stvarnom vremenu uz brzinu prikupljanja podataka od 2 spektra/s tijekom 5 minuta korištenjem infracrvene spektroskopije s Fourierovom transformacijom (FTIR).

**Rezultati:** Stupanj konverzije nakon 5 minuta iznosio je 30,9–61,7%. Iako nije bilo statistički značajnih razlika između LED polimerizacijskog uređaja i eksperimentalnog lasera tekući kompozit, stupanj konverzije kod dva visoko-viskozna kompozita bio je statistički značajno veći za eksperimentalni laser, bez obzira na protokol osvjetljavanja. Kod jednog kompozitnog materijala, vrsta polimerizacijskog uređaja slabije je utjecala na maksimalnu brzinu polimerizacije (2,0–22,1%), dok su preostala dva kompozita postigli značajno veće vrijednosti pri polimerizaciji eksperimentalnim laserom. Vrijeme najveće brzine reakcije (1,1–6,3 s) je bilo kraće za eksperimentalni laser.

**Zaključak:** Svjetlosna polimerizacija eksperimentalnim laserom je povećala stupanj konverzije i maksimalnu brzinu polimerizacije, pritom skraćujući vrijeme maksimuma brzine reakcije.

**Ključne riječi:** dentalni materijali, polimerizacijski uređaji, dentalni, laser, kompozitni materijali, polimerizacija

#### ODREDIVANJE DENTALNE DOBI MAKROABRAZIJOM ZUBA NA ARHEOLOŠKOM UZORKU IZ MLADEGA ŽELJEZNOG DOBA SOKOLITETE KOPILA NA OTOKU KORČULI

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**Uvod:** Svraha rada je analizirati promjene nastale abrazivnim trošenjem na Zubima arheoloških skeletnih ostataka te time procijeniti dentalnu dob u vrijeme smrti promatranih jedinki.

**Materijali i metode:** Analizom je obuhvaćen dio kolekcije uzoraka iz nekropole Kopila (grobnica 4), na otoku Korčuli, pohranjenih u Centru za kulturu Vela Luka. Ukupno 284 zuba trajne denticije razvrstani su u 32 jedinke i prema spolu. Dentalna dob je odredena metodom po Lovejoyu, a stupanj istrošenosti zuba po Smith i Knight metodi.

**Rezultati:** U dobi do 20 godina su dvije (n=2) jedinke, od 20–24 godine je pet (n=5), od 24–30 godina je tri (n=3), od 30–35 godina je tri (n=3), od 35–40 godina je šest (n=6), te starijih od 40 je jedanaest (n=11), dok za dvije jedinke nije bilo moguće odrediti dob. Prosjечna ukupna starost jedinki je 35,6 godina (+/- 3,1 godina, SD 11,1). Abrazivne promjene prisutne su na 92,9% zuba, a kod 93,3% se radi o kosoj abraziji. Po stupnju trošenja

and 93.3% have oblique abrasion. According to the degree of wear, grades 2 and 3 are the most common (in 63.1%), so dentin without pulp exposure is exposed. Changes were equally present in the incisors and molars ( $p = 0.236$ ). No significant gender difference was observed ( $p > 0.05$  for all teeth and jaw parts). There were also no differences in the degree of abrasion of the maxillary and mandible teeth ( $t = -0.266$ ,  $p = 0.791$ ), right and left maxillary teeth ( $t = -0.392$ ,  $p = 0.702$ ), and right and left mandible teeth ( $t = -0.889$ ,  $p = 0.390$ ). There is a statistically significant association between age and the average degree of tooth abrasion in the mandible, right and left mandibles, and right and left maxillae. The best level of association was found for the degree of tooth abrasion in the mandible ( $r = 0.935$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** The Illyrian population belonging to the analyzed archaeological sample was buried in the Kopila necropolis, and dental analysis resulted in dental age, which concludes that the analyzed population had a life expectancy normal for the Late Iron Age, which was 30-40 years. Abrasive changes suggest a diet rich in hard, abrasive, poorly cariogenic foods with probable particles of inorganic origin.

**Acknowledgments:** The research was funded by the Croatian Science Foundation through the project: Tooth Analysis in Forensic and Archaeological Research, IP-2020-02-9423.

**Key words:** dental wear, dental remains, late iron age

#### TESTING OF FLEXURAL STRENGTH AND MODULUS OF BULK-FILL COMPOSITE MATERIALS: METHODOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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**Introduction:** Scientific research often compares the final values of the mechanical properties of individual materials without considering the preparation of specimens in various moulds. Thus, in this study, the emphasis was on comparing two methodologies: the use of silicone and Teflon moulds. The research aimed to compare the results of flexural strength and modulus of identical materials made in different moulds.

**Materials and methods:** Five *bulk-fill* composite materials were tested, including three high-viscosity materials (Tetric PowerFill, Ivoclar Vivadent; Filtek One Bulk Fill Restorative, 3M; QuiXfil Posterior Restorative, Dentsply Sirona) and two low-viscosity (Tetric PowerFlow, Ivoclar Vivadent; SDR Plus Bulk Fill Flowable, Dentsply Caulk). Specimens ( $n = 10$ ) were made in an orange silicone mould or a white Teflon mould. Two types of polymerisations were used: (I) according to ISO 4049 (2x2x16 mm, polymerised with Bluephase® PowerCure (Ivoclar Vivadent) 6x20 on both sides, average intensity 1079 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>) or (II) 3s protocol (2x4x16 mm polymerised 3x3 s, unilaterally, with an average intensity of 2602 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>). The specimens were stored in distilled water at 37°C for 24 h and subjected to a three-point bending test. The results were analysed by Wilcoxon Matched Pairs Test ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Results:** All materials showed significantly higher flexural strength and modulus in 3s polymerisation compared to ISO polymerisation, regardless of the mould type. The flexural modulus of specimens polymerised with the 3s-protocol in Teflon moulds was statistically higher than in silicone moulds. There was no difference in the flexural modulus of the samples polymerised by the ISO protocol. The flexural strength values of QuiXfil and Tetric PowerFill polymerised by the ISO protocol were significantly higher in silicone moulds than in Teflon. There was no significant difference in the same type of polymerisation in others. In contrast, in samples polymerised with the 3s-protocol, a significant statistical difference was observed only in Filtek, SDR and PowerFlow.

**Conclusion:** The type of mould significantly affects the flexural modulus in 3s polymerisation of 4 mm thick samples, with samples made in Teflon moulds having a higher flexural modulus. The influence of the mould type on the flexural strength depended on the kind of material. The mechanical properties of the tested *bulk-fill* composites were influenced more by the polymerisation method than by the mould type.

This research was funded by the Croatian Science Foundation, project IP-2019-04-6183.

**Key words:** flexural strength, modulus of elasticity, composite materials, molds

#### EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS OF THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF CANINE DIMENSIONS, SEXUAL DIMORPHISM AND DENTOALVEOLAR DISCREPANCY IN ORTHODONTIC PATIENTS

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najviše su zastupljeni stupnjevi 2 i 3 (kod 63,1%), dakle izložen je dentin bez izloženosti pulpe. Promjene su podjednako zastupljene na sjekuticima i kutnjacima ( $p = 0.236$ ). Niže je uočena značajna razlika vezano uz spol ( $p > 0.05$  za sve zube i dijelove čeljusti). Također nisu utvrđene razlike u stupnju abrazije zuba maksile i mandibule ( $t = -0.266$ ,  $p = 0.791$ ), zuba maksile desno i lijevo ( $t = -0.392$ ,  $p = 0.702$ ), te mandibule desno i lijevo ( $t = -0.889$ ,  $p = 0.390$ ). Postoji statistički značajna povezanost dobi i prosječnog stupnja abrazije zuba u mandibuli, mandibuli desno i lijevo, te maksili desno i lijevo. Najbolja razina povezanosti utvrđena je za stupanj abrazije zuba u mandibuli ( $r = 0.935$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ).

**Zaključak:** Populacija Ilira koja pripada analiziranom arheološkom uzorku sahranjena je u nekropoli Kopila, a analizom zuba postignuta je dentalna dob koja zaključuje da je analizirana populacija imala životni vijek uobičajen za razdoblje mlađeg željezne doba, a koji je iznosio 30-40 godina. Abrazivne promjene upućuju na prehranu bogatu tvrdom, abrazivnom, slabo kariogenom hranom s vjerojatnim česticama anorganskog podrijetla.

**Zahvala:** Istraživanje je financirala Hrvatska zaklada za znanost kroz projekt: Analiza zuba u forenzičnim i arheološkim istraživanjima, IP-2020-02-9423.

**Ključne riječi:** Zubno trošenje, dentalni ostaci, mlade željezno doba

#### TESTIRANJE SAVOJNE ČVRSTOĆE I MODULA ELASTIČNOSTI BULK-FILL KOMPOZITNIH MATERIJALA: METODOLOŠKA ANALIZA

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**Uvod:** U znanstvenom radu često se uspoređuju konačne vrijednosti mehaničkih svojstava pojedinih materijala ne uzimajući u obzir pripremu uzoraka koji se izrađuju u raznovrsnim kalupima. U ovome istraživanju naglasak se stavlja na usporedbu dviju metoda: korištenje silikonskih i teflonskih kalupa za izradu uzoraka. Cilj istraživanja bio je usporediti rezultate savojne čvrstoće i modula elastičnosti istovjetnih materijala napravljenih u različitim kalupima.

**Materijali i metode:** Ispitano je pet *bulk-fill* kompozitnih materijala, od toga tri visokoviskozna materijala (Tetric PowerFill, Ivoclar Vivadent; Filtek One Bulk Fill Restorative, 3M; QuiXfil Posterior Restorative, Dentsply Sirona) i dva niskoviskozna (Tetric PowerFlow, Ivoclar Vivadent; SDR Plus Bulk Fill Flowable, Dentsply Caulk). Uzorci ( $n=10$ ) su napravljeni u silikonskom kalupu narančaste boje ili u bijelom teflonskom kalupu. Rabljenje su dvije vrste polimerizacije: (I) po ISO 4049 (2x2x16 mm, polimerizirani s Bluephase® PowerCure (Ivoclar Vivadent) 6x20 s obostrano, prosječnim intenzitetom 1079 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>) ili (II) 3s protokolom (2x4x16 mm polimerizirani su 3x3 s, jednostrano, prosječnim intenzitetom 2602 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>). Uzorci su pohranjeni u destiliranoj vodi na 37°C na 24 h te su podvrnuti testu savijanja u tri točke. Rezultati su analizirani Wilcoxon Matched Pairs Testom ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Rezultati:** Svi materijali pokazali su značajno više vrijednosti savojne čvrstoće i modula elastičnosti pri 3s polimerizaciji u odnosu na ISO polimerizaciju bez obzira na vrstu kalupa. Modul elastičnosti uzoraka polimeriziranih 3s-protokolom u teflonskim kalupima bio je statistički viši nego kod silikonskih kalupa. Nije bilo razlike u modulu elastičnosti uzoraka polimeriziranih po ISO protokolu. Vrijednosti savojne čvrstoće QuiXfil i Tetric PowerFill polimerizirani po ISO standardu značajno su više u silikonskim kalupima u usporedbi s teflonskim, dok kod ostalih nema bitne razlike pri istom tipu polimerizacije. Suprotno tome, kod uzoraka polimeriziranih 3s-protokolom uočava se bitna statistička razlika samo kod Filteka, SDR-a i PowerFlow-a.

**Zaključak:** Vrsta kalupa značajno utječe na modul elastičnosti kod 3s polimerizacije uzoraka debljine 4 mm, pri čemu uzorci izrađeni u teflonskim kalupima imaju viši modul elastičnosti. Utjecaj vrste kalupa na savojnu čvrstoću ovisio je o vrsti materijala. Na mehanička svojstva testiranih *bulk-fill* kompozita više je utjecao način polimerizacije nego vrsta kalupa.

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**Ključne riječi:** savojna čvrstoća, modul elastičnosti, kompozitni materijali, kalupi

#### EKSPLORATORNA ANALIZA MEĐUZAVISNOSTI DIMENZIJA OČNJAKA, SPOLNOG DIMORFIZMA I DENTOALVEOLARNE DISKREPACIJE KOD ORTODONTSKIH PACIJENATA

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**Introduction:** By studying the variations in tooth dimensions, differences can be observed according to age, gender, and population. This study aimed to investigate the correlations between dimensions of permanent canines and anterior Bolton ratio with gender-specific differences in odontometric variables and to prepare a statistical model capable of identifying the gender of an unknown subject.

**Materials and methods:** Odontometric data were collected based on 121 plaster study models by measuring the dimensions of permanent canines (cervical-incisal, mesio-distal, and vestibular-oral) and Bolton's anterior ratio. Measurements were performed using a digital caliper with an accuracy of 0.1 mm. A total of 16 variables were collected for each subject: 12 dimensions of permanent canines (4 teeth × 3 dimensions), gender, age, anterior Bolton ratio, and Angle class. Data were analyzed using inferential statistics, principal components analysis, and artificial neural network modeling.

**Results:** Statistically significant differences were found by comparing the mean values of individual odontometric variables of permanent canines between male and female subjects. Each of the 12 odontometric variables was statistically significantly different between the genders. Differences between the quadrants of the oral cavity were also observed. The accuracy improvement of the model was demonstrated by increasing the percentage of accurate predictions from the initial values of 72.0 - 78.1 % to 77.8 - 85.7 % after the anterior Bolton ratio and age were added to the initial model.

**Conclusion:** Gender-specific differences were identified in all odontometric variables and an artificial neural network model was prepared that used odontometric variables for predicting the gender of an unknown subject with an accuracy of over 80 %.

**Acknowledgments:** The research was funded by the Croatian Science Foundation through the project: Tooth Analysis in Forensic and Archaeological Research, IP-2020-02-9423.

**Key Words:** odontometry, anterior Bolton ratio, gender determination, principal component analysis, artificial neural networks

#### THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF EDENTULOUS ATROPHIC MANDIBULAR FRACTURES IN ZAGREB

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**Introduction:** The aim of this study was to present the demographic data and causes of edentulous atrophic mandibular fractures in Zagreb. These fractures are a challenge for clinicians because they occur at old age, in patients with multiple comorbidities and poorer bone quality and vascularization. Due to their extreme rarity, today there are no clear guidelines for the treatment of these fractures depending on the degree of mandibular atrophy.

**Material and methods:** Clinical data were collected from all patients with atrophic edentulous mandibular fracture who presented to the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery - Dubrava University Hospital, National Centre for Maxillofacial Traumatology from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2019.

**Results:** A total of 30 patients (15 males and 15 females) with 46 mandibular fractures were enrolled in the study. The mean age of the study population was 72 years. Statistically significant associations were found between Luhr class I - II and condylar fractures ( $p < .0005$ ) on the one hand, and between Luhr class III and body and parasymphyseal fractures ( $p < .05$ ) on the other hand. No statistically significant association was found between treatment, timing of treatment, comorbidities, and concomitant injuries.

**Conclusions:** The treatment of fractures of the edentulous atrophic mandible is very challenging, and the decision for a treatment method depends on many factors and is mainly based on the surgeon's previous experience, the location of the fracture, and the degree of bone resorption of the edentulous mandible.

**Key words:** epidemiology, edentulous atrophic mandibular fractures, Zagreb

#### MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF DUAL-CURE RESIN CEMENTS AFTER ARTIFICIAL AGING

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**Uvod:** Proučavanjem različitosti u dimenzijama zubi opažaju se razlike ovisno o dobi, spolu i pripadnosti određenoj populaciji. Cilj ovog rada bio je istražiti međusobne povezanosti dimenzija trajnih očnjaka i prednjeg Boltonovog omjera sa spolnim razlikama u dimenzijama zubi te iskoristiti spolno-specifične razlike u odontometrijskim varijablama za pripremu statističkog modela koji može odrediti spol nepoznatog ispitanika.

**Materijali i metode:** Odontometrijski podaci prikupljeni su na temelju 121 sadrenog studijskog modela mjerjenjem dimenzija trajnih očnjaka (cervikalno-incizalna, mezio-distalna i u vestibularno-oralnu) te Boltonovog prednjeg omjera. Mjerenja su provedena pomoću digitalne pomične mjerke uz preciznost od 0,1 mm. Za svakog ispitanika prikupljeno je ukupno 16 varijabli: 12 dimenzija trajnih očnjaka (4 zuba × 3 dimenzije), spol, dob, prednji Boltonov omjer i podatak o klasi prema Angleu. Analiza podataka provedena je metodama inferencijalne statistike, analizom glavnih komponenata i modelom umjetne neuronske mreže.

**Rezultati:** Usporedbom srednjih vrijednosti pojedinih odontometrijskih varijabli trajnih očnjaka između muških i ženskih ispitanika utvrđene su statistički značajne razlike. Svaka od 12 odontometrijskih varijabli statistički se značajno razlikovala između spolova. Opažene su i razlike među kvadrantima usne šupljine. Poboljšanje preciznosti modela demonstrirano je povećanjem postotka točnih predikcija s početnih vrijednosti od 72,0 – 78,1 % na 77,8 – 85,7 % nakon što je u osnovni model dodan podatak o prednjem Boltonovom omjeru te dobi ispitanika.

**Zaključak:** Spolno-specifične razlike identificirane su u svim odontometrijskim varijablama i pripremljen je model umjetne neuronske mreže koji temeljem odontometrijskih varijabli može predvidjeti spol nepoznatog ispitanika s točnošću od preko 80 %.

**Zahvala:** Istraživanje je financirala Hrvatska zaklada za znanost kroz projekt: Analiza zuba u forenzičnim i arheološkim istraživanjima, IP-2020-02-9423.

**Ključne riječi:** odontometrija, prednji Boltonov omjer, određivanje spola, analiza glavnih komponenata, umjetne neuronske mreže

#### EPIDEMIOLOGIJA FRAKTURA BEZUBE ATROFIČNE MANDIBULE U ZAGREBU

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**Uvod:** Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je prikazati demografske podatke i uzroke prijeloma atrofičnih bezubih mandibula u Zagrebu. Ova vrsta prijeloma predstavlja velik izazov kliničara zbog pojavljivanja u starijoj životnoj dobi kod osoba sa multiplim komorbiditetima, lošoj kvalitetom kosti te slaboj vaskularizacijom. Zbog iznimne rijetkosti, danas ne postoje jasne smjernice za liječenje ovih prijeloma ovisno o stupnju atrofije mandibule.

**Materijali i metode:** Prikupljeni su klinički podaci svih bolesnika s atrofičnim prijelomom bezube mandibule koji su od 1. siječnja 2010. do 31. prosinca 2019. bili hospitalizirani na Klinici za kirurgiju lica, čeljusti i usta, KB Dubrava u Nacionalnog centra za maksilosofacialnu traumatologiju.

**Rezultati:** U istraživanje je bilo uključeno 30 pacijenata (15 muškaraca i 15 žena) sa ukupno 46 prijeloma mandibule. Prosječna starost ispitivane skupine bila je 72 godine. Statistički značajne povezanosti pronađene su između Luhr klase I - II i prijeloma kondila ( $p < .0005$ ) s jedne strane, te između Luhr klase III i prijeloma tijela i parasympifze ( $p < .05$ ) s druge strane. Nije pronađena statistički značajna povezanost između liječenja, vremena liječenja, komorbiditeti i popratnih ozljeda.

**Zaključak:** Liječenje prijeloma bezube atrofične donje čeljusti vrlo je izazovno, a odluka o načinu liječenja ovisi o mnogim čimbenicima i uglavnom se temelji na dosadašnjem iskuštu kirurga, mjestu prijeloma i stupnju resorpцијe kosti bezube mandibule.

**Ključne riječi:** epidemiologija, frakturna bezube atrofične mandibule, Zagreb

#### MEHANIČKA SVOJSTVA DVOSTRUKO-POLIMERIZIRAJUĆIH KOMPOZITNIH CEMENATA NAKON UMJETNOG STARENJA

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**Introduction:** To evaluate flexural strength (FS) and flexural modulus (FM) of dual-cure resin cements polymerized using different curing protocols.

**Materials and methods:** Four dual-cure cements and one light-cure cement were investigated. The specimens for the three-point bending test (2x2x16 mm) were prepared using the following three curing protocols: (I) 1200 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> for 10 s immediately adjacent to the specimen surface, (II) 1200 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> for 20 s through a 1-mm layer of disilicate ceramics, and (III) without light illumination. The specimens were artificially aged using 30-day immersion in water followed by 7-day immersion in absolute ethanol. Mechanical testing was performed in a universal testing machine at a crosshead speed of 1 mm/min until fracture.

**Results:** The investigated materials demonstrated a wide range of FS (11.4–111.1 MPa) and FM (0.65–5.5 GPa). FS and FM values were notably material-dependent and significantly affected by curing protocols in all tested materials. The self-curing protocol resulted in up to 25% poorer mechanical properties compared to the corresponding maximum values attained by the maximum light exposure provided by curing protocol (I). In addition to being significantly affected by curing protocols, mechanical properties of the light-cure resin cement were at the low-end of all investigated materials. For all materials, FM was more affected by different curing protocols than FS.

**Conclusions:** The dual-cure resin composite cements should be additionally light-cured in order to attain optimal mechanical properties. Also, direct exposure to the curing light resulted in improved mechanical properties compared to the light exposure through a 1-mm thick ceramic layer.

**Key words:** flexural strength, flexural modulus, resin composite cements, light-curing, dual-curing, self-curing

**Uvod:** Ispitati savojnu čvrstoću i modul dvostruko-polimerizirajućih kompozitnih cementsata polimeriziranih različitim protokolima osvjetljavanja.

**Materijali i metode:** Ispitana su četiri dvostruko-polimerizirajuća kompozitna cementsata i jedan svjetlosno-polimerizirajući cement. Uzorci za test savijanjem u tri točke (2x2x16 mm) pripremljeni su na sljedeće načine: (I) osvijetljavanjem s 1200 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> tijekom 10 s uz neposredni kontakt polimerizacijskog uredaja s površinom uzorka, (II) osvijetljavanjem s 1200 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> tijekom 20 s kroz sloj disilikatne keramike debljine 1 mm i (III) bez svjetlosne aktivacije. Za umjetno starenje primjenjena je imerzija u vodi u trajanju od 30 dana, nakon čega su uzorci bili izloženi apsolutnom etanolu u trajanju od 7 dana. Mehanička svojstva ispitana su pomoću univerzalnog uredaja za testiranje mehaničkih svojstava uz brzinu glave od 1 mm/min do pucanja uzorka.

**Rezultati:** Ispitani materijali pokazali su širok raspon vrijednosti savojne čvrstoće (11.4–111.1 MPa) i modula (0.65–5.5 GPa). Uz opažene izrazite razlike među materijalima, na vrijednosti savojne čvrstoće i modula značajno su utjecali različiti protokoli polimerizacije. Auto-polimerizacija (bez osvjetljavanja) doveća je do 25% slabijih mehaničkih svojstava u usporedbi s maksimalnim vrijednostima postignutim maksimalnom svjetlosnom eksponicijom kod polimerizacijskog protokola (I). Mehanička svojstva svjetlosno-polimerizirajućeg kompozitnog cementa značajno su se razlikovala ovisno o protokolu polimerizacije i bila su na donjoj granici izmjereno raspona vrijednosti. Kod svih materijala, različiti protokoli polimerizacije pokazali su izraženiji utjecaj na savojni modul u usporedbi sa savojnom čvrstoćom.

**Zaključci:** Dvostruko-polimerizirajući kompozitni cementi trebali bi se dodatno svjetlosno polimerizirati kako bi se postigla optimalna mehanička svojstva. Također, pokazalo se kako izravno osvjetljavanje dovodi do boljih mehaničkih svojstava u usporedbi s osvjetljavanjem kroz keramički sloj debljine 1 mm.

**Ključne riječi:** savojna čvrstoća, savojna modul, kompozitni cementi, svjetlosna polimerizacija, dvostruka polimerizacija, auto polimerizacija

## PERCEPTION OF CHANGES IN TOOTH COLOR AND POSITION IN DENTAL STUDENTS

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**Introduction:** A perfect smile is a subjective impression and there are variations in the perception of a smile as aesthetically pleasing. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there is a difference in the perception of changes in the color and position of the front teeth among dental students with regard to gender, year of study, and experience of assisting in dental practice.

**Materials and methods:** The research was conducted among students of the School of Dental Medicine in Zagreb using the Google Forms platform. Respondents evaluated the aesthetics of the smile on the initial unaltered photograph and on the other 21 photographs in which digital manipulation changed the color of one (tooth 11) or two teeth (11 and 21 or 13 and 23) and rotated tooth 12. Photographing was performed at standardized settings (ISO 100, SS 1/125, f2, WB 5500K, 10 MP) and lighting conditions. The color change was achieved by changing the white balance by 400 Kelvin (K) between each photograph. Typical and atypical rotations (10, 20 and 30 degrees) of tooth 12 were performed. Photographs were rated from 1 to 10.

**Results:** The study involved 208 students (84.13% women and 15.87% men). The lowest grades were given to the photographs with the largest deviations in the brightness of tooth 11 and teeth 11 and 21. Senior students and students with experience in dental practice were significantly more critical in evaluating most photographs with discoloration and almost all rotations. Women were more critical in evaluating color.

**Conclusion:** With a higher level of education and the experience gained by assisting, dental students sharpen their ability to detect color changes and the existence of irregularities and become more critical in assessing the aesthetics of a smile.

**Key words:** smile aesthetics, color perception, tooth rotations, dental students

## THE ROLE OF PRF IN SPEED OF WOUND HEALING AFTER REVASCULARISATION CONNECTION BETWEEN DENTAL MEDICINE AND VASCULAR SURGERY

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**Introduction:** The most common disease in vascular surgery is PAD. PAD is obstruction on blood flow through the blood vessels because of atherosclerosis. PAD can cause CLI (critical limb ischaemia). CLI is defined as rest pain or tissue loss in combination with

## PERCEPCIJA PROMJENE BOJE I POLOŽAJA ZUBA KOD STUDENATA DENTALNE MEDICINE

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**Uvod:** Savršen osmijeh subjektivan je dojam te postoje varijacije u percepciji osmijeha kao estetski zadovoljavajućeg. Svrha ovog istraživanja je utvrditi postoji li razlika u percepciji promjene boje i položaja prednjih zuba među studentima dentalne medicine s obzirom na spol, godinu studija i iskustvo asistiranja u ordinaciji dentalne medicine.

**Materijali i metode:** Istraživanje je provedeno među studentima Stomatološkog fakulteta u Zagrebu pomoću Google Forms platforme. Ispitanici su ocjenjivali estetiku osmijeha na početnoj nepromijenjenoj fotografiji te na ostalih 21 fotografija na kojima je digitalnom manipulacijom promijenjena boja jednog (zub 11) ili dva zuba (11 i 21 ili 13 i 23) te rotiran Zub 12. Fotografiiranje je provedeno pri standardiziranim postavkama (ISO 100, SS 1/125, f2, WB 5500K, 10 MP) i uvjetima osvjetljenosti. Promjena boje postignuta je promjenom balansa bijele boje za iznos od 400 Kelvin (K) između svake fotografije. Izrađene su tipične i atipične rotacije (10, 20 i 30 stupnjeva) zuba 12. Fotografijama su dodjeljene ocjene od 1 do 10.

**Rezultati:** U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 208 studenata (84.13% žena i 15.87% muščaka). Najnižim ocjenama ocijenjene su fotografije s najvećim odstupanjem u svjetlini zuba 11 te zuba 11 i 21. Studenti viših godina studija i studenti s iskustvom asistiranja u ordinaciji dentalne medicine bili su značajno kritičniji u ocjenjivanju većine fotografija s promjenom boje te gotovo svih rotacija. Žene su bile kritičnije u ocjenjivanju boje.

**Zaključak:** S većim stupnjem edukacije te iskustvom dobivenim asistiranjem, studenti dentalne medicine izostravaju svoje sposobnosti uočavanja promjena boje i postojanja nepravilnosti te postaju kritičniji u ocjenjivanju estetike osmijeha.

**Ključne riječi:** estetika osmijeha, percepcija boje, rotacije zuba, studenti dentalne medicine

## ULOGA PRF-A U BRZINI CIJELJENJA RANE NAKON REVASKULARIZACIJSKOG ZAHVATA POVEZANOST DENTALNE MEDICINE I VASKULARNE KIRURGIJE

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**Uvod:** Najčešća bolest u vaskularnoj patologiji je periferna arterijska bolest, koja se definira kao patološko stanje arterija donjih ekstremiteta uzrokovano aterosklerozom. U vaskularnoj kirurgiji koristimo otvoreni kirurški zahvat (bypass), odnosno endovaskularni (PTA sa ili bez stenta). U većini slučajeva nakon revaskularizacije potrebno je zbog gan-

PAD. After anamnesis and clinical exam, in vascular surgery we do MSCT angiography or DSA angiography. In most cases after revascularisation amputation (transmetatarsal or toe) must be done. In UH Merkur, after revascularisation we did treatment of wounds with A-PRF gel and pledges. (Exufiber AG and Mepilex). PRF is biological material which is received from blood of the patient.

**Materials and Methods:** During the study we used PRF QUATTRO DUO CENTRIFUGE. After we made A-PRF with centrifuge, the A-PRF membrane was created. One part of the vascular patients was treated with A-PRF and pledges, and another part with pladgets.

**Results:** All the patients who were treated with A-PRF had healing in maximum five weeks, while the patient who were treated with pladgets had healing in ten weeks or more.

**Conclusion:** A-PRF can be very useful in vascular surgery, and can bring revolution and became a standard procedure in vascular surgery.

**Key words:** PAD (PERIPHERAL ARTERY DISEASE), CLI (critical limb ischaemia), PTA (percutan transluminal angioplasty), PRF (platelet rich fibrin), PRF DUO QUATTRO, Amputation, Infection of the wound, Exufiber Ag, Mepilex (pladgets)

#### LONG-TERM WATER SORPTION AND SOLUBILITY OF EXPERIMENTAL COMPOSITES FUNCTIONALIZED WITH TWO TYPES OF BIOACTIVE GLASS

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**Introduction:** The aim of this study was to investigate mass changes of experimental composites over a long-term immersion in distilled water.

**Materials and methods:** Two series of experimental composites were prepared by replacing their reinforcing fillers (total: 70 wt%) with 0, 5, 10, 20, and 40 wt% of either bioactive glass 45S5 or a low-sodium fluoride-containing bioactive glass. Three ion-releasing commercial materials were used as references. A gravimetric method adapted from the ISO 4049 protocol was used to evaluate mass changes of cured material specimens after water immersion for 1, 28, 42, 63, and 180 days.

**Results:** Mass changes during immersion were generally more pronounced for the composite series functionalized with bioactive glass 45S5. Within both experimental composite series, the materials with the highest bioactive glass amount (40 wt%) showed a time-dependent mass decrease, indicating a solubilization that continued beyond the 180-day observation period. The final weight changes were as follows: 1.8% for the control composite, 1.4–3.0% for the experimental composites containing bioactive glass 45S5, and 0.6–2.1% for the experimental composites with low-sodium bioactive glass. Among the reference materials, the glass ionomer increased its mass for 5.6%, while the weight changes for the giomer and the alkasite were comparatively lower (1.1% and 0.7%, respectively).

**Conclusions:** Both series of experimental composites demonstrated a higher extent of water sorption and solubility compared to the control composite, whereas the composite series with the low-sodium fluoride-containing bioactive glass showed lower extents of water sorption and solubility compared to the composites with bioactive glass 45S5.

This study was supported by Croatian Science Foundation, project IP-2019-04-6183.

**Key words:** dental materials, composite resins, solubility, glass, absorption, physicochemical

#### THE EFFECT OF MANUKA HONEY TO THE PERCENTAGE OF POCKET CLOSURE AFTER INITIAL NON-SURGICAL THERAPY

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**Introduction:** Periodontitis is the most common disease affecting the world's population. Initial-non-surgical therapy is the first step in the treatment of periodontitis. Besides the initial therapy, additional methods can be applied. Recently, the interest shifted to alter-

grenoznih promjena učiniti amputacijski zahvat dijela ekstremiteta, najčešće prst ili transmetatarzalnu amputaciju. Rana nakon amputacije kasnije se previja oblogama, a učinjen je pokušaj liječenja sa A-PRF membranom. Sam PRF je biološki materijal, dobiven iz krvi pacijenta te uključuje trombocite, stanične fragmente koji cirkuliraju u krvi, dajući faktore rasta i fibrin.

**Materijali i metode:** Prilikom studije korištena je PRF DUO QUATTRO CENTRIFUGA preko koje se iz krvi pacijenta dobiva A-PRF. Uz A-PRF na ranu se postavljaju obloge, Mepilex iz Exufiber Ag. Nakon postupka centrifugiranja formira se membrana u obliku gela koje se tada postavi na mjesto amputacije. Jedan dio pacijenata liječen je PRF-om i oblogama, dok kontrolna skupina liječena samo oblogama.

**Rezultati:** Svi pacijenti kojima je u liječenje nakon revaskularizacije uključen PRF imali su cijeljenje rane za maksimalno 5 tjedana, dok pacijenti liječeni samo s oblogama u prosjeku imaju brzinu cijeljenja rane 10 tjedana i više, a jedan dio ih je završio sa proširenim nivoom amputacije.

**Zaključak:** Temeljem dobivenih rezultata sa PRF-om, postavlja se zaključak da bi ovakav način liječenja znatno doprinio vaskularnoj kirurgiji.

**Ključne riječi:** Periferna arterijska bolest, Kritična ishemija ekstremiteta, PTA (perkutana transluminalna angioplastika), PRF (PLATELET RICHED FIBRIN) PRF DUO QUATTRO, Amputacija, Exufiber Ag, Mepilex (oblozi)

#### DUGOROČNA APSORPCIJA VODE I TOPLJIVOST EKSPERIMENTALNIH KOMPOZITNIH MATERIJALA S DODATKOM DVJU VRSTA BIOAKTIVNOG STAKLA

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**Uvod:** Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je ispitati promjene mase eksperimentalnih kompozitnih materijala tijekom dugoročne imerzije u destiliranoj vodi.

**Materijali i metode:** Pripremljene su dvije serije eksperimentalnih kompozita zamjenom njihovih ojačavajućih punila (ukupno 70% težinski) bioaktivnim staklom 45S5 ili bioaktivnim staklom s niskim udjelom natrija i dodatkom fluorida. Težinski udjeli bioaktivnih stakala iznosili su 0, 5, 10, 20 i 40%. Tri komercijalna materijala koji otpuštaju ione rabiljeni su kao reference. Pomoću gravimetrijske metode prilagođene prema protokolu ISO 4940 izmjerene su promjene mase stvrđnutih uzoraka materijala nakon imerzije u vodi od 1, 28, 42, 63 i 180 dana.

**Rezultati:** Promjene mase tijekom imerzije su općenito bile izraženije kod serije kompozitnih materijala funkcionaliziranih dodatkom bioaktivnog stakla 45S5. U obje serije eksperimentalnih kompozita, materijali s najvišim udjelom bioaktivnog stakla (40% težinski) pokazali su smanjenje mase s vremenom, što je ukazalo na dugoročnu topljivost koja se nastavila nakon perioda praćenja od 180 dana. Konačne promjene mase su bile sljedeće: 1,8% za kontrolni kompozit, 1,4–3,0% za eksperimentalne kompozite s bioaktivnim staklom 45S5 i 0,6–2,1% za eksperimentalne kompozite s bioaktivnim staklom s niskim udjelom natrija. Među referentnim materijalima, stakleni ionomer je povećao masu za 5,6%, dok su promjene mase za giomer i alkasite bile niže (1,1% i 0,7%, respectively).

**Zaključci:** Obje serije eksperimentalnih kompozita pokazale su više vrijednosti apsorpcije vode i topljivosti u usporedbi s kontrolnim kompozitom. Eksperimentalna serija s bioaktivnim staklom s niskim udjelom natrija pokazala je niže vrijednosti apsorpcije i topljivosti u usporedbi s eksperimentalnom serijom s dodatkom bioaktivnog stakla 45S5. Ovo istraživanje financirano je projektom Hrvatske zaklade za znanost IP-2019-04-6183.

**Ključne riječi:** dentalni materijali, kompozitne smole, topljivost, staklo, apsorpcija, fizikalnokemijska

#### UTJECAJ MANUKE MEDA NA POSTOTAK ZATVORENIH DŽEPOVA NAKON INICIJALNE NE-KIRURŠKE TERAPIJE

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**Uvod:** Parodontitis je jedna od najzastupljenijih bolesti koja pogleda svjetsku populaciju. Inicijalna ne-kirurška terapija je prvi korak i zlatni standard u liječenju parodontitisa. Uz inicijalnu terapiju, mogu se koristiti dodatne metode liječenja. U današnje vrijeme interes

native treatments, to which bacteria could not develop any resistance, and one of these could be Manuka honey.

**Materials and methods:** In this randomized clinical trial, a total of 45 participants with stage III periodontitis underwent full-mouth non-surgical therapy, then after randomization, Manuka honey was applied to 23 participants and placebo products were applied to 22 participants. The effectiveness of Manuka honey was investigated by comparing the percentage of pocket closure after 3 months between the 2 groups, separately for each initial periodontal probing depth (PPD) value (6-9mm) using the chi-squared test.

**Results:** Statistically higher percentage of pocket closure were identified after 3 months in sites treated with Manuka, compared to placebo treated sites. The significantly beneficial effect of Manuka honey was identified for all initial PPD values. For 6mm initial PPD (82.6% Manuka / 72.8% placebo), 7mm (68.2% Manuka/52.4% placebo), 8mm (62.0% Manuka/33.9% placebo), 9mm (44.7% Manuka/29.7% placebo)

**Conclusions:** The use of Manuka honey showed a promising potential for being used as an adjunctive therapy to non-surgical treatment. The improvements in the outcomes of pocket closure percentage were modest but statistically significant, for sites additionally treated with Manuka in terms of percentage of pocket closure after 3 months. This will indicate the lower need of surgical treatment for patients.

**Key words:** periodontitis, manuka honey, initial non-surgical therapy

#### PAIN RESPONSE PATTERN IS ALTERED IN BURNING MOUTH SYNDROME PATIENTS

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**Introduction:** The aim of the study was to determine the intensity of burning pain sensations after capsaicin stimulation in patients with diagnosed burning mouth syndrome (BMS), to compare it with healthy subjects and patients with chronic temporomandibular disorders (TMD), and to examine the relationship between burning pain intensity and the psychosomatic characteristics of the subjects.

**Materials and methods:** Forty subjects participated (8 BMS, 16 TMD and 16 controls). Burning pain sensations were caused by a series of 10 disks soaked in capsaicin solution and recorded by Numerical pain rating scale (NPRS) every minute during the 5 minute application period and the next 20 minutes upon the termination of capsaicin stimulation. Psychological characteristics were assessed by Somatosensory Amplification Scale, Generalized Anxiety Disorder Scale (GAD-7), Patient Health Questionnaire for depression (PHQ-9), while the frequency of oral behaviours was assessed by the Oral Behaviours Checklist (OBC). Repeated measurements ANOVA and Pearson correlations were used for data analysis.

**Results:** The values of the burning pain sensation changed significantly over stimulation time ( $p<0.001$ ), where BMS patients had significantly higher values compared to the other two groups (BMS vs. controls  $p=0.0165$ ; BMS vs. TMD  $p=0.0052$ ). In the BMS group, a significant positive correlation was found between the intensity of burning pain sensation during the application time and somatosensory amplification ( $r=0.73$ ) while in the TMD group a positive correlation was found between the intensity of the burning pain sensation after the disk application and the results of GAD questionnaire ( $r=0.58$ ). In healthy subjects, a positive correlation was observed between the intensity of burning pain sensation during the disk application and the frequency of oral behaviours.

**Conclusions:** A more intense response to the experimental stimulus with capsaicin, observed in BMS patients, indicates a specific regulation of pain and probably a changed response pattern to painful stimuli.

**Key words:** burning mouth syndrome (BMS), capsaicin, psychosomatic characteristics

**Support:** Croatian Science Foundation research project IP-2019-04-6211 (Principal Investigator: Iva Alajbeg)

#### RECEPTION AND RELEASE OF FLUORIDE FROM ACRYLIC RESIN SURFACE TREATED WITH TWO FLUORIDE GELS OF DIFFERENT COMPOSITION

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**Introduction:** Wearing mobile acrylic replacements makes it difficult to maintain oral hygiene which results in increased risk of caries. The aim of this study was to determine

se usmjero prema alternativnim metodama liječenja, na koje bakterije ne bi mogle razviti otpornost i jedna od tih metoda mogla bi biti upotreba Manuka meda.

**Materijali i metode:** U ovom kliničkom istraživanju 45 ispitanika sa parodontitom stadij III podvrgnuto je *full-mouth* inicijalnoj ne-kirurškoj terapiji i nakon randomizacije apliciran je Manuka med na 23 ispitanika, a 22 ispitanika dobilo je placebo pripravak. Učinkovitost Manuke meda ispitala se na način da se usporedio postotak zatvorenih džepova nakon 3 mjeseca uzvrsi u obzir početnu dubinu sondiranja (PPD).

**Rezultati:** Rezultati su pokazali statistički veći postotak zatvorenih džepova nakon 3 mjeseca kod ispitanika kojima se aplicirao Manuka med za svaku početnu dubinu sondiranja (PPD). Za početnu dubinu sondiranja od 6mm (82.6% Manuka / 72.8% placebo), 7mm (68.2% Manuka/52.4% placebo), 8mm (62.0% Manuka/33.9% placebo), 9mm (44.7% Manuka/29.7% placebo)

**Zaključak:** Upotreba Manuke meda kao dodatak inicijalnoj terapiji pokazao je obećavajući potencijal te iako malu ipak statističku značajnu razliku u većem postotku zatvorenih džepova nakon 3 mjeseca. Klinički je bitano jer će pacijenti potencijalno biti manje podvrgnuti kirurškim zahvatima.

**Ključne riječi:** parodontitis, manuka med, inicijalna ne-kirurška terapija

#### OBRAZAC ODGOVORA NA BOL PROMIJESEN JE U BOLESNIKA SA SINDROMOM PEKUĆIH USTA

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**Uvod:** Cilj istraživanja bio je odrediti intenzitet osjeta pekuće boli nakon podražaja kapsaicinom kod pacijenata s dijagnosticiranim sindromom pekućih usta (SPU) i usporediti ga s kontrolnim, zdravim ispitanicima i bolesnicima s kroničnim temporomandibularnim poremećajima (TMP) te ispitati postoji li korelacija između intenziteta pekuće boli i psihosomatskog stanja ispitanika.

**Materijali i metode:** U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 40 ispitanika (8 SPU, 16 TMP i 16 zdravih). Pekuća bol izazvana je serijom od 10 diskova natopljenih otopinom kapsaicina, a ispitanici su numeričkom skalom procjene boli (NPRS) bilježili intenzitet osjeta svake minute tijekom 5 minuta aplikacije i po prestanku aplikacije tijekom sljedećih 20 minuta. Psihološke karakteristike procjenjivane su Ljestvicom somatosenzornog pojačavanja, Upitnikom općeg tjeskobnog poremećaja (GAD-7), Upitnikom o zdravlju pacijenta za depresivnost (PHQ-9), dok je učestalost oralnih navika procijenjena Upitnikom o oralnim navikama. Za analizu podataka korišteni su analiza varijance ponovljenih mjerjenja i Pearsonova korelacija.

**Rezultati:** Vrijednosti osjeta pekuće boli značajno su se mijenjale tijekom vremena stimulacije ( $p<0,001$ ), pri čemu su bolesnici sa SPU imali značajno više vrijednosti u usporedbi s ostale dvije skupine (SPU vs. zdravi  $p=0,0165$ ; SPU vs. TMP  $p=0,0052$ ). U SPU skupini pronađena je značajna pozitivna korelacija između intenziteta osjeta pekuće boli tijekom aplikacije diskova i somatosenzorne amplifikacije ( $r=0,73$ ), dok je u TMP skupini uočena pozitivna korelacija između intenziteta osjeta pekuće boli po prestanku aplikacije diskova i rezultata GAD upitnika ( $r=0,58$ ). Kod zdravih ispitanika uočena je pozitivna korelacija između intenziteta osjeta pekuće boli tijekom aplikacije diskova i učestalosti oralnih navika.

**Zaključak:** Intenzivnija reakcija na eksperimentalni podražaj kapsaicinom, uočena u ispitanika sa SPU, ukazuje na specifičnu regulaciju boli i vjerojatno promijenjen obrazac odgovora na bolni podražaj.

**Ključne riječi:** sindrom pekućih usta (SPU), kapsaicin, psihosomatsko stanje

#### POVRŠINSKO PUNJENJE I OTPUŠTANJE FLUORIDA IZ AKRILATA TRETIRANOG S DVA FLUORIDNA GELA RAZLIČITA SASTAVA

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**Uvod:** Nošenje mobilnih nadomjestaka od akrilata otežava održavanje oralne higijene što kao posljedicu ima povećanu sklonost nastanka karijesa. Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je odrediti primanje i otpuštanje fluorida iz akrilatnih smola tretiranih visoko koncentriranim fluoridnim gelovima.

the uptake and release of fluoride from acrylic resin treated with highly concentrated fluoride gels.

**Materials and methods:** By mixing powder and liquid, 18 acrylic tiles were made and divided into three groups of six samples. The first group (A) was treated with sodium fluoride gel (Mirafluor K-gel), the second group (B) was treated with sodium fluoride and amine fluoride gel (Elmex gelee), and the last was control group (C), without treatment. Samples were weighed, gel-treated for 30 minutes and washed with deionized water for 3 minutes. They were then placed in 5 ml of deionized water in an incubator at 37 °C. After 24 hours, the first measurements of fluoride release were made with an ion-selective electrode (ORION EA 940). Subsequent measurements were performed after 48, 72, and 144 hours, after which the weighing was repeated.

**Results:** The A group of acrylic tiles released 0,0365 ppm F/g mm<sup>2</sup> while group B released 0,0128 ppm F/g mm<sup>2</sup>. There is no statistically significant difference in the change in mass of the acrylate nor is there a difference between the fluoride gels. Statistically significant concentration of fluoride is released after 24 hours, while other measurements showed a constant low rate.

**Conclusion:** The acrylate releases all fluorine within 24 hours of application. Both NaF gel and NaF+amine fluoride gel are equally suitable.

**Key words:** acrylic resin, fluoride gel, fluoride release

#### EVALUATION OF ARCH WIDTHS AS PREDICTORS FOR LONG TERM STABILITY AFTER ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT WITH AND WITHOUT EXTRACTIONS

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**Introduction:** To establish predictors of long term stability after orthodontic treatment with and without extractions.

**Materials and methods:** Retrospective study comprised dental casts from 103 patients with Class I and II malocclusions treated with comprehensive orthodontic treatment with fixed appliances. Sample was collected from private orthodontic office's database in Arlington, USA and treated by one experienced orthodontist. Casts were obtained in 3 stages: pretreatment (T1), posttreatment (T2), and long term postretention (T3), digitalized with 3D scanner and converted to STL files. Intermaxillary width (IK), intermolar (IM) width, Little irregularity index (II) were evaluated in Matlab software for upper and lower arches.

**Results:** Class I in 71.8% of cases and class II in 28.2%. Average postretention time was 17.2±6.5 years with average retention time 3.4±1.17 years. Extraction was performed in 55 patients while 48(46.6%) received nonextraction treatment. Bonferroni Post Hoc test showed that average II in upper and lower arch in T1 was statistically significant higher in extraction group ( $p=0.001$ ). In T3 in upper and lower arch II was slightly higher in extraction cases, but remained under 2.05mm. II T3 in upper and lower arch showed negative correlation with IM T3 in upper arch (Pearson, N=103,  $p=0.047$ ), while IK in upper and lower arch in T3 correlate with IM T3 in upper and lower (N=103,  $p=0.000$ )

**Conclusion:** Clinically relevant long term stability under 3 mm was found in extraction and nonextraction cases in upper and lower arches. Intermolar width and its change during orthodontic treatment can be a good predictor of stability in extraction cases.

**Key words:** stability, dental arch, width

#### COMPARISON OF ANTIBIOTICS CONSUMPTION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS IN REPUBLIC OF CROATIA BETWEEN 2015-2020

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**Introduction:** The aim of this research is to investigate antibiotics consumption in public health system's dental offices from 2015 to 2020 in rural and urban areas in Croatia.

**Material and methods:** Retrospective study collected data from all public health system's dental offices in Croatia. 1.535.139 data were collected from the Central Information Health System of Croatia (CEZIH) in the period of five years. Sample contained data about number of antibiotics prescription, number of prescribers and locations of dental practices. The consumption of antibiotics is expressed in Defined Daily Dose per 1000 inhabitants per day (DDD/TSD), which is calculated: Utilization in DDDs x 1000/ No. of inhabitants x No. of days in the period of data collections. The data about number of inhabitants in Croatia was obtained from Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

**Results:** In 2015 DDD/TDI in rural area was 2.4, and in urban 1.8. In 2016, in rural

**Materijali i metode:** Izrađeno je 18 akrilatnih pločica koje su podijeljene u tri skupine po šest uzoraka. Prva skupina (A) tretirana je gelom natrijeva fluorida (Mirafluor K-gel), druga skupina (B) tretirana je gelom natrijeva fluorida i amino-fluorida (Elmex gelee), a posljednja skupina je kontrolna (C), bez tretmana. Uzorci su izvagani, tretirani gelovima 30 minuta te isprani deioniziranom vodom kroz 3 minute. Akrilatne pločice su potom stavljenе u 5 ml deionizirane vode u inkubator na temperaturu od 37°C. Nakon 24 sata rađena su prva mjerena ispuštanja flaura ion-selektivnom elektrodom (ORION EA 940). Sljedeća mjerena provedena su nakon 48, 72 i 144 sata te je nakon toga ponovljeno vaganje.

**Rezultati:** Akrilatne pločice grupe A otpuštaju 0,0365 ppm F/g mm<sup>2</sup> dok grupa B otpušta 0,0128 ppm F/g mm<sup>2</sup>. Nema statistički značajne razlike u promjeni mase akrilata kao niti razlike između korištenih fluoridnih gelova. Statistički je značajno više fluora otpušteno unutar prva 24 sata nego u drugim mjerjenjima, kada je otpuštanje konstantno niže.

**Zaključak:** Akrilat otpusti sav fluor unutar 24 sata od nanošenja. Pogodni su i NaF gel i NaF+amino-fluorid gel.

**Ključne riječi:** akrilatna smola, flouridni gel, otpuštanje fluora

#### ISPITIVANJE ŠIRINE DENTALNIH LUKOVA KAO PREDIKTORA ZA DUGOTRAJNU STABILNOST NAKON ORTODONTSKE TERAPIJE SA I BEZ EKSTRAKCIJA

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**Uvod:** Cilj istraživanja je utvrditi prediktore dugotrajne stabilnosti nakon ortodontske terapije sa i bez ekstrakcija zubi.

**Materijali i metode:** Retrospektivna studija uključivala je dentalne modele 103 pacijenta s anomalijama klase I i II, koji su bili u ortodontskoj terapiji fiksnim napravama, a tretirani su sa i bez ekstrakcija. Uzorak je prikupljen iz baze pacijenata u privatnoj ortodontskoj ordinaciji u Arlingtonu. Modeli su uzeti u 3 perioda: prije terapije (T1), nakon terapije (T2), i postretencijском periodu (T3). Digitalizirani su 3D skenerom i analizirani parametri: interkanina širina (IK), intermolarna širina (IM), Little-ov indeks nepravilnosti (II).

**Rezultati:** Anomalije klase I su bile prisutne u 71.8% pacijenata, a klase II u 28.2%. Prosjecni postretencijski period bio je  $17.2 \pm 6.5$  godina, a prosječno vrijeme retencije  $3.4 \pm 1.2$  godina. Neekstrakcijski je tretirano 48 pacijenata, a 55 ekstrakcijski. Bonferroni Post Hoc test je pokazao da prosječni II u gornjem i donjem luku u T1 je statistički značajno viši u ekstrakcijskoj grupi ( $p=0.001$ ). U T3 u gornjem i donjem luku II je bio nešto veći u ekstrakcijskoj grupi ali je ostao ispod 2.05mm. II u T3 u gornjem i donjem luku je pokazao negativnu korelaciju sa IM T3 u gornjem luku (Pearson, N=103,  $p=0.047$ ), dok je IK T3 u gornjem i donjem luku korelira sa IM T3 u gornjem i donjem luku (N=103,  $p=0.000$ ).

**Zaključak:** Klinički značajna dugotrajna stabilnost ispod 3mm uočena je u ekstrakcijskim i neekstrakcijskim slučajevima u oba luka. Intermolarna širina i njezina promjena za vrijeme terapije mogu biti prediktori stabilnosti u ekstrakcijskim slučajevima.

**Ključne riječi:** stabilnost, dentalni lukovi, širina

#### USPOREDBA POTROŠNJE ANTIBIOTIKA U RURALNOJ I URBANOJ SREDINI U REPUBLICI HRVATSKOJ U RAZDOBLJU 2015. - 2020. GODINE

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**Uvod:** Cilj istraživanja je usporediti potrošnju antibiotika u ruralnim i urbanim sredinama u Republici Hrvatskoj, koji su propisani u ugovornim ordinacijama dentalne medicine tijekom petogodišnjeg perioda.

**Materijali i metode:** Retrospektivno istraživanje obuhvatilo je sve ugovorne ordinacije primarne dentalne zdravstvene zaštite u Republici Hrvatskoj u periodu od 1. siječnja 2015. do 31. prosinca 2018.godine. Prikupljeno je 1.535.139 podataka iz Centralnog zdravstvenog informacijskog sustava Republike Hrvatske (CEZIH), te se odnose na broj propisanih antibiotika, broj propisivača, poštanski ured ordinacija. Podaci o potrošnji lijekova prikazuju se kao broj DDD/TSD (definirana dnevna doza/1000 stanovnika/dan), koji se izračunava: Ukupna potrošnja mjerena u DDD-ima x 1000/365 x broj stanovni-

area was 2.5, and in urban 1.9. In 2017. in rural was 2.6, and in urban 1.9. In 2018. in rural 2.7, and in urban 1.9, and in 2019. in rural 3.5, and in urban 2.5. Number of prescribers per 2000 inhabitants in Republic of Croatia in each year was 1.1. T-test for independent samples has shown that the DDD/TSD is statistically higher in rural areas than in urban ( $p<0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** During the five year period, consumption of antibiotics was higher in rural than in urban areas, with significant increased consumption in 2019 both in rural and urban areas.

**Key words:** antibiotics consumption, defined daily dose

#### INFILTRATION TECHNIQUE IN THE TREATMENT OF STRUCTURAL ENAMEL DISORDERS – A CASE REPORT

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**Introduction:** Enamel structural disorders are most often molar - incisive hypomineralization (MIH) and dental fluorosis, while amelogenesis imperfecta is, fortunately, a very rare occurrence. Etiological factors include systemic diseases, local factors, and excessive exposure to fluoride. A common feature of MIH and fluorosis is enamel hypomineralization. Pathohistological hypomineralization of enamel is characterized by the formation of pores, and is clinically manifested by a milky white or yellowish tooth color with or without enamel hypoplasia. Since they are most often found on the upper front teeth, they represent an aesthetic problem, and as such a possible basis for mental disorders, especially during adolescence.

**Case report:** A 14-year-old patient, referred by a dentist, seeks treatment due to extensive, extremely chalky changes in the upper teeth (16 - 26) without changes in tooth morphology. The changes were symmetrical and most pronounced on the upper central incisors and canines (incisal third of the crown), while the lateral incisors, premolars, and first molar had somewhat milder changes. The changes were also visible on the lower teeth, but less extensive and of lesser intensity.

The anamnesis reveals a history of renal dysfunction (Dg. Hydronephrosis in prenatal age) and antibiotic prophylaxis from birth for a long period of time. Clinically, good oral hygiene is determined, low caries risk, and radiologically, there are no pathological changes on the orthopantomogram. A diagnosis of MIH is made. After the administrative protocol (parental consent to therapy), minimally invasive infiltration resin therapy (Icon, DMG, Hamburg, Germany) is used, which includes isolation of the working field with a rubber dam, etching enamel lesions with 15% hydrochloric acid, rinsing with water, drying enamel pores with ethanol, pore infiltration low-viscosity resin, removal of excess resin by compressed air and dental floss, resin polymerization and final polishing. The process of enamel etching and resin infiltration was repeated twice and a very satisfactory aesthetic was achieved.

**Conclusion:** Infiltration technique is a minimally invasive procedure that corrects aesthetic defects in the treatment of hypoplastic enamel changes and improves the structural integrity and mechanical strength of the tooth while preserving the original morphology.

**Key words:** molar - incisive hypomineralization, infiltration technique

#### SIGNIFICANCE OF CALCIFICATIONS IN PROJECTION OF CAROTID ARTERIES ON ORTHOPANTOMOGRAPHY FOR DETECTION OF CAROTID ARTERY STENOSIS – STUDY OVERVIEW AND PRELIMINARY RESULTS

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**Introduction:** Stroke is the second most common cause of death and the leading cause of disability in adults worldwide. The most frequent cause of stroke are atherosclerotic changes of extracranial arteries, especially of carotids. The most susceptible location for atherosclerotic plaques in carotid arteries is shown on most orthopantomographs, and can be visualized if calcified. The aim of this study is to determine the correlation between calcifications in the projection of carotid arteries on orthopantomographs and carotid stenosis on Doppler ultrasound and MR angiography, and to analyze the relationship between stroke risk factors, calcifications in the projection of carotid arteries on orthopantomographs and degree of carotid stenosis.

**Materials and methods:** To investigate the degree of carotid stenosis and the preexisting cerebrovascular disease, brain MRI, carotid Doppler ultrasound and MR angiography will be performed on one hundred patients with calcifications in the projection of carotid arteries on orthopantomograms. Only the orthopantomographs performed for dental indi-

ka. U ovoj formuli, kao broj stanovnika uzima se broj stanovnika u Republici Hrvatskoj za godinu na koju se rezultati odnose, a koja se referira na izvješće o broju stanovnika Državnog zavoda za statistiku Republike Hrvatske.

**Rezultati:** U 2015. godini DDD/TSD u ruralnoj sredini je bio 2.4, a u urbanoj 1.8. U 2016. u ruralnoj 2.5, urbanoj 1.9. U 2017. u ruralnoj 2.6, urbanoj 1.9. U 2018. ruralnoj 2.7, u urbanoj 1.9, te u 2019. u ruralnoj 3.5, u urbanoj 2.5. Broj propisivača na 2000 stanovnika RH u svakoj godini je bio 1.1. T-test za nezavisne uzorke pokazuje da je DDD/TSD statistički značajno viši u ruralnoj sredini nego u urbanoj sredini ( $p<0.05$ )

**Zaključak:** Tijekom petogodišnjeg razdoblja (2015-2020), veća je potrošnja antibiotika u ruralnim sredinama nego u urbanim, s tim da se u zadnjoj godini istraživanja (2019.) značajno povećala potrošnja antibiotika i u ruralnim i u urbanim sredinama.

**Ključne riječi:** potrošnja antibiotika, definirana dnevna doza

#### INFILTRACIJSKA TEHNIKA U TERAPIJI STRUKTURNIH POREMEĆAJA ZUBNE CAKLINE – PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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**Uvod:** Strukturni poremećaji cakline najčešće su molarno – incizivna hipomineralizacija (MIH) i dentalna fluoroza, dok je amelogenesis imperfecta, na sreću, vrlo rijetka pojava. Među etiološkim čimbenicima navode se sistemne bolesti, lokalni faktori i pretjerano izlaganje fluoridima. Zajedničko obilježe MIH-a i fluoroze je hipomineralizacija cakline. Patohistološki hipomineralizacija cakline karakterizirana je stvaranjem pora, a klinički se očituje promjenom boje zuba u mlječno bijelu ili žučastu bez ili s hipoplazijom cakline. Budući da se najčešće nalaze na gornjim prednjim zubima predstavljaju estetski problem, a kao takav i moguću podlogu za psihičke poremećaje, pogotovo u doba adolescencije.

**Prikaz slučaja:** Pacijent u dobi od 14 godina, po uputi stomatologa, dolazi zbog opsežnih, izrazito kredastih promjena na gornjim zubima (16 – 26) bez promjena morfologije zuba. Promjene su simetrične i najizrazitije na gornjim središnjim sjekuticima i očnjacima (incizalna trećina krune), dok su lateralni sjekutici, pretkutnjaci i prvi kutnjak imali nešto blažu promjenu. Promjene su bile vidljive i na donjim zubima, ali manje opsežne i slabijeg intenzitet. U anamnezi se doznaje povijest bubrežne disfunkcije (Dg. hidronefrose u prenatalnoj dobi) i antibiotika profilaksu od rođenja duži vremenski period. Klinički se utvrđuje dobra oralna higijena, niski karijes rizik, a radiološki na ortopantomogramu ne nalazi se patoloških promjena. Postavlja se dijagnoza MIH-a. Nakon administrativnog protokola (pristanak roditelja na terapiju) pristupa se minimalno invazivnoj terapiji infiltracijskom smolom (Icon, DMG, Hamburg, Njemačka) što uključuje izolaciju radnog polja koferdamom, jetkanje caklinskih ležija 15% klorovodičnom kiselinom, ispiranje vodom, sušenje caklinskih pora eranolom, infiltraciju pora niskoviskoznom smolom, uklanjanje viška smole komprimiranim zrakom i zubnim koncem, polimerizaciju smole i završno poliranje. Postupak jetkanja cakline i infiltracija smole ponovljeni su dva puta te je postignuta jako zadovoljavajuća estetska.

**Zaključak:** Infiltracijska tehnika je minimalno invazivni postupak kojim se u terapiji hipoplastičnih promjena cakline ispravljaju estetski nedostaci te poboljšava strukturni integritet i mehanička čvrstoća zuba uz očuvanje izvorne morfologije.

**Ključne riječi:** molarno – incizivna hipomineralizacija, infiltracijska tehnika

#### VRIJEDNOSTNALAZAKA KALCIFIKACIJA U PROJEKCIJII KAROTIDNIH ARTERIJA NA ORTOPANTOMOGRAMU U OTKRIVANJU STENOZE KAROTIDNIH ARTERIJA – PREGLED ISTRAŽIVANJA I PRELIMINARNI REZULTATI

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**Uvod:** Moždani udar drugi je najčešći uzrok smrti te vodeći uzrok invalidnosti u svijetu u odrasloj populaciji. Najučestaliji uzrok moždanog udara aterosklerotske su promjene ekstrakranijalnih arterija, osobito karotidnih arterija. Područje karotidnih arterija najpodložnije nastanku aterosklerotskih plakova prikazano je na većini ortopantomograma te ih je, ako su kalcificirani, moguće vizualizirati na njima.

Cilj ovog istraživanja je odrediti povezanost kalcifikacija u projekciji karotidnih arterija na ortopantomogramu i stenoze karotidnih arterija na dopler ultrazvuku i MR angiografiji te analizirati povezanost rizičnih čimbenika za moždani udar, kalcifikacija na ortopantomogramu i stupnja stenoze karotidnih arterija.

**Materijali i metode:** Uzorku od sto pacijenata na čijim se ortopantomogramima učinjenim zbog dentalnih indikacija nalaze kalcifikacije u projekciji karotidnih arterija učiniti će se dopler ultrazvuk i MR angiografija karotidnih arterija te MR mozga, kako bi se istražio stupanj stenoze karotidnih arterija te postojeće cerebrovaskularne bolesti. Od pacije-

cations will be used. Anamnestic data on stroke risk factors will also be gathered.

**Results:** Preliminary data from 20% of patients has been gathered so far. All examined subjects had atherosclerotic changes of carotids, and over 65% showed signs of brain small vessel disease (cerebrovascular disease). Three patients have already had a stroke. At least one-sided incipient carotid stenosis was seen in most subjects (over 60% have ≥20% stenosis), but significant stenosis (>50%) has been found only in a small number of patients (7%).

**Conclusion:** Preliminary results show a correlation between calcifications on orthopantomographs and significant carotid stenosis in a few subjects.

**Key words:** calcifications, orthopantomography, carotid artery stenosis

#### REMINERALIZATION EFFECT OF ION-RELEASING MATERIALS BY CT ANALYSIS: A PILOT STUDY

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**Introduction:** To determine the possibility of assessing through CT analysis the remineralization of dentin induced by modern ion-releasing restorative materials.

**Materials and methods:** Five different ion-releasing restorative materials were examined; a glass ionomer cement (GC Fuji TRIAGE®, Riva Self Cure), two glass hybrid cements (EQUIA Forte® HT, Riva Self Cure), a calcium silicate-based cement (Biodentine®) and an alkasilicate material (Cention® Forte). For the control group, a conventional resin composite (3M™ Filtek™ Universal) was used. Three extracted human third molars were used for the study. After removing the upper third of the crown with a diamond saw, five cavities with a diameter of 1 mm and a depth of 1.5 mm were made in dentine. The entire dentin surface, except the cavities, was isolated with an acid-resistant varnish, and the teeth were then immersed in a demineralizing solution for two weeks: 0.0476 mM NaF, 2.2 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O, 2.2 mM KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 50 mM acetic acid CH<sub>3</sub>COOH and 10 mM KOH at pH 5.0 (37 °C). The cavities were then filled with one of the test materials; one tooth served as a control. Teeth were left in saline for two weeks. CT analysis of the samples was performed three times; before demineralization, after demineralization and after the incubation period. The density of dentin at the bonding interface with the material was assessed via CT.

**Results:** CT analysis showed differences in dentin density during different measurements, but it was not accurate enough to determine differences between test groups.

**Conclusion:** Although CT analysis can determine the remineralization effect of materials, a more precise method is needed to quantify their action.

The research was conducted within the Croatian Science Foundation project 'Research and Development of New Micro and Nanostructural Bioactive Materials in Dental Medicine', BIODENTMED No. IP-2018-01-1719.

**Key words:** ion-releasing materials, remineralization, dentine, CT analysis

#### AWARENESS OF FINAL YEAR DENTAL STUDENTS FROM SERBIA AND CROATIA ABOUT EMERGENCY PROCEDURES FOR DENTAL AVULSION

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**Introduction:** Traumatic dental injuries require urgent treatment, and any loss of time decreases the likelihood that treatment will be successful. One of the most dramatic forms of dental injury is the eruption or traumatic eruption of teeth, in which the teeth fall out of the dental alveoli due to physical trauma to the face or jaw. The aim of the study was to investigate the level of knowledge and willingness to rehabilitate dental trauma among final year students at dental schools in Serbia and Croatia just before graduation.

**Materials and methods:** The online survey was conducted among final year students of dental faculties in Croatia and Serbia - School of Dental Medicine in Zagreb, School of Medicine in Split, Faculty of Dental Medicine Rijeka, Faculty of Dental Medicine and Health Osijek, Faculty of Medical Sciences Kragujevac, Faculty of Dentistry Pančevo and Faculty of Dental medicine Belgrade. The survey consisted of 3 parts: general data, knowledge questions and self-assessment questions. Statistical comparison was performed using Kruskal-Wallis test.

nata će se također prikupiti i anamnistički podaci o rizičnim faktorima za moždani udar.

**Rezultati:** Dosad su prikupljeni podaci od 20% ispitanika. Kod svih pregledanih pacijenata prisutne su aterosklerotske promjene karotidnih arterija, a preko 65% ispitanika pokazuju znakove bolesti malih krvnih žila mozga (znakove cerebrovaskularnih bolesti). Tri pacijenta imaju manji moždani udar u anamnezi. Znakovni početne stenoze karotidnih arterija na barem jednoj strani prisutni su u većine ispitanika (preko 60% pacijenata ima stenuzod ≥20%), no signifikantna stenoza (>50%) nadena je u samo manjem broju ispitanika (7%).

**Zaključak:** Preliminarni rezultati istraživanja pokazuju povezanost kalcifikacija na ortopantomogramu sa signifikantnom stenozom karotidnih arterija u samo manjem broju pacijenata.

**Ključne riječi:** kalcifikacije, ortopantomogram, stenoza karotidne arterije

#### ODREDIVANJE REMINERALIZACIJSKOG UČINKA MATERIJALA KOJI OTPUŠTAJU IONE CT ANALIZOM; PILOT STUDIJA

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**Uvod:** Odrediti mogućnost procjene remineralizacije dentina CT analizom koristeći suvremene restaurativne materijale koji otpuštajuione.

**Materijali i metode:** Testirano je pet materijala; staklenoionomerni cement (GC Fuji TRIAGE®, Riva Self Cure), dva staklohidridna cementa (EQUIA Forte® HT, Riva Self Cure), cement na bazi kalcijevog silikata (Biodentine®) i alkazitni materijal (Cention® Forte). Za kontrolnu skupinu korišten je konvencionalni kompozit (3M™ Filtek™ Universal). Za istraživanje su korištena tri ekstrahirana treća kutnjaka. Nakon skidanja gornje trećine krune dijamantnom pilom, u dentinu je napravljeno pet kaviteta promjera 1 mm i dubine 1,5 mm. Cijela površina dentina, osim kavite, izolirana je lakom otpornim na kiseline, a zubi su potom uronjeni u demineralizirajuću otopinu dva tjedna: 0,0476 mM NaF, 2,2 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O, 2,2 mM KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 50 mM MCÖH i octena kiselina 10 mM KOH pri pH 5,0 (37 °C). Kavite su zatim ispunjeni jednim od materijala; jedan je zub služio kao kontrola. Zubi su ostavljeni u fiziološkoj otopini dva tjedna. CT analiza uzorka provedena je tri puta; prije demineralizacije, nakon razdoblja inkubacije. Gustoča dentina na sučelju vezivanja s materijalom analizirana je CT-om.

**Rezultati:** CT analiza je pokazala razlike u gustoći dentina tijekom različitih mjerjenja, ali nije bila dovoljno točna da bi se utvrdile razlike između ispitivanih skupina.

**Zaključak:** Iako se CT analizom može utvrditi remineralizacijski učinak materijala, za kvantificiranje njihova djelovanja potrebna je preciznija metoda.

**Ključne riječi:** materijali koji oslobadajuione, remineralizacija, dentin, CT analiza Istraživanje je provedeno u sklopu projekta HRZZ "Istraživanje i razvoj novih mikro i nanostrukturalnih bioaktivnih materijala u dentalnoj medicini". Šifra projekta: IP-2018-01-1719.

#### INFORMIRANOST STUDENATA ZAVRŠNE GODINE STOMATOLOŠKIH FAKULTETA U SRBIJI I RH O HITNIM POSTUPCIMA KOD AVULZIJE ZUBA

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**Uvod:** Traumatske ozljede zuba zahtijevaju hitan postupak i svaki gubitak vremena umanjuje vjerojatnost da će liječenje biti uspješno. Avulzija ili traumatsko izbjeganje zuba (ekstrikulacija) jedan je od najdramatičnijih oblika ozljedivanja zuba pri kojem zbog fizičkih traume u području lica ili čeljusti dolazi do ispadanja zuba iz Zubne alveole. Cilj istraživanja bio je istražiti razinu znanja i spremnost u sanaciji dentalne traume u studenata završne godine stomatoloških fakulteta u Srbiji i Hrvatskoj netom prije završetka studija.

**Materijali i metode:** Online anketa provedena je među studentima završne godine stomatoloških fakulteta u Hrvatskoj i Srbiji - Stomatološki fakultet u Zagrebu, Medicinski fakultet u Splitu, Fakultet Dentalne medicine Rijeka, Fakultet za Dentalnu medicinu i Zdravstvo Osijek, Fakultet medicinskih nauka Kragujevac, Stomatološki fakultet Pančevo te Stomatološki fakultet Beograd. Anketa se sastojala od 3 dijela: opći podatci, pitanja

**Results:** 189 students were included in the study. The mean age of the study group was 25 years. A statistically significant difference in the knowledge of the students of these faculties was demonstrated ( $p = 0.000$ ). Students from the Faculty of Dental Medicine in Rijeka had the best score with an average of 85.4% and did not differ statistically significantly from the knowledge of students from Zagreb, Split and Osijek. Students from Serbia are more self-critical about their knowledge, but all students believe that additional education on this topic is necessary.

**Conclusion:** Given this presentation and the realization that some students and future doctors, would not know how to respond to this trauma immediately, we believe that additional education is needed.

**Key words:** avulsion, dental school, knowledge

#### ANALYSIS OF THE DENTAL STATUS OF PATIENTS WITH SEPSIS – PRELIMINARY DATA

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**Introduction:** Sepsis is a life-threatening disease and is an important global health problem due to high mortality rates. Therefore, identifying possible predisposing conditions for the development of a more severe disease or a more unfavorable outcome is particularly interesting to clinicians. Therefore, oral health, as an important aspect of overall health, may also have an impact on the outcome of sepsis.

The aim of this study was to determine if there were any correlations between patients' dental status and the origin of sepsis, severity of illness and treatment outcome. Because dental health affects overall health, it was expected that patients with poorer dental status would have more severe forms of sepsis and a worse disease outcome.

**Materials and methods:** All included patients were hospitalized at the Clinic for Infectious Diseases "Dr. Fran Mihaljević". After signing an informed consent form, the dental status of each patient was analyzed using the Kayser-Jones Brief Oral Health Examination Tool as a sufficiently informative screening method that can also be used by non-dentists. For each patient anamnestic data, laboratory findings, clinical course of the disease and treatment outcome were analyzed.

Correlations between parameters were analyzed using the Spearman rank R test.

**Results:** Thirteen hospitalized subjects were included in this study (F: 12, M: 1), aged 27-94. In 69.2% of cases, E. coli was isolated from blood cultures, and the most common source of infection was the urinary tract. The results of the Kayser-Jones questionnaire showed a mean of  $7.9 \pm 3.8$ . No statistically significant correlations were found between the Kayser-Jones sum and basic laboratory findings suggestive of disease severity and organ system disorders (C-reactive protein, urea, creatinine, electrolytes, liver enzymes, and complete blood count). However, according to the criteria from the Kayser-Jones Brief Oral Health Examination Tool, all patients should be urgently referred to a dentist after discharge. This is due to the high burden of poor oral health in elderly population, especially those in long-term care facilities.

**Conclusion:** In this study, no significant correlation was found between dental status and other analyzed parameters in patients with sepsis, but there is a need for urgent dental examination and treatment for all included patients after recovering from the underlying disease.

**Key words:** sepsis, oral health, dental status

#### ODONTOGENIC INFECTION IN CHRONIC GENERAL SYMPTOMS AND FEBRILE CONDITION ETIOLOGY - CASE REPORT

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**Introduction:** Odontogenic infection has been described as etiological factor of increased body temperature and concomitant occurrence of general symptoms in acute form, but the literature is scarce regarding odontogenic chronic febrile conditions.

**Case report:** 38-year-old female patient was sent from the referring general dentist to specialist for the tooth 46 endodontic treatment. Patient complains of general sickness and increased body temperature ( $37.3^\circ\text{C}$ ) ongoing for one month, which coincides with the previously performed endodontics on the mentioned tooth. Patient states that the symptoms occurred several days after the root canal filling. As the infection and endodontic treatment were not recognized as etiological factors, various radiological (x-ray of the hand), biochemical and differential blood tests were performed for diagnostic purposes, showing no pathological findings.

znanja te pitanja o samoprocjeni. Statistička usporedba izvedena je Kruskal-Wallis testom.

**Rezultati:** U istraživanju je bilo uključeno 189 studenata. Prosječna starost ispitivane skupine bila je 25 godina. Dokazana je statistički značajna razlika u znanju studenata sa navedenih fakulteta ( $p=0,000$ ). Najbolju riješenost ankete imali su studenti sa Fakulteta Dentalne medicine u Rijeci sa prosječnom rješenosti 85,4% te se nisu statistički značajno razlikovali od znanja studenata iz Zagreba, Splita te Osijeka. Studenti iz Srbije samokritičniji su prema svojem znanju, međutim svi studenti smatraju kako su dodatne edukacije na ovu temu potrebne.

**Zaključak:** Ovim prikazom i spoznajom da neki studenti, a budući doktori nebi znali promptno reagirati na ovu traumu, smatramo kako su dodatne edukacije potrebne.

**Ključne riječi:** avulzija, stomatološki fakultet, znanje

#### ANALIZA DENTALNOG STATUSA BOLESNIKA SA SEPSOM – PRELIMINARNI REZULTATI

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**Uvod:** Sepsa je životno ugrožavajuća bolest koja predstavlja značajan zdravstveni problem s obzirom na visoku smrtnost. Zato je prepoznavanje mogućih predisponirajućih stanja za razvoj teže bolesti ili nepovoljniji ishod bolesti kliničarima osobito zanimljivo. Stoga bi oralno zdravlje, kao važan aspekt sveukupnog zdravlja, također moglo utjecati na konačan ishod bolesnika sa sepsom. Cilj ovog istraživanja je utvrditi postoji li u bolesnika sa sepsom povezanost između ishodišta sepsa, težine bolesti ili ishoda liječenja s dentalnim statusom. Kako oralno zdravlje ima utjecaj na sveukupno zdravlje, moglo bi se pretpostaviti da bolesnici s lošijim dentalnim statusom imaju teže oblike sepsa i lošiji ishod bolesti.

**Materijali i metode:** Svi ispitani su u ovom istraživanju bili su hospitalizirani u Klinici za infektivne bolesti „Dr. Fran Mihaljević“. Svakome je bolesniku, nakon potpisivanja informiranog pristanka, analiziran dentalni status koristeći Kayser-Jones Brief Oral Health Examination Tool kao dovoljno informativnu probirnu metodu koju mogu koristiti i zdravstveni djelatnici koji nisu stomatolozi.

Za svakog bolesnika analizirani su anamnastički podaci, laboratorijski nalazi, klinički tijek bolesti i ishod liječenja. Korelacije između parametara analizirane su Spearman rank R testom.

**Rezultati:** Trinaestero hospitaliziranih ispitanih uključeno je u ovu studiju (Ž:12, M:1) u dobi od 27 do 94 godine. U 69,2% slučajeva iz hemokultura izolirano je E. coli, a najčešće ishodište sepsa bio je urotakrt (bubrezi). Rezultati Kayser-Jones upitnika prikazali su srednji zbroj od  $7,9 \pm 3,8$ . Nisu pronađene statistički značajne korelacije između Kayser-Jonesovog zbroja te osnovnih laboratorijskih nalaza koji upućuju na težinu bolesti i poremećaja organskih sustava (C-reaktivni protein, vrijednosti uree, kreatinin, elektroliti, hepatogram te kompletarna krvna slika). Međutim, po kriterijima iz Kayser-Jones Brief Oral Health Examination Tool, sve ispitani su potrebno hitno uputiti stomatologu što je u korelaciji s visokom životnom dobi ispitanih među kojima se i prati pogoršanje oralnog zdravlja, osobito kod stičenika mirovnih domova.

**Zaključak:** U ovoj studiji nije pronađena značajna korelacija između dentalnog statusa i drugih ispitivanih parametara u bolesnika sa sepsom, no, postoji potreba da se svi bolesnici upute na hitnu stomatološku sanaciju nakon preboljenja podlijede bolesti.

**Ključne riječi:** sepsa, oralno zdravlje, dentalni status

#### ODONTOGENA INFEKCIJA U ETIOLOGIJI KRONIČNIH OPĆIH SIMPTOMA I FEBRILNOG STANJA - PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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**Uvod:** Akutna odontogena infekcija opisana je kao etiološki čimbenik povišenja tjelesne temperature i općih simptoma slabosti, no literatura je oskudna naspram povezanosti kroničnih općih simptoma i febrilnog stanja izazvanih odontogenom infekcijom.

**Prikaz slučaja:** Pacijent (38 godina starosti, ženskog spola) poslan je, od strane referentnog doktora dentalne medicine, specijalistu endodoncije na pregled i moguću terapiju zuba 46. Žali se na opću slabost i povišenu tjelesnu temperaturu ( $37.3^\circ\text{C}$ ) u trajanju od mješec dana, što koincidira s ranije učinjenom endodontskom terapijom na navedenom zubu. Navodi kako su simptomi počeli nekoliko dana po punjenju korijenskih kanala. Obzirom da odontogena infekcija i endodontska terapija od strane liječnika opće medicine nisu prepoznati kao etiološki čimbenici, za potrebe dijagnoze učinjene su radiološke (rtg šake), biokemijske i diferencijalne krvne pretrage čiji rezultati nisu pokazali patološka odstupanja.

In endodontic specialist's office, inadequate (short and inhomogeneous) root canal fillings of the tooth 46, as well as periapical radiolucency, was noticed by radiographic analysis. Clinical examination showed mild vertical percutaneous sensitivity only, establishing the diagnosis of chronic apical periodontitis for the tooth 46.

Upon root canal fillings removal and disinfection procedures, general symptoms and body temperature decreased to the normal within 48 hours. Upon completion of the endodontic retreatment, the patient negates any general symptoms or febrile condition, stating the same after one month, as well as after one year follow-up. Control differential blood tests were regular.

**Conclusion:** Due to the narrow chronological correlation between the performed endodontic procedures and the occurrence and calm of chronic febrile condition, odontogenic infection was identified as the primary etiological factor of chronic symptoms in the reported case.

**Key words:** chronic apical periodontitis, chronic general symptoms, febrile condition, revision of endodontic treatment.

#### MASTICATORY AND GUSTATORY STIMULI RELIABLY DIAGNOSE AND MANAGE BURNING MOUTH SYNDROME

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**Introduction:** Information that there is a reduction in burning mouth syndrome (BMS) symptoms during meals is mentioned in several scientific articles. However, this phenomenon is neither universally accepted as a typical BMS feature, nor is included in its official definition. The aim of this study is to determine the extent of this effect, its reliability, dynamics of occurrence and duration, as well as to find out whether it is primarily the effect of mastication or gustatory stimulation.

**Materials and methods:** 36 consecutive BMS patients (M:6, F:30, 33-87 years) admitted for the first time due to spontaneous burning in the oral cavity, whose oral mucosa showed no abnormality at the sites of pain, were included. We measured the time of onset of improvement and of complete (or maximum) remission of symptoms (recorded by Numerical Pain Rating Scale 0-10) after the start of a) chewing a piece of paraffin wax and b) dissolving a piece of candy in the mouth. We then measured the time to symptom return, following the stopping of the respective stimuli. All procedures were repeated one more time in order to assess pattern repeatability.

**Results:** In all subjects (N = 36) there was an improvement, of which 32 (88.89%) had a temporary complete remission to at least one of the stimulants. Complete remission on paraffin wax chewing occurred in 30 (83.33%) subjects and on dissolving of candy in 25 (69.44%). Improvement began after 47±31 seconds. Maximum effect was achieved after 164±158 seconds. The return of symptoms following the end of the stimulation began after 65±88 seconds, and the complete return to the level of the initial symptom after 207±218 seconds.

**Conclusion and clinical significance:** The pain alleviating effect was robust and reliable, since every consecutive patient felt a marked improvement, and most of them had a complete response. Our results warrant the update of BMS definition, provide a 100% accurate, simple and rapid clinical diagnosis of BMS, and offer effective pain relief without any side effects, although temporary.

**Key words:** burning mouth syndrome, stomatodynia, orofacial pain, pain management

#### ODONTOGENIC DEEP NECK SPACE INFECTIONS (DNSI) – RADIOLOGICAL APPROACH

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**Introduction:** Infections that involve deep spaces of the head and neck are challenging to diagnose, approach and manage due to complex anatomy of this region. Odontogenic causes have recently been cited as the most common etiology in adult population. The aim of this paper is to review the appearance of neck inflammation on radiological imaging and to describe the most common neck regions affected by propagation of dental infection on cases of two patients.

**Materials and methods:** A 67-year-old and 75-year-old male patients with poor tooth condition and clinical signs of inflammation of the neck tissues underwent contrast enhanced computed tomography (CECT) of the neck region.

U specijalističkoj ordinaciji za endodonciju, analizom radiograma ustanovljeno je neadekvatno (prekratko i nehomogeno) kanalno punjenje, te periapikalna radiolucencija na ranije liječenom zubu 46. Kliničkim pregledom ustanovljena je blaga vertikalno-perkutorna osjetljivost, bez drugih promjena, i postavljena dijagnoza kroničnog apikalnog parodontitisa na zubu 46.

Nakon uklanjanja punjenja, te čišćenja, oblikovanja i dezinfekcije korijenskih kanala, unutar 48 sati dolazi do smanjenja općih simptoma slabosti i tjelesne temperature na normalne vrijednosti. Po završetku višeposjetne revizije endodontskog liječenja, pacijent negira opće simptome i febrilno stanje, a isto potvrđuje na kontrolnim pregledima nakon mjesec, te godinu dana nakon liječenja. Kontrolna diferencijalna krvna slika uredna. **Zaključak:** Obziron na usku kronološku povezanost učinjenih endodontskih zahvata i pojave odnosa nestanka kroničnog febrilnog stanja, odontogena infekcija identificirana je kao primarni etiološki čimbenik kroničnih simptoma u prikazanom slučaju.

**Ključne riječi:** kronični apikalni parodontitis, kromični opći simptomi, febrilno stanje, revizija endodontskog liječenja.

#### ŽVAČNI I OKUSNI PODRAŽAJI POUZDANO DIJAGNOSTICIRAJU I LIJEĆE SINDROM PEKUĆIH USTA

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**Uvod:** Da prilikom jela dolazi do smanjenja simptoma u bolesnika sa sindromom pekućih usta (SPU) informacija je koju sporadično navode neki znanstveni članci. Međutim, taj fenomen nije uključen u službenu definiciju SPU-a. Cilj je utvrditi opseg tog učinka, njegovu pouzdanost, dinamiku nastanka i duljinu trajanja, kao i saznati radi li se prvenstveno o učinku žvakanja ili okusnog podražaja.

**Materijali i metode:** Uključeno je 36 ispitanika (M:6, Ž:30, 33-87 godina) koji po prvi puta dolaze na pregled zbog spontanog žarenja usne šupljine, čija je usna šupljina uredna na mjestima gdje se javlja žareća bol. Ispitanicima bi se mjerilo vrijeme početka poboljšanja i potpune remisije simptoma (izraženo brojčanom skalom intenziteta boli od 0 do 10) nakon početka a) žvakanja komadića parafina i b) otapanja bombona u ustima. Po postizanju potpunog (ili maksimalnog) poboljšanja, mjerilo bi se vrijeme povratka simptoma. Taj se postupak ponavlja još jednom.

**Rezultati:** Kod svih je ispitanika (N=36) došlo do poboljšanja, od čega je u 32 (88,89%) došlo privremeno do potpune remisije na barem jedan od stimulansa. Do potpunog povlačenja simptoma po žvakanju parafina došlo je u 30 (83,33%) pacijenata, a po otapanju bombona u 25 (69,44%) Poboljšanje započinje nakon 47±31 sekundi. Maksimalan učinak postiže se nakon 164±158 sekundi. Povratak simptoma po završetku stimulansa započinje nakon 65±88 sekundi, a potpuni povratak do razine početnog simptoma nakon 207±218 sekundi.

**Zaključak i klinički značaj:** Učinak na smanjenje boli bio je snažan i pouzdan, budući da je svaki uzastopni pacijent imao značajno poboljšanje, dok je većina njih imala puni odgovor. Naši rezultati traže nadopunu definicije SPU-a, osiguravaju stopostotno točnu, jednostavnu i brzu kliničku dijagnozu te nude djelotvornu terapiju bez ikakvih nuspojava, iako privremenog učinka.

**Ključne riječi:** sindrom pekućih usta, stomatodinija, orofacialna bol, liječenje boli

#### ODONTOGENE INFEKCIJE DUBOKIH VRATNIH PROSTORA – RADILOŠKI PRISTUP

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**Uvod:** Infekcije koje zahvaćaju duboke prostore glave i vrata izazovne su za dijagnostiranje, pristup i liječenje zbog složene anatomije ove regije. Odontogeni uzroci se u posljednje vrijeme navode kao najčešća etiologija u odrasloj populaciji. Cilj ovog rada je prikazati izgled infekcija u području vrata na radiološkim slikovnim metodama te opisati najčešće regije vrata zahvaćene propagacijom dentalne infekcije na primjeru dva pacijenta.

**Materijali i metode:** Muškarci u dobi od 67 i 75 godina s lošim stanjem zuba i kliničkim znakovima upale tkiva vrata podvrnuti su kompjuteriziranoj tomografiji uz primjenu kontrastnog sredstva (CECT) vratne regije.

**Rezultati:** Znakovi koji ukazuju na stvaranje apsesa na CECT-u su hipodenzne zone, gu-

**Results:** Signs indicating abscess formation on CECT are low-attenuation area of water-to-soft tissue density surrounded by varying degrees of rim enhancement after contrast administration. Soft tissue swelling or infiltration that obliterates the fascial planes at CECT is considered cellulitis. In the case of 67-year-old patient CECT shows extensive cellulitis of neck tissues and multiple abscesses in oral cavity, submental, parotid and sternocleidomastoid region, retropharyngeal, parapharyngeal and *danger space* with extension to upper mediastinum. Myositis and clusters of gas also suggest inflammation. In the case of 75-year-old patient abscesses are formed in submental, sublingual, submandibular and masticator spaces. Additional sign of infection is reactive cervical lymphadenopathy. Bone window CT shows multiple periapical processes.

**Conclusion:** Radiological assessment of expanded dental infection using CECT, and in some cases possibly MRI, has a significant value in confirming diagnosis of associated neck infection and in revealing cervical regions and structures affected by inflammatory process. Correlation with radiological report directs further treatment plans for the patient.

**Key words:** abscess, CECT, neck

#### ATTITUDES OF DOCTORS OF DENTAL MEDICINE AND MEDICINE TOWARDS THE LEVEL OF THEIR OWN PRIVACY ON SOCIAL MEDIA

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**Introduction:** Personal and professional life are intertwined on social media (SM). Increasing public and self-perception of doctors of dental medicine (DMD) and medicine (MD) e-professionalism, understanding and control of privacy on SM are important. This paper aimed to explore attitudes and actions towards one's level of privacy on SM by DMD and MD.

**Materials and methods:** A cross-sectional survey was conducted using an online questionnaire on a convenient sample of all medical and dental practitioners in Croatia. Descriptive statistics and chi-square tests were used to analyze data.

**Results:** Of a total 1013 collected responses, 753 (246 DMD and 507 MD) who used at least one SM entered the final sample. Facebook was the SM in which both groups coped best, while Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIn, and Twitter show statistically significant differences between groups. Both groups are most liberal in accepting friendships on LinkedIn. DMDs are statistically significantly more open to friending than MDs on LinkedIn and on Facebook. Privacy settings were changed by 69.9% DMDs and 66.9% MDs, most common reasons were "Protection of my data from unknown persons" and "I did not believe in the security of the initial privacy settings of DM". Statistically significantly more MDs were concerned about "The risk that my profile could be seen by the current or future employer" (29.2% vs 19.8%, P=0.028). Worryingly in both groups almost a third of respondents "did not" or "do not know if" they changed the basic privacy settings.

**Conclusion:** DMD and MD show concern and willingness to control their privacy on DM. Further education on privacy control on SM is required.

**Key words:** e-professionalism, privacy, social networks, medicine, dental medicine

#### EFFECT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON PATIENTS WITH TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS OVER TWO-YEAR PERIOD

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**Introduction:** The impact of Covid-19 on musculoskeletal problems is still under investigation. The effect of stress caused by lockdown and pandemic may exacerbate existing symptoms of temporomandibular disorders (TMD), painful masticatory system disorders. This study's aim was to investigate the somatic and psychological effects a two-year pandemic might have on individuals diagnosed with TMD.

**Materials and methods:** A total of 186 TMD patients were contacted through email to take part in an online survey. The survey, created using Google forms, comprised of 20 questions on the long-term impact of the pandemic on present and/or new TMD-related symptoms, oral behavioral habits, other bodily pains, anxiety, depression and temporomandibular pain severity. Statistics included chi-square test and Spearman's correlation.

**Results:** The response rate was 63.98%; 57.98% of individuals were infected with COVID-19, and 73.94% said they had been vaccinated at least once. In a two-year period, 40.33% participants developed new TMD-related symptoms or their symptoms deteriorated. New symptoms (headache, difficulty while opening, other bodily pains, depressive

stöße vode do mekog tkiva, okružene različitim stupnjevima rubne post-kontrastne imbibicije. Celulitom se na CECT-u smatra oteklinama mekog tkiva koja obliterira prostore omeđene vratinim fascijama. U slučaju 67-godišnjeg pacijenta CECT pokazuje ekstenzivni celulitis tkiva vrata i višestruke apsesce u usnoj supljini, submentalnoj, parotidnoj i sternokleidomastoидnoj regiji, retrofaringealnom i parafaringealnom prostoru te *danger space* s širenjem na gornji medijastinum. Miozitis i nukupine plina također ukazuju na upalu. Kod 75-godišnjeg pacijenta prikaže se apsesci u submentalnom, sublingvalnom, submandibularnom i žvačnom prostoru. Dodatni znak infekcije je reaktivna cervicalna limfadenopatija. Koštani prozor CT-a pokazuje multiple periapikalne procese.

**Zaključak:** Radiološka procjena proširenosti dentalne infekcije primjenom CECT-a, a u nekim slučajevima moguće i MR-a, ima značajnu vrijednost u potvrđivanju dijagnoze odontogene infekcije vrata te u utvrđivanju cervicalnih regija i struktura zahvaćenih upalnih procesom. Korelacija s radiološkim nalazom usmjerava daljnje planove liječenja kod pojedinog pacijenta.

**Ključne riječi:** apses, CECT, vrat

#### STAVOVI DOKTORA DENTALNE MEDICINE I MEDICINE PREMA RAZINI VLASTITE PRIVATNOSTI NA DRUŠTVENIM MREŽAMA

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**Uvod:** Privatni i profesionalni život isprepleću se na društvenim mrežama (DM). Povećanje vlastite i percepcije javnosti prema razini e-profesionalizma doktora dentalne medicine (DMD) i medicine (MD), shvaćanje i kontrola privatnosti na DM je važna. Cilj ovog rada bio je istražiti stavove i postupke prema vlastitoj razini privatnosti na društvenim mrežama DMD i MD.

**Materijali i metode:** Provedeno je presječno istraživanje korištenjem online upitnika na prigodnom uzorku svih lječnika MD i DMD u Hrvatskoj. Za obradu podataka korištena je deskriptivna statistika i hi kvadrat test.

**Rezultati:** Od 1013 ukupno prikupljenih odgovora, u konačni uzorak ušlo je ukupno 753 ispitanika (246 DMD i 507 MD) koji koriste barem jednu DM. Facebook je DM u kojoj se obje skupine najbolje snalaze, dok za Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIn i Twitter postoje statistički značajne razlike između skupina. Obje skupine su najliberalnije u „prihvaćanju prijateljstava“ na LinkedInu. DMD su u toj kategoriji statistički značajno liberalniji od MD na LinkedInu i na Facebooku. Postavke privatnosti izmjenilo je 69,9% DMD i 66,9% MD, a najčešći razlog bio je „Zaštita mojih osobnih podataka od nepoznatih osoba“ i „Nisam vjerovao u sigurnost početnih postavki privatnosti DM“. Statistički značajno viši MD je bilo zabrinuto zbog „Rizika da bi moj profil mogao vidjeti trenutni ili budući poslodavač“ (29,2% vs 19,8%, P=0,028). Zabrinjavajuće je da u obje skupine nešto manje od trećine ispitanika nisu ili ne znaju jesu li promijenili osnovne postavke privatnosti na DM.

**Zaključak:** DMD i MD pokazuju zabrinutost i spremnost za kontrolu vlastite privatnosti na DM. Potrebna je daljnja edukacija o načinima kontrole privatnosti na DMD.

**Ključne riječi:** e-profesionalizam, privatnost, društvene mreže, medicina, dentalna medicina

#### UTJECAJ COVID-19 PANDEMije NA PACIJENTE S TEMPOROMANDIBULARnim POREMEĆAJIMA TIJEKOM DVOGODIŠnjEG RAZDOBLJA

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**Uvod:** Utjecaj koji bi COVID-19 mogao imati na mišićno-kostani sustav i dalje se istražuje. Simptomi temporomandibularnih poremećaja (TMP), bolnih poremećaja žvačnog sustava, mogli bi biti uzrokovani i stresom koji je posljedica pandemije i mjera. Cilj ove studije bio je istražiti potencijalne tjelesne i psihološke posljedice u periodu trajanja pandemije kod pacijenata s dijagnosticiranim TMP-om.

**Materijali i metode:** Putem e-maila kontaktirano je 186 pacijenata od kojih se tražilo da sudjeluju u studiji i ispunje upitnik obliku "Google Forms". Upitnik se sastojao od 20 pitanja o učincima pandemije na postojeće i/ili nove simptome TMP-a, oralne navike, bolesti u drugim dijelovima tijela, simptome anksioznosti i depresije te intenzitet temporomandibularne boli. U statističkoj analizi korišteni je hi-hvadrat test i Spearmanova korelacija.

**Rezultati:** Stopa odgovora bila je 63,98%. COVID-19 je preboljelo 57,98% TMP bolesnika, a 73,94% je primilo barem jednu dozu cjepiva. Tijekom perioda od 2 godine u 40,33% pacijenata došlo je do pogoršanja postojećih simptoma TMP-a i/ili razvoja novih. Pojava novih simptoma glavobolje, otežanog otvaranja usta, bolova u drugim dijelovima

symptoms) correlated with temporomandibular joint discomfort, while new symptoms (headaches, grinding, insomnia) correlated with masticatory muscle discomfort ( $p<0.05$ ). There was no difference in the number of patients who developed new symptoms or developed deterioration of existing symptoms between those who had been infected with COVID-19 or had been vaccinated and those who hadn't been infected with COVID-19 or hadn't been vaccinated. ( $p>0.05$ ). Patients experiencing anxiety more often reported other bodily pains ( $p=0.005$ ) and headaches ( $p=0.002$ ). Other bodily pains were more common in those experiencing depressive symptoms ( $p<0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** Majority of somatic difficulties that emerged throughout pandemic, such as orofacial pain, might be attributed to a psychological response to stress rather than to COVID-19 infection or vaccination.

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Support: Croatian Science Foundation Project IP-2019-04-6211 (PI: Iva Alajbeg)

**Key words:** temporomandibular disorders, COVID-19, pandemic, orofacial pain, stress

#### COMPARISON OF TWO DIFFERENT METHODS OF ADHESIVE APPLICATION ON DENTIN BOND STRENGTH AFTER 3 MONTHS OF STORAGE

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**Introduction:** To compare the shear bond strength of composite resin to dentin using three adhesives applied in two different adhesive applications after three months of storage.

**Materials and Methods:** Specimens were prepared from caries-free third molars using a low-speed saw, embedded in an acrylic resin and wet ground to create a flat bonding area. Three bonding agents; G-Premio Bond (GC), Clearfil SE Bond 2 (Kuraray) and Adper Single Bond 2 (3M ESPE) were applied to the dentin. The application of each adhesion system was performed in two different ways. In half of the specimens, bonding agents were light cured immediately after their application (conventional application). The other half were not light cured until resin composite application (co-curing technique). A total of 120 specimens were prepared (3 adhesives  $\times$  2 method of application  $\times$  20 specimens per experimental group). Shear bond strength was evaluated after three months of water storage at 37 °C by loading the specimens in bond strength testing machine UltraTester. Bond strength data (MPa) were analyzed using ANOVA and Weibull statistics.

**Results:** The highest bond strength was observed for Clearfil SE Bond 2 conventional (37.2 MPa), whilst the lowest bond strength was identified when co-curing was used (particularly, Adper Single Bond 2 12.6 MPa). A statistically significant effect of bonding application was identified for Clearfil SE Bond 2 ( $p<0.001$ ) and Adper Single Bond 2 ( $p=0.047$ ), which showed significantly lower bond strength for co-curing technique. Statistically significant difference was not observed for G-Premio Bond. For all materials, except Clearfil SE Bond 2, the Weibull moduli decreased for co-curing technique.

**Conclusions:** Conventional application technique produced higher shear bond strength for Clearfil SE Bond 2 and Adper Single Bond 2 than co-curing. In contrast to other experimental groups, co-curing technique for Clearfil SE Bond 2 observed more reliable results than conventional application.

**Keywords:** dentin bond strength, shear bond strength, co-curing, reliability analysis

#### MICROHARDNESS VALUES COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT DENTURE BASE MATERIALS

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**Introduction:** In denture base fabrication, now it is possible to use digital technologies, including subtractive and additive manufacturing. According to literature data, it is possible to conclude that those technologies are poorly investigated, especially additive manufacturing. The aim of this study was to evaluate the microhardness of denture base materials fabricated using digital technologies.

**Materials and methods:** Three different materials were used: one material for additive manufacturing, one material for subtractive manufacturing and one heat-cured acrylic material as a control group. The specimens were ultimately wet-ground using P4000 metallographic grinding paper, and were polished using 0.05 µm aluminium oxide suspension and polishing cloth. For each group 8 specimens were prepared. On each specimen 5 measurements were performed and mean value was calculated. Microhardness testing was performed by using Vickers method. The load was 100 g with 15 seconds dwell time.

vima tijela i depresije pozitivno je korelirala s boli temporomandibularnog zgloba, dok je bol žvacnih mišića pozitivno korelirala s pojavom novih simptoma glavobolje, noćnog škripanja Zubima i nesanice. Nije bilo razlike u broju pacijenata koji su razvili nove simptome ili razvili pogoršanje postojećih simptoma između onih koji su preboljeli COVID-19 ili su cijepljeni i onih koji nisu preboljeli COVID-19 ili nisu cijepljeni ( $p>0.05$ ). Pacijenti koji su se osjećali anksiozno u većoj su mjeri prijavljivali bolove u drugim dijelovima tijela ( $p=0.005$ ) i glavobolju ( $p=0.002$ ). Bolovi u drugim dijelovima tijela bili su češće prisutni u pacijenata koji su se osjećali depresivno ( $p<0.001$ ).

**Zaključak:** Većina somatskih poteškoća koji su se pojavili kao mogući odgovor na pandemiju, između ostalog i orofacialna bol, vjerojatno su posljedica psihološkog učinka stresa na kolektiv, a ne COVID-19 infekcije i cijepljenja.

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**Ključne riječi:** temporomandibularni poremećaji, COVID-19, pandemija, orofacialna bol, stres

#### USPOREDBA DVJU RAZLIČITIH METODA APLIKACIJE ADHEZIVA NA VEZNU ČVRSTOCU DENTINA NAKON 3 MJESECA SKLADIŠTENJA

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**Uvod:** Usporediti vezne čvrstoće kompozitne smole, nakon 3 mjeseca skladištenja, koja je vezana za dentin pomoću tri različita adheziva koja su aplicirana na dva različita načina.

**Materijali i Metode:** Uzorci su pripremljeni od trećih kutnjaka bez karijesa pomoću pile male brzine, uloženi u akrilatnu smolu i polirani pod vodom kako bi se stvorila ravna podloga za vezivanje. Tri adhezijska sustava; G-Premio Bond (GC), Clearfil SE Bond 2 (Kuraray) i Adper Single Bond 2 (3M ESPE) naneseni su na dentin. Aplikacija svakog adhezijskog sustava izvedena je na dva različita načina. Kod polovice uzorka adhezijski sustavi svjetlosno su polimerizirani odmah nakon nanošenja (konvencionalna primjena). Druga polovica nije polimerizirana do nanošenja kompozitne smole (tehnika istovremene svjetlosne polimerizacije). Ukupno je pripremljeno 120 uzoraka (3 adhezijska sustava x 2 metode aplikacije 20 uzoraka po eksperimentalnoj skupini). Vezna čvrstoća procijenjena je nakon tri mjeseca skladištenja u vodi na 37 °C u stroju za ispitivanje čvrstoće veze UltraTester. Podaci o veznoj čvrstoći (MPa) analizirani su korištenjem ANOVA u Weibull statistike.

**Rezultati:** Najveća čvrstoća veze utvrđena je za primjenom Clearfil SE Bond 2 adhezijskog sustava konvencionalnom metodom (37,2 MPa), dok je najmanja čvrstoća veze primijećena kada je korištena istovremena polimerizacija (osobito Adper Single Bond 2 12,6 MPa).

Statistički značajan učinak metode aplikacije adhezijskog sustava identificiran je za Clearfil SE Bond 2 ( $p<0.001$ ) i Adper Single Bond 2 ( $p=0.047$ ), koji su pokazali značajno nižu veznu čvrstoću za tehniku istovremene svjetlosne polimerizacije. Statistički značajna razlika nije uočena za G-Premio Bond. Za sve materijale, osim Clearfil SE Bond 2, Weibullovci moduli su smanjeni za tehniku istovremene svjetlosne polimerizacije.

**Zaključak:** Konvencionalna tehnika nanošenja proizvela je veću veznu čvrstoću za Clearfil SE Bond 2 i Adper Single Bond 2 od istovremene svjetlosne polimerizacije. Za razliku od ostalih eksperimentalnih skupina, tehnika istovremenog svjetlosnog stvrđivanja za Clearfil SE Bond 2 pokazala je pouzdanoje rezultate od konvencionalne primjene.

**Ključne riječi:** snaga veze dentina, slična snaga veze, istovremena polimerizacija, analiza pouzdanosti

#### USPOREDBA VRIJEDNOSTI MIKROTVRDOĆE MATERIJALA ZA IZRADU BAZE PROTEZE

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**Uvod:** Za izradu baze proteze moguće je koristiti digitalne tehnologije, što uključuje subtraktivne i aditivne postupke. Uvidom u literaturu može se zaključiti da su ti postupci do sada slabo istraženi, posebice upotreba aditivnih postupaka. Svrha istraživanja je bila ispitati mikrotvrdocu materijala za izradu baze proteze izrađenih digitalnim tehnologijama.

**Materijali i metode:** Korišteni su tri vrste materijala: jedan materijal za subtraktivni postupak, jedan materijal za aditivni postupak, te jedan topolopolimerizirajući akrilatni materijal kao kontrolna skupina. Uzorci su bili završno obradeni metalografskim brusnim papirima do veličine granulacije P4000 uz prisustvo vode, te krpicom za poliranje za prisustvo suspenzije aluminij oksida granulacije 0,05 µm. Za svaku skupinu materijala je bilo pripremljeno 8 uzoraka. Na svakom ispitnom tijelu je napravljeno 5 mjerena i izračunata je prosječna vrijednost. Ispitivanje mikrotvrdće je provedeno metodom po Vickersu. Primjenjena sila je iznosila 100 g kroz period od 15 sekundi.

**Rezultati:** U odnosu na vrijednosti mikrotvrdće topolopolimerizirajućeg akrilatnog ma-

**Results:** Comparing with heat-cured acrylic denture base material, microhardness values of material for subtractive manufacturing was significantly higher ( $p<0.05$ ), while microhardness values of material for additive manufacturing was significantly lower ( $p<0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** Microhardness values of the materials for denture base fabrication using digital technologies are significantly different from microhardness values of heat-cured acrylic material. Data obtained are in accordance with results reported by other authors regarding microhardness of denture base materials.

**Key words:** denture base, microhardness, digital technologies

#### GENE POLYMORPHISMS AND EXPRESSION OF PAIN IN PATIENTS WITH TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS

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**Introduction:** Comparing patients with chronic temporomandibular disorders (TMD) and healthy subjects with respect to the occurrence of specific genes polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with pain response.

**Materials and methods:** A swab of the buccal mucosa was taken from all subjects (59 patients and 49 healthy subjects). TMD patients were classified into low ( $n = 26$ ) and high ( $n = 33$ ) pain intensity groups, according to the Graded Chronic Pain Scale (CPI, Characteristic Pain Intensity; range 0-100). After DNA extraction by a previously established method, three polymorphisms were genotyped by the TaqMan SNP Genotyping method: a) in the opioid  $\mu$ -receptor gene (*OPRM1*, rs1799971), in the opioid receptor gene (*OPRPN*, rs1387964) and in the pain perception gene (*COMT*, rs4646310).  $\chi^2$ -test, t-test and analysis of variance were used for data analysis.

**Results:** Genotypes rs1799971: a) total: A/A 75%, G/G 0%, A/G 25%; b) TMD: A/A 71%, A/G 29%; c) healthy subjects: A/A 79%, A/G 21%. A significantly higher incidence of A/A homozygotes was found in the high pain intensity group when compared to the low pain intensity group (81.8% vs. 57.7%, Pearson Chi-square  $p=0.042$ ).

Genotypes rs1387964: a) total: T/T 61%, C/C 6.5%, T/C 32.5%; b) TMD: T/C 65.5%, C/C 7%, T/C 27.5%; c) healthy subjects: T/T 55.1%, C/C 6.1%, T/C 38.8%. Lower values of pain intensity were found in the group of C/C homozygotes (CPI=39.5) when compared to T/T homozygotes (CPI = 53.7) and heterozygotes T/C (CPI=50.93), but without statistically significant differences between these groups ( $F=1,476$ ,  $p=0.238$ ). Genotypes rs4646310: a) total: A/A 3.7%, G/G 68.9%, A/G 27.4%; b) TMD: A/A 1.8%, G/G 71.9%, A/G 26.3%; c) healthy: A/A 6.1%, G/G 65.3%, A/G 28.6%. The highest values of pain intensity were recorded in the groups of A/A and G/G homozygotes, CPI 86 and 50.05, respectively. The CPI values in these two groups were significantly higher than in the A/G heterozygotes group (CPI=45.26) ( $F=3,941$ ,  $p=0.025$ ).

**Conclusion:** No differences were found with respect to the incidence of selected SNPs in genes associated with pain response when comparing TMD patients with healthy subjects. However, with respect to the pain intensity, there was a significant difference of specific genotypes distribution within the TMD group. These data indicate a necessity for grouping patients according to this discovery in the further research.

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**Key words:** polymorphisms, genotyping, temporomandibular disorders, pain intensity, association

terijala, mikrotvrdoća materijala za izradu baze proteze subtraktivnim postupkom bila je statistički značajno viša ( $p<0.05$ ) dok je vrijednost mikrotvrdoće materijala za izradu baze proteze aditivnim postupkom bila statistički značajno niža ( $p<0.05$ ).

**Zaključak:** Vrijednosti mikrotvrdoće materijala za izradu baze proteze dobivene digitalnim tehnologijama razlikuju se od vrijednosti mikrotvrdoće topolopolimerizirajućeg akrilatnog materijala. Dobiveni rezultati su u skladu sa dosadašnjim istraživanjima mikrotvrdoće materijala za izradu baze proteze.

**Ključne riječi:** baza proteze, mikrotvrdoća, digitalna tehnologija.

#### GENSKI POLIMORFIZMI I IZRAŽAJ BOLI U OBOLJELIH OD TEMPOROMANDIBULARNIH POREMEĆAJA

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**Uvod:** Usporediti pojavnost specifičnih polimorfizama (SNP) u genima povezanim s odgovorom na bol između oboljelih od kroničnih temporomandibularnih poremećaja (TMP) i zdravih ispitanika.

**Materijali i metode:** Svim ispitanicima uzet je obrisak sluznice obraza (59 bolesnika i 49 zdravih ispitanika). Oboljeli od TMP-a su, prema ljestvici stupnjevanja kronične boli, razvrstani u skupinu s niskim ( $n = 26$ ) i visokim ( $n=33$ ) intenzitetom boli (CPI, od engl. Characteristic Pain Intensity; raspon 0-100). Nakon izdvajanja DNA prethodno uspostavljenom metodom, genotipizirana su tri polimorfizma metodom TaqMan SNP Genotyping: a) u genu za opioidni  $\mu$ -recepto (*OPRM1*, rs1799971), u genu za opiorfin (*OPRPN*, rs1387964) i u genu za percepciju boli (*COMT*, rs4646310). Podaci su analizirani  $\chi^2$ -testom, t-testom i analizom varijance.

**Rezultati:** Genotipovi rs1799971: a) ukupno: A/A 75%, G/G 0%, A/G 25%; b) TMP: A/A 71%, A/G 29%; c) zdravi ispitanici: A/A 79%, A/G 21%. U skupini s visokim intenzitetom boli je značajno viša učestalost homozigota A/A, u odnosu na skupinu s niskim intenzitetom boli (81,8% vs. 57,7%,  $\chi^2$ -test:  $p=0,042$ ). Genotipovi rs1387964: a) ukupno T/T 61%, C/C 6,5%, T/C 32,5%; b) TMP: T/T 65,5 %, C/C 7%, T/C 27,5 %; c) zdravi ispitanici: T/T 55,1 %, C/C 6,1%, T/C 38,8%. Niže vrijednosti intenziteta boli pronađene su u skupini homozigota C/C (CPI=39,5), u usporedbi s homozigotima T/T (CPI=53,7) i heterozigotima T/C (CPI=50,93), ali bez statistički značajne razlike među skupinama ( $F=1,476$ ,  $p=0,238$ ). Genotipovi rs4646310: a) ukupno: A/A 3,7%, G/G 68,9%, A/G 27,4%; b) TMP: A/A 1,8%, G/G 71,9%, A/G 26,3%; c) zdravi: A/A 6,1%, G/G 65,3%, A/G 28,6%. Najviše vrijednosti intenziteta boli su u skupini homozigota A/A (CPI=86), a slijede homozigoti G/G (CPI=50,05). Intenzitet boli je u ove dvije skupine značajno viši nego u heterozigota A/G (CPI=45,26) ( $F=3,941$ ,  $p=0,025$ ).

**Zaključak:** Usporedbom bolesnika s TMP i zdravih ispitanika nisu pronađene razlike u pojavnosti odabranih SNP, u genima povezanim s odgovorom na bol. Razlike u pojavnosti genskih polimorfizama unutar skupine TMP mogu se povezati s intenzitetom kronične boli, što ukazuje na potrebu za ovakvim razvrstavanjem, u dalnjem istraživanju.

**Potpore:** Istraživački projekt Hrvatske zaklade za znanost IP-2019-04-6211 (Glavni istraživač: Iva Alajbeg) i Projekt razvoja karijera mladih istraživača (DOK-2020-01) (student: Marko Zlendić).

**Ključne riječi:** polimorfizmi, genotipizacija, temporomandibularni poremećaji, intenzitet boli, povezanost