

THE DEVELOPMENT OF XEROSTOMIA AS A RESULT OF LONG-CONTINUED IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE THERAPY DUE TO ALLOGENIC KIDNEY GRAFTING.

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It's generally known that medications used in immunosuppressive therapy may influence the quality of saliva and its flow rate, leading to xerostomia.

The aim of this study was to estimate the incidence of xerostomia's symptoms in patients with chronic immunosuppressive therapy resulted from allogenic renal transplantation.

The sample consisted of 40 patients with history of kidney grafting and 40 control patients with generally good health in the same age groups.

The study was conducted in course of questionnaire and clinical examination particularly focused on:

1. patient's subjective feelings (evaluation)
2. condition of oral mucosa
3. presence of paracervical caries
4. activity of salivary glands.

Unstimulated and stimulated saliva flow rate as well as saliva's pH were measured.

These are preliminary data. The tendency to decreasing flow rate of saliva was found. The patients with immunodeficiency should be under permanent control of their dentists and they should protect their oral mucosa from infections.

THE COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT TYPE OF LOCAL ANESTHESIA ADMINISTRATION ON THE HYPERTENSION PARAMETERS.

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The aim of the study is evaluation of the influence of local anesthetics administered by syringe, carpula and Wand system on the general condition of the patients.

The patients group consists of 90 patients divided into 3: 30—anesthetized with syringe, 30-with carpula, 30- Wand system, half of them with hypertension, half-healthy in the control group.

Our research should indicate which way of administration of local anesthetic is the most painless and stress deprived.

Results:

As far we have examined 90 patients and our research are still on their way, we present the preliminary data. Wand system seems to be less painful and stress deprived because it is:

- 1.painless (anesthetics flow during injection)
- 2.stressless (the size and shape of the syringe)
- 3.attractive (the psychological mechanism of the patients)

Conclusions:

The blood pressure values may depends on anesthesia administration type in some patients.

REASONS FOR THE PERMANENT TOOTH EXTRACTION FOR THE WARSAW AND NEIGHBOURHOOD POPULATION. THE OUTCOME COMPARISON OF 5-YEAR FOLLOW-UP RESERCH.

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The purpose of this study was to determine causes of permanent tooth extraction for patients of the Dental Surgery Ward at the Warsaw Medical University.

5-year follow—up retrospective study was based on ward case data(total 20034 patients). Following results were derived: caries and it's complications, paradontinum disease, orthodontic indications, prothetic indications, impacted tooth, trauma and other. The study proved discrepations between different group tooth extraction (the decrease in tooth extraction owing to decay from 91,7 % in 1997 to 85,6 % in 2002, an increase in paradontium disease from 4,5 % in 1997 to 11,8% in 2002 and impacted tooth cause) what probably is the result of higher dental care accessibility, proper media prophylaxis, better diagnosis and other.

Conclusions: During the study one recorded a decrease in the tooth extraction percentage for caries reasons and an increase in tooth extractions for periodontic reasons.

THE RADIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE MANDIBULAR CONDYLE IN PATIENTS WITH RENAL DISEASE

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Several renal pathologies cause renal osteodystrophy, what may leads to pathologic fractures. Above dystrophic changes affects the axial skeleton function e.g. Temporo—mandibular

Joint (TMJ) resulting in pain and disturbed maxilla movement. Owing to this reason, patient with renal disease ought to stay under thorough radiological control. There is only a few studies in the literature concerning mandibular condyle in patients with chronic renal disease.

The purpose of our study is the assessment of mandibular condyle dimension and optic density in patients with chronic renal failure and the correlation with selective' biochemical indicator of bone tissue metabolism: deoxypyridynoline(DPD) marker of bone collagen degradation. 90 pantomographs of patients from the Transplantology Institute of the Warsaw Medical University were analyzed.

DENTINAL DYSPLASIA TYPE I IN PERMANENT DENTITION. A CASE REPORT OF 17 YEAR OLD FEMALE.

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Dentinal dysplasia type I is relatively uncommon the inherited dentin disorder, which appears in deciduous and permanent dentition. In primary teeth causes total obliteration of tooth chamber and root canal, in secondary teeth obliteration is partial. Proportions between crown and root are inappropriate. An osteolytic, granuloma-liked focuses appears in periapical area of root. The dentinal dysplasia type I was found in 17 years old girl. Clinical appearance, radiographic symptoms and treatment of the patient are described. Differentiation between type I and II of dentinal dysplasia is also presented.

THE ANALYSIS OF HARD TISSUES OF A TOOTH BY THE MIDDLE INFRARED RADIATION MICROSPECTROSCOPY METHOD.

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The transplantation of impacted teeth, as a method of replacing extracted teeth is still a controversial issue. In order to examine the material for transplantation, supplemental, supernumerary and impacted teeth were compared.

The Aim: The analysis of the usefulness of infrared spectroscopy in the study and comparison of the chemical constitution (enamel, dentine and cementum) of teeth and its abnormalities.

Material and Methods: In Dental Surgery Department regular and abnormal teeth have been examined and qualified for extraction. The acquired hard tissues were cut and powdered. The material was analyzed in the Department Of Inorganic And Analytical Chemistry by the spectroscopic method with the means of a microscope. The analysis included both the reflective technique (in the case of cuts), as well as transmission (in the case of powders, pills containing KBr were used). The spectrums were collected in the width from 4000 to 400 cm^{-1} with the use of 100/100 μm gap. A number of spectrums was obtained and after having been properly treated were subjected to the analysis.

Summary: The analysis of the obtained IR spectrums shows changes in position and relative intensity of some bands of examined cuts and powders. It might be a proof of a difference in the chemical constitution of regular and abnormal teeth. The method of infrared spectroscopy may prove useful in the qualitative analysis of the chemical constitution of tooth's hard tissue, yet it requires further investigation.