

The use of biostimulation laser in surgical treatment of impacted mandibular third molars

LIDIA HRYNIEWIECKA, AGATA DYTKOWSKA, MICHAŁ GEFRERER, ANNA LEWCZUK, MARTA SIWERT

BACKGROUND: Results of the low power laser radiation absorption on the properties of cells and tissues are called laser biostimulation. Laser biostimulation also named The Low Level Laser Therapy (LLLT) is the youngest area of laser use in medicine. It is developing intensively especially in dentistry due to its vast possibilities and indications in oral surgery, periodontology and conservative dentistry to increase the pain threshold and to obtain an anti-inflammatory effect.

THE AIM: The purpose of the study was to evaluate the biostimulation laser therapy on the healing process after lower third molar surgery.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: The study group consisted of 5 patients undergoing impacted third molars surgical removal at the Department of Oral Surgery in Warsaw. The same operator removed the impacted third molars on both sides in all cases. The laser stimulation was applied directly before and after surgery of an impacted molar and was continued daily until the sutures removal 7 days after the extraction. Irradiated side of the mandible was chosen randomly. Contralateral side was used as a control. Patient's pain sensation according to VAS scale, swelling, wound healing and trismus were evaluated at 24h and 7days postoperatively. The study involved generally healthy patients with no post- or intra-treatment complications such as lingual or inferior alveolar nerve impairment nor alveolitis.

RESULTS: Thorough results will be presented at the scientific conference.

CONCLUSIONS: Laser stimulation can be a useful method of enhancing the natural alveolus healing after impacted molars surgery. Due to its anti-inflammatory and antiedematous effect low power laser radiation can contribute to a better wound healing.

STUDENCKIE KOŁO NAUKOWE PRZY ZAKŁADZIE CHIRURGII STOMATOLOGICZNEJ W WARSZAWIE

Head of the Clinic: Prof. dr hab. ANDRZEJ WOJTOWICZ

Trustee of the Scientific Group: dr n. med. DARIUSZ MATEŃKO, lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Trustee of the paper: dr KATARZYNA CIECHOWICZ, lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Comparing the utilization of various biomaterial blocks common in modern dentistry procedures

EMILIA MROCZKOWSKA, ANIKA BOJCZUK, ANNA WOLOSZ

INTRODUCTION: Full restoration of the function of tissues and their anatomical integrity play an important role in modern dentistry. Strategically guided bone and tissue regeneration methods are increasingly popular in the dental sciences. While the use of biomaterial blocks is only one of many feasible options for dental cavity restructuring, it offers various advantages not found elsewhere. The primary advantages include: - The ability to perform the procedure without the use of membranes - Lack of necessity to provide the wound with sutures - Overall ease of material application The usage of biomaterial blocks is now accepted in the fields of oral surgery, implantology and periodontology.

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the study is to present and compare biomaterials available on the market.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The comparison was made based on bibliography.

RESULTS: Biomaterials produced in the form of cones offer an alternative to other techniques of guided tissue regeneration.

STUDENCKIE KOŁO NAUKOWE PRZY ZAKŁADZIE CHIRURGII STOMATOLOGICZNEJ W WARSZAWIE

Head of the Clinic: Prof. dr hab. ANDRZEJ WOJTOWICZ

Trustee of the Scientific Group: dr n. med. DARIUSZ MATEŃKO, lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Trustee of the paper: lek. dent. KATARZYNA PETERA, lek. dent. PIOTR STĘPIEŃ,

lek. dent. ADAM STURSKI

The methods of corpse identification based on dental documents

MAŁGORZATA SAJNOK, MONIKA ANDRZEJUK

INTRODUCTION: The modern forensic medicine is vested with various methods of corpse identification. We can include: comparison of genetic code and blood group, comparison of fingerprints, distinguishing marks, description and recognition by family. These methods can not be useful when the available material is destroyed or we do not have comparative material from given person or people closely related. Then we can use one of the classic methods: dental examination. This method is often used when corpse is charred, skeletonized and when people died in various kind

of disasters. For identification we can use: premortal dental chart, made-up radiological photos, dental casts, numerical determination of dentition, determination of location teeth, used prosthetic restorations, made-up fillings.

AIM OF THE STUDY: The aim of the study is to indicate the methods of corpse identification based on dental documents on the basis of the polish and foreign literature and materials accessible by courtesy Forensic Medicine Department of Warsaw Medical Academy.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The analysis, based on the polish and foreign literature, relating the methods of corpse identification and the materials accessible by courtesy Forensic Medicine Department of Warsaw Medical Academy, was experimented.

CONCLUSION: 1. In spite of huge advantage of DNA typing, the classic methods of corpse identification inter alia dental identification are still available and improved. 2. The various methods of corpse identification based on the dentition and its elements, are very useful, when the genetic material is destroyed. 3. During making dental postmortem examination we can get information about lifestyle, profession, diseases and nationality of examined dead person. 4. The identification based on dental documents is the extra element in superprojection.

STUDENCKIE KOŁO NAUKOWE PRZY ZAKŁADZIE CHIRURGII STOMATOLOGICZNEJ W WARSZAWIE

Head of the Clinic: Prof. dr hab. ANDRZEJ WOJTOWICZ

Trustee of the Scientific Group: dr n. med. DARIUSZ MATEŃKO, lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Trustee of the paper: dr n. med. KATARZYNA CIECHOWICZ, lek. dent. Piotr WESOŁOWSKI

Assessment of the suitability of reco-pac-resorbable surgical dressing for postoperative wound healing on the basis of clinical observation and the patients' subjective perception

BOGUMIŁA LACKOWSKA, PIOTR GUTOWSKI, ANNA JACKOWSKA, EMILIA MROCZKOWSKA

INTRODUCTION: Proper postoperative wound protection against infection or injury is a very important element which affects the success of surgical treatment. The wound may also be a source of discomfort for patient until it heals. Many different preparations are available that provide adequate postoperative isolation of the wound, and added anesthetic agents alleviate pain. Reso-Pac is one of them.

AIM: The aim of the study was to assess postoperative wound healing dressed with Reso-Pac-resorbable surgical dressing on the basis of clinical examination and patients' subjective feelings and judgments.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The study group consisted of ten patients who were treated in the Institute of Dental Surgery. The procedures included surgical treatment of the maxillary alveolar processes and alveolar regions of the mandible. Resorbable surgical dressing was placed on the sutured wound. Patients were monitored on the second and seventh day postoperatively for proper healing. The patients were surveyed as to their subjective feelings after the procedure. Comfort before and after dissolution of dressing was compared and questions related to the preparation's consistency were asked.

RESULTS: Postoperative wounds dressed with Reso-Pac were healing properly. Patients reported fewer complaints before the dissolution of the dressing, however, comfort was reduced after its dissolution. Detailed results of the survey are presented in the study.

CONCLUSIONS: As a result of the study it was demonstrated that Reso-Pac dressing is a useful adjunct in dental surgery after alveolar procedures. Application of preparation favours proper wound healing and brings a distinct relief for patients by alleviating pain sensation and discomfort resulting from soft tissue traumatization during the procedure.

STUDENCKIE KOŁO NAUKOWE PRZY ZAKŁADZIE CHIRURGII STOMATOLOGICZNEJ W WARSZAWIE

Head of the Clinic: Prof. dr hab. ANDRZEJ WOJTOWICZ

Trustee of the Scientific Group: dr n. med. DARIUSZ MATEŃKO, lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Trustee of the paper: dr n. med. GRAZYNA TUDEREK-SOBOCINSKA, lek. dent. Prom WESOŁOWSKI

Usage of computer tomography in implantation treatment planning

ZUZANNA WĘDZIŃSKA, ALEKSANDRA MAZUR

BACKGROUND: Computer tomography is a modern diagnostic method in dental surgery. It gives wide range of possibilities in screening anatomical structures and their pathologies. Clinicians obtain specified analysis of the problem, what often gives possibility to choose the right clinical procedure.

THE AIM: The aim of the study was to describe the usage of computer tomography in implantation treatment planning.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: Case history of the 45 year old patient who had an elevation of the maxilla sinus done, and immediate implantation of 6 implants after an extraction performed. Due to implantation procedure full radiological documentation was executed, considering scans of computer tomography. Documentation was done using spiral beam tomograph.

RESULTS: Exact results will be presented in the research.

CONCLUSIONS: 1. Implantation diagnostics based on computer tomography give possibility to obtain scrupulous information about the anatomical structures treated, during surgical procedure. 2. Full diagnostics, availing computer tomography gives us opportunity to reduce number of postoperative complications.

STUDENCKIE KOŁO NAUKOWE PRZY ZAKŁADZIE CHIRURGII STOMATOLOGICZNEJ W WARSZAWIE

Head of the Clinic: Prof. dr hab. ANDRZEJ WOJTOWICZ

Trustee of the Scientific Group: dr n. med. DARIUSZ MATEŃKO, lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Trustee of the paper: lek. dent. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Maxillary sinus floor elevation as a technique providing implants placement in posterior region of maxilla

ANETA WRZOSEK

ADMISSION: In implantological treatment one of common anatomical limitations making placement of implants in posterior region of maxilla difficult or even impossible is excessive pneumatization of the maxillary sinus. Until quite lately implants were introduced only in this area where proper measurements and density of the bone existed. It limited indications for their application. Due to evolution of bone augmentation methods more frequently it is planned to introduce implants there, where they are desirable from prosthetic point of view.

AIM OF THE STUDY: The aim of the study was presentation techniques providing implants on more stable placement in posterior region of maxilla. It presents method of sinus floor elevation with using classical procedure (lateral window technique) and sinus lift with osteotome technique (close technique). In classical technique a buccal osteotomy is performed then the sinus membrane is reflected. It creates space, which is filled with autogenous bone or substitute of bone. Osteotome technique allows for implant placement without necessity of buccal osteotomy (5-6 mm subsinus bone volume available). Sinus floor is fractured and elevated by biomaterial condensed by osteotomes applied from the vertex of alveolar process.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: In the study, the author presents the literature review on sinus floor elevation methods, criteria of choice of proper method, limitations of application, causes and possible consequences of sinus mucosa perforations during the augmentation procedure.

CONCLUSION: Sinus floor elevation makes new capabilities of treatment, it enables introduction of implant in hard anatomical conditions. It is procedure for implantological treatment with wide range indication (lack of proper amounts and qualities of bone essential for introduction the

implant it has become a relative contraindication). Small invasive and abilities of single-stage insertion of the implant have caused that this methods have catched on in planning of implantological treatment fastly.

STUDENCKIE KOŁO NAUKOWE PRZY ZAKŁADZIE CHIRURGII STOMATOLOGICZNEJ W WARSZAWIE

Head of the Clinic: Prof. dr hab. ANDRZEJ WOJTOWICZ

Trustee of the Scientific Group: dr n. med. DARIUSZ MATEŃKO, lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Trustee of the paper: dr n. med. Prom WYCHOWAŃSKI, lek dent. SZYMON FRANK

The frequency and surgical treatment of intraoral benign tumors in patients of the department of oral surgery in Warsaw between 2003 and 2007

LIDIA HRYNIEWIECKA, ADAM JAKIMIAK, MICHAŁ WITECKI

BACKGROUND: Among the relatively common oral hyperplastic lesions which can be classified as benign tumors are epuli: fibrous and granulomatous, adenomas and papillomas of epithelial origin, tumors derived from connective tissue such as fibromas, osteomas, lipomas; neural tissue-derived tumors as well as benign odontogenic tumors. Benign neoplasms are slow—growing, do not invade surrounding tissues nor metastasize. In case of vast majority of benign oral cavity tumors a conservative excisional biopsy is curative, and its findings are diagnostic. The method of operative treatment must be adequate to the site, type and size of a tumor.

THE AIM: The aim of the study was to evaluate the frequency, type and to compare clinical and histological diagnosis of intraoral benign tumors in five-year period, namely 2003-2007 in patients of the Department of Oral Surgery in Warsaw.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: Demografic data including sex and age of the patients as well as clinical data: initial diagnosis, histopatological findings, tumor localization and treatment gained from medical documentation of the Department of Oral Surgery in Warsaw were investigated. Methods applied in the surgical treatment of benign tumors were also presented on the basis of suitable cases and demonstrated by means of photographic documentation.

RESULTS: Detailed results will be presented at the scientific conference.

CONCLUSIONS: The most common benign tumors were fibromatous epuli as well as fibromas. Clinical and pathological diagnosis were relatively comparable.

STUDENCKIE KOŁO NAUKOWE PRZY ZAKŁADZIE CHIRURGII STOMATOLOGICZNEJ W WARSZAWIE

Head of the Clinic: Prof. dr hab. ANDRZEJ WOJTOWICZ

Trustee of the Scientific Group: dr n. med. DARIUSZ MATEŃKO, lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Trustee of the paper: dr n. med. GRAZYNA TUDEREK-SOBOCINSKA, lek. dent. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Bone grafting harvested from the chin as a method of vertical alveolar reconstruction prior to dental implantation-case report

MAŁGORZATA STURSKA

BACKGROUND: Bone quality plays a major role in determining the success of the dental implantation and aesthetic effect of later prosthetic reconstruction. The presence of bone defects often precludes the surgical placement of implants. That has introduced the use of various bone-grafting techniques to restore the alveolus in a condition that allows placement of implants in situations where excessive bone resorption has occurred.

THE AIM: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the use of bone grafts harvested from chin for treatment of alveolar bone loss before implantation.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: Retrospective analysis of medical record of the patient with indication for bone grafting prior to dental implantation, treated at "Impladent" Clinic, in the year 2007. Literature.

RESULTS: A 30 year old man presented with loss of tooth 22 (right upper lateral incisor), as a result of trauma. Examination revealed avulsion of post with porcelain crown and vertical root fracture. Root extraction and bone augmentation (using RTR material) was performed at the day of presentation. After 6 months clinical and radiographic examination revealed vertical and horizontal at the vestibular side of alveolar bone loss. In that situation implant placement wouldn't result in good aesthetic and functional effects. Chin bone autograft has been used for vertical alveolar reconstruction. Procedure was performed in local anaesthesia, dental implant was placed simultaneously. Screw implant was left for 6 months after which it was exposed and restored according to conventional implant protocol.

CONCLUSIONS: Tooth loss secondary to trauma or inflammatory process causes alveolar bone loss. In such cases, aesthetic and functional implant-supported rehabilitation requires the use of techniques of augmentation. After bone graft reconstruction, implants may be placed in previous areas of osseous defect with the expectation of long-term positive functional and aesthetic results.

STUDENCKIE KOŁO NAUKOWE PRZY ZAKŁADZIE CHIRURGII STOMATOLOGICZNEJ W WARSZAWIE

Head of the Clinic: Prof. dr hab. ANDRZEJ WOJTOWICZ

Trustee of the Scientific Group: dr n. med. DARIUSZ MATEŃKO, lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Trustee of the paper: Dr n. med. WOJCIECH Popowski; Lek. stom., lek. med. DARIUSZ NIESIOBĘCKI,
lek. dent. ADAM STURSKI

Radiotherapy — handling principles with dental patients

ŁUKASZ ZADROZNY, ŁUKASZ PUCHTA

BACKGROUND: Radiotherapy is one of a method of treating tumors. It bases on ionizing radiation. Because of specific type of changes in head and neck area radiotherapy is used as a main treatment method or more frequently as a complementary to surgical treatment in maxillo-facial surgery. The radiation destroys cells nucleus contents essential for proliferation. Treating effects appear fast in radiated area. Unfortunately the therapy is unspecific and it destroys also correct cells of human body and could causes side effects.

THE AIM: The aim of study is to describe radiotherapy as a method of head and neck tumors treating and to discuss handling principles with radiated patients with dental problems.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: According to literature radiotherapy as a main treatment or as a complementary to surgical treatment of tumours treating method was described. The analysis of problems which dentist can come across during taking care of patients before and after radiotherapy was made.

RESULTS: Radiotherapy could cause as well local as systemic side effects. All problems in oral mucosa, salivary glands and in the bones depend on blood vessels injuries. These injuries can cause xerostomia, caries tendency and the most serious problem osteoradionecrosis (ORN). The risk of ORN is bigger if teeth extractions or any other surgical procedures just before or after radiotherapy are performed.

CONCLUSIONS: Each ontological patient needs special care. The prolonging of patients life is the most impotent advantage of radiotherapy. Unfortunately it can provoke lots of problems and side effects. The dentist has to deal with all of them. Some of them can be avoided by accurate patients preparation before therapy. Even so radiotherapy always has a big influence on human body therefore patients need a special care even a long time after that kind of treatment.

STUDENCKIE KOŁO NAUKOWE PRZY ZAKŁADZ|E CHIRURGII STOMATOLOGICZNEJ W WARSZAWIE

Head of the Clinic: Prof. dr hab. ANDRZEJ WOJTOWICZ

Trustee of the Scientific Group: dr n. med. DARIUSZ MATEŃKO, lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Trustee of the paper: dr n. med. DARIUSZ MATEŃKO, lek. stom. SZYMON FRANK

Clinical, radiological and histological diagnosis of a dentin dysplasia

D. CIECHANOWSKA, I. GIŻYŃSKA, J. KWIECIŃSKA, E. ŁOJEK, M. OWCZAREK

INTRODUCTION: Dysplasia is a genetic defect, which is inherited as an autosomal dominant trait that has been reported as an unusual developmental disorder of certain tissue. In case of dentin dysplasia 2 types of disorder are considered. Type 1 involves radicular tissues and has been recorded as 1 in 100 000 population. Crowns persist unchanged, but sometimes reveal a translucency or discoloration. There is no malalignment, but examination may reveal some mobility. Type H involves coronal dentin whereas the radicular tissues are normal. This form appears rarely and the symptoms differ in permanent and deciduous teeth.

AIM: The aim of our study is to present diagnostic methods in all dysplasia cases that has been reported to IS AM WAW (19 year-old woman, 11 year-old child).

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Diagnostic of both cases has been performed based on clinical and radiological examination. Bone cut was made from the extracted teeth and analyzed histologically.

RESULTS: The dysplastic dentin built description based on 2 cases reports.

CONCLUSIONS: — Dentin dysplasia diagnosis could not be based only on clinical examination, — Only performance both of clinical and histological examination can enable proper diagnosis.

STUDENCKIE KOŁO NAUKOWE PRZY ZAKŁADZIE CHIRURGII STOMATOLOGICZNEJ W WARSZAWIE

Head of the Clinic: Prof. dr hab. ANDRZEJ WOJTOWICZ

Trustee of the Scientific Group: dr n. med. DARIUSZ MATEŃKO, lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Trustee of the paper: dr n. med. M. SECOMSKA

Evaluation of malignant tumours of the oral cavity presence in patients of dental surgery department in Warsaw between the years 2002-2007

ANNA BAZYDŁO, ELŻBIETA KASPRZYK

INTRODUCTION: Oral cavity, because of complicated anatomical and histological structure, is the area of many neoplasms presence, include malignant tumours. The most common neoplasm is carcinoma planoepitheliale located on lips, tongue, buccal mucose membrane and floor of the mouth. The other tumours are carcinoma basocellulare, adenocarcinoma, sarcoma and melanoma.

Malignant tumours are characterized by fast, uncontrolled expansion, infiltration of surroundings, forming metastasis and recurrence ability. That's why early detection and diagnosing is so important. Neoplasm progression is evaluated by TNM cancer staging: T- size or direct extent of the primary tumor, N- degree of spread to regional lymph nodes, M- presence of metastasis. TNM classification is used for cancer, melanoma and some types of sarcoma. It helps to plan the treatment, assists in the evaluation of the results of treatment and gives one globally recognized standard for classifying the extent of spread of cancer.

AIM OF THE STUDY: Evaluation of malignant tumours of the oral cavity presence based on histopathological examinations results in patients of Dental Surgery Department in Warsaw between the years of 2002-2007 is aim of the study.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: Case records and histopathological examinations results of patients treated between the years of 2002-2007 were taken into consideration based on following factors: -sex -age —lesion location -tumour type -progession stage based on TNM classification

RESULTS: Results will be enclosed with presentation.

CONCLUSIONS: Carcinoma planoepitheliale is the most common tumour of the oral cavity. Majority of the patients are men.

STUDENCKIE KOŁO NAUKOWE PRZY ZAKŁADZIE CHIRURGII STOMATOLOGICZNEJ W WARSZAWIE

Head of the Clinic: Prof. dr hab. ANDRZEJ WOJTOWICZ

Trustee of the Scientific Group: dr n. med. DARIUSZ MATEŃKO, lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Trustee of the paper: lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Evaluation of topography arrested third mandibular molars on base of radiographic documentation

AUGUST KAROLINA, KASZAK ALEKSANDRA

INTRODUCTION: Third molars denote variability of shape and size. They are the smallest molars and they erupt very late. Generally third mandibular molars suffer from impaction. These tooth are massive and good set in bone. The number of tubercles may be 4, 5, 6, 7 and the number of roots least 2. Third molars variability reflect it's declining character.

AIM: The point of this research is evaluation of topography of arrested third mandibulars molars.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: There were analised 100 orthopantomograms patients of Departament of Cranio— Maxillo-Facial Surgery at Warsaw Medical Academy and at

private clinics. Location in mandibula, position in respect of second molar and impaction grade (partialy, completely).

RESULTS: Results of this analysis will be featured in the research.

CONCLUSIONS: The right diagnose of the location of third mandibular molar has colossal meaning for success of carriage surgical intervention consisting of obliteration of this tooth, because impaction grade and location in mandibula has direct influence for such intervention.

STUDENCKIE KOŁO NAUKOWE PRZY ZAKŁADZIE CHIRURGII STOMATOLOGICZNEJ W WARSZAWIE

Head of the Clinic: Prof. dr hab. ANDRZEJ WOJTOWICZ

Trustee of the Scientific Group: dr n. med. DARIUSZ MATEŃKO, lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Trustee of the paper: lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Properties and working efficiency comparison of mouthrinses meridol and eludril regarding to patients after surgical procedures in oral cavity

WOJCIECH BORYCZKO, MICHAŁ GEFRENER, KRZYSZTOF MAJCHRZAK

INTRODUCTION: Mouthrinses are these days a very common preventive measures in proper oral hygiene. They have been successfully used for many years in prevention of caries, periodontitis and after surgical procedures..

AIM: The aim of this work is to make a comparison of properties and working efficiency regarding to mouthrinses Meridol, Eludril on the base of clinical examination and questionnaire provided with thirty patients from Dental Surgery Department IS AM.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Patients of Dental Surgery Department IS AM, who had surgical procedures within oral cavity and who agreed to take part in this study afterwards. Thirty people (17 males, 13 females) with comparable oral cavity hygiene condition (PJ ratio between 0,6—0,8) were chosen. The group of thirty people was divided into three subgroups of which every one was given different mouthrinse — Meridol, Eludril (studied groups) and placebo (control group). Patients were asked to use mouthrinse twice a day. After 14 day period patients were examined and were asked to fill a specially prepared questionnaire. They were answering questions regarding their age, gender, number of teeth and noticeable therapeutic working efficiency of the mouthrinse.

RESULTS: Clinical examination and questionnaire revealed better effectiveness of Meridol and Eludril than placebo. PI ratio decreased round 30% in average with the use of Eludril mouthrinse and 20% with Meridol. In control group (placebo) PJ ratio increased round 40%. Patients in studied

groups noticed also better gum condition, accelerated healing after surgical procedure and elimination of bad breath.

CONCLUSIONS: Study confirms that the use of mouthrinses helps in achieving better gum condition and reduces plaque accumulation. It has also a significant role in healing after surgical procedures.

STUDENCKIE KOŁO NAUKOWE PRZY ZAKŁADZIE CHIRURGII STOMATOLOGICZNEJ W WARSZAWIE

Head of the Clinic: Prof. dr hab. ANDRZEJ WOJTOWICZ

Trustee of the Scientific Group: dr n. med. DARIUSZ MATEŃKO, lek. stom. Prom WESOŁOWSKI

Trustee of the paper: lek. dent. BARBARA WENDZEL

Atraumatic extraction of 1 2 tooth performed with perioscalpel and piezosurgery. Case history

KATARZYNA MERKS, ANNA LEWCZUK

BACKGROUND: The idea of atraumatic extraction is preserving alveolus bone and soft tissue intact. PerioScalpel is an instrument indicated to break Sharpey's fibres and it's cutting and is thinner than physiological pocket. Teeth separation on entire circumference in the periodontal pocket space can be achieved by using Piezosurgery luxation.

THE AIM: The aim of the study is to evaluate usability of PerioScalpel and Piezosurgery in tooth extraction compared with traditional method.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: In the survey took part 43 year-old patient of Dental Surgery Department of Medical University of Warsaw took part. In the panoramic photo teeth 24,12,36 were qualified for extraction. Root of 12 tooth was perforated. Extraction was performed in local anesthesia with 2% lignocainum with Nor. Sharpey's fibres were broke with Straight PerioScalpel. The tooth luxation was carried out using Piezosurgery. The root was separated on 3mm depth from marginal bone. The root extraction was executed with Berten forceps.

RESULTS: During extraction of 12 tooth vestibular plate was well preserved. Extraction of the tooth using Berten forceps after ultrasonic luxation was not a problem.

CONCLUSIONS: Luxation of the teeth executed with PerioScalpel is significantly less traumatic to soft tissue, incomparision to traditional elevators. Extraction performed with Piezosurgery is less traumatic to hard tissue. Advantage can be taken during extraction before planned immediate implantation.

STUDENCKIE KOŁO NAUKOWE PRZY ZAKŁADZIE CHIRURGII STOMATOLOGICZNEJ W WARSZAWIE

Head of the Clinic: Prof. dr hab. ANDRZEJ WOJTOWICZ

Trustee of the Scientific Group: dr n. med. DARIUSZ MATEŃKO, lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Trustee of the paper: dr. n. med. WOJCIECH POPOWSKI, lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

**The medical needs of mazovian district described an example of the patients admitted in
Department of Oral Surgery Warsaw Medical University**

ŁUKASZ ZADROŻNY, MONIKA ANDRZEJUK, MAŁGORZATA SAJNOK

INTRODUCTION: In recent world, a very prompt changes are happening — both in society and in the economics. Inevitably, the management style of companies also develops — including traditional elements such as financial and marketing aspects. To meet the current market requirements the company needs to be managed in an innovative style, with a special consideration of the future. Hence, the aspect of correct statistical registration of provided medical service is of the essence, as it helps to properly manage health care organizations.

AIM OF THE STUDY: The aim of the study is to indicate the medical needs of Mazovian district on example of the patients, which were admitted in Department of Oral Surgery of Warsaw Medical University between 2005 and 2006.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The analysis of medical needs for Mazovian region was based on statistical data — the number of conducted medical procedures in Department of Oral Surgery of Warsaw Medical University (on monthly basis — years 2005 and 2006). Results: Based on statistical data derived from Department of Oral Surgery of Warsaw Medical Academy it is estimated that extractions of single root teeth between 2005 and 2006 are the most- 34% of all types of procedures.

CONCLUSION: Making this kind of statistics and data analysis can describe the demand for a given type of medical services in health centers. Most of decisions concerning purchases in health care are focused towards satisfaction of an individual need of a patient. For a patient that registers at our Clinic, along with individualistic approach to one's needs, a population approach and it's analysis is also used. Such an analysis makes it easier to meet the expectations of patients towards medical personnel and medical centers. Thanks to this analysis we can estimate:-the number of specific groups of patients — concerning similar medical problem, -clinical and financial effectiveness of actions commenced, —swift and economic distribution of existing medical services, — and it's costs. All of these actions make the work of medical practitioners more efficient and enable the patients easier access to medical services.

STUDENCKIE KOŁO NAUKOWE PRZY ZAKŁADZIE CHIRURGII STOMATOLOGICZNEJ W WARSZAWIE

Head of the Clinic: Prof. dr hab. ANDRZEJ WOJTOWICZ

Trustee of the Scientific Group: dr n. med. DARIUSZ MATEŃKO, lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Trustee of the paper: dr n. med. PIOTR WYCHOWAŃSKI, lek. dent. SZYMON FRANK

**Evaluation of reasons for detachment of orthodontic brackets, applied during surgical procedures
of unveiling impacted teeth laboratory examination**

MICHAŁ JONASZ, KAROLINA TOMERA, ŁUKASZ PUCHTA, KAMILA WRÓBEL

INTRODUCTION: In patients with persisted milk teeth and analogical impacted teeth present, a surgical and orthodontic treatment is an alternative for extracting them or leaving in the alveolar bone. The aim of this sort of treatment is to pull the tooth to the level of adjacent teeth. It is obtained by surgical unveiling of an impacted tooth and fixing an orthodontic lock to the surface of the crown. The orthodontic lock is joined to the orthodontic appliance with means of bind and flexible elevator. Forces properly put pull the tooth to the dental arch. In the first part of research patients' charts and literature were examined, which showed that in 25% orthodontic brackets were detached.

AIM OF RESEARCH: The aim of this research is the laboratory examination the force levels and vectors resulting in bracket detachment from tooth surface. The examination aims to evaluate types of stress (tensile and bevel) which are adverse for connection of the bracket with tooth enamel.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Canines and premolars, extracted from of orthodontic reasons, with coronal part preserved and unharmed, will be used for this study. After extraction teeth were placed in plastic boxes and frozen. To conduct the series of experiments, device projected and made by members of scientific group from Warsaw School of Technical Sciences, will be used. Teeth will be placed in the device and the force level needed for bracket detachment will be measured. Before initiation of experiment, the teeth will be unfrozen in serum liquid of 36 C. degrees. During series of experiments orthodontic brackets will be pasted to crown surface by means of glue X and then loaded. Experiment will be conducted on the endurance machine in conditions of one-axis tension. The vulnerability of bracket for detachment will be checked in conditions of constant force amplification and according to the manner of it's placement on the tooth crown. We would like to evaluate the adverse effects of certain types of stress (tensile and bevel) for the bracket construction, or to be more exact for it's adhesion with tooth enamel. We will examine which manner of bracket placement is more susceptible for detachment in conditions of constant load amplification.

RESULTS: The results and conclusions of the research will be presented in the presentation during the congress.

SKN PRZY ZAKŁADZIE ORTODONCJI I AKADEMII MEDYCZNEJ W WARSZAWIE

Head of the Clinic: dr hab. med. BARBARA SIEMIŃSKA-PIEKARCZYK

Trustee of the Scientific Group: dr n. med. MAŁGORZATA ZADURSKA

Trustee of the paper: dr n. med. WOJCIECH POPOWSKI

STUDENCKIE KOŁO NAUKOWE PRZY ZAKŁADZIE CHIRURGII STOMATOLOGICZNEJ W WARSZAWIE

Head of the Clinic: Prof. dr hab. ANDRZEJ WOJTOWICZ

Trustee of the Scientific Group: dr n. med. DARIUSZ MATEŃKO, lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Trustee of the paper: dr n. med. WOJCIECH POPOWSKI

Analysis of perioperative anxiety modifiers at patients classified to the teeth extraction

EMILIA KRÓL, ANNA JASIŃSKA, MAGDALENA KUCZYŃSKA, AGNIESZKA WRZEŚNIAK

INTRODUCTION: Fear against the pain is the one of the reasons why patients don't come to dentist. There are many modifying factors which affect reluctance to visit dentists. The teeth extraction can be a Very traumatic experience. The stressors are e. g.: the View of tools or blood, other bad experience and myths connected with the dentist work.

OBJECTIVE: The aim of our work is to estimate the factors which influence the patient's perioperative behavior and to access the methods of coping with perioperative anxiety.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: 100 patients of the Zakład Chirurgii Stomatologicznej IS AM in Warsaw were asked in pools about their anxiety before Visiting the oral surgeon. Answers contain information about: anxiety before the procedure and the time when it appeared, patient's reaction for the surgical tools, causes of fear and methods of reducing it.

RESULTS: Details will be given in our research.

CONCLUSIONS: The major cause of anxiety was the wrong attitude to the surgical procedures and incorrect doctor-patient relationship. One of the most interesting ways to cope with anxiety was visualization of pleasant patient's memories.

STUDENCKIE KOŁO NAUKOWE PRZY ZAKŁADZIE CHIRURGII STOMATOLOGICZNEJ W WARSZAWIE

Head of the Clinic: Prof. dr hab. ANDRZEJ WOJTOWICZ

Trustee of the Scientific Group: dr n. med. DARIUSZ MATEŃKO, lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI

Trustee of the paper: lek. stom. PIOTR WESOŁOWSKI