



1st International Dental Congress “Prishtina Dental Weekend”

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

23-25 September 2022
Hotel Emerald and AAB College
Prishtina Republic of Kosova

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Foreword

This book contains abstracts (Invited and submitted) presented at the 1st International Dental Congress “Prishtina Dental Weekend” which took place in Prishtina (Republic of Kosova) from 23-25 September 2022.

The Congress is organized by the Faculty of Dentistry of AAB College and supported by Orthodontic Society of Kosova and KADE (Kosova Academy for Dentistry and Esthetics).

The objective of this Congress is to present the latest and the most inovative treatment methods applied in the different specialities of dentistry by a large number of invited lecturers from all around the world.

In addition the objective is to encourage local and regional dentists and scientists to present their professional and scientific research in the form or Oral Presentations or Poster Presentations.

We would like to express a very special thanks to the invited speakers, to all presenters and to all the participants of this scientific meeting.

Finally we would like to thank our Sponsors for their contribution and support.

The organizing Committee
Prishtina, September of 2022

Invited Speakers:

Dr. Ziv Mazor – Israel

Dr. Alberto Miselli – Venezuela

Dr. Katherine Losada – Switzerland

Dr. Filippo Cardinali – Italy

Dr. Abdelrahman Tawfik – Egypt

Dr. Sandra Anic Milosevic – Croatia

Dr. Fabio Savastano – Italy

Dr. Antonio Linares – Spain

Dr. Luis Pablo Cruz Hervert - Mexico

Dr. Ahmed Tadfi – Great Britain

Dr. Tayfun Alacam – Turkey

Dr. Karmen Verhovec – Slovenia

Dr. Elizabeta Gjorgievska – North Macedonia

Dr. Gurien Demiraqi – Albania

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Programme

23. 09. 2022 Hotel Emerald

09:00-13:30	Registration	
09:30- 09:40	Welcome Speech	
Session 1- Oral Presentations		
09:40-10:00	Jeta Kiseri Kubati	Factors influencing easy evaluation and prognosis of good alignment of Impacted and Ectopic Maxillary Canines
10:00-10:20	Besim Hajdari	Ngritja e sinusit maksilar dhe duhanpirja
10:20-10:40	Olsa Alku Latifi	Kirurgjia parodontale ne trajtimin e “gummy-smile”
10:40-11:00	Blertë Zylfiu Latifi, Enesë Morina	Praktikat e Stomatologëve kosovarë rreth kancerit oral
11:00-11:30	Coffee Break	
Session 2 – Oral Presentations		
11:30-11:50	Alketa Qafmolla, Elton Gjini, Ruzhdie Qafmolla	Erosion of the dental structure, its causes and methods of treatment
11:50-12:10	Zana Gashi	Efekti i ngjitësve të protezave në retencionin e protezave totale dentare te pacientët diabetik. Rishikim i literaturës
12:10-12:30	Uran Halimi, Shpend Gashi, Fatos Shahini	Lëndimi i nervit lingual pas heqjes kirurgjike të molarit të tretë të poshtëm dhe qasja bashkëkohore.
12:30-12:45	Q&A	
12:45-13:30	Lunch Break	
13:30-14:30	Official Opening Ceremony and Cocktail	
Session 3- Lectures		

14:30-15:10	Luis Pablo Cruz Hervert (Mexico)	Bioesthetics in orthodontics using double wire biomechanics protocols
15:15-15:55	Abdelrahman Tawfik (Egypt)	The fundamentals of vertical preparation
16:00-16:40	Tayfun Alacam (Turkey)	Easy and safe way to perform endodontic treatment
16:45-17:25	Sandra Anic Milosevic (Croatia)	Digitization in orthodontics – Case presentation
17:30-18:10	Elizabeta Gjeorgievska (North Macedonia)	Recent advances in dental materials: Where are we now?

24. 09. 2022 Hotel Emerald

Session 4- Lectures

09:00-09:40	Gurien Demiraqi (Albania)	The Baruti-Demiraqi approach. Surgery meets orthodontics.
09:45-10:25	Karmen Vrhovec (Slovenia)	Aligners- yes or no?
10:30-11:00	Coffee Break	
11:00-11:40	Katherine Losada (Switzerland)	Fluorescence guided dentistry, beyond what our eyes can see!
11:45-12:25	Alberto Miselli (Venezuela)	Umbrella Concept
12:30-13:10	Fabio Savastano (Italy)	A fast, easy and reliable way for recording a bite for prosthetic, TMD and ortho needs
13:15-13:30	Poster Presentations / Sponsored Lecture	
13:30-14:15	Lunch Break	

Session 5- Lectures

14:15 – 14:55	Ziv Mazor (Israel)	Thinking outside the box in Dental Implantology- Managing the atrophic ridge
15:00- 15:40	Filippo Cardinali (Italy)	Rational for treatment in endodontics; shaping, cleaning and obturation in teeth with challenging anatomies

15:45-16:25	Antonio Linarez (Spain)	Non-surgical and surgical regenerative therapies in Peri-implantitis; are they possible?
16:30- 17:10	Ahmed Tadfi (United Kingdom)	Posterior composites: everyday solutions for daily challenges

25. 09. 2022 AAB College

Hands On Courses

09:00-09:30	Registration	
09:30-17:00	Ziv Mazor	Hands on Course
09:30-17:00	Filippo Cardinali	Hands on Course
09:30-17:00	Abdelrahman Tawfik	Hands on Course
09:30-17:00	Fabio Savastano	Hands On Course

Abstracts of Invited Lectures:

Title: “Thinking Outside the Box in Dental Implantology-Managing the Atrophic Ridge- From Planning Through Regeneration to Final Prosthesis”.

Author: Ziv Mazor

Abstract:

Dental Implants had become an optimal solution for replacing missing teeth both in single as well as complete edentulous patients.

Bone resorption sometimes makes implant placement a difficult task both in anterior as well as posterior regions demanding advanced surgical regenerative procedures. In some situations it requires long term treatment with an unpredictable prognosis. Implant treatment planning has developed immensely over the last decade. Implants are no longer placed where the bone is but where the ideal prosthetics should be.

Using CBCT with three dimensional planning software enables the clinician to accurately plan the surgical treatment taking into consideration the anatomical obstacles, this enables the operator to design surgical guides according to the digital data. This treatment protocol reduces chair operating time, minimizing patient’s discomfort and operator’s anxiety.

The presentation will focus on the concept of using new innovative treatment approaches as well as unconventional surgical manipulations, application of blood derived growth factors concentrate allowing the clinician to reach the ultimate goal- bringing the patient the function and esthetics with his teeth in a shorter time period.

The presentation will feature “outside the box” thinking and executing , using “osseodensification” for bone expansion and preservation.

Title: “Umbrella Concept”

Author: Alberto Miselli

Abstract:

The preservation of the marginal bone around an implant is due by the vascularity provided by the perimplant connective tissue. The volume of that tissue can be increased by decreasing the volume of the Abutment and the subcritical area of the crown. Increase the gap from the crown termination and the implant platform, we can achieve better tissue organization: circumferential collagen fibers near the implant platform and more vessel and epithelium cell.

The paradigms of perimplant bone lost of the 70s and 80s can no longer be sustained. Bone loss is due to poor blood supply to the bone.

Increasing volumes of connective tissue, with mucosal grafting and more gap between the

implant and the crown allow better vascularization.

The maintenance of the perimplantar marginal bone crest depends on several factors:

1. the height of the biological space
2. the arrangement of the collagen fibers
3. the enlargement of the blood vessels
4. the smaller diameter of the abutment
5. the distance between the platform Of the implant and zenith of the crown (by buccal) and the point of contact and the platform (by proximal).

The UMBRELLA Concept is the conjunction of concepts on the management of soft tissues around implants, three-dimensional, to achieve the aesthetics of the soft tissues with the preservation of the marginal crestal bone through time.

Title: “Fluorescence Guided Dentistry, beyond what our eyes can see !

Author: Katherine Losada

Abstract:

In the actual state of restorative dentistry, the premise of maintaining and preserving the original function and structures of dental tissues leads us to mimic or bio- emulate nature with all its properties. The discovery of fluorescence as an optical and physical property not only helps us in dentistry to analyse dental tissues, but also opens the door to a field beyond the invisible in the era of greatest diversity of aesthetic dental materials. Discover the uses of fluorescence and its application in our daily dental routine allow us to work in a safe, aesthetic and minimally invasive way.

In developing this fascinating topic you will you acquire knowledge about:

Fluorescence as a physical and optical property and why fluorescence matters in dentistry today?

The importance of selecting the right material by fluorescence guided technique (FGT) and when to use it.

How Identify dental tissues during caries excavation (Fluorescence Aided Caries Excavation FACE)

What the market offers us today to detect fluorescence and which is the most suitable device for each dental field.

Title: Rational for treatment in endodontics; shaping, cleaning and obturation in teeth with challenging anatomies!

Author: Filippo Cardinali

Abstract:

Endodontic treatment is a predictable procedure with high success rates. If we think of the real problems to be addressed by orthograde root canal treatment, they are essentially two: BACTERIA that are to be removed from the canal, and the ENDODONTIC ANATOMY that can be very challenging and variable. Shaping, cleaning and obturation of the root canal system are essential phases of orthograde root canal treatment. Their correct execution allows the clinician to hit the goals of endodontic treatment and achieve the success of the therapy. During the shaping, the original anatomy respect allows the operator to prepare the endodontic space saving radicular dentine, with an ideal shape for receiving an efficient volume of irrigant and the three-dimensional obturation. The execution of shapes that fit and meet the original anatomy decreases the risk of creating alterations in the morphology of the root canal itself, such as ledges or transport, regarded by the international scientific literature as factors predisposing to failure of the therapy; at the same time a well-shaped canal is easy to fill without extrusion of cement and gutta-percha. NiTi rotary files help a lot the clinician, but the most important thing to get a respectful shaping of the root canal system is to use them following a rational for treatment that works in each kind of canal. After a good shaping the canal is easy to deeply clean adopting a proper cleaning strategy that includes the ultrasonic activation of the irrigating solutions, and it will even easy to fill it three- dimensionally using the warm gutta percha technique. Aim of the lecture is to to share with the audience the proper approach to the canal in order to get a proper treatment in both easy and diffucult canal.

Title: “Digitization in orthodontics – Case presentation”

Author: Sandra Anic Milosevic

Abstract: In anteroposterior dental asymmetry is necessary to diagnose in which arch and side the asymmetry is located to decide which mechanics will be applied. Evaluating dental asymmetry using CBCT images and having the skeletal midline as a reference provides useful information for diagnosis. Clinically determining dental midline shifts using the soft tissue as a reference can be misleading when there are asymmetries in the nose, chin, or philtrum. Image manipulation allows a cephalometric comparison of the right and left sides of the skull to be performed, for both sides to be overlapped if an asymmetry is present. As the dental industry evolves from analog to digital, dental clinicians need to leverage the educational benefits digital intraoral scanning provides. Shortly, treatment planning with an auto-generated 3D model combining a virtual model and CBCT will be a game changer.

Title: “Neuromuscular Orthodontics”

Author: Fabio Savastano

Abstract: Neuromuscular orthodontic techniques that investigate the interrelatedness of the muscles, bones, joints and teeth involved in oral function, hold promise for the treatment of a spectrum of oral disorders. Indeed, such technologies will help patients receive a more targeted level of care. Here we present a case report concerning an 11-year-old boy who underwent orthodontic treatment for recurrent pain of the right temporomandibular joint (TMJ), misaligned teeth, and irregular clicking noises (associated with the right TMJ) during mouth opening. The basic principles of the use of mandibular tracking, surface electromyography, and transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) to diagnose malocclusions and determine the cranio-mandibular relationship are outlined. Case presentation: Pre-treatment status, progress, post-treatment status and 8-year follow-up data are shown. Conclusion: As neuromuscular orthodontics can provide detailed functional analyses through a combination of technologies, the clinician is better placed to evaluate the needs of the patient and deliver treatment. Further deployment of such techniques should, therefore, be encouraged to increase orthodontic health and practice.

Title: “Non-surgical and surgical regenerative therapies in Peri-implantitis; are they possible?”

Author: Antonio Linares

Abstract: Peri-implant diseases are increasing. It is estimated that between 10-20% of implants can present peri-implantitis. However, there is little evidence available to treat this disease in a predictable way. It is essential to understand how this pathology occurs, its pathogenesis in order to apply more effective treatments. Peri-implantitis lesions are more aggressive lesions than periodontitis, and therefore to some extent with different management. A non-surgical treatment protocol based on pathogenesis will be shown with results up to 13 years of follow-up, and latest research done from our research group. Moreover, surgical techniques aiming regenerative procedures with bone grafts will also be addressed.

Title: “Posterior composites: everyday solutions for daily challenges.”

Author: Ahmed Tadfi

Abstract:

Rapid advancements in adhesive dentistry have meant that composite has become the dominant material choice when it comes to restoring dentition. We can use resin based materials to solve a wide range of clinical problems from the minimally invasive treatment of primary carious lesions to the severely broken down dentitions. Patients are now

requesting metal free restorations but as we know amalgam has been around for many years with a proven track record. In many situations amalgam proved to be durable, long lasting and was less technique sensitive. However, with a grey appearance, it was not very aesthetic. Moreover, its inability to bond to tooth structure meant that tooth preparation had to be more aggressive. It is also associated with high marginal leakage, secondary decay and fractures. Along with concerns over the mercury found in amalgam restorations, patients are now seeking the aesthetic and more “natural looking” option. This means that there is a high demand and huge number of posterior teeth being restored daily with direct composite restorations.

In this lecture we will talk about how composite is used to tackle the challenges in “everyday dentistry”. We will look at some tips and tricks and the everyday workflow for restoring posterior teeth.

Title: “Easy and Safe Way to Perform Endodontic Treatment”

Author: Tayfun Alacam

Abstract:

There is no easy way to treat teeth endodontically however, it is possible to make it easier and safer. Technology makes root canal treatment easier than ever. The advances in modern dentistry that make endodontic treatment predictable, effective and successful. Today’s rotary files, apex locators, digital radiographs, and when the need of 3D evaluations cone beam CT scans and high-tech magnifications make root canal treatment easier than ever. Factors determining the success of endodontic treatment should be evaluated. Excessively curved canals, periodontal disease, occlusion, tooth fractures, or occluded calcified canals, teeth with complex root canal morphology, restorability, and other factors should be considered, and depth of anesthesia should be evaluated before treatment. After isolation, chemomechanical preparation, obturation and restoration steps should be practiced carefully taking into account of anatomical variations.

Title: “The fundamentals of vertical preparation”

Author: Abdelrahman Tawfik

Abstract:

Vertical preparation is getting so popular nowadays. Dentist struggling with preparing, impression and lab protocol. It is easy to apply if we have used right burs, great real parallel wall and perfect temporary. Vertical prep is saving many teeth from being extracted aa it is

very conservative preparation. With all new materials of ceramic available nowadays and milling machines we can have perfect restoration with minimal invasive way

Title: “Recent advances in dental materials: Where are we now?”

Author: Elizabeta Gjorgievska

Abstract:

The lecture will focus on the advances of the biomaterials in conservative dentistry (bulk-fill materials - glass-ionomer cements and bulk-fill composite resins), as well as the new generation of calcium silicate cements and endodontic sealers.

Special emphasis will be put on the modifications which will improve the existing properties of the conventional glass-ionomer cements. These materials are regarded as one of the most bioactive and biocompatible materials, but their main disadvantage is their low mechanical strength. The possibilities for overcoming of this disadvantage by the employment of the nanotechnology, will be elaborated in the lecture.

Title: “The Baruti-Demiraqi approach. Surgery meets orthodontics.”

Author: Gurien Demiraqi

Abstract:

Corticotomy was used with different rates of success with the goal to accelerate orthodontic movement. But not a well-defined protocol has been proposed. This brought the need to compile one in order to fill this gap. The story of this kind treatment procedure is detailed in the lectures both orthodontic and surgical. A review to up to date literature and results achieved are also explained.

The purpose of this lecture series is to present a 10 years clinical study using the corticotomy procedure combined with Blood’s Concentrated Growth Factors and “Sticky Bone” and/or “Sticky Tooth”, a modified PAOO approach from Dr. Edlira Baruti and Dr. Gurien Demiraqi. A well-defined protocol including indications, treatment plan and results expected.

Materials and methods: We used corticotomy associated with BCGF and/or “Sticky Bone” or “Sticky Tooth” on orthodontic patients with insufficient bone and of the teeth roots and low quantity and quality of gingival coverage. Surgical procedures were performed mostly under sedation and the corticotomy was performed mainly at the buccal aspect of both the maxilla and mandible. The blood was taken during the procedure with the Vacutainer system and processed through VLAD centrifuge. After the corticotomy performed mainly with piezo surgery, the bone surface has been washed with autogenous serum and covered with autogenous white Buffy coat (Cloud)+CD34+GFs in the form of membranes. A layer of

“Sticky Bone” or when possible autologous “Sticky Tooth” (combining extractions of wisdom teeth, premolars or other decided to be extracted by the orthodontist with the corticotomy procedure) by Dr. Gurien Demiraqi, was placed beneath the fibrin clot. The bonding of the brackets was made before the surgery. The activation began immediately after surgery and the routine activations were made every 2 weeks.

Results: We are presenting the results with our protocol: The patients have been initially checked 2 days after surgery. Post-operative period was presented with only a light edema in all the patients. The use of the painkillers such as Ibuprofen etc. was low in dosage and for a maximum period of 2 days. The total treatment time was 4 -12 months. The follow is up to 5+ years. It consists of clinical and CBCT control.

Conclusion: Corticotomy combined with the use of BCGF resulted on all the patients: a shorter time of orthodontic treatment, a painless and little edema on the post-operative period and an improvement of the periodontal and gingival recessions of the patient’s teeth. When “Sticky Bone” or even better “Sticky Tooth” were used the bone enhancement was very satisfactory and stable in time.

Abstracts of Oral Presentations:

Title: “Factors influencing easy evaluation and prognosis of good alignment of Impacted and Ectopic Maxillary Canines”

Author: Jeta Kiseri Kubati¹, P. Xharra Budima² Arijeta Sllamniku³

Affiliations:

¹ Dental Faculty UBT College,

²ARS Medica, Private Clinic,

³Kolegji Rezonanca.

Abstract: Aim: The presentation will emphasize the importance of recognizing some very important steps in evaluating the prognosis for the good alignment of the Maxillary Canine in the arch, as well as the methods of surgical exposure that may influence the treatment protocol .

Material and method: The method by Stivaros N. and Mandall N.A. is used to evaluate treatment difficulty. Several orthodontic cases are presented. The challenges of surgical exposure and what impact has surgery in less aesthetic alignment of maxillary canine is

discussed. Tips and biomechanics are presented to highlight the better protocol of maxillary impacted canine management

Results: Apically reposition flap, has shown to be one of the surgically exposed methods that has less favorable impact in aesthetic alignment of canine crown length and attached gingiva. Age is one of the favorable factors influencing good canine alignment. Side effects are part of the mechanics we use but management of errors is achievable with anchorage planning and biomechanical considerations.

Conclusion: Management of Impacted and Ectopic canines was always a challenge for Orthodontist, not only for the complexity of the situation itself, but mostly because it requires multidisciplinary approach. Surgery approach very often determines the successful alignment and aesthetics of the clinical crown of the canine, therefore knowing the procedure itself by orthodontist can help to avoid some aesthetic failures.

Title: “Complications after maxillary sinus lift and artificial bone augmentation in smoking patients.”

Author: Besim Hajdari¹

Affiliations

¹ Maxillofacial Surgeon, Day Hospital for maxillofacial surgery ARSMEDICA

Abstract: The objective of this paper is to identify the early and late complications after the maxillary sinus lift surgery, the placement of dental implants, the addition of Bio-oss - Cera-bone artificial bone, in smoking patients.

Signs such as: Edema, Hematoma, Sinusitis have been examined.

Methods: The study was carried out at the ARSMEDICA Clinic in Pristina from 2019 to 2022

219 patient cases were selected from the patient protocol list

In the forms for each patient of the firm Dentaaurum, the question about smoking was asked for each patient.

Results : Early postoperative symptoms day 3-7. Edema and Hematoma in all 38 cases (31 of them were smokers). Wound opening after day seven was observed in 1 case (smoker) and maxillary sinusitis 3 cases (all three cases smokers)

conclusion

From our study, it appears that complications in most patients who have undergone surgical intervention, sinus lift, artificial bone augmentation and dental implantation have occurred in smoking patients.

Recommendation:Based on our findings and the consultation of the world literature, it is recommended not to smoke at least three weeks before the surgical intervention and at least six weeks after the intervention.

Title: “Kirurgjia parodontale ne trajtimin e “gummy-smile””

Author: Olsa Alku Latifi^{1,2}

¹PhD candidate, University of Zagreb, School of Dental Medicine, Dental Science, Zagreb, Croatia

²Private Dental Clinic “ENEDENT PREMIUM DENTAL CLINIC”, Prishtina, Kosova

Abstract:

Hyrje:Ekspozimi mbi 4 mm I gingives gjate buzeqeshjes konsiderohet si gummy-smile.Nje nga shkaqet eshte eruptimi I alteruar. Korrigjimi shpesh realizohet me procedura kirurgjikale parodontale dhe restorative.Ruajtja/respektim/krijimi I gjeresise biologjike(indi lidhor supraktestal) eshte I domosdoshem Qellimi : Te vleresoje llojin e nderhyrjes kirurgjikale parodontale ne varesi te parametrave klinike ne pacientet qe kerkojne korrigjim estetik te “gummy-smile” Materiali dhe Metoda: Rasti 1.Pacienti paraqet gummy-smile(postortodontik).Pas analizes se parametrave parodontale dhe estetik,teknika e gingivektomise me kend te kundert dhe gingivoplasikes u realizua me diod laser NV3(DENMAT,CA,USA).Paketim kirurgjikal me Ceo-Pack njejavor Rasti 2.Pacienti paraqet gummy-smile,kurora te shkurtra anatomike dhe karies te gjeneralizuar.Pas analizave dhe pergatitjes se stentit kirurgjikal ,teknika operatore eshte lambo e pozicionuar apikal shoqeruar me oseotomi dhe osteoplastike. Rehabilitimi perfundimtar u realizua me solokurora zirkoni. Rasti 3.Pacienti paraqet gummy-smile,kafshim te thelle,atricion te theksuar.Pas analizes se parametrave dhe moch up direkt ,teknika operatore e zgjedhur eshte lambo e pozicionuar apikal shoqeruar me oseotomi dhe osteoplasti.Rehabilitimi perfundimtar u realizuar me vengers dhe kurora lithium-disilikat. Konkluzionet; Ne thelb te kirurgjise parodontale plastike per korrigjimin e gummymile/eruptimit te alteruar eshte respektimi I gjeresise biologjike.Gjate disajnitimit te lambos papilat kirurgjikale duhet te ruhen me kujdes ne menyre qe te eliminohen recesionet e mevonshme.Osteotomia dhe osteoplastia duhet te lejojne adaptim adekuat te lambos se plote.Analiza te sakta paraprake duhen mbi poziten e punimeve.Procedurat e preparimit te dhembeve duhet te fillojne ne javen e trete pas kirurgjise ,qe te mos interferohet me fomimin e gjeresise biologjike dhe te mbeshteten indet e buta gjate formimit te tyre.

Title: “Praktikat e Stomatologëve kosovarë rreth kancerit oral”

Author: Blertë Zylfiu-Latifi^{1,2}, Enesë Morina^{3,4}

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³ Fakulteti i Mjekësisë, dega e Stomatologjisë, studente e studimeve postdiplomike PhD-programi Stomatologji, Universiteti i Prishtinës

⁴ Kolegji AAB, Fakulteti i Stomatologjise, Prishtinë, Kosovë

Abstract:

Hyrja: Sipas organizatës botërore shëndetësore, kanceri oral është një prej kancereve më të përhapura në botë. Si faktorë rreziku kryesorë të shfaqjes së kancerit oral njihen: pirja e duhanit, përdorimi i alkoholit, higjiena e dobët orale. Në anën tjetër, është i njohur fakti që profesionistët dentarë mbajnë një përgjegjësi të madhe në zbulimin e hershëm të kancerit oral, gjë kjo që varet shumë nga njohuritë dhe praktikat e tyre profesionale. Në bazë të njohurive tona, në vendin tonë nuk është bërë ndonjëherë hulumtim rreth praktikave të Stomatologëve rreth kancerit oral. Qëllimi: Ishte që të përcaktojmë praktikat e Stomatologëve kosovarë rreth kancerit oral. Materialet dhe metodat: Përmes fletës anketuese të shpërndarë te 147 Stomatologë kosovarë specializantë në Qendrën Klinike Universitare Stomatologjike të Kosovës në Prishtinë, në mënyrë anonimiteti, 137-prej tyre u përgjigjën pozitivisht përmes formave të ndryshme të ftesave. Fleta anketuese ishte e përbërë nga 28 pyetje dhe e ndarë në katër seksione. Në këtë studim u përcaktuan dhe më pas u analizuan me programin Excel praktikat e Stomatologëve kosovarë rreth kancerit oral. Mostra ishte përcaktuar nga lista e marrë nga specializantët Stomatologë (të vitit 2020-të), të pranuar nga konkursi i shpallur për specializim nga Ministria e Shëndetësisë së Kosovës. Ky studim u realizua nga muaji qershor deri në muajin nëntor të vitit 2021 dhe kishte lejen për hulumtim shkencor nga Oda Stomatologjike e Kosovës me numër protokollit 12/2021. Rezultatet: Pjesëmarrja e specializantëve stomatologë në këtë studim ishte 93.13%. Në mesin e të anketuarve, 51.82% e Stomatologëve ushtrojnë veprimtarinë e tyre në institucione private. Sipas opinionit të tyre, 75.45% mendojnë që rolin primar për zbulimin e hershëm të shenjave dhe simptomeve të kancerit oral e ka Stomatologu. Po ashtu, shumica e tyre (77.37%) deklaruan që i referojnë pacientët me leziona tek specialisti përkatës. Në anën tjetër, vetëm 59.85% e Stomatologëve pohuan që i kishin të disponueshme broshurat si material edukues në ordinancat e tyre. Konkluzioni: Të dhënat nga ky anketim tregojnë që Stomatologët kosovarë kanë nevojë për tu trajnuar dhe për t'i ngritur aftësitë e tyre profesionale, duke rritur kështu vetëbesimin për ekzaminim të pacientëve për kancer oral. Prandaj rekomandojmë, që në të ardhmen të vazhdohet me edukimin e Stomatologëve për kancerin oral, përmes formave të ndryshme të edukimit profesional. Kjo do të çonte në rritjen e cilësisë së shërbimeve shëndetësore orale të pacientëve kosovarë.

Fjalët kyçe: Kanceri oral, Stomatologët kosovarë, Praktikant

Title: “Erosion of the dental structure, its causes and methods of treatment”

Author: Alketa Qafmolla¹, Elton Gjini¹, Ruzhdie Qafmolla¹

Affiliations:

¹University of Medicine, Dentistry Faculty of Tirana - University, Albania

Abstract:

Erosion is a pathology that affects different layers of the dental structure. It can be caused by the use of various acidic foods, carbonated drinks, etc.

The erosion process is caused by several internal and external factors. Among the external factors that cause the dental structure are the consumption of carbonated drinks, such as lemonade, coca cola, Pepsi, etc., wine, etc. While among the internal factors is the recruitment of the stomach and vomiting, etc.

The aim of study: is to investigate the correlation that exists between the using of fizzy drink and erosion of teeth region of the dental structure.

Material and methodic: in our study were involved about 187 patients (subjects) of the age group 18-32 year old, who have filled a questionnaire during the 2019 October, – 2020 March period. The questionnaire contents, as well as the using of fizzy drink by above mentioned subjects, and presence or not of the erosion at these subjects. According these interpretations was made the math – statistical data processing, in order to determine the correlation that exist between using of fizzy drink and erosion of teeth region of the dental structure.

Results and discussions: our study results shown that about 73,8%) of our subjects were females, and 26,2% were males. By above 187 subjects, about 139 or (74,3%) have used fizzy drink and by these subjects about 35,8%, have shown erosion, meantime (64,2%) have not shown erosion of teeth region of the dental structure.

We have found an important statistical correlation between using of fizzy drink and presence of erosion with ($p=0.012$) value, and in the same time was not confirmed any important statistical correlation between gender (s) and using of fizzy drink, as well as between age group (s) and region (s) of carried teeth with ($p=0.198$) value of erosion.

Meanwhile we have found an important correlation between using of fizzy drink and carried teeth region with ($p=0.352$) value of our study subjects.

Conclusions: according to our study we have concluded that exist a significant correlation using of fizzy drink and erosion with ($p=0.012$) value of the total subjects number of our study.

Key words: erosion of teeth, fizz drinking, acetous foodstuff, math-statistical correlation.

Title: “Effect of denture adhesives on the retention of complete dentures for diabetic patients. A systematic review”

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¹ Department of Prosthetic Dentistry, University Dentistry Clinical Center of Kosovo

Abstract:

Aim of study: The purpose of this study was to compare the effect of denture adhesives on the retention of complete dentures for diabetic patients. This study aims to evaluate whether the adhesives used are truly effective to improve complete denture retention.

Materials and methods: Studies have modified various steps of complete denture therapy to improve stability also retention in the final prosthodontic treatment. A literature search has been performed using Medline, Google Scholar, and PubMed to identify studies published over the last 8 years. Specific inclusion criteria were used for the selection of the appropriate articles. A manual search of the citations of the obtained articles followed to extend the electronic search.

Results: A full-text review was carried out for only 30 articles. Of the 30 articles, 25 examined the efficacy of denture adhesives in terms of retention and stability and masticatory performance, 3 evaluated the issue of the biocompatibility of denture adhesives, and 2 presented the attitudes of either professionals or patients toward these materials.

Conclusion: Retention and stability are important parameters in the success of prosthodontic treatment. Retention depends on factors such as psychological, physical, mechanical, and surgical factors. Denture adhesives increase the stability and the retention of complete dentures.

KEY WORDS : Complete denture, Stability, Retention of dentures, Denture adhesive.

Title: “Lëndimi i nervit lingual pas heqjes kirurgjike të molarit të tretë të poshtëm dhe qasja bashkohore.”

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³Specializan i Kirurgjisë Orale në Qendrën Klinike Universitare të Kosovës

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Abstract:

Hyrje: Dëmtimi i nervit lingual është komplikim që mund të ndodhë gjatë ekstraksioneve kirurgjike të molarëve të tretë mandibullar. Ky dëmtim mund të përfshijë shqetësime të përkohshme ose të përhershme, ndonjëherë shoqërohet me ndryshime të shijes në dy të tretat e përparme të gjuhës. Deri më tani trajtimet aktuale japin suksese minimale në regjenerimin e nervit lingual pas lëndimeve.

Qëllimi: Identifikimi i faktorëve që shkaktojnë dëmtim të nervit lingual gjatë heqjes kirurgjike, ndryshimet morfologjike dhe funksionale, qasja bashkëkohore në trajtimin e këtyre dëmtimeve.

Materiali dhe metodat: Ky punim është rishqyrtim i literaturës mbi të dhënat e fundit dhe qasjen bashkëkohore tek dëmtimet e nervit lingual. Hulumtimi është bërë duke përdorur bazat e të dhënave qendrore PubMed, Scopus, Google scholar etj.

Rezultatet: Lëndimet e nervit lingual ndodhin zakonisht nga prerja e instrumenteve të forta, variacionet anatomike, ekartimi, puna me freza etj. Përveq qepjes kirurgjike mënyra tjera të trajtimit janë: autografti, allografti, eritropoetina, qelizat staminale.

Përfundim: Qasja klasike në rehabilitimin e dëmtimit konsiston në qepjen mikrokirurgjike të nervit lingual, ndërsa qasja bashkëkohore rekomandon autograftin, allograftin dhe së fundmi edhe eritropoetinën dhe qelizat staminale.

Fjlet kyçe: nervi lingual, dëmtimet e nervit lingual, pareza e gjuhës, molarët e tretë mandibular të impaktuar.

Abstracts of Poster Presentations:

Title: “Një rehabilitim gjithëpërfshirës dhe estetik për pacientin fobik: Raport rasti”

Author: Enesë Morina^{1,2}, Blertë Zylfiu-Latifi^{3,4}

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Abstract:

Frika dentare apo frika nga trajtimi profesional i dhëmbëve është një problem i përhapur që mund të çojë në shëndet të dobët të dhëmbëve. Frika dentare është një gjendje e zakonshme që lidhet me shmangien e kujdesit dentar dhe me rezultatet e mëvonshme të lidhura me shëndetin dhe aspektin psikosocial, në atë që është përshkruar si rrethi vicioz i frikës dentare. Raport rasti: Pacienti B.L 40 vjeç me kërkesën për t'i zëvendësuar dhëmbët e humbur. Gjatë anamnezës pacienti tregon që para 10 vitesh ka pasur një nxjerrje të vështirë duke e përshkruar si përvojë të rëndë traumatike dhe prej asaj kohe më asnjëherë nuk e ka vizituar dentistin, por ajo që ka e përkeqësuar gjendjen e tij është mungesa totale e higjienës orale. Pas anamnezës, trajtimi ka filluar me një bisedë të gjatë me pacientin duke ia shpjeguar gjendjen e higjienës së tij orale, pasojat që vijnë nga moslarja e dhëmbëve, si dhe i është shpjeguar në detaje mënyra e mirëmbajtjes. Në seancën e rradhës pas dy ditësh, ai raporton se ndihet shumë më i qetë dhe optimist për të përmirësuar gjendjen e gojës. Pastrimi i dhëmbëve të tij ndahet në katër seanca e më pas vazhdohet me shërimin e dhëmbëve, përpunimin e xhepave parodontal, nxjerrjet e rrënjëve të mbetura, dhe në fund punimi protetikor për dhëmbët e nofulles së sipërme. Si përfundim, menaxhimi i suksesshëm i një pacienti me frikë të theksuar nga trajtimi dentar, sidomos gjatë vizitës së parë, ndërton marrëdhënie solide pacient-dentist duke mundësuar trajtimin e plotë dhe gjithëpërfshirës dentar pa pengesa dhe më e rëndësishmja, pa shkaktuar përvojë traumatike te pacienti. Përkundrazi, pacienti fiton vetëbesim dhe guxim në trajtimin e dhëmbëve duke shtuar kujdesin e gojës si përgjegjësi ndaj vetes dhe metodave të mirëbesuara të dentistit.

Title: “Trajtimi ortodontik dhe menaxhimi multidisciplinar i incizivit qëndror të impaktuar-prezantim rasti.”

Author: Venera Koçinaj¹, Cvetlanka Bajraktarova-Misevska², Arif Arifi³, Maja Naumova⁴, Naser Bytyçi⁵

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³ Universiteti Shtetërore i Tetoves

⁴ Qendra Mjekësore Ushtarake, Shkup

⁵ Klinike Private Dentare

Abstract:

Hyrje: incizivi qëndror i impaktuar, diagnostikohet herët dhe me saktësi sidomos, kur dhëmbi ngjitur me të ka eruptuar. Meqë dhëmbët ballorë të munguar apo të impaktuar ndërpresin vargun dentar, ndikojnë në artikulimin e fjalëve. Ata bëjnë pjesë në estetikën e dhëmbëve dhe të fytyrës, ndikojnë në vetëvlerësimin dhe ndërveprimin e përgjithshëm social. Është e rëndësishme të diagnostikohen dhe të menaxhohen sa më herët dhe sa më mirë të jetë e mundur me një punë multidisciplinare.

Qëllimi: i këtij punimi është të paraqes trajtimin e suksesshëm ortodontik dhe bashkëpunimin midis disiplinave relevante në trajtimin e incizivit qëndror të impaktuar.

Materiali dhe metoda: ky raport i rastit paraqitet pas heqjes së dhëmbit qëndror majtas dhe mbylljes totale të hapësirës me trajtim ortodontik mobil, në kohën e fëmijërisë. Meqë ky trajtim ndikoi negativisht në estetikën e pacientës, në adoleshencë ajo trajtohet me trajtim ortodontik fiks slot 0.22 SWA dhe hapet hapësira e nevojshme. Vendoset një punim protetikor i individualizuar deri në moshën 18 vjeç. Më pas vendoset implanti dhe në fund kurora e porcelanit me formën, madhësinë dhe ngjyrën e kombinuar duke plotësuar estetikën.

Rezultate: pacienti mbahet në observim. Pas 3 vitesh trajtimi, behet OTP dhe nuk vërehet asnjë ndryshim negativ në gjithë punën multidisciplinare.

Përfundimi: diagnostifikimi i hershëm nga ortodonti dhe bashkëpunimi me kirurgun oral, proteticientin ndikon në rezultatin final të pacientit, duke plotësuar njëri-tjetrin, në mënyrë që të arrihet një rezultat sa më i kënaqshëm për pacientin.

Fjalët kyçe: incizivi qëndror i impaktuar, SWA, implant.

Title: "Correction of orthodontic relapse of incisors with one modified removable orthodontics retainer."

Author: Veranda Azizi¹, Blerina Azizi Veseli¹

Affiliations:

¹PhD student, Biomedicine and health, Dental medicine, University of Zagreb; Dental practice Krajkodent, Kichevo

Abstract:

Aim: The objective of this case report is to present the treatment of a patient with orthodontic relapse, without having to undergo the treatment with braces or clear aligners which have a higher price and last longer. **Materials and methods:** The patient came to our clinic after facing an orthodontic relapse in her maxillary front teeth 4 years after her orthodontic treatment with braces. She asked for a solution without having to undergo another orthodontic treatment with braces. Dental impression of the upper jaw was taken and the stone cast model was produced. Evaluation of the position of teeth was done in the stone cast model and zinc phosphate cement was added to some teeth surfaces' to create space for tooth movement. A removable retainer from a strong vacuum thermoforming sheet of 1.5 mm was made, and flowable composite was applied to the patient's most prominent incisors' surfaces, every two weeks. Each visit the amount of composite was increased until the correct position was reached. During that time, the patient was instructed to use the retainer 22/24 hours. The procedure lasted three months. **Results:** Adequate position of the maxillary incisors was achieved. The patient was satisfied with the new position of her teeth and aesthetics of her smile. **Conclusion:** Certain orthodontic cases with minimal orthodontic relapse and no need for bite correction can be solved with this method.

Title: "Anatomia e veçantë e premolarëve dhe molarëve"

Author: Almedin Berisha¹, Hekuran Sahatçiu¹, Shkëlqim Azizi¹

Affiliations

¹Private dental Clinic

Abstract:

Qëllimi: Qëllimi i këtij punimi është paraqitja e rasteve të ndryshme klinike në lidhje me anatomicën e veçantë të premolarëve dhe molarëve, qasja endodontike, menaxhimi klinik si dhe ndjekjen e këtyre rasteve në periudhë prej gjashtë e më shumë muajve. Gjithashtu informimi se si menaxhohen këto raste, duke filluar nga hapja e kavitetit endodontik, formësimi adekuat i kanaleve, irrigimi, pastrimi adekuat si dhe obturimi i plotë. Derisa shumica e dhëmbëve kanë një morfologji normale, duhet ta pranojmë se variacionet ekzistojnë. **Materiali dhe metodat:** Hulumtimi është realizuar përmes ekzaminimeve klinike në ordinancën private "Dr.Berisha" duke hulumtuar rastet e veçanta klinike në anatomicën e veçantë të premolarëve dhe molarëve. Identifikimi i kanaleve, gjegjësiht anatomicës së veçantë të premolarëve dhe molarëve është bërë përmes radiografisë retroalveolare digjitale, duke përdorur kënde të ndryshme. Për secilin rast janë përdorur endomotorët, rotary files Eflex Gold, Hipokloriti i Natriumi (NaOCl 2.0 – 5.25 %), EDTA 17% si dhe tretja fiziologjike 0.9%. Obturimi është i veçantë për secilin rast, duke filluar nga kondenzimi i ftohtë lateral deri te ngjeshja vertikale e ngrohtë. Përzgjedhja e rasteve ka qenë e rastësishme dhe hulumtimi është bërë gjatë periudhës 2020-2022 në 15 pacientë. **Rezultatet:** Në hulumtim janë përfshirë pacientë nga moshë 21 – 44 vjeçare. Nga 15 rastet e hulumtuara në 12 raste kemi hasur tipin Vertucci I – 80% nga të cilët 58.25% ishin të gjinisë

mashkullore, ndërsa 41.75 të gjinise femërore ndërsa në 3 rastet tjera kemi hasur tipet Vertucci (II, III dhe V) -20% nga të cilat 80% ishin të gjinisë femërore, ndërsa 20% të gjinisë mashkullore. Përfundimi: Raporti i rasteve aktuale vërtetoi rëndësinë e njohjes së sistemit të kanaleve të rrënjëve si dhe variacionet më të zakonshme që klinicisti duhet të ketë në mendje përpara se të fillojë një trajtim endodontik të premolarëve dhe molarëve mandibullarë e maksillarë. Fjalë kyçe: Premolarët, molarët, anatomia e veçantë, obturimi, Vertucci.

Title: "Results of combined treatment of severe bimaxillary crowding."

Author: Emire Çitaku¹, Ekrem Çitaku²

Abstract:

Aim:

The aim of this presentation is to describe the combined treatment of severe bimaxillary crowding teeth in teenage patient.

Materials and Methods: A 13 years old male patient was referred to our clinic with a complaint concerning the overlapping teeth and the high position of the upper canines.

Extra oral examination: asymmetric face, mild concave profile.

Intraoral examination: permanent dentition, healthy soft tissues, Class I malocclusion, teeth with normal shape and size, primary bimaxillary crowding, ectopic canines, lack of space for their alignment in the arches, locked bite of upper lateral incisors.

Treatment: First phase of therapy we did the extractions of the teeth.

Second phase we applied fixed appliances. Final phase we applied appliances for retention.

Results: The duration of the orthodontic treatment was 18 months.

We achieved following results: overjet 2 mm, overbite 2 mm, the correction of locked bite and asymmetric face, correction of the inclination and rotation of the teeth. The teeth were aligned in arches in correct manner and we achieved optimal relationship between the teeth. We followed the patient for six months and there was no relapse.

Conclusions:

Crowding teeth is one of the most common orthodontic problems in children and in adults. Patients with crowding have an increased risk of periodontal disease. In this case, orthodontic treatment corrected the crowding, the difficulties in cleaning the teeth and resulted in a more natural and pleasing profile and patient was pleased with his appearance.

Title: "The use of temporary anchorage device (TAD) on orthodontic treatment."

Author: Flamur Havziu¹, Zein Al Abedeen¹, Adnan Jahja³

Affiliations"

¹Private dental Clinic

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Abstract:

Anchorage control is one of the main aspects of orthodontic treatment plan. Mini-screw implants, often referred to as temporary anchorage devices (TADs), have become an accepted component of orthodontic treatment. Mini implants have a very wide range of applications in orthodontics.

Aim: Mini implants have a very wide range of applications in orthodontics. We have them used as total anchorage in the treatment of tooth compaction, intrusion and extrusion, retraction of the anterior section of dental arch, uprighting the molars.

Material and Methods: We have use a small screws (diameter 1.2-2.0mm X 6-12mm) device which is inserted (screwed) into the jaw bone through the gum to control tooth movement during orthodontic (braces) treatment. Mini-screws are made from either titanium or titanium alloy, hence and they are biocompatible.

Results : TADs became principle contents in orthodontics, especially for specific techniques such as the controled unilateral\ bilateral intrusion.

Conclusion: Mini screw anchorage has greatly expanded the limit of clinical orthodontics. Even without patient compliance, miniscrews can provide total anchorages for various tooth movements .

Key word:Tads ,anchorage,mini screws,implants.

Title: “Three dimensional horizontal ridge augmentation in anterior maxilla using Khoury technique – case report”

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Affiliations:

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Abstract:

One of the treatment options for treating horizontal bone defects is the “Khoury technique”. For this technique one of the options is to harvest bone from a secondary surgical site and use of autogenous bone blocks to reconstruct the defect. Most commonly the retro molar area is used as a donor site. The aim of this presentation is to show a the management of a large bone defect and simultaneous implant placement in anterior

maxilla in a 31 years old male patient. After 6 months the implants were uncovered and the prosthetic treatment followed. The horizontal dimension of the ridge was increased which improved the esthetic outcome of the case. Horizontal bone augmentation using the Khoury technique has been shown to be a successful method to regain the necessary horizontal dimension of the bone. There are many studies that argue that using Autologous bone plates is the best option for treating this type of bone defects. In our case report we achieved good results which resulted in a satisfactory esthetic outcome for the patient.
