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Abstracts

Densitometric Analysis in Periodontology

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REVIEW PAPER (RP)

Beginning from the exploration of x-ray, densitometric analysis is commonly used in medical diagnosis. Today densitometric analysis begins to take place in dental clinics especially in periodontology with precise bone density change detection. Although microdensitometry and photo-densitometric analysis were most common methods to assess bone density changes, recent developments in radiography and nuclear medicine let the clinicians use computer supported densitometric techniques also. Both in disease progression and healing process, early changes which could affect the treatment and maintenance procedures could easily be designated by the help of densitometric analysis. It seems that densitometric analysis, with its ability to detect minor changes in alveolar bone, and easy usage, will take place of conventional radiographs place.

Key Words: Densitometric Analysis; Alveolar Bone; Periodontology

Periodontal Infection as a Possible Risk Factor for Children's Low Birth Weight

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ORIGINAL PAPER (OP)

Periodontal disease is an anaerobic infection that can also occur in women of childbearing age (18-34 years). Pregnant women with periodontal disease may be at increased risk of having low birth weight (LBW) children. The aim of the present study was to investigate the relationship between periodontal status of pregnant women and the incidence of LBW in neonatal infants. LBW cases are those with the weight at birth less than 2500g. Our assessment included a broad range of know obstetric risk factors, such as tobacco use, drug use, alcohol abuse, level of prenatal care and nutrition.

The incidence of LBW in our study was 5% in women with mild periodontitis and 8% in women with severe periodontitis. This indicates that periodontal disease represents a probable factor for LBW of children independent of other risk factors.

Key Words: Low Birth Weight; Periodontal Disease; Risk Factors

Virus Specific Humoral Immune Response to Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) in AIDS Patients with Oropharyngeal Herpes Simplex Infection

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ORIGINAL PAPER (OP)

It is well known that the most of AIDS patient have evidence of more severe herpetic infection than immunocompetent persons. In this study we examined the characteristics of humoral immune response during active herpes simplex virus infection in immunocompetent and immunocompromised patients, and correlate the value of specific markers (titre of specific anti-HSV-IgM, anti-HSV-IgG antibody, titre of neutralization antibody and avidity of IgG) between these 2 groups.

The results have shown that although AIDS patients have severe depression of their cellular immune response, they can mount an intensive humoral antiviral response during the active HSV-1 infection. They have higher titre and avidity of specific anti-HSV antibody than immunocompetent persons. But even with high titre of specific antibody, AIDS patient have no enough neutralizing antibodies. According to the clinical manifestation of herpetic infection in AIDS patient, our result showed significant association between the quantity of in vitro neutralizing activity and in vivo protection from severe herpetic infection.

Key Words: AIDS; Herpes Infection; Avidity Index; Neutralization

CD3 and T-Cell Antigen Receptor Expression by Lymphocytes in Oral Lichen Planus

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ORIGINAL PAPER (OP)

Lichen planus (LP) is a chronic mucocutaneous disease characterized by sub-epithelial inflammatory cell infiltration. The pathogenesis of LP seems to be related to T-cell mediated immune reactions. In the present study the distribution of the CD3 positive T-lymphocytes expressing T-cell antigen receptors (TCR) of the $\alpha\beta$ and $\gamma\delta$ forms was examined immunohistochemically in LP tissues. Biopsy specimens were obtained from buccal mucosa of 10 patients with reticular LP. Cryostat tissue sections were stained immunohistochemically using specific antibodies for CD3, $\alpha\beta$ TCR and $\gamma\delta$ TCR. The positively stained cells were counted in 5 high-power (hp) fields from each specimen.

CD3 positive cells infiltrating the basal and para-basal layers of the epithelium were observed in all LP specimens. Almost all of the lymphocytes in the sub-epithelial band

like infiltration displayed immunoreactivity for the CD3 antigen. The proportion of the intraepithelial lymphocytes expressing the $\alpha\beta$ TCR was higher than those expressing the $\gamma\delta$ TCR. In conclusion, the T-cells which infiltrate the epithelial-connective tissue interface at the site of the oral LP lesions are CD3 positive. The mode of antigen recognition by these cells seems to be related to the $\alpha\beta$ TCR, while the $\gamma\delta$ TCR constitute only a minority of the T-cell population.

Key Words: Lichen planus; T lymphocytes; T cell receptors; alpha and beta receptor; gamma and delta receptor; immunohistochemistry

Salivary Effects of Long-Term Lithium Therapy of Manic-Depressive Patients

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ORIGINAL PAPER (OP)

In this study, 52 manic-depressive patients under lithium treatment and 33 healthy subjects were examined according to their salivary sodium, potassium, calcium, lithium and inorganic phosphate ions, salivary flow rate, DMF-T index. Data were statistically compared with Student t-test. Eppendorf flame photometry was used for estimation salivary sodium, potassium, calcium, lithium and inorganic phosphate ions.

Significantly elevated sodium and calcium ions and DMF-T index were found in patients treated with lithium as compared with healthy subjects. Salivary flow rate and inorganic phosphate level were significantly lower in manic-depressive patients than in healthy subjects. Our finding suggested that, salivary lithium level cannot be used as a reliable indicator in monitoring lithium treatment.

Key Words: Saliva; Lithium

Dermatoglyphic Findings in Patients with Oral Cancers

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ORIGINAL PAPER (OP)

Purpose: The aim of the study was to evaluate the dermatoglyphic patterns of finger and palm prints of patients with oral tumours.

Material and Method: 29 patients with oral tumours were investigated for their dermatoglyphic patterns and were compared with age/sex matched controls. Fingertip

and palmar patterns were analyzed to see if there was an association between oral tumour and the dermatoglyphic features.

Results: Significant patterns were: (1) increased frequency of arches; (2) reduced frequency of atd angles; (3) increased frequency of axial t triradii; (4) reduced frequency of patterns in IV inter-digital area; and (5) increased frequency of the main-line A termination in sector 5".

Conclusion: The dermatoglyphic patterns of finger and palm prints have an important role in the diagnosis of many disorders with genetic background. This study showed that the dermatoglyphic finding can serve to strengthen a diagnostic impression when combined with other clinical features of patients with oral tumours.

Key Words: Oral Tumours; Dermatoglyphic Finding; Finger-Tips; Palm Prints

The Effects of Sorbitol on Autotomy in Rats after Peripheral Nerve Lesions

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ORIGINAL PAPER (OP)

The autotomy phenomenon is an animal model that is used for studying chronic pain. It is based on the observation that transection of peripheral nerve in animals triggers self-mutilation of denervated limb. Autotomy phenomenon today presents the most reliable and useful tool for experimental investigation of pain-suppressing effect of some substances on experimentally induced pain. Organic alcohol glycerol has been used for peripheral blocks in treating paroxysmal trigeminal neuralgia. There is evidence that sorbitol, also an organic alcohol, disturbs nerve function in humans. Therefore, the present study was aimed to investigate the effects of 2 organic alcohols on autotomy phenomenon after peripheral nerve lesions.

After inducing autotomy, 12 rats were divided into 3 groups, each comprising 4 animals, according to the substance applied in order to suppress autotomy (sorbitol solution in the 1st, absolute glycerol in the 2nd, and saline in the 3rd, the control group). Degree of self-mutilation was measured for 8 weeks. Results indicated the efficacy of glycerol and sorbitol in relieving experimentally induced pain.

Key Words: Autotomy; Glycerol; Neuropathic pain; Rat; Self-mutilation; Sorbitol.

SEM Examination of Remineralisation Effect of Soy Protein Concentrates on Artificially Created Caries at Enamel Level (In Vitro Research)

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ORIGINAL PAPER (OP)

The aim of this study was to test the remineralisation effect of soy protein concentrate (Danpro H®, AARHUS A/Denmark) which contains high amounts of protein on artificially created sub-surface caries lesions of enamel. With this purpose, 40 freshly

extracted human healthy intact wisdom teeth were employed. On the buccal surface of teeth, sub-surface lesions were artificially created. 30 of these prepared teeth rested in soy protein solution of pH 7.0 which was prepared with a special soy protein concentrate for 10 days at 37°C. 10 samples rested in a control solution. Then the samples were examined with energy disperse spectrometer analyses, which was done with scanning electron microscope for calcium and phosphor measurements (SEM-EDS). The average atomic Ca/P percent and average weights of Ca/P percent values were evaluated from the SEM-EDS measurements with Student's t-test.

There was not any significant difference between the teeth which were dipped into the soy protein concentrate and the teeth which were dipped into the control solution ($p > 0.05$). To conclude, it is understood that in in vitro conditions soy protein concentrate do not enable remineralisation of artificially created sub-surface enamel lesions.

Key Words: Soy Protein; Remineralisation

Influence of Smear Layer on the Apical Leakage of 1 New and 2 Old Canal Sealers

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ORIGINAL PAPER (OP)

Objective: The purpose of an in vitro dye leakage study was to determine the influence of smear layer on the apical leakage of the root canals obturated by lateral condensation using 3 different root canal sealers.

Material and Method: The root canals of 120 extracted human teeth were instrumented by step-back technique with HEDSTRÖM file and irrigated with 2.5 NaOCl. The teeth were divided into 2 experimental groups. In the first group the root canal was treated with 10 ml 17% REDTA and 5.25% NaOCl to remove the smear layer. In the second group the root canal was not pre-treated for the removal of the smear layer. All teeth were obturated by lateral condensation technique using three different root canal sealers: AH-26, RSA-Roeko Seal Automix and Ketac-Endo. The teeth were covered with nail varnish excluding 1 mm on the apex and were immersed in 50% solution of silver nitrate for 6 hours. After this period, the teeth were washed and cut longitudinally for apical leakage analysis. The linear breakthrough of the dye was estimated using binocular magnifying class that magnifies 25 times.

Results: The results showed less apical leakage in the first group where smear layer was removed: AH-26 (0.81), RSA (0.86) and Ketac-Endo (1.12) in comparison to the group where smear layer was not removed: AH-26 (0.94), RSA (0.98) and Ketac-Endo (1.32). Statistical evaluation of the results showed no significant difference in the leakage between the groups with and without the smear layer. However, RSA and AH-26 were statistically different from Ketac Endo ($p < 0.001$) and among the sealers.

Conclusion: Used endodontic sealers allowed leakage to occur, and removal of the smear layer reduced apical leakage.

Key Words: Smear Layer; Root Canal Filling; Endodontic Sealers

Histopathologic Evaluation of Periapical Tissue Reactions to Different Irrigation Solutions

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ORIGINAL PAPER (OP)

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the reaction of the periapical connective tissue to 5% NaOCl, 3% H₂O₂, 17% EDTA, and 15% citric acid solutions. One appointment root canal therapy was carried out in mandibular premolar teeth of 6 young mongrel dogs. 84 root canals were used. 3 different groups were formed according to the used irrigation solutions. In the first group, conventional irrigation solutions of 5% NaOCl and 3% H₂O₂ were used, in the second group 17% EDTA and 5% NaOCl were used, and in the third group 15% citric acid and 5% NaOCl solutions were used. Following the chemomechanical preparation, root canals were dried and filled with Sealapex and gutta-percha cones. The animals were sacrificed at the end of the experimental periods, which were determined to be 2, 30 and 90 days. The pieces obtained from the jaws were fixed in 10% neutral formaline solution and demineralized. Serial sections of 5µm thickness were prepared for routine histological analysis, stained with hematoxylin-eosin and examined under the light microscope.

Histopathologic evaluation of periapical tissues showed that the citric acid solution had more irritating properties than other solutions for 2 and 30 days experimental period. However, at 90 days, periapical tissues were histologically normal in all of the groups. Based upon the findings of this study it can be concluded that the use of 5% NaOCl as an irrigant is suitable within root canals, and also that an acid solution of 17% EDTA is more suitable than 15% citric acid solution.

Key Words: Citric Acid; EDTA; NaOCl

Evaluation of Finishing Techniques on Colour Stability of Different Restorative Materials

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ORIGINAL PAPER (OP)

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the colour stability of a poly-acid modified composite resin (Dyract), a resin modified glass ionomer cement (Vitremer), and a hybrid composite resin (Tetric Ceram) after different finishing techniques against to various beverages were applied. Samples of 3 different restorative materials (4 mm in diameter and 2 mm thick) were separated into 5 groups in accordance of the applied finishing and polishing technique (Celluloid strip; Celluloid strip + diamond bur + lastic; Celluloid strip + diamond bur + discs; Celluloid strip + diamond bur + lastic + polishing gel;

Celluloid strip + diamond bur + discs + polishing gel). Then, the colour values for each sample group belonging to 3 of the restorative material were immediately measured, and then the samples of the other 4 group were stored in various beverages (tea, coffee, cola, orange juice, sour cherry, distilled water). After 24 hours, 7 days and 15 days the samples were taken out and re-evaluated for the discoloration values with GC Photo Electric Reflectometer and the results were recorded. The results were statistically evaluated by using Analysis of Variance and Duncan Test.

It was observed that all of the 3 restorative materials used in the study showed discoloration, thus effected by various beverages.

Key Words: Restorative Material; Colour, stability; Finishing

3-Dimensional Volume Reconstruction of Primary Teeth and Their Virtual Pulp Cavity Access

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ORIGINAL PAPER (OP)

A new computer-assisted method for the study of primary teeth is presented in this paper. The method was applied on 10 primary molars in order to obtain their 3-dimensional volume reconstructions. The teeth were serially sectioned and each section was examined under a stereoscopic microscope and digitized through a digital video camera. Using digital image processing techniques 3-dimensional volume reconstructions of the teeth were finally obtained. Furthermore, by using a "virtual drilling" software package, virtual pulp cavity access was achieved on each of these 3-dimensional teeth models.

The above method seems to be a very interesting and promising educational tool for the future.

Key Words: Primary Teeth; Tooth Morphology; 3D Volume Reconstruction; Virtual Endodontics

Risk Assessment Model for Early Childhood Caries: Logistic Regression Analysis Model

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ORIGINAL PAPER (OP)

The employment of the relative frequency of appearance of the risk factors of the early childhood caries (ECC) is insufficient for the assessment of the weight of each factor or the significance of combination of risk factors for the ECC. The logistic-regression

analysis allows the study of the individual influence of each risk factor. Through this analysis it could be found the most appropriate, the most economical and biologically reasonable (acceptable) model, which describes the relation between the disease and a number of independent variables (risk factors). This makes it possible to forecast the probability for a child to develop the ECC. The effect of 18 risk factors has been studied for "ratio of chances" within confidence level of 95%.

The processing of the data lead us to the creation of a model for calculation of the probability for a child to develop ECC in case we have only 5 of the studied factors: low birth weight, sleep associated feeding, extra exposure to a cariogenic diet, early Str. Mutans transmission, and poor oral hygiene practices. The right classification of the child will be right in 86.33% on the average in these cases. This model provides a very high percent of reliable forecast in every particular case.

Key Words: Early Childhood Caries; Risk Assessment

Correlation between Dental Education, Fluoride Topical Treatment, Proper Oral Hygiene Manners and Oral Health

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ORIGINAL PAPER (OP)

Important aspect of every dental protocol is the improvement of the oral health using the motto "Prevention before the treatment", which involves methods and measures that avert or stop the disease. One of those methods is dental education. The aim of this study was to evaluate the interaction between dental education, fluoride topical treatment and acquirement of proper oral hygiene manners in 2 groups of patients with different caries activity, as well as to determine the efficiency of those recommendations in attaining oral health.

60 children, aged 15 - 18, with same diet habits, in good health except dental caries, took part in our examination. According to their DMF index (WHO criteria) they were divided in 2 groups: caries-resistant, with DMF index from 0 to 3 and caries-active, with DMF index over 10. All of them and their parents/guardians were educated for maintaining regular oral hygiene by using the method of dental education, model demonstration and individual brushing and flossing. Clinical examination included: determination of DMF index (Kline-Palmer); Oral hygiene index (Greene-Vermillion) and Index of gingival inflammation and haemorrhage (Silness/Löe).

Statistical significant differences of the values of Oral hygiene index and the Index of gingival inflammation and haemorrhage between both groups of examinees at the beginning of the study and 3 months later confirmed the symbiosis between the dental education, fluoride topical treatment and maintaining of the regular oral hygiene. Dental education is indivisible segment of every caries preventive protocol with purpose of

"preventive atmosphere" between the dentists and motivated patients, which is the main prerequisite for successful establishment of the oral health.

Key Words: Preventive Dentistry; Oral Hygiene; Fluoride

Periodontal Ligament Interleukin-1 Levels, Probing Depth, and Gingival and Plaque Indices during Canine Distalization

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ORIGINAL PAPER (OP)

The aim of this study was to examine interleukin-1 beta (IL-1 β ,) levels in the periodontal ligament after application of 200 g mechanical force during canine distalization. The study included 10 patients. In each case, findings from a treated canine tooth were compared to findings from the contra-lateral (control) canine. Gingival crevicular fluid (GCF) from the treatment and control sites was sampled, and probing depth at both sites was determined before activation (baseline) and at 1 hour, 48 hours, and 1 month after the force was initiated. IL-1 β levels in the GCF were determined by ELISA. The Wilcoxon test was used to analyse differences among the findings at the various testing stages, and the Mann-Whitney U-test was used to evaluate differences between findings at the control and treatment sites.

At the control sites, the IL-1 β levels at 1 month were significantly higher than baseline levels, and PD and GI at 1 month were significantly greater than PD and GI at baseline, respectively. The treatment site IL-1 β levels were similar at all test stages. However, there was a significant difference between GI at baseline and GI at 1 month in the treatment teeth. Also, baseline PI was statistically different from PI at 48 hours and 1 month in the treatment teeth. When treatment and control site findings were compared, the only significant difference was in the PI values at 1 month. In contrast to the results of other studies, this investigation showed no significant rise in IL-1 β levels in the early phase of tooth movement.

Key Words: IL-1 β ; cytokines

Cephalometric Characteristics and Sex Dimorphism in Class III Malocclusion

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ORIGINAL PAPER (OP)

The purpose of the study was to evaluate cephalometric characteristics of Class III malocclusion in adults in Greek population and to investigate possible differences between the 2 sexes. 57 lateral cephalometric radiographs from Greek adult patients with

Class III malocclusion formed the material of the method of cephalometric analysis, which included 22 measurements. Descriptive statistics and T-test application was performed for the evaluation of statistically significant differences between the 2 sexes. The error of the method was examined by double tracing of 30 randomly chosen cephalometric radiographs.

From the study, it was concluded that the Class III sample presents posterior position of the maxilla and vertical facial type. Skeletal convexity was smaller in males. Angle ANB and Wits measurement were more negative in males than in females. Class III malocclusion was more severe in males than females and was described as a disturbance in the maxilla position rather than protrusion of the mandible in the specific sample of Greek adults.

Key Words: Skeletal Class III; Adults; Greeks; Cephalometric analysis

Implant Periapical Lesion: Review of the Literature and a Case Report

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CASE REPORT (CR)

Implant periapical lesion is an entity that is inflammatory in origin, and of low frequency of occurrence. The etiologic factors are not yet fully understood. Among them, bone overheating, pre-existing infection at the implant site, implant contamination, over-tightening and overloading, and poor bone quality have been referred. The implant periapical lesions are divided into inactive and active ones. The first type is actually an osteotomy not occupied in full by the implant and therefore does not require any treatment. The second type needs treatment, which include antimicrobial medication and surgical intervention. The latter may be implant removal or its apex resection. The selection criteria depend on fixture length and stability. If the infection is limited and the implant length is satisfactory, apex resection may be a good alternative. On the contrary, if an extended part of the implant is involved, removal seems to be the most prudent and safe option. If the implant periapical lesion results in fixture or restoration mobility, removal is the treatment of choice independently of the lesion extension.

Key words: Implant, complications; Periapical Lesions; Implant, failure; apex resection

Monostotic Fibrous Dysplasia of the Craniofacial Type: An Overview and Report of 2 Cases

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CASE REPORT (CR)

The fibro-osseous lesions of the jaws represent a diagnostic problem to clinicians and pathologists and the classification requires patient history, clinical and radiological picture, operative findings and histological evidences. The fibrous dysplasia is a benign fibro-osseous lesion of the bone of unknown etiology. It is classified in 3 types: monostotic, polyostotic and McCune-Albright syndrome. The craniofacial type is related to the location of the disease in the region of the skull.

2 cases of craniofacial fibrous dysplasia involving the maxilla and adjacent zygomatic bone and the mandible, respectively are presented. A review in the acceptable literature related to the etiology, type, frequency, location, clinical, radiological and histological picture, treatment and malignant transformation of the craniofacial fibrous dysplasia are discussed.

Key Words: Fibrous Dysplasia, Craniofacial type

Solitary Benign Neurogenic Tumours of the Head and Neck: Case Reports

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CASE REPORT (CR)

Schwannoma and neurofibroma are 2 tumours of the peripheral nerves originating in the nerve sheaths. Both types may be solitary or may be part of the clinical presentation of von Recklinghausen's disease and their symptomatology may cause diagnostic problems. The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the clinical and radiological features of 3 very unusual maxillofacial neurogenic tumours (1 case of neurofibroma and 2 cases of schwannoma) and to present the method of treatment.

Key Words: Neurogenic Tumours; Neurilemmoma; Neurofibroma