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6th FDI - IDA JOINT MEETING

Balikpapan International Dental Exhibition 2010



PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

CLINICAL EXCELLENCE AND GREEN DENTISTRY :

BRING CHEERFUL SMILE TO THE WORLD

THE TREATMENT OF ANTERIOR TOOTH CROWDED CASE OF UPPER JAW WITH DENTAL TRANSPOSITION BETWEEN CANINE AND LATERAL INCISOR TOOTH BY FIXED APPLIANCE

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Dental transposition is an anomaly that the teeth position of the same jaw quadrant change their position in the dental arch. There are several methods that can be used to treat it, those are interceptive treatment, up righting and rotation, or tooth extraction. The aim of this paper was to report the success of the treatment of a case of an upper canine transpose with lateral incisor. Case: The patient was a boy aged 11 years old who visit the clinic with a complaint about irregular arrangement of his maxillary front teeth. The left central incisor (tooth 21) rotated 90-degree, there was mesiodent tooth in the part of palatine. There were the persistence of deciduas teeth of 63 and 55. The result of radiography observation using Rontgen OPG it seemed that tooth 23 had not erupted yet and the tooth was located between tooth 21 and 22, and it should be located in the distal side of tooth 22. Case management: Orthodontic treatment was carried out with fixed appliance using straight wire bracket. Tooth 23 was pulled to the distal to place it to the correct position in the distal side of tooth 22 and also the tooth of 63 was extracted. This case report showed that in transposed teeth, the teeth could be moved to the proper place. Although on treating dental transposition it requires a long time procedure, but if the treatment was carried out slowly and carefully, and in accordance with the standard procedures, the result will be very satisfactory both in aesthetic and functional aspects.

Keywords: Dental transposition, caninus, lateral incisor

THE INITIAL TREATMENT OF MOBILITY TEETH AND DIASTEMA CLOSURE IN CHRONIC ADULT PERIODONTITIS

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Chronic Adult Periodontitis is an infectious disease resulting inflammation within the supporting tissues of the teeth, progressive attachment loss, and bone loss. The clinical characteristics of the disease are periodontal inflammation, bleeding on probing, pocket formation, tooth mobility, suppuration, recession, drifting and can be accompanied with pathologic migration. The initial treatment starts from plaque control, then scaling and root planning, occlusal therapy, local antimicrobial metronidazole gel and splinting to treat the mobile teeth and diastema closure. Intra coronal splinting with Fiber Reinforced Composite (FRC) has higher fracture strength. By combining the chemical adhesive and esthetic characteristic of composite with strength enhancement of the plasma treated, high modulus, reinforcing ribbon, hence FRC splint will resist the load-bearing forces of occlusion and mastication and improves the healing response. A male patient, 40 year of age with tooth mobility at 11 and 21, and the patient felt the increase of teeth mobility, extruded and diastema had estranged since final six-month. The use of intra coronal splinting could overcome tooth mobility, close the diastema, and improve the healing responses.

Keywords: ChronicAdultPeriodontitis, initial treatment, mobility teeth