

mentations of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the results obtained were statistically processed.

In the group of children from workers families we found 428 teeth with caries, 106 teeth with fillings and 30 extracted. Total KEP was 566 and KIP was 6.99. In the group of children from administrative workers families the number of caries teeth was 201, filled 107 and 23 teeth extracted. Total KEP was 331 and KIP 6.75. In the group of children with an agricultural background caries was found in 59 teeth, 27 teeth were with fillings and 20 teeth extracted. Total KEP was 106 and KIP was 4.91. χ^2 test found was 46.7675 with 5% accuracy and 4 degree of error. The Student's T-test for children of workers and administrative workers was 1.845, for children of workers and farmers 1.980 and for children of administrative workers and farmers -1.028. The total number of examined teeth was 3577, general caries frequency (KIO) was 95.15%, relative caries frequency (KIZ) was 25.88 and average KIP was 6.21.

In this age group of children, considering χ^2 of 46.7675 and based on 5% of significance with tabular of 5.99 we found statistically significant difference for children of farmers. Considering the Student's T-test of -1.028 and based on 70 degrees of liberty, there is statistically significant difference between the social-economic index for children of administrative workers and farmers.

Izrada potpunih proteza u pacijenata s resekcijom čeljusti - prikaz slučaja

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Gubitak kontinuiteta donje čeljusti velik je problem u protetskoj rehabilitaciji potpuno bezubih pacijenata. Probleme koji nastaju kao posljedica čeljusne resekcije čine otežano žvakanje i izvođenje ostalih čeljusnih kretnji zbog gubitka fiziološke funkcije i koordinacije žvačnih mišića te smanjena ležišta donje proteze. U ovome radu prikazani su postupci izradbe potpunih proteza u pacijenta s jednostranom djelomičnom resekcijom čeljusti. Pravilno otisnuto ležište proteza i maksimalna ekstenzija rubova proteza postignuti su s pomoću dva funkcijska otiska.

Funkcija proteza u statičkim i dinamičkim uvjetima postignuta je pravilno određenim međučeljusnim odnosima, postavljanjem prednjih zuba prema pravilima estetike, fonacije i funkcije te stražnjih zuba prema pravilima jezičnoga prostora, interkuspilacije, statičke okluzije i artikulacije. Nakon što je proteza predana pacijentu, postupkom remontaže korigirana je statička i dinamička okluzija. Kontrolni pregled šest mjeseci nakon izradbe proteza pokazao je da pacijent normalno guta, kontrolira salivaciju i govori, a žvačna funkcija je na zadovoljavajućoj razini.

Fabrication of Complete Dentures in a Patients With Mandibular Resection - A Case Report

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Loss of mandibular continuity creates great problems in prosthetic rehabilitation of edentulous patients. The problems resulting from resection of the mandible comprise difficulty in mastication on other mandibular movements due to loss of physiological function and coordination of masticatory muscles, as well as decrease in the lower denture foundation. This report presents fabrication procedures of complete dentures in a patient with unilateral partial resection of the mandible. Two functional impressions secured correct impression of the denture foundation and maximum extension of the denture borders. The function of prostheses in static and dynamic conditions was achieved by correctly defined interarch relationships, arrangement of anterior teeth in accordance with aesthetics, phonation and function and arrangement of posterior teeth in accordance with the ligular area, intercuspidation, static occlusion and articulation. After handing in the dentures to the patient, both static and dynamic occlusion were corrected by a remount procedure. A check-up six months after denture fabrication showed that the patient had normal swallowing and speech, control of salivation and satisfactory masticatory function.