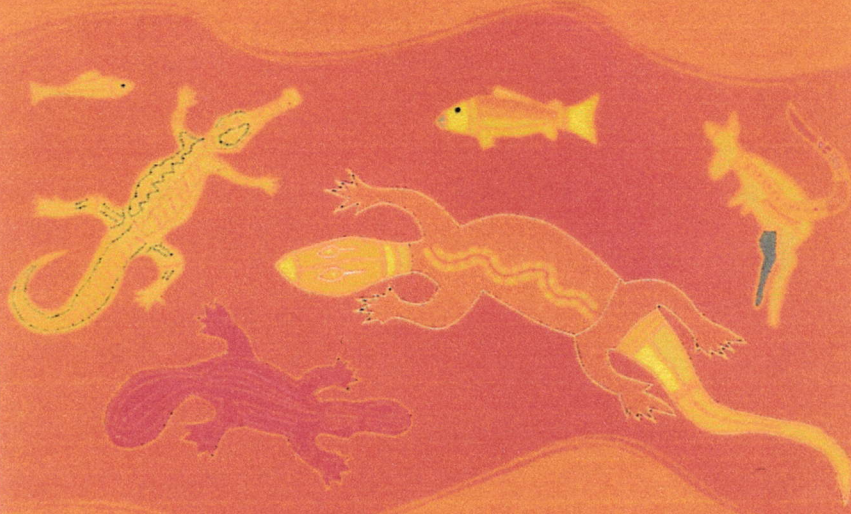


# FDI Annual World Dental Congress

18 - 21 September 2003



## Final Programme



## Implant Surface Modification: Experimental Observations And Clinical Evidence

Per Thomsen, Sweden

Strategy for the development of future optimized implant surfaces is closely related to the understanding of the role of material surface properties for the triggering of inflammation, tissue repair and regeneration. Key components in the analysis of material - cell/tissue interactions are systematic modifications of material surface properties and analysis of the biological processes in vitro, in vivo and in humans. Recent experimental studies have contributed to a deepened understanding of the process of osseointegration. These results, together with recent evidence-based data on the clinical performance of currently used implant modifications will be used for a discussion on the role of surface modifications for the next generation of oral implants.

## FREE COMMUNICATIONS – All Day

Time: 9.30-12.00/14.00-16.45  
Date: 19th September  
Room: Harbour Side Meeting Room 3  
Chairpersons: John Matthews  
Neil Hewson

- 9h30  
FC23 **The intraradicular use of one-step dentine bonding agent**  
*Nino Vadachkoria\*, Natalia Manjavidze (Georgia)*
- 9h45  
FC24 **TMD therapy using occlusal splint: splint thickness influences the treatment outcome**  
*Wisit Sakaratnan\*, Asbjorn Jokstad, Berit S. Krogstad (Thailand)*
- 10h00  
FC25 **Mandibular bone mineral density in patients treated with inhaled corticosteroids**  
*Nurgul Komerik\*, Akkaya A., Yildiz M., Basaran A.L., Buyukkapan U.S. (Turkey)*
- 10h15  
FC26 **Orthodontic skeletal anchorage in complex cases: mini-implants vs osseointegrated fixtures**  
*Umberto Garagiola\*, K. Nishiyama, F. Santero (Italy)*
- 10h30  
FC27 **Early detection and management of Gorlin-Goltz syndrome: the dentists' role**  
*Umberto Garagiola\*, F. Spadari, P.L. Foglio Bonda (Italy)*
- 10h45  
FC28 **Analysis of the Dental Service at the Olympic Games over the past 30 years**  
*Paul Piccininni\*, René Fasel (Canada)*
- 11h00  
FC29 **Effects of concentrated hydrogen peroxide on enamel surface in vitro**  
*Donald White\*, K.M.Kozak, H. Duschner, H. Goetz, J. Zoladz (USA)*

Friday 19 September

**FC26 "Orthodontic skeletal anchorage in complex cases: mini-implants vs osteointegrated fixtures"**

*Umberto Garagiola\*, K. Nishiyama, F. Santero (Italy)*

The aim of this study was to show the benefits, possibilities and limits of mini-implants to obtain a rigid skeletal anchorage for tooth movements. The study utilized 51 patients. Were inserted 35 mini-implants and 37 fixtures to control anchorage. In some adult patients, orthodontic anchorage may be more difficult to achieve because of missing teeth and wide edentulous spaces. In these situations, the implants may be used initially as skeletal anchorage to facilitate tooth movement, and secondarily as abutments for fixed prostheses. Tooth movement that is difficult or impossible with conventional tooth-borne anchorage is also possible with mini-implants. The use of mini-implants as anchorage produces a satisfactory result in a short period of time with two minimal surgical procedures, and enables to insert an appliance in any aimed position and carries out easily the tooth movements. This is very important for preventing dental, periodontal, esthetical and psychological problems during orthodontic treatment.

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**FC27 "Early detection and management of Gorlin-Goltz syndrome: the dentists' role"**

*Umberto Garagiola\*, F. Spadari, P.L. Foglio Bonda (Italy)*

The aim of this work is to underline the importance of the dentists in the contribution to the early diagnosis of Gorlin-Goltz Syndrome (GGS), avoiding and preventing so

the orofacial and systemic complications. 11 GGS patients, 5-18 years of age, 7 females, 4 males, had undergone to a multidisciplinary treatment. In 8 cases the GGS has been detected by dentists. The main symptoms are: recurrent multiple jaw keratocysts, basal cell naevi of the skin, craniofacial asymmetry, hypertelorism, prognatism, hyphoscoliosis. Diagnosis of the syndrome in childhood has been of great importance, because the early treatment contributed to avoid and reduce destruction of the jawbones and prevented severe complications in other organs. The dentists have a great responsibility to detect GGS, finding signs through the radiographs used in dentistry. The approach must be multidisciplinary between different specialists of Dentistry and Medicine, for prevention of severe malocclusions, craniofacial and systemic tumors.

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