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Introduction

Dental erosion and attrition involve an aesthetic and functional impairment for the patient, especially in the anterior region. The improvement of the adhesive techniques allows minimally invasive treatments preserving as much tooth structure as possible.

The incorporation of diagnostic tools, such as Digital smile design, enables more predictable outcomes, and the communication with both, patient and dental technician.

Case report

A 65 years old woman presented to the dental practice complaining of hypersensitivity and loss of tooth structure and wishing to improve the esthetics of the anterior region. During clinical examination, wear facets were observed in anterior and posterior regions. Digital Smile Design analysis was carried out in order to predict and plan the final smile design.

After removing the previous fillings and with the help of a diagnostic wax up, a clear silicone splint was prepared and filled with Ceram X duo (Dentsply DeTrey, Konstanz, Germany) microhybrid composite which was used to increase the vertical dimension of the patient. The palatal surface of anterior teeth and occlusal surfaces of posterior teeth were restored with composite. Finally, the buccal surfaces of 1.3 to 2.5 were prepared for feldspathic coreless veneers (Noritake, Japan) and were cemented with light-curing cement Calibra and the XP Bond (Dentsply DeTrey, Konstanz, Germany) adhesive. The abutments 1.5 and 1.6 were prepared for the fitting of the partial fixed denture from 1.4 to 1.6.

Conclusions

After the treatment, the dental hypersensitivity subsided, so the functional and aesthetic expectations of both, patient and dentist were met.

- Oral Presentation 74

TITLE: Superficial pulpotomy in Immature Permanent Molars: Calcium Hydroxide, Pro-Root MTA, MTA-Angelus and Bioceramic: Case series

AUTHORS: Sierra Armas L, Soto Pereira E, González Rodríguez M, Peña Alcázar M, Zubizarreta Macho A, Rico Romano C, Mena Álvarez J.

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Introduction

In the pulp exposure in young teeth, numerous materials have been proposed as candidates for treatment in pulpotomy. So much in pulpotomy superficial as cervical, pulp vitality therapeutic proposes maintaining the pulp tissue in order to stimulate the development of root processes and avoid possible subsequent fractures. Calcium hydroxide, with a long history of success in their results has been the material of choice. Currently, the appearance of materials like MTA, allowing tisular regeneration, and bioceramic cements as acting bioactive substitutes of the dentin, allow the survival of the remaining pulp through a hermetic seal.

Case report

We propose four cases of young permanent teeth with pulp exposure for caries referred to the department by the Master in Clinical Endodontics and Microsurgery Periapical of University Alfonso X El Sabio. Pulpotomy partial decay conducted with calcium hydroxide, gray Pro-root MTA, white MTA Angelus, and Retro-MTA (bioceramics) respectively and compared, immediate results, after 45 days and spent six months finding, from the clinical point of view and radiographic, no differences between them.

Conclusions

Pulpotomy (partial and cervical) in young permanent immature teeth is a safe treatment with a few predictable results as long as it's done in the precise indication, not finding significant differences between the materials used from a clinical point of view.

- Oral Presentation 75

TITLE: Retreatment of a 1.5 with apical root resorption

AUTHORS: Souto Míguez A, Fernández Alonso P, Guerra Caamaño M, Rivas Mundiña B, Varela Patiño P, Martín Biedma B,

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Introduction

The external apical root resorption is a lytic process, which happens in the cement, dentin or both. Some of the possible classical described causes of resorption are: trauma, orthodontic treatment, intracoronal bleaching or a surgical procedure. Another cause of resorption recently mentioned in the literature is in teeth with endodontic treatment in which the bacterial products

were not successfully eliminated, remaining its activity in the future. Therefore, the treatment protocol consist in eliminating the bacterias and byproducts in the root canal system and dentinal tubules in order to stop the inflammatory process and allow a correct regeneration of the periodontium.

Case report

Woman of 22 years old who attends the surgery because of the pain she feels in the second quadrant. A periapical radiograph is taken and the corresponding diagnosis is a periapical lesion in the tooth 1.5 (endodontically treated). We start the retreatment eliminating the fiber posts and sealing the last apical 6mm with MTA© (Dentsply Maillefer) because of the root resorbtion, after an intermediate cure with calcium hydroxide. In the third appointment we filled the rest of the root canal with gutta-percha. The final restoration was done with a lithium silicate crown. In the X-ray-controls done during the last two years after the treatment, we can see the total healing of the lesion.

Conclusions

The mineral trioxide aggregate is the therapeutic choice to seal big apical diameters resulting from apical resorptions; a complete bone and periodontal healing in the perirradicular region was achieved in the case presented.

- Oral Presentation 76

TITLE: Percentage of success in non-surgical root canal retreatment. A retrospective study

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Objectives

The aim of this study was to evaluate the percentage of success in non-surgical root canal retreatment and to determine the influence of various factors on the prognosis.

Materials and Methods

A total of 77 patients with 87 previously endodontically treated teeth were included in this retrospective study. The follow-up period was at least 24 months. The Local Ethics Committe on Investigations Involving Human Subjects reviewed and approved the protocol. All

participants signed an informed consent. The patients were referred to the Master in Restorative Dentistry and Endodontics, University of Valencia, between 2009 and 2012. The operators worked with operating microscope and followed the same sequence of retreatment for all the cases. The teeth were classified according to their dental group and by presence or absense of periapical lesion radiographically detectable at the beginning of the treatment. It was also assessed the preservation or not of the initial root canal morphology. The classification proposed by Gorni et al. was used for this purpose. In order to evaluate the degree of healing, Kvist classification was employed.

Results

The overall success of nonsurgical retreatment was 83.9% after an average follow-up period of 28.5 months. Complete healing was observed in 41 teeth (47.1%) and incomplete healing in 32 (36.8%). A total of 14 teeth failed (16.1%). The highest percentage of success (94.7%) were obtained in cases with canal morphology respected and without periapical lesion at the initial appointment.

Conclusions

Non-surgical retreatment is a highly predictable procedure with a high percentage of success. Further investigation is required to determine the importance of other prognostic factors on the outcome of retreatment.

- Oral Presentation 77

TITLE: Mesostructure of pink porcelain-composite in risked anterior esthetic by dental implants

AUTHORS: Valenzuela Triviño V, Jiménez Martínez JD, Urrejola Ballesteros A, Rodríguez Pérez M, Otero Ávila A.

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Introduction

Anterior front rehabilitation with implants can have aesthetic consequences if parameters of ideal placement are not respected so it can derive in deficit of support tissues, both bone and soft tissue. An artificial material, like porcelain or pink composite, could be a good alternative to solve this problem, but due to the aesthetic limitations, other therapeutic alternatives might be considered.