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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) microhibrid 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

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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

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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