

PRÊMIO ADA/APCD

ADA-001 - IMPLANTODONTIA

Data: 30/01/2012 Horário: 12H-12H30

APRESENTADOR / AUTOR: **GIOVANNI DE ALMEIDA PRADO DI GIACOMO**

CO-AUTOR1: **JORGE V. L DA SILVA**

CO-AUTOR2: **AIRTON M. DA SILVA**

CO-AUTOR3: **PATRICIA R. CURY**

CO-AUTOR4: **GILBERTO SZARF**

TEMA DO TRABALHO: **ACCURACY AND COMPLICATIONS OF COMPUTER-DESIGNED SELECTIVE LASER SINTERING SURGICAL GUIDES FOR FLAPLESS DENTAL IMPLANT PLACEMENT AND IMMEDIATE DEFINITIVE PROSTHESIS INSTALLATION**

RESUMO:

PURPOSE: TO EVALUATE THE ACCURACY AND COMPLICATIONS OF THE USE OF SURGICAL GUIDES FOR FLAPLESS DENTAL IMPLANT PLACEMENT AND IMMEDIATE DEFINITIVE PROSTHESIS INSTALLATION. METHODS: SIXTY IMPLANTS AND 12 IMMEDIATE DEFINITIVE PROSTHESIS WERE INSTALLED IN 12 PATIENTS. LATERAL (CORONAL AND APICAL) AND ANGULAR DEVIATION BETWEEN VIRTUALLY PLANNED AND PLACED IMPLANT WERE MEASURED. THE PATIENTS WERE FOLLOWED FOR 30 MONTHS AND SURGICAL AND PROSTHETIC COMPLICATIONS WERE REGISTERED. RESULTS: THE MEAN ANGULAR DEVIATION (\pm SD) WAS 6.53° (4.31), CORONAL DEVIATION WAS 1.35 (0.65) MM AND APICAL DEVIATION WAS 1.79 (1.01) MM. THE RATE OF COMPLICATION WAS 34.4% AND INCLUDED: PULLING OF THE SOFT TISSUE FROM THE LINGUAL SURFACE, INSERTION OF WIDER IMPLANT THAN PLANNED, UNSTABLE IMPLANT, PROLONGED PAIN, MIDLINE DEVIATION OF THE PROSTHESIS, PROSTHESIS FRACTURE. THE CUMULATIVE SURVIVAL RATE WAS 98.33% FOR IMPLANTS AND 91.66% FOR PROSTHESIS. CONCLUSION: THE PRESENT STUDY SHOWED LATERAL DEVIATION LOWER THAN 1.8 MM IN AVERAGE AND ANGULAR DEVIATION IN MEAN 6.53°. THE RATE OF COMPLICATIONS WAS 34.41%. IN SPITE OF INACCURACIES AND COMPLICATIONS, HIGH CUMULATIVE SURVIVAL RATE WAS OBSERVED FOR BOTH IMPLANTS AND PROSTHESIS. HENCE, COMPUTER-AIDED DENTAL IMPLANT SURGERY STILL REQUIRES IMPROVEMENT AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS BEING IN THE DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE.

PRÊMIO ADA/APCD

ADA-002 - MATERIAIS DENTÁRIOS

Data: 30/01/2012 Horário: 13H35-13H0

APRESENTADOR / AUTOR: **LUIZA MELLO DE PAIVA CAMPOS**

CO-AUTOR1: **DUCLERC FERNANDES PARRA**

CO-AUTOR2: **MÁRIO VAZ**

CO-AUTOR3: **MÁRIO RAMALHO VASCONCELOS**

CO-AUTOR4: **JAIME MONTEIRO**

TEMA DO TRABALHO: **DH AND ESPI LASER TECHNOLOGY APPLIED TO THE SHRINKAGE RESTORATION EVALUATION.**

RESUMO:

POSTOPERATIVE MARGINAL LEAKAGE IS COMMONLY ASSOCIATED TO POLYMERIZATION CONTRACTIONS EFFECTS. IN CONSEQUENCE THE LONGEVITY AND QUALITY OF RESTORATIVE TREATMENT DEPENDS ON THE SHRINKAGE MECHANISMS OF THE COMPOSITE FILLING DURING THE POLYMERIZATION. IN THIS WORK IS REPORTED THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNIQUES FOR EVALUATION OF THOSE EFFECTS UNDER LIGHT-INDUCED POLYMERIZATION OF DENTAL NANOCOMPOSITE FILLING. THE TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED WERE DH AND ESPI BASED ON LASER TECHNOLOGY. A SATISFACTORY RESOLUTION WAS ACHIEVED IN THE NON-CONTACT DISPLACEMENT FIELD MEASUREMENTS ON SMALL OBJECTS CONCERNING THE EXPERIMENTAL DENTAL SAMPLES. ACCORDING TO AN SPECIFIC CLINICAL PROTOCOL, RESINS ARTIFICIAL TEETH WERE USED. A CLASS I CAVITY WAS DRILLED AND RESTORED WITH NANOCOMPOSITE MATERIAL, ACCORDING TO G.V BLACK PRINCIPLES. THE POLYMERIZATION WAS MONITORED BY DH-ESPI IN REAL TIME DURING THE CURE REACTION OF THE RESTORATION. THE TOTAL DISPLACEMENT REPORTED FOR THE MATERIAL IN RELATION OF THE TOOTH WALL WAS 4,3μM. (ARTIFICIAL TOOTH). THE TECHNIQUE SHOWED THE ENTIRE TOOTH SURFACE (WALL) DEFORMING DURING POLYMERIZATION SHRINKAGE.

PRÊMIO ADA/APCD

ADA-003 - LASER

Data: 30/01/2012 Horário: 13H10-13H4

APRESENTADOR / AUTOR: **MEIRE MAMAN FRACHER ABRAMOFF**

CO-AUTOR1: **MAX DOMINGUES PEREIRA**

CO-AUTOR2: **MARIA TERESA DE SEIXAS ALVES**

CO-AUTOR3: **ROBERTO ARAÚJO SEGRETO**

CO-AUTOR4: **LYDIA MASAOKO FERREIRA**

TEMA DO TRABALHO: **LOW LEVEL LASER THERAPY IN THE REPAIR OF RATS TIBIAS SUBMITTED TO IONIZING RADIATION**

RESUMO:

THE PURPOSE OF THIS RESEARCH IS TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTS OF LLLT ON THE REPAIR OF TIBIAS FROM RATS SUBMITTED TO IR. SEVENTY-TWO MALE AND HEALTHY WISTAR WERE DISTRIBUTED: GROUP I: SHAM CONTROL (18 TIBIAS), GROUP II: LASER (18 TIBIAS), GROUP III: IR (18 TIBIAS), GROUP IV: IR AND LASER (18 TIBIAS). GROUPS III AND IV WERE SUBMITTED TO IR WITH A SINGLE DOSE (30GY). MONOCORTICAL PERFORATION (DIAMETER 2.5MM) WAS SURGICALLY PERFORMED IN THE PORTION OF THE TIBIAL DYAPHISIS. IN GROUPS III AND IV, THE SURGERY OCCURRED 28 DAYS AFTER IR. IN GROUPS II AND IV, POST-SURGERY, THREE APPLICATIONS OF LLLT WERE PERFORMED (GAALAS, 100MW, 808NM, 20S, 3.57W/CM², 72J/CM², 2J), ON ALTERNATE DAYS. SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED AFTER 7, 14 AND 21 DAYS. HISTOMORPHOMETRY WAS PROCESSED BY DIGITAL IMAGE ANALYSIS. IN ALL PERIODS, THERE WAS A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE (P <0.006) OF NEW FORMED BONE IN GROUP IV WHEN COMPARED TO GROUP III; NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GROUP I AND GROUP IV WAS OBSERVED; THE PROTOCOL OF IONIZING RADIATION SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED BONE FORMATION IN GROUP III WHEN COMPARED TO GROUP I. LLLT INCREASED THE NEWLY FORMED BONE AREA DURING THE INFLAMMATORY PHASE, ABBREVIATING THE REPAIR OF RATS TIBIAS SUBMITTED TO IR.