

Scientific programme

Friday

Hands On Course: 10:00-12:00

Small Lecture Room

Simple implantation methods in a dental praxis

Dr. Bóka Péter

Sponsored by DenTi

(abstr. No. 21)

Lecture Hall

9.30-11.00

- (01) **Prosthetic Restoration Following Head and Neck Surgery** (9.30-10.00)
Dr. Katalin Nagy
Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Szeged, Hungary
- (02) **Post Graduate Dental Education in the U.S.** (10.00-10.30)
Dr. Jackeline Argandona
Boston University, USA
- (03) **Ageing of orofacial region** (10.30-11.00)
Prof. Dr. Zoltán Rakonczay
Department of Oral Biology, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Szeged, Hungary

11.00-11.30 Coffee break

11.30 – 13.00

- (04) **All-Ceramic Restorations: Keys to Esthetic Harmony** (11.30-12.15)
Dr. Pál Gerlőczy, Hungary
- (05) **Comprehensive Aesthetics** (12.15-13.00)
Dr. Attila Bodrogi, Hungary

13.00-14.00 Lunch

14.30 - 15.30

- (06) **White Teeth** (14.30-15.00)
Dr. Ahmed Hawas
Pharos University, Alexandria, Egypt

(07) **A Quick review on Esthetic Principles in Dentistry** (15.00-15.15)

Maziar Talaeipur

Shahid Beheshti University ,Dental school ,Tehran ,IRAN

(08) **Conscious Sedation- a clinical approach** (15.15-15.30)

Dr. Arne E. Jacobsen

(cand. odont), Norway

Saturday

Hands On Course: 10:30-12:00

Small Lecture Room

Practically oriented draughts to the interim solution production with composites of company 3M – Espe.

Dr. Katharina Zupke

(abstr. No. 22)

Lecture hall

9.30 – 11.00

(09) **Does a Millimeter matter in Implant Dentistry?** (9.30-10.30)

Dr. Bjarni Pjetursson

University of Berne, Switzerland

(Sponsored by Straumann)

(10) **Contemporary Perspectives in Oral Implantology** (10.30-11.00)

Dr. Sarkiz Soskeç

Biomedical Engineering Faculty, Bogazici University, Turkey

(11) **In vivo study of surface modified Ti discs in animal model** (11.00-11.10)

Dr. Matusovits Danica

Department of Oral Biology, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary

11.10-11.30 Coffee break

11.30 – 13.00

(12) **Behaviour Management Techniques in Pediatric Dentistry** (11.30-12.00)

Dr. Audrey Camillery

Paediatric Dentist, BChD, MSc (Lon), MFDS RCS (Edin)

(Sponsored by Matrx)

(13) **Sleep Dental Medicine** (12.00-12.30)

Dr. Risa Tamura

Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Japan

(14) **Infective Endocarditis Profilaxis** (12.30-13.00)

Dr. Tünde Radics DMD, PhD, Assistant Professor

University of Debrecen, Medical Sciences and Healthcare Center, Faculty of Dentistry

(15) **Nanotube Structure on Ti Surface and its Possibility as a drug delivery**

(13.00-13.15)

Do Yun Lee

Chonnam National University, Gwangju 500-757, South Korea

(16) **Invisalign- The Clear Choice** (13.15-13.30)

Sagar J. Abichandani

III rd BDS

D.Y.Patil dental coll

India

13.30-14.30 Lunch

14.30 – 16.20

(17) **Diagnostic procedures of temporomandibular disorders (TMD) in Dental School of Pécs** (14.30-15.00)

Dr. Cseh Károly

Department of Prosthodontics, School of Dentistry, University of Pécs

(18) **Preventive Endodontics** (15.00-15.30)

Dr. Zolnai Vilmos

University of Debrecen Medical Science and Healthcare Center, Associate Lecturer

(19) **Stem cells – the future of dental research?** (15.30-16.00)

Dr. Molnár Bálint

Department of Periodontology, Semmelweis University

Department of Oral Biology, Semmelweis University

(20) **Antibiotic strategy in dentistry** (16.00-16.15)

Dr. Julia Bolz

Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Plastic Surgery,

Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany

(21) **Composite aesthetics – is it an adequate solution for your practice?** (16.15-17.00)

Dr. Maxim Stosek

owner of the Dental Clinic in Presov (Slovakia)

(Sponsored by Dens Alba)

Abstracts

(01) Prosthetic Restoration Following Head and Neck Surgery

Dr. Nagy Katalin

Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Szeged, Hungary

Management of malignant tumors involving the tongue, mandible, and adjacent structures represents a difficult challenge for both the reconstructive surgeon and prosthodontist.

Rehabilitation is an essential phase of cancer care and should be considered from the time of diagnosis. Surgical resection often creates large defects accompanied by dysfunction, and disfigurement while radiation therapy produces significant morbidity and unique tissue management problems.

Tumors that require maxillary resection will create defects of the maxilla, palate, or adjacent soft tissue. They can range from small perforations of the hard or soft palate to extensive resections. Rehabilitation of these defects is best accomplished prosthodontically, with a maxillary obturator. Compromised retention, stability and support are the main problems to be considered when fabricating the functional obturator prostheses. Patients operated on for malignant tumors of the mandible, present a far more difficult rehabilitation problem, than those patients with maxillary defects.

Advances in the reconstruction of such defects by means of microvascular free flaps have allowed the maxillofacial prosthodontist to rehabilitate these patients more effectively.

In summary, prosthetic prognosis depends on many factors, but prosthetic appliances supported by osseointegrated implants can overcome many of the common difficulties, e.g. retention, stability, or support.

Restoration of the facial defect is a difficult challenge for both the surgeon and the maxillofacial prosthodontist. The success of any future maxillofacial prostheses will be greatly enhanced by careful pre-surgical evaluation and consultations involving the patient, surgeon, and prosthodontist.

Osseointegrated implants provide an improved means of effective retention for facial prostheses.

A comfortable, well fitting and esthetic facial prostheses will help to restore the patient's self- confidence and allow them to return to society.

(02) Post Doctoral Education In the United States.

Jackeline Argandona

Boston University, USA

The process of becoming a fully competent dentist is a continuous one. In a profession that strives to achieve perfection to promote our patient's health and elevate their quality of life or physical appearance the road from novice to expert is often a long

one. Achieving competency by mean of post graduate education is an excellent way to be at the forefront of this road full of challenges.

Objectives

- Factors influencing plans to pursue post doctoral Dental Education
- Types of programs available accredited and non-accredited by the ADA.
- Curriculum emphasis: New tendencies.
- What makes a program a good program?
- Application process: Matching services, Post doctoral application support service (PASS),
- Strategies in the application process..
- Conclusion.

(03) *Ageing of orofacial region*

Prof. Dr. Zoltán Rakonczay

University of Szeged, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Oral Biology, Szeged, Hungary

The study of ageing includes not only the observation of changes in healthy subjects as they grow older, but also investigations as to the mechanism or causing ageing. Ageing may be due to degradation of genetic material and accumulation of superoxide damage. Collagen is an important protein whose ageing has effects on a number of tissues including the orofacial region. Hormone secretion is reduced and immunological reactions are slower and less effective.

Enamel is worn down with use. Dentine can increase in thickness and in its degree of calcification as it ages. Cementum is laid down throughout life. As it ages it becomes less permeable. Pulp decreases in size as more dentine is laid down. Changes in the dental pulp are related to the collagen fibre ageing, both directly and indirectly by its effects on the blood supply. Loss of bone mineral – osteoporosis – is commonly associated with ageing. This occurs in the bone of the jaws as well as elsewhere. Loss of the teeth will cause resorption of alveolar bone.

Salivary glands and salivary secretion could decrease which may produce xerostomia. Other oral functions are also changing such as taste, mastication, deglutition and speech.

(04) *All-Ceramic Restorations: Keys to Esthetic Harmony*

Dr. Pál Gerlőczy, Hungary

There are several factors that have a great influence on whether prostheses are fabricated in harmony with nature. Designing restorations with optimum esthetics requires correct treatment planning, evaluation of a suitable restorative material, and skillful application of techniques. Moreover, material selection with a dental ceramist is fundamental to the management of complex rehabilitation cases.

However, dentists and technicians alike are frequently faced with the dilemma of selecting the proper surface treatment, cements, and/or bonding agents to provide the

optimal structural integrity for the restoration and maintain a long-term marginal seal between the abutment and the restoration. The presentation will provide a classification for the possible available restorative interfaces based on the materials used and on the type of the substrate as well as guidelines for material selection for predictable delivery of these restorations.

The intimate relationship between the appearance of the gingival tissue, crown form and margin will also be discussed as well as the importance of using magnification systems to enhance precision. This presentation will provide clinical and technical suggestions for obtaining esthetic and durable results.

(05) ***Comprehensive aesthetics***

Dr. Attila Bodrogi, Hungary

Patient demand for aesthetic and cosmetic dentistry has never been greater. This has led many dentists to invest considerable time, effort, and money mastering various cosmetic procedures and techniques. But it is one thing to be able to make beautiful teeth, and an entirely different story to make beautiful teeth that function in harmony with the rest of the masticatory system. This lecture - through case presentations- describes the importance of the comprehensive approach to dentistry, its backgrounds and components that essential for a longterm aesthetic end-result.

(06) ***"White Teeth"***

Dr. Ahmed Hawas

Pharos University, Alexandria, Egypt

A smile is very important to everyone. It can have a strong impact on a person's lifestyle and social relations and may convey many important messages. The demand for lighter and whiter teeth has increased considerably during the last years. One of the most conservative and popular methods for achieving this is "bleaching"

This lecture will discuss the most popular methods used in office and home vital bleaching, the techniques, the pros and cons, the outcome that might be expected and the associated biological effects.

(07) ***A Quick Review on Esthetic Principles in Dentistry***

Maziar Talaeipour

Shahid Beheshti university ,Dental school ,Tehran ,IRAN

The term esthetic is borrowed from Greek word "aesthesia", which means sensation or sensibility. Esthetic dentistry is a delicate combination of scientific principles and artistic abilities. Mathematical parameters used by the dentist and laboratory technician combine to produce an attractive esthetic appearance. However, these

geometric laws must not be used mechanically ,instead they must act as guidelines for each clinical restoration.

There are some factors which affect the esthetic zone : 1.Midline 2.Incisal length and its role in beauty and phonetic 3.Zenith points 4.Gingival health and interdental embrasures 5.Tooth axis 6.Interdental contact area and point 7.Incisal embrasures 8.Individual and collective tooth dimension 9.Tooth character 10.Shape and position of teeth 11.Gender ,personality ,and the age factor 12.Gradation 13.Symmetry and balance 14.Smile line

In this lecture each factor and its effect on esthetic zone will be explained and discussed.

(08) ***“Conscious sedation- a clinical approach”***

Dr. Arne E. T. Jacobsen
(cand. odont), Norway

When it comes to patients with special needs, such as mentally handicapped patients, small children, patients with dental anxiety etc. it is often impossible to do ordinary dental treatment. Some of these patients are obvious cases for general anesthesia, but in a lot of cases the patients can be treated by use of pre-medication by sedative drugs and/or Nitrous oxide (N₂O). During conscious sedation the patient is awake, but the premedication (or N₂O) makes them drowsy, relaxed, less fearful and more able/willing to cooperate.

In my lecture I talk about the use of conscious sedation as a tool in my dental practice. The lecture is based upon clinical use of benzo- diazepines administered orally or rectally, and use of N₂O combined by oxygen delivered though a nose-mask. I will not go much into pharmacology; but talk about practical use, different sedative drugs and safety percations.

(09) ***"Does a millimeter matter in Implant Dentistry?"***

Dr. Bjarni Pjetursson,
University of Berne, Switzerland

In the early days of implant dentistry implants were usually placed where the bone was without considering in details the future reconstructions. Today, with predictable bone augmentation techniques, implants could and should be placed according to the future reconstruction. In this lecture, prosthetically driven implant placement in 3 dimensions in the anterior and posterior area of the mouth will be addressed. The impact of implant types and exact implant placement on esthetic results will be discussed, and bone augmentation procedures used to help in obtaining good long-term esthetic results will be presented.

(10) **Contemporary perspectives in oral implantology**

Dr. Sarkis Sozkes

Biomedical Engineering Faculty,
Bogazici University

Oral dental implants has been succesfully applied and became a novus dental treatment procedure in daily practice for years. Last decade has been a very active period for technological input to this field of dentistry. This contemporary appications and new materials help clinicians to overcome many diagnostic concerns in implant pplanning and also to prognose the future proshodontic options. The lecture will cover the practical techiues, new diagnostic and planning materials and new implant designs prepesnted to oral implant field with the simple aspect to be understood easily by general practitioners...

(11) ***In vivo* study of surface modified titanium discs in animal model**

¹D. Matusovits, ²I. Pelsőczi, ²J. Perényi, ³L. Bene, ¹K. Turzó, ⁴K. Donath, ²A. Fazekas

¹Department of Oral Biology, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary

²Department of Prosthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary

³Department of Mechanical and Process Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary

⁴Department of Oral Pathology, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

Objectives The aim of our study was to develop a well functioning and reproducible *in vivo* animal model, which is suitable for the investigation of osseointegration of the different surface-modified titanium (Ti) discs. The purposes of our surface modifications were to improve the osseointegration of Ti implants and subsequently to enhance their loading capacity.

Materials and methods: Six surface modified CP4 Ti discs (Camlog, Biotechnologies AG, Switzerland) were inserted to the parietal bone of Vietnamese potbellied pigs according to the 8 mm critical size bone defect. Out of the six discs two were control surfaces (Promote: sandblasted and acid etched), two were modified by self-assembled polypeptide multilayer (PLL/PGA)₇PLL films and two were developed by the research group of Basel (Camlog, Biotechnologies AG, Switzerland). The osseointegration was examined after 2 weeks of healing period, by means of two investigation methods: biomechanical (pull-out) test and histological, histomorphometrical measurements.

Results: The preliminary results proved that the effects of different surface modifications on osseointegration are distinct, representing in this way a promising and reproducible investigation method. Further experiments are needed to determine which surface modification is more effective.

Acknowledgment: This work was supported by the GVOP-3.2.1.-2004-04-0408/3.0 Project funded by the EC and the Hungarian Ministry of Economy and the ETT project (434/2006) supported by the Hungarian Ministry of Health.

(12) **Behaviour Management Techniques in Paediatric Dentistry**

Dr. Audrey Camilleri

Paediatric Dentist

BChD, MSc (Lon), MFDS RCS (Edin)

The use of behaviour management techniques is a fundamental aspect of paediatric dentistry. The way a dentist interacts with the child patient will have a major influence on the success of any clinical or preventive care. There are several approaches a dentist can explore that positively shape both the behaviour and psyche of the child such that the child develops a favourable attitude toward the dentist, his or her staff, and the actual treatment procedures. In order to deliver high-quality dentistry to a child whilst also developing a positive attitude towards dental health, the dentist should have a good understanding of the factors that might affect the behaviour of children in the dental setting. Some of the more popular pharmacological and non pharmacological techniques will be presented, along with both new ideas and controversial ones. Inhalation sedation is an essential tool in anxiety management and is used as an adjunct to behaviour management. Inhalation sedation with nitrous oxide/oxygen sedation to reach a plane of relative analgesia may be administered easily and safely to children as a potential alternative to general anaesthesia. The indications and contraindications for use, type and mode of use of equipment and benefits of inhalation sedation will also be presented.

(13) ***Sleep Dental Medicine***

Dr. Risa Tamura

(Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Japan)

Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome (OSAS) is one of the sleep disorder, and the disease which repeats apnea continuing for more than 10 seconds during sleep. Patients with OSAS cannot have enough sleep, and then OSAS causes strong sleepiness, less concentration, less efficiency of work, careless driving and industrial accidents. In addition, Sleep Apnea causes repeated chronic hypoxia, especially complications with the cardiovascular system.

OSAS is mainly caused by the collapse of muscles in the pharynx/larynx area. Especially the muscle tone of the tongue decreases and the tongue falls backward, obstructing the airway.

The treatment of OSAS includes surgical treatments and non-surgical treatments. As the non-surgical treatments, there are nasal continuous positive airway pressure (nCPAP) as a medical device, and oral appliance (Sleep Splint).

Treatment of OSAS using oral appliance (sleep splint) started in our university in 1986. This treatment was recognized as one of the formal treatments of OSAS by Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare in 2004 and is now considered to be a standard effective treatment of OSAS. Sleep splint worn in the mouth at night produces advancement of the mandible and enlarges the oropharyngeal space during sleep. It prevents the collapse of the airway.

In this lecture, the indication and procedure of sleep splint will be presented, and also some of basic research for OSAS.

(14) ***Infective Endocarditis Prophylaxis***

Dr. Tünde Radics, DMD, PhD, Assistant Professor
University of Debrecen, Medical Sciences and Healthcare Center, Faculty of Dentistry

Infective Endocarditis (IE) is an uncommon but life threatening disease, and it still remains the clearest instance of focal infection. Although there are major advances in diagnosis and therapy, patients with IE still have high mortality rates. For prophylactic reasons, antibiotics should be given before a bacteraemia is expected. Dental procedures are regarded as the most frequent medical interventions that require antibiotic prophylaxis. Guidelines and Expert Consensus Reports aim to help physicians to weigh the benefits and risks of a particular diagnostic or therapeutic procedure. IE prophylaxis Guidelines are intended to give useful information about the patients at risk, the predisposing diagnostic and therapeutic interventions and the prophylactic antibiotic regimens. The objective of my presentation is to analyze comparatively the latest Guidelines of the American Heart Association (AHA), and the protocol made by the European Heart Association (ESC) on prevention, diagnosis and treatment of IE.

(15) ***Nanotube Structure on Titanium Surface and Its Possibility As a Drug Delivery***

Do Yun Lee[1], *Suk Hyun Hwang*[1], *Kwang Sik Woo*[1], *Kwang Min Lee*[2], *Sang Won Park*[1, 3], *Jeong Tae Koh*[1, 3]

[1]School of Dentistry and BK 21 Project, [2]School of Material science and engineering, [3]Dental Science Research Institute, Chonnam National University, Gwangju 500-757, South Korea

Titanium has been widely used as biomaterials due to its high mechanical property and corrosion resistance, as well as its biocompatibility. In order to improve biomaterial-tissue integration, the surface of titanium has been chemically and mechanically modified, and nanotube structure was formed by anodization. The study were designed to evaluate the nanotube structure on titanium surface in vivo, the bioreactivity of the peri-implant tissue, and the possible use as a carrier of bone morphogenic protein-2 (BMP-2) and lovastatin. In the present study, nanotubes were formed by anodization (1.5 wt.% HF, 1M H₃PO₄ electrolyte) on machined and RBM-treated titanium discs (Gr 2, $\Phi 8 \times 1$ mm). Thirty two discs were implanted into the back of adult mice with or without BMP-2 (1 ng) and lovastatin (200 μ g). The discs with peri-implant tissue were harvested after four weeks. Scanning electro microscopic (SEM) analysis revealed that the structure of nanotubes was not changed in vivo. Microphotograph showed mild inflammation reaction in the peri-implant tissue, caused by the surgery and movable specimens in the implanted area. Electron spectroscopy for chemical analysis (ESCA) demonstrated the BMP-2 molecule penetrated the space of nanotubes. It suggests that the nanotube structure on titanium is stable in vivo and can be used as a space for drug delivery.

(16) **Invisalign – the clear choice!**

Sagar.J.Abichandani
III rd BDS
D.Y.Patil dental coll

Smile is something that is a wonderful asset to possess. It enhances your self-esteem, self-confidence and self-image.

Orthodontic treatment is responsible for bringing the teeth, lips and face into proportion. However, too much of metal exposure via brackets tends to overshadow its effectiveness in re-aligning the teeth.

INVISALIGN is promoted as the invisible method of straightening the teeth with the help of clear custom fabricated tray aligners that bring the teeth sequentially and gradually to the desired position. It has the advantages of being invisible, removable and comfortable that maintains its superiority over the metal brackets-thus gaining popularity among the younger generation where esthetics is of prime concern.

(17) ***Diagnostic procedures of temporomandibular disorders (TMD) in Dental School of Pécs***

Dr. Károly Cseh
Department of Prosthodontics, School of Dentistry, University of Pécs

Almost 90% of the Hungarian population has at least one sign of temporomandibular diseases. Symptoms can be TMD joint noises, pain in the head and neck region, or restricted jaw movements. In most cases these remain subclinical. Only a few percent of this population has more than 1 problem, and this group will show up at a dentist's or a medical practitioner, and need some kind of medical treatment. Although the prognosis of the treatment is depends on several factors, it is a matter of fact that the time is important. The later the treatment, the worse is the prognosis. This is the reason, therefore the early diagnosis is so important.

The difficulties of the diagnosis can found in the low variation of symptoms and in the high number of possible syndromes. Neurological and otological diseases can produce very similar signs, and psychological problems can aggravate temporomandibular disorders and orofacial pains.

In this presentation I would like to show you the diagnostical procedures used at the department of Prosthodontics, School of Dentistry, University of Pécs, with that end in view which do not need special equipments (for example patient history, physical examination and x-ray).

(18) ***Preventive Endodontics***

Dr. Vilmos Zolnai,
DMD, University of Debrecen Medical Science and
Healthcare Center, Associate Lecturer

The goal of this lecture is to consider preventive measures to protect the dentin and the pulp. Vital pulp therapy as an alternative to

pulpectomy deserves serious consideration. Maintaining an intact healthy pulp is preferable to root canal treatment or other endodontic procedures that are complex, expensive, and time consuming. Some authors advocate indirect pulp capping or direct pulp capping. Another approach is the surgical removal of inflamed pulp tissue (pulpotomy). The success rate of these procedures is variable and depends upon proper diagnosis and clinical judgement, but primary on the status of the pulp before the procedure.

(19) ***Stem cells – the future of dental research?***

Dr. Bálint Molnár

Department of Periodontology, Semmelweis University

Department of Oral Biology, Semmelweis University

In the past few years a number of novel data have been published, which open the field for the clinical application of stem cells. Recently, adult stem cells have been found in the periodontal ligament (*Periodontal Ligament Stem Cells*-PDLSC) and pulp tissue of permanent teeth (*Dental Pulp Derived Stem Cells*-DPSC), also in the pulp tissue of deciduous teeth (*Stem cells from Human Exfoliated Deciduous teeth*-SHED). According to the latest results PDLSCs, combined with a hydroxyapatite / tricalcium phosphate (HA/TCP) ceramic powder were able to regenerate periodontal defects in immunocompromised mice. These results suggest that PDLSCs could be used in regenerative processes in the near future. Under similar circumstances DPSCs yielded a dentin-pulp like structure. Thus, DPSCs can be used to investigate the maturation and regeneration of dental tissues. SHEDs have been isolated from the pulp tissue of deciduous teeth. SHEDs surprisingly were able to differentiate into nerve- and bone-like tissues in vivo. Based on these results, application of SHEDs offers a unique way to isolate multipotent adult stem cells, which can be differentiated into various cell lineages. Furthermore, dental stem cells can be easily isolated without having any of the ethical problems, which prevent the clinical application of embryonic stem cells today.

(20) ***Antibiotic strategy in dentistry***

Dr. Julia Bolz

Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Plastic Surgery,

Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany

Nowadays antibiotics are indispensable in every modern medical and dental practice. We give an overview about antimicrobial strategy in dentistry including penicillin (standard therapy) to recent antibiotics like moxifloxacin. Several indications and contraindications must be considered.

In second and prospective clinical trial we explored the resistances of different bacteria against antibiotics. Therefore we distinguished between the bacterial colonization of normal mucous membranes and the surfaces of oral squamous cell carcinomas. Thereby we tried to optimize the antibiotic strategy adapted for each type

of carcinomas in the oral and maxillofacial region to reduce the risk of postoperative infections.

(21) ***Simple implantation methods in a dental praxis- sponsored by DenTi***

Dr. Bóka Péter, Dr. Vajdovich István Phd.

Nowadays implantology is one of the most dynamically developed part of dentistry. In our presentation we show how to implant the Denti implantations, solving the 3 different type of toothmissing problems.

(22) ***Practically oriented draughts to the interim solution production with composites of company 3M – Espe.***

Dr.med. dent. Katharina Zupke

Contents of this working course are quick to possibilities and to produce exact composite interim solutions chairside. After a short theoretical introduction to the methodology the course participants can learn the manufacturing of a functional interim solution key on gypsum models. In the connection these are used to produce quickly perfectly suitable interim solutions. The necessary materials are provided from the company 3M - Espe. The course duration amounts to 60 min the number of participants is limited to 20 persons.