

**E.Ü. Dişhekimliği Fakültesi Öğretim Üyelerinin
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The effect of three different sealers on the radiopacity of root fillings in simulated canals

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ORAL SURGERY ORAL MEDICINE ORAL PATHOLOGY ORAL RADIOLOGY AND ENDODONTICS
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Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of 3 root canal sealers on radiopacity of root fillings in simulated canals by means of direct digital radiography.

Study Design: Thirty simulated root canals in transparent acrylic blocks were prepared with a 4% tapered, size 25 instrument. A single 4% tapered, size 25 gutta-percha cone was inserted into each canal. Standardized images of the blocks with an aluminum step-wedge were obtained by using Digora storage phosphor plates. Then, 3 root canal sealers (Roeko, Diaket, Pulpdent) were mixed according to the manufacturers' instructions. The gutta-percha cones were completely coated with one of the sealers and placed in the identical canal to the full working length. The images of the blocks were reobtained after sealer application. The mean gray values (MGVs) of root fillings were measured with or without the sealer at 3 different levels (1 mm, 6 mm, and 11 mm from apex) by using the Image Tool program. Each MGv measurement was then converted to its aluminum equivalent by means of the step-wedge values. A paired t test was used for statistical analysis.

Results: RoekoSeal caused a significant decrease in the radiopacity of the root fillings at the 1-mm level ($P<0.01$). Diaket and Pulp Canal Sealer (PCS) increased the radiopacity of the fillings at all levels significantly ($P<0.01$) except 6- and 11-mm levels of the Diaket specimens ($P>0.05$).

Conclusion: The type and the thickness of root canal sealers can influence the radiopacity of the root fillings.

Oral mucosal conditions and risk factors among elderly in a Turkish school of dentistry

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GERONTOLOGY

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Background: Prevalence studies are important to determine the oral health status and treatment needs of elderly people. Our aim was to obtain data for the prevalence of oral mucosal conditions (OMC) in a Turkish elderly sample and to compare our results with different geographic regions.

Objective: The purpose of this clinical-based study was to determine the prevalence of OMC and associated risk factors in a clinical-based Turkish elderly sample.

Methods: The study sample consisted of 700 patients >60 years old. The clinical examination of patients was performed by both authors. All participants were questioned about their general health status, medication use, oral hygiene habits, tobacco or alcohol use, use of dentures, and the length of denture use. Chi2 Pearson's test with Fisher's exact probability test was used to analyze the data. Logistic regression models were used to assess the influence of independent variables; odds ratios were calculated with 95% confidence intervals. Statistical significance was defined as $p < 0.05$.

Results: OMC were recorded in 40.7% of the study sample. The logistic regression model revealed that male gender, length of denture use, smoking habit, and being a former smoker increased the probability of having an OMC. Smoking habit also increased the risk of having leukoplakia. The denture-related lesions accounted for 36.4% with the length of denture use and diabetes mellitus being significant risk factors for denture stomatitis and denture hyperplasia. The model for traumatic ulcer included medication use as a significant risk factor.

Conclusions: Our results regarding an elderly Turkish sample support the studies of other populations where the prevalence of OMC was related to length of denture use, smoking, and gender. We also observed some important associations between denture-related lesions, systemic diseases, and medication use which require further investigation. Copyright 2007 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Matrix metalloproteinases, tissue inhibitor of matrix metalloproteinase-1, and laminin-5 gamma2 chain immunolocalization in gingival tissue of endotoxin-induced periodontitis in rats: effects of low-dose doxycycline and alendronate

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Background: Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) play important roles in tissue destruction mechanisms of periodontitis. MMP-8 and -13 are the major collagenases that act in extracellular matrix degradation in periodontal tissues. MMP-14 is a membrane-type MMP, and laminin (Ln)-5 is a basal membrane component. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the effects of doxycycline and alendronate on gingival tissue expression of MMP-8, -13, and -14; tissue inhibitors of MMP (TIMP)-1; and Ln-5 gamma2 chain in experimental periodontitis induced by Escherichia coli endotoxin (LPS) in rats.

Methods: Experimental periodontitis was induced by repeated injection of LPS. Forty-four adult male Sprague-Dawley rats were divided into five study groups: saline control, LPS, LPS + doxycycline, LPS + alendronate, and LPS + doxycycline + alendronate. Doxycycline and alendronate were given as a single agent or as combination therapy during the 7 days of the experimental study period. On day 7, the rats were sacrificed, and the gingival tissues were analyzed immunohistochemically for expression of MMP-8, -13, and -14, Ln-5 gamma2 chain, and TIMP-1. Alveolar bone loss was evaluated morphometrically under a stereomicroscope. Data were tested statistically by Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney tests and Spearman correlation analysis.

Results: Alveolar bone loss was significantly higher in the LPS, doxycycline, alendronate, and combination groups than in the saline control group (all $P < 0.01$). MMP-8 expression was significantly higher in the LPS group than in the saline control group ($P = 0.001$). Individual administration of doxycycline or alendronate significantly decreased the expression of MMP-8 compared to LPS ($P = 0.01$). Combined drug administration reduced MMP-14 significantly compared to doxycycline ($P = 0.004$). No significant differences in Ln-5 gamma2 chain expression were found between the study groups ($P > 0.05$). MMP-14 significantly correlated with the Ln-5 gamma2 chain in the LPS + alendronate group ($P = 0.04$) and with the amount of alveolar bone loss in the LPS + doxycycline + alendronate group ($P = 0.03$).

Conclusions: Our findings suggest that alendronate and/or doxycycline may inhibit MMP-8 expression significantly; particularly, their combined administration may provide beneficial effects in periodontal treatment. Moreover, individual administration of alendronate and doxycycline results in significant increases in TIMP-1 expression in gingiva. However, these effects of combined low-dose doxycycline and alendronate on MMPs and TIMP should be verified by clinical human trials before these agents are used in dental practice.

Osseointegrated implants with pendulum springs for maxillary molar distalization: a cephalometric study

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Introduction: Maxillary molar distalization is a common treatment approach for patients with Class II malocclusions who do not require extractions. Despite the many advantages of pendulum appliances, the maxillary incisors and premolars tend to shift mesially as the maxillary molars move distally. The purpose of this study was to investigate anchorage loss in patients treated with palatal osseointegrated implants combined with pendulum springs.

Methods: Pretreatment and posttreatment lateral cephalometric films of 30 consecutively treated patients were examined. One group (n=15) had been treated with conventional pendulum appliances, and the other group (n=15) was treated with palatal osseointegrated implants combined with pendulum springs.

Results: In the pendulum group, significant distal tipping of the maxillary first molars and mesial tipping of the maxillary premolars were noted. Distalization of the maxillary first molars, mesialization of the maxillary first premolars, and proclination of the maxillary left central incisor were significant in the linear measurements. In the implant group, the distal tipping of the maxillary first molars and first premolars and the increases in SNGoGn, FMA, Na Me, and Na ANS were significant. Intergroup comparisons showed that changes in the maxillary first premolars, maxillary central incisors, and vertical measurements were significant.

Conclusions: The use of palatal osseointegrated implants is reliable and provides absolute anchorage.

Immunohistochemical evaluation of Ki-67 expression and apoptosis in cyclosporin A-induced gingival overgrowth

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Background: This study was planned to evaluate cell division rate and apoptosis by immunohistochemical and in situ hybridization techniques in cyclosporin A (CsA)-induced gingival overgrowth tissue samples to determine whether these processes played a role in the pathogenesis of this condition.

Methods: Fourteen CsA-induced overgrowth tissues from renal transplant recipients, 10 control tissues from patients with plaque-induced gingivitis, and 14 control tissues from systemically and periodontally healthy subjects were evaluated. In patient groups, clinical periodontal recordings and tissue sampling were performed before initiation of any periodontal intervention. Numbers of Ki-67-positive cells/field and apoptotic cells/field in formalin-fixed/paraffin-embedded tissue sections were determined. Data were evaluated by one-way analysis of variance, post hoc Sidak test with modified Bonferroni correction, and Pearson correlation analysis. Three phenytoin- and five nifedipine-induced overgrowth tissues were also processed in the same way, and findings in these tissue specimens were evaluated as case series.

Results: The number of keratinocytes was significantly greater in the CsA-induced gingival overgrowth group than in the healthy control group ($P<0.05$). Cells labeled by in situ end labeling, namely the apoptotic cells, were significantly fewer in the CsA group than in the gingivitis and healthy control groups ($P<0.01$). Overall, statistically significant positive correlations were found between the numbers of Ki-67-positive cells and probing depth and hyperplastic, bleeding, and plaque indices ($P<0.01$). Phenytoin and nifedipine samples exhibited obviously higher expression of Ki-67-positive cells than the CsA, gingivitis, and healthy control groups.

Conclusion: Our findings suggest that decreased apoptosis may have a more prominent role than increased cell division in the pathogenesis of CsA-induced gingival overgrowth.

The effectiveness of a single osteointegrated implant combined with pendulum springs for molar distalization

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AM J ORTHOD DENTOFACIAL ORTHOP.
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The aim of this report was to present the clinical efficiency of a single osteointegrated implant combined with pendulum springs for molar distalization. A 15-year-old girl sought treatment for irregular anterior teeth and poor smile esthetics. A novel appliance was designed that combined osteointegrated implants with 0.032-in beta-titanium wire and pendulum springs. The treatment results were evaluated from lateral cephalometric radiographs. Distalization of the maxillary first molars was achieved in 6 months. Total treatment time was 21 months. Facial esthetics improved as a consequence of treatment. This appliance design offers reliable molar distalization, even when absolute anchorage is required.

Influence of luting agent on the microleakage of all-ceramic crowns

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THE JOURNAL OF ADHESIVE DENTISTRY
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Purpose: In this in-vitro study, microleakage of all-ceramic crowns was evaluated at enamel and dentin margins.

Materials and Methods: Forty maxillary central incisors were randomly divided into 4 groups (n=10). While buccal and palatal margins were placed on enamel, mesial and distal margins were placed below the cemento-enamel junction. In groups 1 to 3, IPS Empress 2 crowns were luted with Variolink 2/Syntac Classic (group 1), Bifix DC/Solobond Plus (group 2) and Calibra/Prime & Bond NT combinations (group 3), respectively. In the control group (group 4), porcelain-fused-to-metal crowns were luted with a zinc-phosphate cement. All specimens were subjected to 5000 thermocycles (at 5 degrees C to 55 degrees C; 30-s dwell time). After immersion in India ink for 48 h at 37 degrees C, the specimens were sectioned both buccolingually and mesiodistally. Each section was evaluated for microleakage under a stereomicroscope at 24X magnification.

Results: According to the Kruskal-Wallis test, in all groups, there were significant differences in microleakage at the enamel margins ($p=0.001$). Nevertheless, the margins finished in dentin showed no significant differences ($p=0.163$). According to the Mann-Whitney U-test, statistically significant differences were observed in microleakage between groups 1 and 3 ($p=0.049$), groups 1 and 4 ($p=0.001$), groups 2 and 4 ($p=0.002$), and between groups 3 and 4 ($p=0.045$) at the enamel margin. In group 1, significantly greater microleakage was observed at the dentin margin compared to the enamel margin ($p=0.007$).

Conclusion: The adhesive luting technique demonstrated an excellent ability to minimize microleakage of all-ceramic crowns at the enamel margins. Water-based dentin bonding systems showed less microleakage than the water-free acetone-based dentin bonding system at the enamel margin.

Clinical evaluation of different gingival retraction cords

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Objectives: Impression techniques in restorative dentistry require displacement of gingival tissues to expose subgingival finish lines on tooth preparations. Retraction cords are commonly used for this purpose. Some cord systems include various medicaments, which may remain in the sulcus after retraction procedures. The purpose of this study was to determine whether any of the commonly used gingival retraction medicaments could influence the surface characteristics of the impression material and to evaluate the clinical performance of retraction cords.

Method and Materials: Sixteen cord systems in various shapes, sizes, and medications were used in this study. The clinical performances of cords were evaluated with a blind experimental study design, according to predetermined criteria. Results were analyzed by using chi-square test and ordinal logistic regression analysis ($P < .05$).

Results: Statistically significant differences were found in all criteria among groups ($P < .05$). None of the materials investigated appeared to have any influence on the surface characterization of the polyvinyl siloxane impression material used. Better impression qualities were observed in groups with easy insertion, proper dilatation, less recurrent bleeding, and no remnants or fraying. Logistic regression analysis revealed that both retraction cord medicaments (odds ratio=0.63, $P = .00 < .05$) and cord thicknesses (odds ratio=2.09, $P = .00 < .05$) were important risk factors on the gingival margin quality.

Conclusions: The applied gingival retraction cord systems had no influence on the surface characterization of the polyvinyl siloxane material tested. Gingival margin quality of the impression and clinical application procedures were affected by the retraction systems. Untreated, medium-braided, and epinephrine-impregnated cord systems were clinically successful. However, the potential systemic effects of epinephrine must be considered.

Effect of various digital processing algorithms on the measurement accuracy of endodontic file length

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ORAL SURGERY ORAL MEDICINE ORAL PATHOLOGY ORAL RADIOLOGY AND ENDODONTICS
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Objective: The aim of this study was to compare the accuracy of endodontic file lengths after application of various image enhancement modalities.

Study Design: Endodontic files of three different ISO sizes were inserted in 20 single-rooted extracted permanent mandibular premolar teeth and standardized images were obtained. Original digital images were then enhanced using five processing algorithms. Six evaluators measured the length of each file on each image. The measurements from each processing algorithm and each file size were compared using repeated measures ANOVA and Bonferroni tests ($P = 0.05$). Paired t test was performed to compare the measurements with the true lengths of the files ($P = 0.05$).

Results: All of the processing algorithms provided significantly shorter measurements than the true length of each file size ($P < 0.05$). The threshold enhancement modality produced significantly higher mean error values ($P < 0.05$), while there was no significant difference among the other enhancement modalities ($P > 0.05$). Decrease in mean error value was observed with increasing file size ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Invert, contrast/brightness and edge enhancement algorithms may be recommended for accurate file length measurements when utilizing storage phosphor plates.

Facial subcutaneous calcinosis and mandibular resorption in systemic sclerosis:
a case report

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DENTO MAXILLO FACIAL RADIOLOGY
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Systemic sclerosis (SSc) is an autoimmune disease characterized by widespread fibrosis of subcutaneous connective tissue, causing serious complications with the involvement of other systems. Tight, firm skin is the main characteristic of SSc, causing extrinsic pressure and the obliteration of the vessels. This then leads to ischaemia and destruction of the underlying bone. This mechanism may also lead to bone resorption of the mandibular body as it affects other bones of the skeleton. To date, only two cases of reported calcinosis in the facial area have been observed. In this report, a rare case of SSc with both subcutaneous calcinosis and mandibular bone resorption is presented. The role of dental practitioners in the diagnosis of the disease with respect to the orofacial symptoms is also discussed.

Imaging of root canal fillings: a comparison of subjective image quality between
limited cone-beam CT, storage phosphor and film radiography

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INTERNATIONAL ENDODONTIC JOURNAL
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Aim: To compare the subjective quality of limited cone-beam computed tomography (LCBCT), storage phosphor plate (SPP) and F-speed film images for the evaluation of length and homogeneity of root fillings.

Methodology: Root canals of 17 extracted permanent mandibular incisor teeth were filled. With the teeth placed in their jaws, images were obtained with Accu-I-Tomo LCBCT, Digora Optime image plate system and F-speed film using exposure parameters yielding 'clinically' acceptable density and contrast. Three radiologists and three endodontists independently rated the quality of all images in respect to homogeneity and the length of root fillings using a 3-graded scale. Evaluations were undertaken in two sessions. In the first, the coronal LCBCT images were not included. In the second, both coronal and sagittal LCBCT images were rated along with F-speed film and SPP images.

Results: were compared using the Friedman test ($P < 0.05$). Pair-wise comparisons of systems were completed using the Wilcoxon signed-ranks test ($P < 0.05$). Kappa was used to measure interobserver agreement. Results Digora images were rated superior, consecutively followed by F-speed films and LCBCT images, for the evaluation of both homogeneity and length of root fillings in both the evaluation sessions ($P < 0.05$). Kappa ranged from slight to moderate for the length evaluation of root fillings and from poor to fair for the evaluation of homogeneity of root fillings.

Conclusion: Image quality of storage phosphor images was subjectively as good as conventional film images and superior to LCBCT images for the evaluation of both homogeneity and length of root fillings in single-rooted teeth.

Surface roughness of novel resin composites polished with one-step systems

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OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

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Objectives: This study: 1) analyzed the surface roughness of five novel resin composites that contain nanoparticles after polishing with three different one-step systems and 2) evaluated the effectiveness of these polishers and their possible surface damage using scanning electron microscope (SEM) analysis.

Methods: The resin composites evaluated in this study include CeramX, Filtek Supreme XT, Grandio, Premise and Tetric EvoCeram. A total of 100 discs (20/resin composites, 10 x 2 mm) were fabricated. Five specimens/resin composites cured under Mylar strips served as the control. The samples were polished for 30 seconds with PoGo, OpraPol and One Gloss discs at 15,000 rpm using a slow speed handpiece. The surfaces were tested for roughness (Ra) with a surface roughness tester and examined with SEM. One-way ANOVA was used for statistical analysis ($p=0.05$).

Results: For all the composites tested, differences between the polishing systems were found to be significant ($p<0.05$). For Filtek Supreme XT, Mylar and PoGo created equally smooth surfaces, while significantly rougher surfaces were obtained after OpraPol and One Gloss applications. For Grandio, Mylar and PoGo created equally smooth surfaces, while OpraPol and One Gloss produced equally rougher surfaces. Tetric EvoCeram exhibited the roughest surface with OpraPol, while no significant differences were found between Premise and CeramX. According to SEM images, OpraPol and One Gloss scratched and plucked the particles away from the surface, while PoGo created a uniform finish, although the roughness values were not the same for each composite.

Conclusion: Effectiveness of the polishers seems to be material dependent.

A short-term clinical evaluation of IPS Empress 2 crowns

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PROSTHODONTICS

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to evaluate the clinical performance of all-ceramic crowns made with the IPS Empress 2 system after an observation period of 12 to 60 months.

Materials and Methods: Seventy-nine IPS Empress 2 crowns were placed in 21 patients. The all-ceramic crowns were evaluated clinically, radiographically, and using clinical photographs. The evaluations took place at baseline (2 days after cementation) and at 6-month intervals for 12 to 60 months. Survival rate of the crowns was determined using Kaplan-Meier statistical analysis.

Results: Based on the US Public Health Service criteria, 95.24% of the crowns were rated satisfactory after a mean follow-up period of 58 months. Fracture was registered in only 1 crown. One endodontically treated tooth failed as a result of fracture at the cervical margin area.

Conclusion: In this in vivo study, IPS Empress 2 crowns exhibited a satisfactory clinical performance during an observation period ranging from 12 to 60 months.

Bond strengths of all-ceramics: acid vs laser etching

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OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

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Various applications of dental lasers on dental materials have been proposed for surface modifications. This study evaluated whether laser etching could be an alternative to hydrofluoric acid (HF) etching. One hundred and ten lithia-based all-ceramic specimens (Empress 2) (R: 4 mm, h: 4 mm) were prepared and divided into five groups (n=22/group). The untreated specimens served as the control, while one of the experimental groups was treated with 9.5% HF for 30 seconds. Three remaining test groups were treated with different laser (Er:YAG laser wavelength:2940 nm, OpusDent) power settings: 300 mJ, 600 mJ and 900 mJ. Ten specimens in each group were luted to the other 10 specimens by a dual-curing cement (Variolink II), and shear-bond strength (SBS) tests were performed (Autograph, crosshead speed: 0.5 mm/minute). The results were statistically analyzed (Kruskal Wallis and Mann Whitney-U, alpha = .05). Mean SBS (MPa) were 31.9 ± 4.0 , 41.4 ± 4.3 , 42.8 ± 6.2 , 29.2 ± 4.5 and 27.4 ± 3.8 for the control and HF, 300, 600 and 900 mJ groups, respectively. SEM evaluations revealed different surface morphologies depending on the laser parameters. The differences between HF acid and 300 mJ, when compared with the control, 600 and 900 mJ groups, were significant ($p < .05$). The 300 mJ laser group exhibited the highest shear-bond strength values, indicating that laser etching could also be used for surface treatments.

Digital analysis of mouthrinses' staining characteristics on provisional acrylic resins

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JOURNAL OF ORAL REHABILITATION

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Provisional restorations are expected to be both aesthetically and physically durable during the preparation of permanent restorations. In this study, the staining properties of mouthrinses containing chlorhexidine gluconate, benzydamine hydrochloride and a hybrid mouthrinse were investigated on light and dark shades of a provisional acrylic resin. Totally 80 specimens were prepared and were photographed digitally to obtain the baseline L^* , a^* , b^* values. Each sample was immersed in test solutions for 12 h which was equivalent time to 1 year of mouthrinse use, and the post-treatment images of the test materials were acquired. All L^* , a^* , b^* values were analysed by a graphic software, and the total colour change (ΔE^*) of each specimen was calculated. Also the same colour analyses were performed on all test solutions to establish their colour parameters. Analysis of variance and Tukey's tests were used for statistical analyses and alpha was 0.05. All test solutions produced perceptible staining on the provisional material, with ΔE values over 3.7. In both shades, hybrid rinse caused the highest staining ($\Delta E=5.705$), and was followed by chlorhexidine gluconate rinse, with ΔE value of 4.120. The third highest staining was observed with benzydamine hydrochloride rinse ($\Delta E=3.959$), whereas the control caused the least staining ($\Delta E=3.095$). The lighter shade provisional material resulted with clinically observable staining even when immersed in distilled water; however, the dark shades showed clinically perceptible staining solely with the hybrid mouthrinse. In this study, the shade of the acrylic material was the determinant of the staining process.

Gene polymorphisms of tissue plasminogen activator and plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 in Turkish patients with generalized aggressive periodontitis

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Aim: Tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA) and plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) have important roles in proteolytic events in periodontitis. The aim of this study was to investigate TPA and PAI-1 gene polymorphisms in relation to susceptibility to generalized aggressive periodontitis (G-AgP).

Methods: Genomic DNA was obtained from peripheral blood of 90 G-AgP patients and 154 periodontally healthy subjects. 4G/5G polymorphism in the promoter region of the PAI-1 gene and Alu-repeat insertion/deletion (I/D) polymorphism in intron 8 of the TPA gene were genotyped by polymerase chain reaction and endonuclease digestion.

Results: The genotype distributions of TPA and PAI-1 genes were similar between G-AgP and healthy subjects ($p>0.05$). The distribution of TPA genotypes in G-AgP patients was 33.4% D/D, 44.4% I/D, and 22.2% I/I and was 26.3% D/D, 40.4% I/D, and 33.3% I/I in healthy subjects. The D allele was 55.6% in G-AgP and 46.6% in healthy subjects. There was a significant difference among study groups in D allele frequencies ($p=0.044$). The PAI-1 genotype distribution in G-AgP was 29.1% 4G/4G, 43.0% 4G/5G, and 27.9% 5G/5G, while it was 35.7% 4G/4G, 43.8% 4G/5G, and 20.5% 5G/5G in healthy subjects.

Conclusion: These data suggest that the D polymorphic allele of TPA gene polymorphism could be associated with susceptibility to G-AgP in Turkish subjects.

Cryosurgical treatment of gingival melanin pigmentation with tetrafluoroethane

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Objective: To introduce 1,1,1,2 tetrafluoroethane (TFE), as a new material for cryosurgery of gingival melanin pigmentation (GMP).

Study Design: Twenty-one patients with GMP were treated using a TFE-cooled cotton swab. Standard digital images of pigmented areas were measured preoperatively and postoperatively with image-analyzing software. The Mann-Whitney U test was used for statistical analysis.

Results: Keratinization was completed 3 to 4 weeks after application, without any trace of pigmentation. Statistical analysis revealed a significant difference between preoperative and postoperative measurements of pigmented areas ($P<.05$). During the follow-up period, no side effects were observed and improved esthetics were maintained up to month 30.

Conclusions: The clinical outcomes of cryosurgery with TFE for treatment of GMP are very satisfactory. The use of TFE for cryosurgical treatment of GMP is practical and inexpensive. Moreover, unlike other cryosurgery methods no special equipment is required, and it is safe to store in the dental clinic.

Clinical performance of novel resin composites in posterior teeth: 18-month results

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THE JOURNAL OF ADHESIVE DENTISTRY

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to evaluate the clinical success potential of two nanocomposites placed in posterior teeth using an antibacterial adhesive system over 18 months.

Methods: A total of 49 Class I and 47 Class II restorations were placed in the permanent teeth of thirty adult patients. The carious lesions were restored with Grandio (Voco) or Filtek Supreme (3M ESPE) using a two-step self-etching antibacterial adhesive system Clearfil Protect Bond (Kuraray). The restorations were finished with fine-grit diamond burs, Enhance polishing system, and Sof-Lex finishing brushes. The restorations were evaluated at baseline, 6, 12, and 18 months after placement using modified Ryge criteria for color stability, marginal discoloration, marginal adaptation, caries formation, anatomic form, postoperative sensitivity, surface roughness, and retention.

Results: The changes in the parameters were assessed using the Cochran Q test and the McNemar test at a significance level of $p < 0.05$. All restorations were classified as clinically satisfactory after 18 months. Statistical analysis demonstrated differences only in superficial roughness, with Grandio exhibiting more surface roughness than Filtek Supreme ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Posterior restorations built up with the novel nanocomposites using an antibacterial self-etching system showed satisfactory results at the 18-month recall appointment relative to all criteria except the surface texture in the case of Grandio. Further evaluations are necessary for a more in-depth analysis.

Effect of bleaching agents on calcium loss from the enamel surface

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QUINTESSENCE INTERNATIONAL

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Objectives: To compare the Ca^{2+} loss of enamel treated with 38% hydrogen peroxide (HP), 35% HP with light, and 10% carbamide peroxide (CP).

Method And Materials: Ten extracted premolars were sectioned buccolingually and longitudinally so that 4 specimens were obtained from each tooth. The specimens were randomly assigned to 1 of 4 groups to receive the following bleaching agents: 38% HP, 35% HP with light, 10% CP, and no agent (control). The specimens were treated with an artificial caries solution (pH 4) for 16 days; the solution was replaced on days 4, 8, 12, and 16. Calcium concentration was determined by an atomic absorption spectrophotometer. Repeated measures ANOVA was performed on concentrations on days 4, 8, 12, and 16.

Results: At the end of day 16, calcium ions released per square millimeter were calculated cumulatively as follows: 38% HP group: 27.52 ± 5.22 microg/mL; 35% HP with light group: 25.15 ± 4.99 microg/mL; 10% CP group: 19.53 ± 4.03 microg/mL; control group: 18.35 ± 4.00 microg/mL. The differences between the control group and the 35% HP with light group and between the control group and 38% HP group were statistically significant. Although demineralization differences were observed between the control group and the 10% CP group, this difference was not significant.

Conclusions: It can be concluded that 35% HP with light and 38% HP may cause significantly more loss of Ca^{2+} from the enamel surfaces than 10% CP. Also, 10% CP does not vary significantly from the control.

Quantitative morphometric evaluation of critical size experimental bone defects by microcomputed tomography

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THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF ORAL & MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY
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Our aim was to show that microcomputed tomography is a useful tool for acquiring high-resolution three-dimensional tomographic images to assess bone healing, the interface with materials, and the biocompatibility of bone substitutes. Acquired images can be used for non-invasive quantitative morphometric analysis of regenerating bone, leaving the option for conventional histology to be an adjunct used at defined intervals. The temporal characterisation of the mineralisation of bone potentially has a critical role in the understanding of the dynamics of mineralisation of healing bone. This has applications both for degradable and bioactive materials and for pharmaceutical products that act on bone. Formal validation of this promising new technique will be a critical part of continuing studies.

Comparison of two bond strength testing methodologies for bilayered all-ceramics

Dünder M, Özcan M, Gökçe B, Çömlekoğlu E, Leite F, Valandro LF
DENTAL MATERIALS
23 (5): 630-636 MAY 2007

Objectives: This study compared the shear bond strength (SBS) and microtensile (MTBS) testing methodologies for core and veneering ceramics in four types of all-ceramic systems.

Methods: Four different ceramic veneer/core combinations, three of which were feldspathic and the other a fluor-apatite to their respectively corresponding cores, namely leucite-reinforced ceramic ((IPS) Empress, Ivoclar), low leucite-reinforced ceramic (Finesse, Ceramco), glass-infiltrated alumina (In-Ceram Alumina, Vita) and lithium disilicate ((IPS) Empress 2, Ivoclar) were used for SBS and MTBS tests. Ceramic cores (N=40, n=10/group for SBS test method, N=5 blocks/group for MTBS test method) were fabricated according to the manufacturers' instructions (for SBS: thickness, 3mm; diameter, 5 mm and for MTBS: 10 mm x 10 mm x 2 mm) and ultrasonically cleaned. The veneering ceramics (thickness: 2 mm) were vibrated and condensed in stainless steel moulds and fired onto the core ceramic materials. After trying the specimens in the mould for minor adjustments, they were again ultrasonically cleaned and embedded in PMMA. The specimens were stored in distilled water at 37 degrees C for 1 week and bond strength tests were performed in universal testing machines (cross-head speed: 1 mm/min). The bond strengths (MPa±S.D.) and modes of failures were recorded.

Results: Significant difference between the two test methods and all-ceramic types were observed (P<0.05) (2-way ANOVA, Tukey's test and Bonferroni). The mean SBS values for veneering ceramic to lithium disilicate was significantly higher (41±8 MPa) than those to low leucite (28±4 MPa), glass-infiltrated (26±4 MPa) and leucite-reinforced (23±3 MPa) ceramics, while the mean MTBS for low leucite ceramic was significantly higher (15±2 MPa) than those of leucite (12±2 MPa), glass-infiltrated (9±1 MPa) and lithium disilicate ceramic (9±MPa) (ANOVA, P<0.05).

Significance: Both the testing methodology and the differences in chemical compositions of the core and veneering ceramics influenced the bond strength between the core and veneering ceramic in bilayered all-ceramic systems.

Gingival crevicular fluid levels of RANKL and OPG in periodontal diseases: implications of their relative ratio

Bostancı N, İlgenli T, Emingil G, Afacan B, Han B, Töz H, Atilla G, Hughes FJ, Belibasakis GN
JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PERIODONTOLOGY
34 (5): 370-376 MAY 2007

Aim: Receptor activator of NF-kappaB ligand (RANKL) and osteoprotegerin (OPG) are a system of molecules that regulate bone resorption. This study aims to compare the levels of RANKL, OPG and their relative ratio in gingival crevicular fluid (GCF) of healthy and periodontal disease subjects.

Material and Methods: GCF was obtained from healthy (n=21), gingivitis (n=22), chronic periodontitis (n=28), generalized aggressive periodontitis (n=25) and chronic periodontitis subjects under immunosuppressant therapy (n=11). RANKL and OPG concentrations in GCF were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays.

Results: RANKL levels were low in health and gingivitis groups, but increased in all three forms of periodontitis. OPG levels were higher in health than all three periodontitis, or gingivitis groups. There were no differences in RANKL and OPG levels between chronic and generalized aggressive periodontitis groups, whereas these were lower in the immunosuppressed chronic periodontitis group. The RANKL/OPG ratio was significantly elevated in all three periodontitis forms, compared with health or gingivitis, and positively correlated to probing pocket depth and clinical attachment level.

Conclusion: GCF RANKL and OPG levels were oppositely regulated in periodontitis, but not gingivitis, resulting in an enhanced RANKL/OPG ratio. This ratio was similar in all three periodontitis groups and may therefore predict disease occurrence.

Epidermoid cyst in the floor of the mouth: report of a case

Koca H, Seçkin T, Sipahi A, Kazanç A
QUINTESSENCE INTERNATIONAL
38 (6): 473-477 JUN 2007

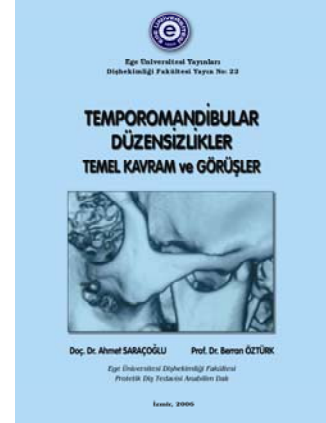
The occurrence of epidermoid cysts in the oral cavity is extremely rare. These cysts generally present slow and progressive growth and often are not diagnosed until the second or third decade of life. Epidermoid and dermoid cysts in the floor of the mouth are painless, doughy or fluctuant lesions and cause no symptoms until they are large enough to interfere with speech or eating. This article presents the case of a 20-year-old man with swelling in the floor of his mouth that was causing difficulties with speech and swallowing. After surgical removal of the cyst, histopathologic examination confirmed the diagnosis of epidermoid cyst. Characteristics of epidermoid cysts are described and surgical treatment discussed.

TEMPOROMANDİBULAR DÜZENSİZLİKLER (TMD) TEMEL KAVRAM ve GÖRÜŞLER

Doç. Dr. Ahmet SARAÇOĞLU (E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Protetik Diş Tedavisi A.D.)

Prof. Dr. Berran ÖZTÜRK (E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Protetik Diş Tedavisi A.D.)

- Çiğneme sistemi ve öğeleri
- Fonksiyonel anatomi
- Temporomandibular eklem ve kas muayenesi
- Çene hareketleri
- Çiğneme sisteminin fonksiyonel hareketleri
- Okluzyon
- Alt üst çenelerin birbirine göre konumları
- Çene hareketleri sırasında okluzal ilişkiler
- Diş dizilerinin morfolojisi
- Okluzal morfolojinin belirleyicileri
- Hanau'nun artikülasyon yasaları
- Okluzal yüzeylerin morfolojisi ve okluzal ilişkiler



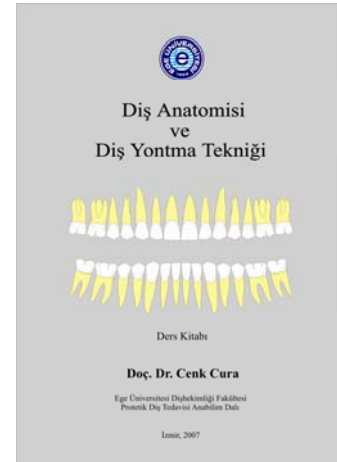
- 62 sayfa
- Renkli baskı
- 67 açıklamalı resim
- 85 gr. 1. hamur kağıt
- Bristol kapak, renkli
- 16x24 cm boyutlarında

İsteme Adresi: Ege Üniversitesi Dişhekimliği Fakültesi 35100 Bornova-İZMİR

DIŞ ANATOMİSİ VE DIŞ YONTMA TEKNİĞİ

Doç. Dr. Cenk CURA (E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Protetik Diş Tedavisi A.D.)

- Dişin bölümleri
- Dişin dokuları
- Diş formülleri
- Dişlerin gelişimi
- Süt dişleri
- Dişlerin boyutları
- Morfolojik terimler
- Kalıcı maksiller santral diş (üst 1. kesici diş)
- Kalıcı maksiller lateral diş (üst 2. kesici diş)
- Kalıcı mandibular santral diş (alt 1. kesici diş)
- Kalıcı mandibular lateral diş (alt 2. kesici diş)
- Kalıcı maksiller kanin diş (üst köpek dişi)
- Kalıcı mandibular kanin diş (alt köpek dişi)
- Kalıcı maksiller 1. premolar diş (üst 1. küçükazı dişi)
- Kalıcı maksiller 2. premolar diş (üst 2. küçükazı dişi)
- Kalıcı mandibular 1. premolar diş (alt 1. küçükazı dişi)
- Kalıcı mandibular 2. premolar diş (alt 2. küçükazı dişi)
- Kalıcı maksiller 1. molar diş (üst 1. büyükazı dişi)
- Kalıcı maksiller 2. molar diş (üst 2. büyükazı dişi)
- Kalıcı mandibular 1. molar diş (alt 1. büyükazı dişi)
- Kalıcı mandibular 2. molar diş (alt 2. büyükazı dişi)
- Kalıcı maksiller 3. molar diş (üst 3. büyükazı dişi)
- Kalıcı mandibular 3. molar diş (alt 3. büyükazı dişi)
- Model dişin yontularak biçimlendirilmesi
- Diş çizimleri



- 245 sayfa
- Renkli baskı
- 150 açıklamalı resim
- 135 gr. 1. mat kuşe kağıt
- Kuşe kapak, renkli
- 16x24 cm boyutlarında

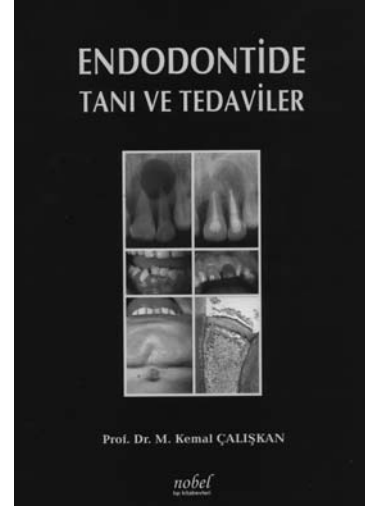
İsteme Adresi: Ege Üniversitesi Dişhekimliği Fakültesi 35100 Bornova-İZMİR

ENDODONTİDE TANI VE TEDAVİLER

Prof. Dr. M. Kemal ÇALIŞKAN (E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Diş Hastalıkları ve Tedavisi A.D.)

- Endodontik tanı – semiyoloji
- Dentin hastalıklarının pulpaya etkisi ve vital endodontik tedaviler
- Pulpa hastalıkları
- Periapikal hastalıklar
- Endodontik mikrobiyoloji
- Diş rezorbsiyonları
- Endodontik periapikal ilişkiler
- Kron ve kök pulpa anatomisi ve giriş kaviteleri
- Kök kanal tedavisine hazırlık
- Kök kanal aletleri ve kanal genişletme yöntemleri
- Endodontik materyallerin biyouyumluluğunu ve kök kanallarının irigasyonu
- Smear tabakasının apikal ve koroner sızıntıdaki rolü
- Kök kanal tedavisinde kanal içi medikasyon
- Kök kanal patları
- Kök kanal dolgu yöntemleri
- Endodontik tedavi sonrası restorasyon
- Kanal tedavisi sonrası iyileşme
- Kanal tedavisinin başarısını etkileyen faktörler
- Endodontik tedavilerde başarısızlıklar ve çözümleri
- Kanal tedavisinin yenilenmesi
- Tarvmatik diş yaralanmaları ve tedavileri
- Kök kırıkları
- Periodontal doku yaralanmaları
- Alveol kemiğinin ve gelişmekte olan dişlerin yaralanmaları
- Kök gelişimini tamamlamış sürekli dişlere uygulanan tedavi yöntemleri
- Endodontik cerrahi tedavi
- Süt dişlerinde endodontik tedaviler
- Endodontik beyazlatma

İsteme Adresi: Nobel Tıp Kitabevleri



- 831 sayfa
- Renkli baskı
- 712 açıklamalı renkli resim ve şekil
- 90 gr. parlak kuşe kağıt
- Mukavva cilt, kapak
- 20x28 cm boyutlarında

İŞLEVSEL OKLÜZAL MORFOLOJİ OLUŞTURMA YÖNTEMLERİ

Doç. Dr. Gökhan AKSOY (E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Protetik Diş Tedavisi A.D.)

- İşlevsel oklüzal morfolojiye giriş
- İşlevsel oklüzal morfoloji oluşturma yöntemleri
- Oklüzal yüzeyin morfolojisi
- İşlevsel oklüzal morfoloji oluşturma yöntemleri ile diğer modelaj yöntemlerinin kıyaslaması
- İşlevsel oklüzal morfoloji oluşturma yöntemlerinde kullanılan gereçler
- İşlevsel oklüzal morfoloji oluşturma yöntemleriyle modelajda alınması gereken önlemler
- İşlevsel oklüzal morfoloji oluşturma uygulamalarındaki analizler
- İşlevsel oklüzal morfoloji oluşturma yöntemlerinde ön işlemler
- İşlevsel oklüzal morfoloji oluşturmada modelaj

İsteme Adresi: Ege Üniversitesi Dişhekimliği Fakültesi 35100 Bornova – İZMİR



- 47 sayfa
- 80 gr. 1. Hamur kağıt
- 17x24 cm boyutlarında

TÜM SERAMİK KRONLAR

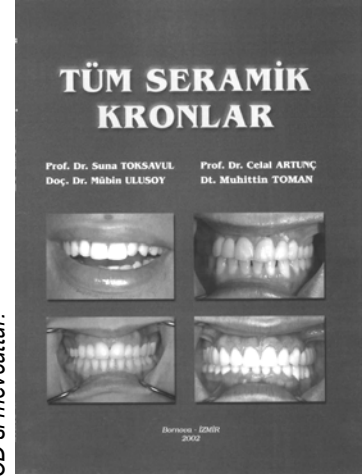
Prof. Dr. Suna TOKSAVUL (E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Protetik Diş Tedavisi A.D.)

Prof. Dr. Celal ARTUNÇ (E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Protetik Diş Tedavisi A.D.)

Doç. Dr. Mübin ULUSOY (E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Protetik Diş Tedavisi A.D.)

Dt. Muhittin TOMAN (E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Protetik Diş Tedavisi A.D.)

- Tüm seramik kronların tarihçesi
- Tüm seramik kronlar hakkında genel bilgi
- IPS-Empress-2 sistemi
- Rengin belirlenmesi
- Diş kesimi
- Ölçü
- Geçici kron yapımı
- Kronun hasta ağızına uyumlandırılması
- Simantasyon
- Klinik uygulamalar



CD'si mevcuttur.

- 90 sayfa
- Renkli baskı
- 148 açıklamalı renkli resim ve şekil
- 135 gr. Mat kuşe kağıt
- Bez cilt
- 20x28 cm boyutlarında

İsteme Adresi: Quintessence Elektrokent A Blok 11. Kat 80270 Şişli - İSTANBUL

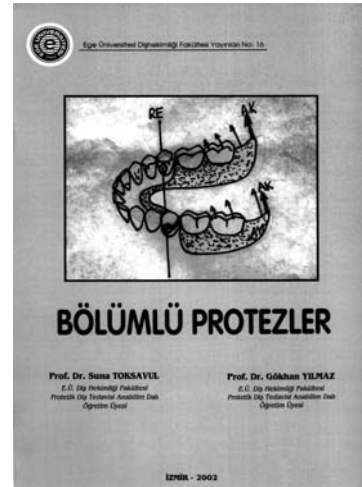


BÖLÜMLÜ PROTEZLER

Prof. Dr. Suna TOKSAVUL (E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Protetik Diş Tedavisi A.D.)

Prof. Dr. Gökhan YILMAZ (E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Protetik Diş Tedavisi A.D.)

- Protrezin tanımı ve çeşitleri
- Protez öncesi ağız hazırlığı
- Bölümlü protezlerde ölçü
- İskelet protezin elemanları
- Üst ve alt ana bağlayıcılar
- Kroşeler
- İndirekt tutucular
- Bölümlü protezlerde stabilite
- Tırnaklar
- İskelet protezlerde endikasyon ve planlama
- Metal iskelet yapımı
- Bölümlü protezlerde diş dizimi
- Bitmiş protezlerin ağızda kontrolü



- 155 sayfa
- Siyah-beyaz baskı
- 152 açıklamalı renkli resim ve şekil
- 80 gr. I. hamur kağıt
- Bristol kapak, renkli
- 20x28 cm boyutlarında

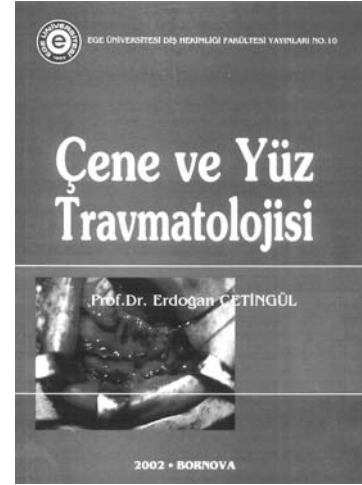
İsteme Adresi: Ege Üniversitesi Dişhekimliği Fakültesi 35100 Bornova - İZMİR

ÇENE ve YÜZ TRAVMATOLOJİ

Prof. Dr. Erdoğan ÇETİNGÜL

(E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Ağız Diş ve Çene Hsatalıkları Cerrahisi A.D.)

- Anatomi
- Genel bilgiler
- Kırık tedavisinde genel prensipler
- Dişlerin ve çevre dokuların travmaları
- Alt çene kırıkları
- Alt çene kırıklarının tedavisi
- Alt çene kırıklarının çeşitli klinik özelliklerine göre uygulanacak tedavi yöntemleri
- Çocuklarda alt çene kırıkları ve tedavileri
- Kafa travmaları
- Orta yüz kırıkları
- Çene yüz kırıklarında hatalı tedavi sonucu oluşan sekeler
- Kırık tedavisinde kullanılan plaka ve vidaların neden olduğu metal reaksiyonları



- 219 sayfa
- Renkli-siyah-beyaz baskı
- 240 açıklamalı renkli resim ve şekil
- 115 gr. kuşe kağıt
- Bristol kapak, renkli
- 20x28 cm boyutlarında

İsteme Adresi: Ege Üniversitesi Dişhekimliği Fakültesi 35100 Bornova - İZMİR



SABİT ORTODONTİK APAREYLERİN

BİYOMEKANİK PRENSİPLERİ

Prof. Dr. Yahya TOSUN

(E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Ortodonti A.D.)

- Fiziksel prensipler
- Ortodontik kuvvetin oluşturulması ve sabit apereylerin planlanması
- İki diş arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi
- Sürtünmeli ve sürtünmesiz sistemler
- Ağız dışı apereyler
- Ankraj kontrolü ve seviyeleme
- Çekim boşluklarının kapatılması



- 246 sayfa
- Renkli-siyah-beyaz baskı
- Açıklamalı 149 şekil ve 25 resim
- 135 gr. kuşe kağıt
- Bez cilt
- 20x28 cm boyutlarında

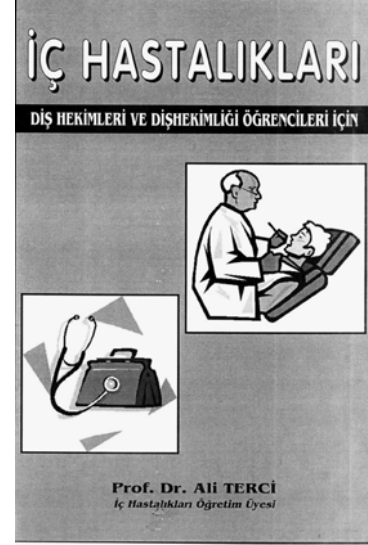
İsteme Adresi: Ege Üniversitesi Dişhekimliği Fakültesi 35100 Bornova - İZMİR

İÇ HASTALIKLARI

Prof. Dr. Ali TERCİ

(E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. İç hastalıkları öğretim üyesi)

- Ağrı (Baş, Yüz ve Boyun Ağrıları)
- Kardiovasküler sistem hastalıkları
- Solunum sistemi hastalıkları
- Sindirim sistemi hastalıkları
- Endokrin ve metabolizma hastalıkları
- Hematolojik sistem hastalıkları
- Hemostaz ve hemorajik hastalıklar
- İmmün sistem hastalıkları
- Böbrek hastalıkları
- Kollagen doku hastalıkları
- Alerji ve alerjik hastalıklar
- Nörolojik hastalıklar
- Gebe ve gebelik



- 330 sayfa
- Siyah-beyaz baskı
- 90 gr. I. hamur kağıt
- Bristol kapak, renkli
- 17x24 cm boyutlarında

İsteme Adresi: Ege Üniversitesi Dişhekimliği Fakültesi 35100 Bornova - İZMİR

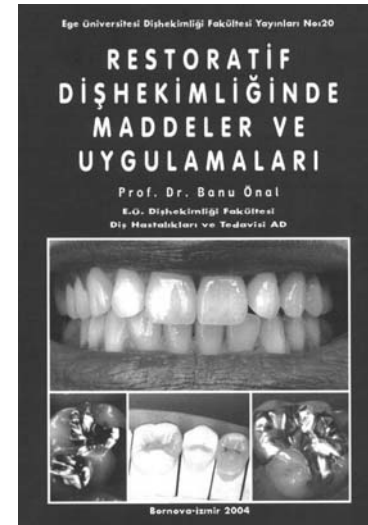


RESTORATİF DIŞHEKİMLİĞİNDE MADDELER VE UYGULAMALARI

Prof. Dr. Banu ÖNAL

(E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. İç hastalıkları öğretim üyesi)

- Simanlar
- Amalgam
- Kompozit dolgu maddeleri
- Cam iyonomer simanlar
- Cam iyonomer hibrit kombinasyonları
- Bağlayıcı ajanlar
- Laklar ve vernikler
- İnley, onley ve overleyler restorasyon maddeleri
- Ağız hijyeni ajanları



- 171 sayfa
- Trigrömi (renkli) baskı
- 110 açıklamalı renkli resim
- 135 gr. kuşe kağıt
- Bristol kapak, renkli
- 16x24 cm boyutlarında

İsteme Adresi: Ege Üniversitesi Dişhekimliği Fakültesi 35100 Bornova - İZMİR

AĞIZ PROTEZLERİ VE BİYOMEKANİK

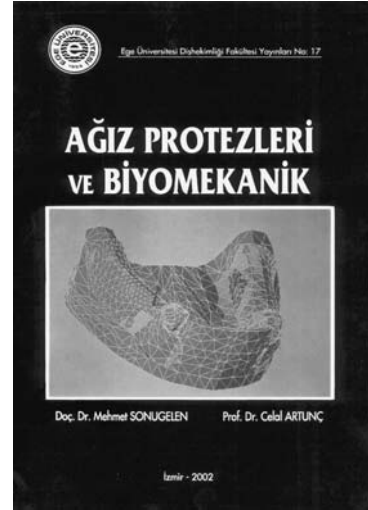
Doç. Dr. Mehmet SONUGELN

(E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Protetik Diş Tedavisi A.D.)

Prof. Dr. Celal ARTUNÇ

(E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Protetik Diş Tedavisi A.D.)

- Biyomekanik
- Sabit protetik uygulamalarda biyomekanik
- Hareketli bölümlü protez biyomekaniği
- Tam protezler ve biyomekanik
- Oral implantlar ve biyomekanik



- 172 sayfa
- Renkli-siyah-beyaz baskı
- 79 açıklamalı resim ve şekil
- 135 gr. mat kuşe kağıt
- Bristol kapak, renkli
- 16x24 cm boyutlarında

İsteme Adresi: Ege Üniversitesi Dişhekimliği Fakültesi 35100 Bornova-İZMİR



ANA HATLARIYLA PERİODONTOLOJİ

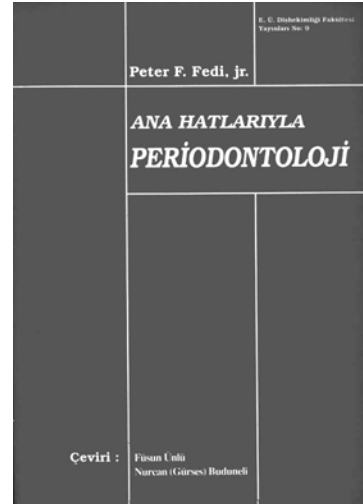
Prof. Dr. Füsun ÜNLÜ

(E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Periodontoloji A.D.)

Dr. Nurcan GÜRSES BUDUNELİ

(E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Periodontoloji A.D.)

- Periodonsiyumun anatomisi
- Periodontal hastalıkların patogenezi
- Cerrahi olmayan periodontal tedaviler
- Cerrahi periodontal tedaviler
- Periotontolojide acil
- Periodonsiyum ve oklüzyon



- 230 sayfa
- Siyah-beyaz baskı
- 152 resim ve şekil
- 90 gr. 1. hamur kağıt
- Bristol kapak, renkli
- 17x25 cm boyutlarında

İsteme Adresi: Ege Üniversitesi Dişhekimliği Fakültesi 35100 Bornova-İZMİR

KONSERVATİF DİŞHEKİMLİĞİNDE RESTORATİF MATERYALLER VE UYGULAMALARI

Prof. Dr. Banu ÖNAL

(E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Diş Hastalıkları ve Tedavisi A.D.)

Doç. Dr. Rıza ALPÖZ

(E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Pedodonti A.D.)

- Cam iyonomer hibrit kombinasyonları
- Simanlar
- İnley, onley ve overleyler
- Amalgam
- Kompozit dolgu maddeleri
- Cam iyonomer simanlar
- Dentin bağlayıcılar
- Laklar ve vernikler
- Ağartma ajanları
- Fissür örtücüler



Restoratif materyaller hakkında teorik bilgiler ve klinik kullanımları ile ilgili görsel dökümanlar bulunmaktadır. Ayrıca CD'de E.Ü. Dişhekimiği Fakültesi'ni tanıtan bölümler yer almaktadır.

İsteme Adresi: Ege Üniversitesi Dişhekimiği Fakültesi 35100 Bornova-İZMİR



KRANYOMANDİBULER DÜZENSİZLİKLER

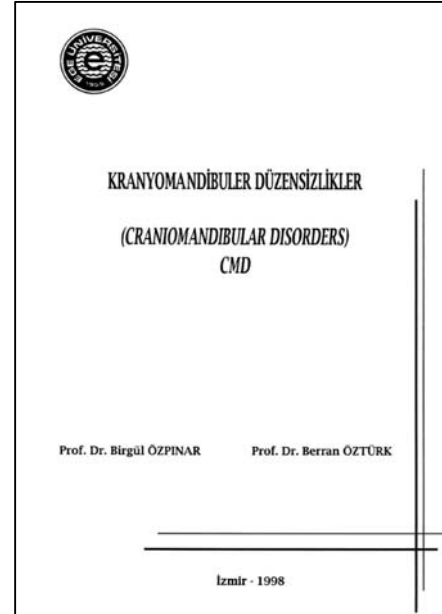
Prof. Dr. Birgül ÖZPINAR

(E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Protetik Diş Tedavisi A.D.)

Prof. Dr. Berran ÖZTÜRK

(E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Protetik Diş Tedavisi A.D.)

- Genel Bilgiler
- Etiyoloji
- Sınıflandırma
- Değerlendirme
- Tedavi



- 80 sayfa
- Siyah-beyaz baskı
- 80 gr. 1. hamur kağıt
- Bristol kapak, renkli
- 14x20 cm boyutlarında

İsteme Adresi: Ege Üniversitesi Dişhekimiği Fakültesi 35100 Bornova-İZMİR

DİŞ SERT DOKULARINDA TARAMALI ELEKTRON MİKROSKOBU ATLASI

Prof. Dr. Banu ÖNAL

(E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Diş Hastalıkları ve Tedavisi A.D.)

Prof. Dr. Ferit ÖZATA

(E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Diş Hastalıkları ve Tedavisi A.D.)

Thomas G.H. Diekwisch D.D.S. Ph.D.

(Baylor College of Dentistry, Texas A&M University System
Department of Biomedical Sciences, Dallas, Texas, ABD)

- Sağlıklı dokuların histolojik görünüşleri
- Restorasyon maddelerinin görünüşleri
- Tedavi amacı ile uygulanan yöntemler sonrası diş sert dokularının görünüşü

- 103 sayfa
- Siyah-beyaz baskı
- 137 açıklamalı resim
- 85 gr. 1. hamur kağıt
- Bristol kapak, renkli
- 16x24 cm boyutlarında



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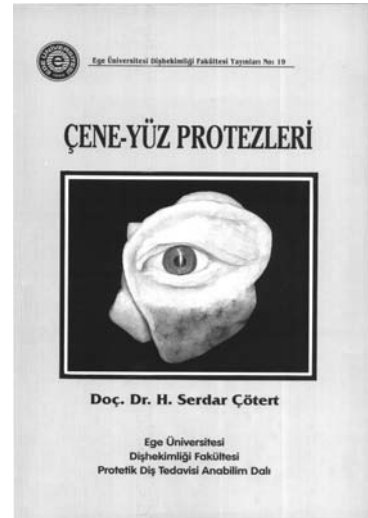


ÇENE-YÜZ PROTEZLERİ

Doç. Dr. H. Serdar ÇÖTERT

(E.Ü. Dişhek. Fak. Protetik Diş Tedavisi A.D.)

- Terminoloji ve temel kavramlar
- Çene-Yüz protezleri uygulamalarının tarihi
- Çene-Yüz bölgesi tümörleri
- Malign sinüs tümörlerinin sağıtımı
- Rezeksiyon obturatörleri
- Dudak damak yarıkları
- Mandibula defektlerinde protetik rehabilitasyon
- Dil rezeksiyonlarında protetik rehabilitasyon
- Yüz protezleri
- Baş-Boyun kanserlerinde radyoterapi ve radyoterapi protezleri



- 149 sayfa
- Siyah-beyaz baskı
- 126 açıklamalı resim ve şekil
- 85 gr. 1. hamur kağıt
- Bristol kapak, renkli
- 16x24 cm boyutlarında

İsteme Adresi: Ege Üniversitesi Dişhekimliği Fakültesi 35100 Bornova-İZMİR