

# ACTA STOMATOLOGICA CROATICA

42 YEARS

## IZVORNI ZNANSTVENI RADOVI • ORIGINAL SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

- 311 Helen M. Liversidge  
Predviđanje ageneze trećega donjeg kutnjaka prema razvoju drugog kutnjaka  
*Predicting Mandibular Third Molar Agenesis from Second Molar Formation*
- 318 Sertan Ergun, Hakkı Tanyeri, Şükrü Öztürk, Nilgün Duman, Sevil Kamal, Ahmet Gül, Reyhan Küçükkaya, Sevda Özel, Kivanç Çefle, Şükrü Palanduz  
Ispitivanje genetske nestabilnosti primjenom analize razmjene sestrinskih kromatida kod pacijenata sa Sjögrenovim sindromom  
*Investigation of Genomic Instability in Patients with Sjögren's Syndrome by Using Sister Chromatid Exchange Analysis*
- 326 Elizabeta Gjorgievska, John W. Nicholson, Snežana Iljovska, Ian J. Slipper  
Preliminarno istraživanje kretanja vode preko veze dentina i stakleno-ionomernih cemenata  
*A Preliminary Study of the Water Movement Across Dentin Bonded to Glass-Ionomer Cements*
- 335 Renata Chałas  
Procjena oralne higijene kod pacijenta s multiplom sklerozom  
*Assessment of Oral Hygiene of Patients with Multiple Sclerosis*
- PRIKAZI SLUČAJA • CASE REPORTS**
- 342 Hasan Hatipoglu, Faik Yaylak, Mujgan Gungor Hatipoglu  
Primarnu dijagnozu anaplastičnog karcinoma štitnjače postavio je stomatolog: prikaz slučaja  
*Primary Diagnosis of an Anaplastic Thyroid Carcinoma by the Dentist: Case Report*
- 350 Tore Solheim, Anne Vonen, Sigrid I. Kvaaal  
Norveški pristup procjeni starosti živih osoba s posebnim osvrtom na mlade azilante  
*Odontological Age Estimation of Living Persons with Special Reference to Young Asylum Seekers: The Norwegian Approach.*
- 360 PRIKAZI KNJIGA • BOOK REVIEWS
- 363 SAŽECI 4. MEĐUNARODNOG KONGRESA HRVATSKOG STOMATOLOŠKOG DRUŠTVA HLZ-a i 1. KONGRESA HRVATSKOG DRUŠTVA ZA ORALNU MEDICINU I PATOLOGIJU HLZ-a  
*ABSTRACTS OF THE 4TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE CROATIAN DENTAL SOCIETY CMA 1ST CONGRESS OF THE CROATIAN SOCIETY FOR ORAL MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY CMA*
- 415 IZVJEŠTAJI • REPORTS
- 419 KAZALO 42. VOLUMENA • INDEX VOLUME 42
- 431 POPIS RECENZENATA • LIST OF REVIEWERS

pronađena samo u gornjoj čeljusti. Tri pacijentice s TS-om (40 godina) imale su hipodontiju bočnog sjekutića, jedna jednostranu, a dvije obostrane. Jedan pacijent s KS-om (31 godina) imao je obostranu hipodontiju bočnog sjekutića, a drugi (17 godina) jednostranu hipodontiju drugog pretkutnjaka. Dok kod pacijenata s KS-om nije nađena hiperodontija, kod triju pacijentica s TS-om pronadene su neizniknuti distomolari u objema čeljustima, samo u jednom slučaju obostrano. Jedna je pacijentica s TS-om imala i hipo- i hiperodontiju – obostranu hipodontiju gornjeg bočnog sjekutića i jednostrano konični distomolari u donjoj čeljusti. Osim toga, između distomolara i zuba 48 bio je vidljiv radikularni odontoid. Učestalost hipodontije u skupini s TS-om bila je slična onoj kod ortodontskih pacijenata (OP): 7,5 % prema 4,5 do 8,0 %, a u skupini s KS-om bila je nešto manja. Hiperodontija je bila češća kod pacijentica s TS-om negoli onih s OP-om: 7,5 % prema 0,7 %. Zaključak: Manjak X-kromosoma može se povezati s nastankom prekobrojnih zuba. Hipodontija nađena u istraživanom uzorku može se smatrati prije odrazom normalne varijacije nego dijelom Turnerova ili Klinefelterova sindroma.

#### Zubni karijes i periapikalne lezije u srednjovjekovnom skeletalnom uzorku iz Središča na Dravi, Slovenija

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Bolesti zuba i parodontnog tkiva važni su u paleopatološkim istraživanjima jer pružaju informacije o načinu života i prehrane. Svrha ovog istraživanja bila je određivanje prevalencije i intenziteta zubnog karijesa, te prevalencije periapikalnih lezija u skeletno-dentalnom materijalu ekshumiranom u Središču na Dravi u sjeveroistočnoj Sloveniji. Materijal potječe s ruralnog župnog groblja datiranog između 10. i 15. stoljeća. Uzorak se sastoji od 63 pojedinca u dobi između 15 i 67 godina s ukupno 1307 zuba, od čega su 143 izgubljena antemortalno, a 215 ih je izgubljeno postmortalno. Biološka svojstva materijala, uključujući dob i spol odredene su na temelju standardnih procedura (Chiarelli, 1980). Istraživanje je napravljeno na temelju direktnog ispitivanja zuba i čeljusnih kostiju pod dobrim osvjetljenjem i uz uporabu dijagnostičke sonde. Za klasifikaciju intenziteta karijesnih lezija korišten je sustav prema Caselitu (1998) u pet stupnjeva. Zubi s dubokim karijesnim lezijama ili izazitom atricijom, a bez makroskopski vidljivih periapikalnih destrukcija podvrgnuti su rendgenskom snimanju. Prevalencija karijesa je rasla od 42,9% u dobroj skupini 15-20 godina do 87,1% u dobroj skupini 21-40 godina, odnosno do 92,0% u skupini 41+ godina. Molari su bili najčešće zahtaćeni karijesom (30,2%) i izgubljeni tijekom života (19,0%), potom premolari (11,8%; 4,4%), a zatim prednji zubi (10,2%; 2,4%). Kod 20,4% karioznih zuba lezija je zahvatila pulpu, a kod 5,8% zuba preostali su samo korionovi. Periapikalne lezije su dijagnosticirane kod 10 osoba (15,9%). Glavni razlozi infekcije pulpe bili su duboki karijes (5 premolara, 8 molara) i izrazita abrazija s izlaganjem pulpe (1 molar). Prevalencija karijesa, periapikalnih lezija i antemortalnog gubitka zuba znatno su niže u usporedbi s odgovarajućim dobnim skupinama u recentnoj slovenskoj populaciji (Vrbič, 1995, 2000; Cvetko, 1999) međutim slične podacima objavljenima za ostale europske srednjovjekovne populacije.

#### Zbijenost zuba u kasnoantičkoj i ranosrednjovjekovnoj populaciji kontinentalne Hrvatske

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Istraživanja stomatognatog sustava populacija koje su u prošlosti živjele na području današnje Hrvatske donedavno su bila iznimno rijetka. Najčešće su se bavila epidemiologijom karijesa i patološkim promjenama alveolne kosti i to zbog rekonstrukcije prehrambenih navika izumrlih naroda. Sustavna istraživanja stomatognatog sustava, koja bi uključivala parodontni i ortodontski status, nisu zabilježena. Osim u Hrvatskoj, takva istraživanja su rijetka i u svijetu. Ortodontske anomalije, uključujući zbijenost zuba, često su vezane za poremećaje u rastu i razvoju čeljusti te nam neizravno mogu dati uvid u oralno i sveukupno zdravlje drevnih populacija. Ovim se radom željela utvrditi prevalencija zbijenosti zuba u kasnoantičkoj i ranosrednjovjekovnoj populaciji kontinentalne Hrvatske. Istraživanje je bilo obavljeno na ske-

al incisor hypodontia: in one case unilateral and in two cases bilateral. One KS patient (out of 31) had bilateral hypodontia of the lateral incisor and another (one out of 17) had unilateral hypodontia of the second premolar. While there was no hypodontia in KS patients, in three TS patients unerupted distomolars were found in both jaws and in only one case the condition was bilateral. One TS patient had concomitant hypo-hypodontia: bilateral hypodontia of the upper lateral incisor and unilateral conical distomolar in the lower jaw. Additionally, between distomolar and the tooth 48 the radicular odontoid was visible. The frequency of hypodontia in TS group was similar to that reported for orthodontic patients (OP): 7.5 % compared to 4.5 - 8.0 %, whereas somewhat less in KS group. Hyperdontia was more frequent in TS patients than in OP: 7.5 % compared to 0.7 %. Conclusion. Lack of X-chromosome can be related to supernumerary tooth formation. Hypodontia found in the investigated sample can be considered a reflection of normal variation rather than a part of Turner or Klinefelter syndrome.

#### Dental Caries and Periapical Lesions in a Medieval Skeletal Sample from Središče on Drava, Slovenia

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Diseases of teeth and periodontal tissues are important topics in paleopathological analyses because they provide information about lifestyle and dietary patterns. The aim of this study was to determine prevalence and intensity of dental caries and prevalence of periapical lesions in a skeletal-dental material excavated at Središče on Drava in northeastern Slovenia. The material represents part of a rural parish cemetery dated to the 10th–15th centuries. The sample consists of 63 individuals aged 15–67 years with a total of 1307 teeth, 143 teeth lost during lifetime and 215 teeth lost after death. Biological characteristics of the material, including age and sex structure, were established according to standard procedures (Chiarelli, 1980). Our survey was based upon direct examination of teeth and jaw bones, using good lighting and a dental diagnostic probe. A system of Caselitz (1998) was used to classify the intensity of carious lesions on a five-grade scale. Teeth exhibiting deep caries or severe attrition and no macroscopically discernible periapical destruction were submitted to radiographic examination. Prevalence of caries increased from 42.9% in the 15–20 yrs group to 87.1% in the 21–40 yrs group and 92.0% in the 41+ yrs group. Molars were most commonly carious (30.2%) and lost intravitaly (19.0%), followed by premolars (11.8%; 4.4%) and then anterior teeth (10.2%; 2.4%). In 20.4% of carious teeth the lesion apparently penetrated the pulp and in 5.8% of carious teeth only roots remained. Periapical lesions were diagnosed in 10 individuals (15.9%). The main reasons for pulpal infections were deep caries (5 premolars, 8 molars) and severe attrition with exposure of the pulp (1 molar). Prevalences of caries, periapical lesions and intravital tooth loss were markedly lower than in the corresponding age groups of contemporary Slovenes (Vrbič, 1995, 2000; Cvetko, 1999) but comparable with those published for other European medieval samples.

#### Teeth Crowding in Late Antique and Early Medieval Populations from Continental Croatia

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Paleodontological investigations of populations who lived in the past on the territory of today's Croatia are very rare. Majority of them were focused on caries epidemiology and pathological changes of alveolar bone in order to reconstruct the dietary habits of ancient populations. There were no paleodontological investigations aimed on periodontal health or orthodontic status. Such investigations are also very rare in the world. Orthodontic anomalies including teeth crowding are often related to disturbances of growth and development of the jaws. They can provide us an indirect insight on the oral and general health of ancient populations. The aim of this paper is to determine the prevalence of teeth crowding in late antique and early medieval pop-

letalnim ostacima lubanja 90 odraslih osoba - 49 je pripadalo razdoblju kasne antike (nalazišta: Vinkovci, Osijek, Štrbinici i Zmajevac), a 41 razdoblju ranoga srednjeg vijeka (nalazišta: Stari Jankovci i Privlaka). Svaka je lubanja bila pregledana te su registrirana eventualna odstupanja položaja zuba u zubnom nizu koja su upućivala na zbijenost. U ranosrednjovjekovnoj populaciji nije bio zabilježen ni jedan slučaj zbijenosti zuba (41/0; 0.0 %), a u kasnoantičkoj populaciji prevalencija zbijenosti zuba kretala se od 26.9 % (26/7) kod muškaraca do 30.4 % kod žena (23/7). U svim zabilježenim slučajevima bila je riječ o zbijenosti zuba u frontalnom području i to u 78.6 % (14/11) slučajeva u donjoj čeljusti, a u 21.4 % (14/3) u gornjoj čeljusti. Testom Hi-kvadrat ustanovljena je znatna statistička razlika u prevalenciji zbijenosti zuba ( $\chi^2=11.8$ ;  $p<0.01$ ). Veća prevalencija zbijenosti zuba u kasnoantičkom razdoblju može upućivati na zdravstvene poremećaje u ranijoj životnoj dobi, a to je moglo smetati rastu i razvoju čeljusti. S obzirom na to da se u ranom srednjem vijeku na području kontinentalne Hrvatske dogodila seoba naroda, treba uzeti u obzir i mogućnost da se promjenila dimenzija čeljusti zbog miješanja novih naroda i starosjedilaca.

#### CT analiza Stafneovih koštanih šupljina iz hrvatskoga arheološkog uzorka

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Edward Stafne je godine 1942. prvi opisao 35 koštanih šupljina koje je uočio na intraoralnim dentalnim snimkama područja mandibularnog kuta. Radilo se o pojedinačnim, dobro ograničenim okruglim ili ovalnim prosvjetljenjima smještenima ispod mandibularnog kanala te između angulusa mandibule i prvog kutnjaka. Šupljine su obično asimptomatske, češće su kod muškaraca između 50 i 70 godina te unilaterne. Te latentne koštane šupljine ispunjene su žlezdanim tkivom slinovnica i najčešće se radi o dijelu submandibularne žlijezde. Lilly i suradnici (1965.), Johnson (1970.) te Karmiol i njegovi kolege (1968.) zaključili su na temelju radiografske rasčlambe da je prevalencija tih postraničnih koštanih lezija u općoj populaciji u rasponu 1:250 do 1:500. U ovom se radu željelo dati prikaz dva arheološka nalaza Stafneovih koštanih šupljina. Uzorci su pretraženi i analizirani CT-skenerom.

Nalaz 1. Skeletni ostatak odrasle osobe ekshumirane iz nekropole Zmajevac koja datira iz 4. stoljeća. Kostur pripada muškarcu dobi između 45 i 50 godina.

Nalaz 2. Skeletni ostatak odrasle osobe ekshumirane iz nekropole Korlat – Sv. Jere iz 15. stoljeća. Kostur odgovara muškarцу u dobi između 40 i 50 godina.

CT pretragom obaju uzoraka vidi se da je riječ o unilokularnoj, ovalnoj šupljini jasno vidljivih granica, smještenoj na lijevoj strani mandibule u području drugog kutnjaka i umnjaka, ispod razine mandibularnog kanala. Aksijalne CT-snimke mandibule pokazuju prekid kontinuiteta lingvalnog korteks-a te stanjan bukalni korteks. Prikazane šupljine imaju karakterističnu morfologiju - intaktan korteks invagiran u medularni prostor. U paleopatološkoj literaturi malo je nalaza Stafneovih šupljina, vjerojatno zato što su rijetke te zbog lomljivosti arheoloških koštanih ostataka.

#### Kvantifikacija translucencije korijenskog dentina na ekstrahiranim intaktnim zubima odraslih osoba

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Translucencija korijenskog dentina je promjena koja se javlja nakon dvadesete godine. Taj fenomen još nije u cijelosti objašnjen. Smatra se da nastaje kao rezultat povećanja količine mineraliziranog matriksa unutar dentinskog kanalića. Ta regresivna promjena na zubima vrlo je važna za različita forenzična istraživanja, posebice ona vezana za procjenu dobi. Svrha rada bila je izmjeriti translucenciju korijenskog dentina na 60 ekstrahiranih intaktnih jednokorjenih zuba odraslih osoba te ispitati postoje li razlike u vrijednostima translucencije korijenskog dentina s obzirom na spol, vrstu zuba te način mjerjenja.

ulations from continental Croatia. The investigation was performed on skulls of 90 adults. 49 skulls were from the late antique period (sites: Vinkovci, Osijek, Štrbinici and Zmajevac) and 41 skull was from the early medieval period (sites: Stari Jankovci and Privlaka). For each skull teeth position anomalies related to crowding were registered. There was none skull in the early medieval population with teeth crowding (41/0; 0.0%). The prevalence of crowding in the late antique population was 26.9% (26/7) for males and 30.4% (23/7) for females. All cases of crowding were registered on frontal teeth. 78.6% (14/11) of cases were registered on the lower jaw, and 21.4% (14/3) on the upper jaw. The difference in the prevalence of crowding was statistically significant ( $\chi^2=11.8$ ;  $p<0.01$ ). Higher prevalence of teeth crowding in the late antique period can be related to health disorders in childhood which could cause disturbances in growth and development of jaws. According to the migrations in the continental Croatia in the early medieval period and mixing of native and newcomer populations, changes in jaws dimensions must also be taken into consideration as a possible etiological factor.

#### CT analysis of the Stafne's bone defects in an archaeological sample from Croatia

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In 1942, Edward Stafne first described 35 "bone cavities" at the angle of the mandible discovered on intraoral dental films. They appeared as unilocular, well-circumscribed, round or elliptical radiolucencies located below the inferior dental canal and between the angle of the mandible and first molar tooth. Usually they were asymptomatic, with a predilection for men between age 50 and 70 years, and mostly unilateral. This latent bone defects are a salivary gland depressions often containing a part of the submandibular gland. Lilly et al. (1965), Johnson (1970), Karmiol M et al. (1968) reported the prevalence of posterior bone lesions between 1 in 250 and 1 in 500 in recent populations, as determined from radiographic studies. The purpose of this paper is to report on two archeologic cases of Stafne's defect. Findings were inspected and analyzed using CT-scans. Case 1: The skeletal remains of an adult individual were exhumed from a 4th century necropolis Zmajevac. The skeleton corresponds to a male between 45 and 50 years of age. Case 2: The skeletal remains of an adult individual were exhumed from a 15th century necropolis Korlat – Sv. Jere. The skeleton corresponds to a male between 40 and 45 years of age. In both cases CT-scans revealed a unilocular, oval radiolucent lesion with well defined borders, situated at the left second and third molar region, below the mandibular canal. Axial CT scans of the mandible revealed discontinuity in the lingual cortex and some erosion in the buccal cortex. The mandibular bone concavity shows characteristic morphology; the cortex is intact and invaginated into the medullar space. Little evidence of the Stafne defect has been found in paleopathologic literature, probably because of the low frequency of the defect and the fragility of ancient bones.

#### Quantification of Root Dentin Translucency on Extracted Intact Teeth of Adults

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Root dentin translucency is a regressive change that occurs after age of 20. It is a phenomenon that has not been fully understood. It is explained as a result of the increase layering of mineralized matrix within dental tubules. This regressive change of teeth is important for different forensic researches, especially those concerning age estimation of adults. The aim of this paper was to quantify root dentin translucency on the original sample of 60 (sixty) extracted intact single rooted teeth of adults and to ascertain if there is a difference between values of the root translucency concerning sex, tooth type and the methods used for measuring.