

**STUDY OF GENOTYPIC DIVERSITY OF STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS BY MULTILOCUS ENZYME ELECTROPHORESIS (MEE) AND ARBITRARILY PRIMED POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION (AP-PCR)**

NAPIMOGA, M.H.\*; ROSA, R.T.; KAMYIA, R.U.; HÖFLING, J.F.; GONÇALVES, R.B.  
FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA

The techniques, Multilocus enzyme electrophoresis (MEE) and arbitrarily primed polymerase chain reaction (AP-PCR), were used to distinguish the genotypes of 299 Streptococcus mutans samples obtained from 16 individuals. Six different enzymes (GOT, LAP, M1P, MPI, NSP and PLP) were used in MEE and two different random primers (OPA-02 and OPA-13) were used in AP-PCR. In comparing the two methods, MEE was able to distinguish 78 different genotypes while AP-PCR was able to distinguish 68 different genotypes from the 299 samples. However, in statistical analysis, there was no difference between the two techniques (ANOVA,  $p=0.58$ ). There was a high correlation between the discriminatory index of Simpson for the two techniques, AP-PCR and MEE (0.968 and 0.971 respectively), in the genotyping of *S. mutans*. In conclusion, our data shows that both techniques are highly discriminatory and can be used in characterizing genotypes of distinct *S. mutans*. FAPESP - 01/11787-4

**EFFECT OF PHOTOACTIVATION METHODS AND BASE MATERIALS ON THE TENSION GENERATED BY COMPOSITE SHRINKAGE.**

CUNHA\*, L.G.; ALONSO, R.C.B.; SINHORETI, M.A.C.; CONSANI, S.; SOBRINHO, L.C.  
FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of different photoactivation methods and base materials on the tension generated by the polymerization shrinkage of composites. The evaluated groups for the base material were: (G1) 1 coat of adhesive agent; (G2) 3 coat of adhesive, and (G3) flowable composite used as a liner. The groups were divided in agreement with the photoactivation method: Continuous light (CL); Stepped Light (SL); Intermittent Light (IL); LED and Xenon Plasma Arc (XP). The generated tension was measured for all groups in a universal testing machine (Instron) 5 minutes after the end of the photoactivation. The results were submitted to ANOVA and the averages values compared by Tukey test ( $\alpha=0.05$ ). Inside of G1 group the medium values varied between 1.62 MPa (XP) to 2.22 MPa (CL), where the XP method presented statistically inferior values to the other appraised methods in this group. The values found inside of G2 and G3 varied of 1.64 MPa (LED) to 2.15 MPa (CL) and 1.24 MPa (IL) to 1.92 MPa (SL), respectively, and the methods LED and IL presented statistically inferior values comparatively to the method CL inside of G2 and CL and SL inside of G3. The use of base materials was shown efficient in the reduction of the tension level generated by the polymerization shrinkage of restorative composites when used the photoactivation methods by LED or Intermittent light.

**149 MANDIBULAR FRACTURES: A BRAZILIAN STUDY**

MARTINI, M. Z.; OLIVEIRA-NETO, H. G.; TAKAHASHI, A.; SHINOHARA, E. H.  
CONJUNTO HOSPITALAR DO MANDAQUI - SUS- SÃO PAULO

Motorcycle accidents in São Paulo grow with increase of delivery services and, with that, the service in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. The article aims at to revise cases of mandibular fractures assisted in the Service of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery of Conjunto Hospitalar do Mandaqui-SUS-SP, hospital of tertiary reference for trauma in the north area of São Paulo. 91 handbooks of patients were analyzed with jaw fractures assisted in the period of January to December of 2001. Data of the admission, diagnosis, accomplished treatment, complications and the patients' continuation were collected in standardized record. Motorcycle crashes was the largest cause of mandibular fractures, following by aggression and height fall. The three anatomical areas of larger incidence were: body, symphysis and condyloid process. 35% of the patients were treated with closed methods, 60% submitted to the open reduction and fixation interns. 2 patients went to death and 3 didn't undergo the treatment. In relation to the postoperative complications, it was noticed that the average of the time of internment of the ones that presented complications was 1,92 times larger in relation to the without complications. The complications are associated to the largest internment period, association was not observed between treatment method and infection. Politrauma patient present larger morbidity as for the complications.

<p><b>DENTIST RESPONSIBILITY TO RECOGNIZE AND REFERRAL THE PATIENTS WITH SKIN LESIONS IN THE HEAD AND NECK REGION</b>                  PEREIRA, M. C.*; JORGE, J.; PULHEZ, D. A.; AGOSTINI, M. FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>The skin is the biggest organ of the human body and the number of injuries that arise it is relatively high. Although the Dermatology is not part of the area of lawful performance of the Surgeon Dentist, it is important the recognition of the injuries and the respective guiding of the patients. Injuries as actinic keratosis, nevus and lentigo deserve special attention for the possibility of malignant transformation. On the other hand, more common malignant cutaneous injuries are the squamous cell carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma and the melanoma. The squamous cell carcinoma is the second most common type of skin cancer. It occurs after the 50 years generally, in fair-skinned men. The basal cell carcinoma is the most common malignant neoplasm of the skin. Sun-exposed areas of the body are most at risk of developing basal cell carcinoma. Melanoma is malignant neoplasm derivative of the melanocytes of the skin. Resolution 1536, of 11/11/98 of the CFM, determines that it is of the exclusive ability of the doctor the treatment of malignant neoplasias, neoplasias of the major salivary glands, the access for the infra-oiódea cervical way, as well as the practical one of aesthetic surgery, excepted the aesthetic functionaries of the mastigatório device. The authors argue the legal limits of performance of the CD in the diagnosis of injuries of the maxilo-mandibular region, since the current law leaves edge the doubtsin some points.</p>	<p><b>MEASUREMENT OF THE CONDILAR (CH) AND THE MANDIBULAR RAMUS (RH) HEIGHT IN PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHS.</b>                  PORTO, C.O.W.; MORAES, L.C.; KOHATSU, L.I.; CASTILHO, J.C.M.; MÉDICI-FILHO, E.; MORAES, M.E.L. UNESP- FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS</p> <p>Posterior crossbite (PCB) is the incapacity of the upper/lower arches to occlude normally in lateral relation. Usually it is followed by mandibular shunting line in the affected side during the closing of the mouth, alterations in the condilar position are observed, which is deslocated more for the anterior in the PCB oposite side and upper in the side of the PCB. It is a frequently malocclusion, able to cause alterations in the patient's profile when not precociously treated, once it isn't corrected itself. The purpose of this research was to measure the condilar (CH) and the mandibular ramus (RH) height in panoramic radiographs, comparing the sample results that consisted of 60 young patients divided in 2 groups, being the first group composed of 30 young patients with PCB and the second group with 30 young patients without this alteration, to verify the possibility of the PCB to cause face asymmetry. The asymmetry in the CH was observed in a majority group of patients with PCB, with 70% of the cases in relation to the group without this alteration with 44%. In the analysis of the RH the asymmetry in the group with PCB was 27%, while that in the group without this alteration was 5%. In the addition between RH and CH, all patients without PCB had presented face symmetry and 30% of the patients with PCB had presented asymmetry.</p>
<p><b>CAPDEPONT TEETH</b>                  MOURA, D.S.* ; BATISTA, J.D.; JUNIOR, A.F.D.; ROCHA, M.A.; GOMES, J.B. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLANDIA</p> <p>Patient SAS, female gender, white skin, 16 years old, was forwarded for evaluation and diagnose of teeth changes with the purpose of counseling the orthodontic treatment. The facial analysis showed decrease of the lower third middle of the face and blue change of sclera coloring. The intraoral examination showed dark yellow coloring of the teeth, enlargement of interdental spaces and absence of lower left first molar. The radiographic exam showed tapering and conical of the teeth root and atresia of root duct. The patient reported family history of imperfecta osteogenesis and dentinogenesis in one of her uncles.                  Patient ASN, male gender, white skin, 18 years old was forwarded from an Orthodontist for evaluation and diagnosis of apical changes without etiology factor. The facial analysis did not show any important changes. The intraoral exam showed darkness and yellowish of the teeth. The radiographic exam showed wide pulp chamber in most of the teeth, some of the teeth with incipient caries and other without enamel changes or apical lesion. The teeth with apical changes had negative result in vitality test. It was also reported at anamnesis that his mother has bones changes compatible with imperfecta osteogenesis and did not report any other similar family case.                  Both had their diagnosis of Capdepont teeth (imperfecta dentinogenesis).</p>	<p><b>A NEW CONCEPTION OF COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY IN DENTISTRY</b>                  BITTAR-CORTEZ, J.A.*; HAITER-NETO, F.; BOSCOLO, F. N. FOP/UNICAMP</p> <p>Computed Tomography has been widely used in dentistry as a complementary radiographic exam, especially in the diagnosis of lesions in the region of the head and neck, in the detection of osseous fractures, in implantology and joint diseases. However this exam has a high cost and exposes the patient to relatively high doses of radiation. Recent advances in medical technology have made it possible to design machines with a lower cost and radiation dose. These new devices make use of a cone beam X-ray instead of a fan beam X-ray which is traditionally used in Computed Tomography.                  The aim of this work is to show this new technology that was designed for the use in dentistry and its applications. Besides this, comparison will be made between this new devices and the conventional Computed Tomography.</p>
<p><b>ORAL PIERCINGS: WHAT THE DENTIST NEED TO KNOW</b>                  MURAKAWA, A.C.*; RANIERI, A.L.P.;REGHINE, H.A.S.; MIYAHARA, G.I. FOA-UNESP</p> <p>The act to mainly carry through perforations in the body and in the face, followed of ranks of adornments in the place is a custom that folloies civilizations has years, and knows that this act brings connotations of changes spirituals, sexual, religious, and besides expressing cultures it shows the confrontation necessity, that occurs mainly between the adolescents. The comment of the growth of the rank of piercings is unanimous, between all the ages, as well as is of general consensus the concern with the future answers to this process.                  It has reversible results as the hemorrhage or inflammation, but on the other hand it has the infections as hiv, hepatitis and others that can place the proper life of the patient in risk. For in such a way, it is obligation of the dentist, to have knowledge enough to diagnosis injuries that can happen of the use of the accessory, as well as the best way to treat them.</p>	<p><b>INFLUENCE OF POSTERIOR PALATAL SEAL IN THE ADAPTATION OF COMPLETE DENTURE BASES</b>                  SOUSA, R. L. S.*; RIZZATTI-BARBOSA, C. M., GABRIOTTI, M. N., JOIA, F. A., MACHADO, C. RIBEIRO, M. C. FOP/ UNICAMP</p> <p>This work evaluated the influence of posterior palatal seal in the adaptation of complete denture bases. For that, 20 plaster models were made in equal dimensions and divided in 2 groups, according to the following characteristics: Group A - presented posterior palatal surface without depressions. Group B - presented a depression in the posterior palatal region (form of M) with approximately 1mm of depth, 35 mm of length (between the maxillary tuberosities) and 3 mm of thickness, so that the line between the hard and soft palate was a posterior limit. On the models, bases in acetate, with 1.5 mm of thickness, were plasticized in a vacuum plasticizer. The samples were enclosed in metallic flasks; heat-cured acrylic resin was manipulated and processed in water bath (74°C during 9 hours). After that, each plaster model together with its resin base was fixed with instantaneous adhesive and transversally sectioned at the posterior palatal region. The adaptation level was measured by Olympus linear comparator microscope (Japan), with 0.0005mm of accuracy. The data were submitted to ANOVA and Tukey's test (5% of significance). The results showed there was no significant statistical difference for the average of adaptation between group A (0.075 mm) and group B (0.071 mm). It could be concluded that posterior palatal seal did not influence in the adaptation of the complete denture bases analyzed.</p>

<p><b>ANTERIOR ESTHETICS RESOLUTIONS THROUGHT PROCERA SYSTEM</b> AZEVEDO, D.M*.; ANSELMO, S.M.; HERMANN, C.; SILVA, W.A.B.; ZANATTA, G.; SOUZA, S.A.; FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA</p> <p>The exigence of patients who solicit dental treatment through anterior rehabilitation is getting bigger when it comes to esthetic. Intro this context, porcelains and resins, associated to metals, compose a classical for rehabilitations. Broughting free-metal restarautions to the marked. The Procera System® adapts the design and preparing with assistance of computer (CAD-CAM), for pure aluminium oxide structure fabrication densely synthesized. Procera All Ceram System® prosthetic indicator are unity crowns over natural teeth, crown over implants and prosthetic bridges, up to three elements (considering an occlusal adjustment is adequated).</p> <p>The patient showed up into Piracicaba Dentistry College Pos-Graduation clinic, exhibiting tooth 21, 22 and 11 prosthetically restored through osseointegrated implants and ferulized metal-ceramic crowns and artificial connect gum (graft failed), tooth 21 and 22 showing metal girdle visible and infiltration. Planning consisted on changing 21 and 22 crowns and substitution for unity metal-free crowns using Procera System®. The abutments were reprepared and molded using Head Cap technique and sent to Procera coppings fabrication. The coppings were tested and reemitted to laboratory for porcelain appliance. Final result was satisfactory in esthetic and fit, returning to patient spontaneity of smile.</p>	<p><b>ABFRACTION AND OCCLUSAL TRAUMA</b> BONFANTE, E.A.; CONTI, P.C.R.; PEGORARO, L.F.; BONFANTE, G. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU - USP</p> <p>Traditionally, cervical tooth loss have been attributed to abrasion and erosion. More recently, a mechanism that relates loss of tooth structure with cuspal flexure, during an occlusal load, has been proposed.</p> <p>LEE; EAKLE (1984) suggested that occlusal loads were able to cause stresses in the cervical area, leading to development of non-carious cervical lesions. TELLES; PEGORARO; PEREIRA (2000) evaluated the prevalence of abfraction cervical lesions. Of the 78 teeth with abfractionlike lesions, 62 (78,48%) presented wear facets, suggesting the role of occlusal stresses in the development of these lesions.</p> <p>LEE et al (2002) evaluated the normal stress distribution, on a 3D finite element model, and the changes in stress when varying site and direction of applied load. Results showed greater tensional stress concentration, in the cervical area, when lateral loads were applied compared to vertical loads. Recently, the mechanism which describes a cervical tooth loss related to cuspal flexure, during an occlusal load, have been supported by many finite element studies.</p> <p>It seems reasonable to accept a multifactorial etiology of cervical tooth loss caused by abfraction, although with the possible participation of erosive and/or abrasive agents.</p>
<p><b>HARD AND SOFT OCCLUSAL SPLINTS</b> BONFANTE, L.F.*; BONFANTE, G.; BONFANTE, E.A. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU</p> <p>Practitioners have the use of hard occlusal splint as one of the most popular adjunct approach in the management of TMD symptoms as well as for the protection of stomatognathic system against the negative effects brought by sleep bruxism.</p> <p>Occlusal splint consists of a conservative and reversible method, able to provide 70% to 90% reduction of the symptoms, even though, their mechanisms of action remain controversial.</p> <p>On the other hand, literature brings reports showing the use of soft occlusal splint in different emergency situations, besides being able to reduce the symptoms of TMD and to present a high degree of acceptance by patients.</p> <p>Hard and soft occlusal splint have different characteristics concerning fabrication methods, kind of materials, adjustment, insertion, and consequently indications and contraindications. Knowledge of the limitations of each kind of splint is essential for long- and med-term application for the control of TMD symptoms and several negative effects caused by parafunctional activity.</p>	<p><b>EVALUATION OF IMPRESSION MATERIALS DIMENSIONAL ALTERATIONS, THROUGHT THE HEAD CAP TECHNIQUE</b> SILVA, L.L.B.*; ANDRADE, C.A.; SILVA, W.A.B.; LANDULPHO, A.B.; CRUZ, M.V.J.; SILVA, F.A. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>The present study assessed comparatively the dimensional change of four fluid-consistence elastomeric impression materials (one addition silicone, two condensation silicones and one mercaptan) using a vehicle to condition the material according to the Head Cap Technique. The impressions were carried out with a static-weight press, where a strength of 39,2N (Newton) was pressing the trays over the metal cast. The results were statistically analyzed, and there were no statistically differences. Thus, it is sure to defend that the technique minimize negatives features of the used materials, making impressions of the fixed protheses abutments, with high degrees of fidelity, despite of impression material.</p>
<p><b>MOST COMMON FAILURES OF DENTAL RECONSTRUCTIONS USING IMPLANTS IN DAILY CLINICAL AND VIABLE SOLUTIONS</b> BERNARDES, S.R.*; NEVES, F.D.; FERNANDES NETO, A.J., MENDONÇA, G. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA</p> <p>Since the first longitudinal article about treatment with osseointegrated implants are reported the complications in prostheses over implants. Dental reconstructions using implants developed from oral rehabilitation of total edentate patients till reconstruction of a single teeth and the report of complication accompany such growth. Studies of literature review show the limitations of Implantology. Publications describes problems in the surgical stages, in conventional fixed prostheses over implants, protocols and removable. This work will limit the review of failures in fixed prostheses because of the magnitude of the theme. Studies reveal that prostheses can cause biomechanics sequels like screw loosening; biological problems how dehiscence of peri-implant tissue and create possibility of implants loosening. Companies and researchers try to optimize altering the original components and implants with the objective to resolve those questions. Much has been researched to solve the problems and to improve the prognostic in Implantology. In spite of advances conquests today, relates of failure still exists. This review will relate the most common failures in daily clinical and viable solutions. For example different connections and designs of implants can reduce stress concentrations around the implant neck decreasing local bone resorption and screws loosening.</p>	<p><b>ANTI-DEPRESSIVES IN TREATMENT OF OROFACIAL PAIN</b> PANZA, L.H.V.*; MENDES, S.N.C.; RUBO, J.H.; CONTI, P.C.R. UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU</p> <p>The treatment of patients with temporomandibular joint disorders is very complex, when the pain cause is chronic. By this reason the initial therapy should be reversible and non-invasive.</p> <p>The use of various drugs types by treatment of chronic pain don't have cure intention, but helps patients to minimize symptoms and take to them a better way of live with this painfull condition, because when pain begins its proportionally more difficult to eliminate it. Treatment's objective is give a better life quality to these persons.</p> <p>Some studies showed that analgesic effects of anti-depressives are independent of anti-depressive activity, because the effects occur in minimal doses which that used in depression treatment. However its must be used only in last option.</p> <p>These study purposed to discuss utilization of anti-depressives in treatment of chronic pain in patients with temporomandibular joint disorders.</p>

**TECHNIQUES OF SEMILUNAR CORONALLY REPOSITIONED FLAP AS ALTERNATIVE FOR THE TREATMENT OF GINGIVAL RECESSION.**

RIBEIRO, F.V.\*; CASARIN, R.C.V., GURGEL, B.C.V., PINTO, F.R., SALLUM, E.A., SALLUM, W.A., NOCITI JR, FOP-UNICAMP

The gingival recession characterized by apical migration of gingival margin may cause esthetic damage and dentinal hypersensitivity. It occurs mainly due to inflammation, as a consequence of dental plaque, and traumatic teeth brushing. Among several used techniques to recover exposed radicular surface, coronally positioned flap surgical procedures show better foreseen in comparison to others techniques. Class I Miller recessions the semilunar coronally repositioned flap technique, as described by Tarnow (1986), comes out satisfactory prognostic and a better pos operating comfort. Others advantages of this techniques are absence sutures, the papillae mesial and distal to the tooth being treated remain cosmetically unchanged, there is no tension on the flap and presence of unique surgical area. Face to excellent results presented by this kind of periodontal plastic surgery, the semilunar coronally repositioned flap is a important alternative to Miller class I gingival recession treatment.

**CLINICAL CASES OF ROOT COVERAGE OF MILLER CLASS I AND II RECESSIONS IN SMOKERS**

SUAID, F.F.\*; FERNANDES, C.B.; RODRIGUES, I.F.G.; MARTINS, Â.G.; SALLUM, E. A.; DE TOLEDO, S.; SALLUM, A.W. FOP-UNICAMP

Marginal tissue recession may present problems. These include root sensitivity and esthetic concern to the patient. A variety of surgical procedures have been described to achieve soft tissue coverage of the exposed root surface. There are some factors that could contributing to an unsuccessful result as tobacco. A tendency towards impaired periodontal wound healing in smokers has been clinically documented. The aim of this study was to show some clinical cases of root coverage of Miller Class I and II recessions in smokers achieved good results of the therapy. Clinical measurements were obtained at the "baseline", 30, 60, 90 and 120 days after surgery. Although smokers presented lower percentage of root coverage this technique could be indicated, it can be assumed that connective tissue grafts might provide benefits for smokers. However the patients must be oriented about the risks of the tobacco in final treatment results.

**THE USE OF ENAMEL MATRIX PROTEIN AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO PERIODONTAL REGENERATION**

RODRIGUES, I.F.G.\*; VILLALPANDO, K.T.; TOLEDO, S. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP

The regeneration of periodontal tissues is the main objective in periodontal therapies. Many treatment forms, such as types bone grafts, guided tissue regeneration, or different growth factors, have been used in reaching this aim. Recently, enamel matrix protein (EMDOGAIN®) was used as an alternative to periodontal regeneration. These proteins are involved in the formation of the acellular cementum during dental development, suggesting that they can be used to regenerate periodontal tissues. The purpose of this study was to summarize current information on enamel matrix derivative (EMD) and to present some clinical case.

**A CLINICAL USE OF EMDOGAIN FOR THE TREATMENT OF PERIODONTAL DEFECTS WITH SURGICAL ACCESS USING OPERATORY MICROSCOPIC**

BITTENCOURT, S.\*; LIMA, L.L, CARVALHO, M.D., SALLUM, A.W., CASATI, M.Z FOP-UNICAMP

One the objectives of periodontal therapy is the morphological and functional reconstruction of lost periodontal supporting tissues. Enamel matrix proteins (Emdogain®) improved clinical parameters when used to treat infrabony defects (FROUM et al., 2001). The purpose of the present study is to present a clinical case using Emdogain®. The patient E.A.G. male, forty-eight years old, treated in the specialization clinic in FOP-UNICAMP, reported on "gingival problems". After evaluation, he received conventional periodontal treatment. During reevaluation, one wall infrabony defect and deep residual pocket was observed for twenty-one tooth. Scaling with surgical access using operatory microscopic and Emdogain® was carried out. Since it involves an esthetic site, simplified preservation flap (Cortellini et al., 1999) was used. After forty-five days new evaluations were made and reduction in probing depth and improved clinical attachment levels were observed.

**ROOT COVERAGE USING CORONALLY POSITIONED FLAP IN SMOKERS: CLINICAL CASES**

SILVA, C.O.\*; LIMA, A.F.M.; TATAKIS, D.N. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP

Gingival recession is a common feature in populations with high standards of oral hygiene, as well as in populations with poor oral hygiene. In populations with good oral hygiene, gingival recession is found at the buccal surface of the teeth and it is related with traumatic tooth brushing. In periodontally untreated populations all tooth surface are usually affected. Smoking negatively affects the periodontal structures and the results of many periodontal treatments. There are few studies investigating the relationship between smoking and gingival recession. This study demonstrates clinical cases of smoking patients who showed 2-3 mm deep Miller's class I gingival recession in upper canines or bicuspsids. After root planning and tetracycline solution (50 mg/ml) application, an intrasulcular incision was performed on the buccal aspect of the involved tooth. This incision was horizontally extended mesiodistally on the adjacent papillae avoiding the gingival margin of the adjacent teeth. Two oblique releasing incisions were carried out across the mucogingival junction reaching the alveolar mucosal. A trapezoidal full thickness flap was raised initially, and after a partial thickness dissection was carried out apically to facilitate the passive coronal displacement of the flap. The results showed good recession reduction and aesthetic improvement.

**THE IMPACT OF NICOTINE ADMINISTRATION AND CIGARETTE SMOKE INHALATION, ON BONE HEALING AROUND IMPLANTS**

CÉSAR-NETO, J.B.; GONÇALVES, P.F; DUARTE, P.M.; CASATI, M.Z.; SALLUM, E.A.; SALLUM, A.W.; NOCITI JR., FOP-UNICAMP

The aim of this study is, comparatively, investigate the impact of nicotine administration and cigarette smoke inhalation, on bone healing around implants. Forty-five Wistar rats were used. After anesthesia, the tibiae surface was exposed and one screw-shaped titanium implant was placed bilaterally. The animals were randomly assigned to one of the following groups: Group 1 – control (n=19), Group 2 – intermittent cigarette smoke inhalation (n=15) and Group 3 – subcutaneous administration of nicotine (3mg/kg) twice daily (n=11). After sixty days, the animals were sacrificed. The degree of bone-to-implant contact (BIC) and the bone area (BA) within the limits of the threads of the implant were measured in the cortical (Zone A) and cancellous bone (Zone B) areas. In Zone A, cigarette smoke presented a significant negative influence on BIC and BA (Kruskal-Wallis – P<0.05). In contrast, the administration of nicotine did not influence either parameter (P>0.05). In Zone B, cigarette smoke inhalation also resulted in a decreased percentage of BIC compared to the control group (P<0.05). In addition, the BA was significantly decreased in groups 2 and 3 when compared to control (P>0.05). The negative impact of smoking on implant outcomes may be related to more than one molecule present in the cigarette smoke, and nicotine seems to, partially, contribute, especially in the cancellous bone.

<p><b>CLINICAL EVALUATION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL DOXYCYCLINE 10% TO SCALING AND ROOT PLANING ON THE SUBGINGIVAL MICROBIOTA OF SMOKERS</b> MACHION, L.; ANDIA, D.C.; KLEIN, M.I.; SAITO, D.; CASATI, M.Z.; NOCITI, F.H.; SALLUM, E.A. FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim of this clinical study was to evaluate the effect of the association of locally delivered doxycycline 10% and scaling and root planing in the subgingival plaque of smokers. Sixteen patients with chronic periodontitis and a minimum of 4 pockets (&gt;5mm) on anterior teeth that bled on probing were selected. Patients were randomly assigned to one of the following groups: scaling and root planing (SRP) or scaling and root planing followed by local application of doxycycline (SRP-D). Subgingival plaque samples were collected at baseline and 3 months. PCR analysis was used to detect the frequency of <i>Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans</i> (Aa), <i>Porphyromonas gingivalis</i> (Pg) e <i>Bacteroides forsythus</i> (Bf). At 3 months, the mean pocket depth (PD) reduction was 2,02 +/- 0,79mm for SRP-D and 1,62 +/- 0,45mm for SRP (p=0,049); the gain in clinical attachment level (CAL) was 1,36 +/- 0,64mm and 1,14 +/- 0,65mm, respectively (p=0,2). There was a greater reduction in the proportion of Bf and Pg for SRP-D group (p&lt;0,05). Also, the proportion of sites free of Bf at 3 months was 53% for SRP-D and 9% for SRP (p=0,02). Considering Pg, this proportion was 82% and 40%, respectively (p=0,04). It can be concluded that the adjunctive use of local doxycycline 10% results in a greater reduction of <i>B. forsythus</i> and <i>P. gingivalis</i> and additional benefits to the clinical parameters when compared to the conventional therapy.</p>	<p><b>FINE NEEDLE ASPIRATIVE BIOPSY AS AN AUXILIARY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF PLEOMORFIC ADENOME: A CASE REPORT</b> RICARDO, S.L.B.*; PAULO, R.F.B.; FABIO, A.I.; PAULO, D.; PABLO, A.V. UNIFENAS/UNICAMP</p> <p>Pleomorphic Adenoma (PA) is the most common neoplasia of salivary glands representing 45% to 74% of all salivary gland tumors include parotids. To PA diagnosis is necessary to use Fine Needle Aspirative Biopsy (FNAB) because of safe results and treatment facilities. Patient MGN, female, 38 years old, presented a hard non-fixed consistent nodule at left parotid, with 6 months of evolution, was submitted to FNAB and the slides showed PA citologic features. The conservative surgery were realized and histopathologic result confirmed PA. This paper comment about the importance of FNAB when patients present parotids nodules.</p>
<p><b>THE INFLUENCE OF A SELECTIVE CYCLOOXYGENASE-2 INHIBITOR ON BONE LOSS IN EXPERIMENTAL PERIODONTITIS IN RATS</b> GURGEL, B.C.V.*; PINTO, F.R.; NOCITI-JR, F.H., CASATI, M.Z., SALLUM, E.A.; SALLUM, A.W., TOLEDO, S. FOP - UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim of the present study is to evaluate the influence of a selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor on bone loss in experimental periodontitis in rats and its post-treatment effect after administration withdrawal. Seventy-five adult male Wistar rats with ligature-induced periodontitis were included. After anesthesia, one of the mandibular first molars was randomly assigned to receive the cotton ligature, whilst the contralateral tooth was left unligated. The animals were randomly assigned to 5 groups, including daily subcutaneous injections: A and B: 1ml/kg of saline solution for 15 and 45 days respectively; C and D: 3mg/kg of meloxicam for 15 and 45 days respectively and E: 3mg/kg of meloxicam with drug withdrawal after 15 days and saline solution administered until 45 days. The histometric results demonstrated that there was a significant bone loss reduction to both groups treated with meloxicam (groups C: 5.83 ± 2.04 and D: 3.59 ± 1.57). Moreover, no residual effect was observed after drug withdrawal (groups B: 6.86 ± 3.59 and E: 6.09 ± 2.66) (P&gt;0.05). These results suggest that the selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors may reduce bone loss associated with experimental periodontitis and that no remaining effect can occur after its withdrawal.</p>	<p><b>MAXILLARY AMELOBLASTOMA</b> ALMEIDA, J.P.*; PULHEZ, D.A.; AGUIAR, F.C.A.; TOTTI, V.; JORGE, J. FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>Ameloblastoma is an odontogenic tumor arising from residues of the dental lamina. They constitute approximately 1% of all tumors of the jaws. Mandible is four times more affected than maxilla and the average age of occurrence is in the fourth decade. Around 47% of the maxillary ameloblastoma occur in the molar region, 33 per cent in the antrum and nasal area, 9 per cent both in the premolar and canine region and 2% in the palate. The lesion grows slowly, with local invasiveness, and high recurrence rate. The treatment is resection of the lesion with a large margin. A 33 years old male was referred to because of diffuse and painless swelling in the posterior maxillary area. Clinically, there was a swelling in the right upper molars, with no extension to the palate area. The panoramic radiograph showed a radiolucent lesion with diffuse involving the maxillary sinus. Aspiration of the lesion liquid and biopsy revealed an ameloblastoma. The patient was treated surgically and is currently in follow-up, free of lesion.</p>
<p><b>TUMOR OF PINDBORG</b> GOMES, J.B.*; DURIGHETTO JÚNIOR, A.F.; SANTANA, S.I.; FERREIRA, K.C.; VARGAS, P.A. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA – MINAS GERAIS</p> <p>Patient WSO, male, 22 years, looked treatment for volumetric increase in the mandibular, next right region the daily premolar ones. In anamnesis he counted slow, asymptomatic growth and in the last weeks he had a bigger increase. Medical history and the examination of the face had not shown important facts. The examination of the mouth presented volumetric increase, to nodular, in form of cupola, mucosa of bluish color, soft and asymptomatic consistency. It did not tell any fact that had relation with the main complaint. In the radiographic examination, radiolucent area of circular form was identified, delimited for radiopaque line and in its interior the presence of small spherical radiopacities occupying practically all its extension, and in the occlusal x-ray extension of the cortical vestibular contour and the radiopacities formations was located in the lingual, internal wall. Positive puncture was carried through for liquid thus suggesting cyst. The enucleation was indicated and the surgical part was directed for histopathologic examination that described similar mineralization that joined in the calcifying epithelial tumor odontogenic. The process of repair of the surgical store followed normal course. The literature revision does not describe the cystic variant of this tumor, but describe small cystic formations in its interior.</p>	<p><b>GORLING &amp; GOLTZ SYNDROM</b> BATISTA, J.D.*; DURIGHETTO JÚNIOR, A.F.; SILVA, C.J.; MOURA, D.S.; DURIGHETTO, I.L. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA – MINAS GERAIS</p> <p>Patient RAM, male gender, white skin, nineteen years old, was forwarded to evaluation and management of left side of third middle of the face enlargement volumetric in treatment about six months ago. He reported that consulted a dentist who diagnosed dentoalveolar abscess with possibly drainage through endodontal way in upper left first molar. He also reported that he had been submitted to orthodontic treatment in the last two years. The third middle of the face enlargement was small, asymptomatic and had no skin changing and hard consistency. Intraoral examination showed small volumetric enlargement upper left molars vestibular area, recovered by normal mucosa, upper left first molar with temporary restoration periapical radiographic film that did not show image definition of sinus maxillaries floor. It was taken x-ray shots that confirmed left sinus maxillaries damage and another two more areas, one of them in right sinus maxillaries and other in lower left retromolar area, compatible with odontogenic cyst, and therefore, suggesting Gorling &amp; Goltz Syndrome diagnosis. It was made punch exploratory (positive for liquid) and incisional biopsy that confirmed cyst diagnosis. Comparison of the panoramic shots taken in the beginning of orthodontics treatment and at the diagnosis moment allows the evaluation of the cyst behavior.</p>

**STUDY OF DECIDUOUS DENTAL ARCH FORM BY CARREA ANALYSIS**

QUEIROZ, V.S., PEREIRA NETO, J.S.  
UNICAMP

The objective of this study was to evaluate the form of the deciduous dental arch, according to CARREA analysis in 30 white children, from 3 to 5 years with complete deciduous teething, normal occlusion and absence of deleterious bucal habit. It was consisted of the measurement of plaster models, verifying the variations of each sides of the formed triangle. It was used test t and ANOVA as the results we observed that the measure of triangle sides varied between 25 and 32mm, where the average of girl's upper arch was 27, 28 and 29mm for 3, 4 and 5 years old respectively and 30mm for lower arch in all ages. The average for boy's upper arch was 27, 29 and 29mm for 3, 4 and 5 years old respectively and 30, 30 and 31mm for lower arch. It was also observed the formation of an isosceles triangle in some cases, which was attributed to the facial type and the form of the arch. When the arch was in form of "V" or conical, it formed a triangle with side BC smaller than sides AB and AC and when the arch was in "C" or trapezoidal the side BC was larger than AB and AC. This happened in 40% of the boys and girls of 3 and 4 years, in 80% of the girls of 5 years and in 20% of the 5 year-old boys. We can conclude that this is an effective method of analysis of the deciduous arches, but it should be associated to the form of the arches and facial type.

**TREATMENT OF QUESTIONABLE CARIOUS LESION, USING THE AIR-ABRASIVE SYSTEM**

SACONO, N.T.\*; MOTISUKI,C.; SANTOS-PINTO, L.  
FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE ARARAQUARA - UNESP

The air-abrasive technique uses kinetic energy to cut dental tissue, generated by air pressure and abrasive particles. The introduction of abrasion systems permit the preparation of ultraconservative cavity in small carious lesions. This technique is also indicated to remove stain and debris from pit and fissures, helping in questionable caries diagnosis. The principal advantages of air abrasion are the reduction of noise, pressure and vibration, during cavity preparation, reducing the patient's anxiety and fear of dentistry treatments. This study reports a clinical case of stained fissure on permanent molars and questionable occlusal caries. The indicated treatment was the use of air-abrasive system with alumina powder and to apply pit and fissure sealant. The air-abrasive technique demonstrated to be fast and simple to use to use with good acceptance by the child.

**CORRELATING THE PERIODONTAL CONDITIONS AT THE LINGUAL SURFACE OF LOWER INCISORS AFTER THE COMPLETION OF ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT**

MARTINS, P.P.\*; GARIB, D.G.; HENRIQUES, J.F.C.  
FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU-USP

This work aimed at correlating the periodontal conditions at the lingual surface of lower incisors, five years following the completion of orthodontic treatment, with the amount of retraction of these teeth performed during the mechanics, as well as the initial width of the mandibular symphysis. The clinical periodontal conditions of 49 adolescents divided into two study groups were evaluated 5 years following the removal of fixed appliance. Group I, comprised of 25 patients was treated with the extraction of four premolars and Group II, comprising 24 patients was treated with no extraction. The periodontal assessment included measuring the gingival sulcus depth, the relation gingival margin-bone crest and the gingival recession at the lower incisors' surface middle with the aid of a milimetered periodontal probe. Following this phase, the amount of retraction for the lower incisors was determined through angular and linear measures. The width of mandibular symphysis on the initial teleradiography was additionally measured. The measurements obtained in the two groups were compared by means of Student's "t" test. The extraction-treated group presented greater measurements of sulcus depth, relation gingival margin-bone crest, gingival recession and lower incisors retraction as compared with the group with no extraction. The IMPA decreased in the extraction-treated group, whereas the same measurement increased in the group treated with no extraction. The Pearson correlation test was utilized to correlate the periodontal conditions with the amount of anterior retraction and the initial width of mandibular symphysis, with no significant cor-

**ALIMENTARY HABITS AS FACTORS FOR THE HEALTH PROMOTION**

MENDES-SILVA, H.\*; YARID, S.D.; NISHIOKA, M.M.; SALES-PERES, S.H.C.; SALES-PERES, A.; BASTOS, J.R.M.  
FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU. FOB - USP.

The objective of this study was to transcribe alimentary habits that can be adopted as factors for the Buccal and General Health Promotion. Because extrinsic sugars are considered the most responsible for caries, in dietetical terms, the dietetical advisement is justified as a prevention for such disease. To take it, the previous accomplishment of dietetical evaluation is indicated, which will supply important informations, even possible nutritional alterations. The alimentary habits are influenced by several factors, which should be considered in the elaboration of the dietetical advisement. It is many authors' consensus that sugar is one of the responsible for the obesity, and that this is a risk factor to several chronic diseases, being, this way, the reduction in the consumption of appropriate sugar as related to the preventive aspects of dental caries as other diseases. It was concluded that the dietetical advisement in dentistry should be accomplished by a health multiprofessional group. In this context, it becomes important the society and the Government's action in making easier the healthiest choices to the citizens, emphasizing the Health Promotion.

**SIMULTANEOUS OCCURRENCE OF SUPRANUMERARY TEETH IN PRIMARY AND PERMANENT DENTITIONS - A CLINICAL CASE REPORT**

DINIZ, M.B.\*; BASTOS, C.B.; LIMA, L.M.; ABREU-E-LIMA, F.C.B.  
DEPARTAMENTO DE CLÍNICA INFANTIL - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE ARARAQUARA - UNESP

A supranumerary tooth is an exceeding element to the standard number of teeth in the dentitions, being characterized by its atypical form that is usually smaller than the normal tooth and many times considered straggled in relation to the dental arch curvature. The etiopatogeny is quite complex and rich in hypotheses, such as the atavism theory, dental sheet hiperactivity theory, general diseases, hereditariness and trauma. In 90% of the cases, the supranumerary tooth is positioned in the upper maxillary, mainly in the anterior segment, being present even in the deciduous (0,66%) as in the permanent dentitions (3,36%). Besides that, it can be unilateral or bilateral and it happens more frequently in men. The main consequences of this anomaly are the late or no-eruption of the permanent tooth, lingering retention of the primary tooth, impaction or root resorption of neighboring teeth, diastemas, ectopic eruption and cysts formation with great bone destructions. The suitable treatment in those cases is the extraction, since it doesn't harm the root development of the adjacent teeth, it should be accomplished as early as possible. In this project we report a clinical case of unilateral supranumerary teeth in the upper lateral incisor region, involving simultaneously the primary and permanent dentitions in 8 year-old male patient.

**THE MORPHOLOGIC ALTERATION IN PITS AND FISSURES OF HUMAN THIRD MOLAR AFTER IRRADIATION WITH ND:YAG LASER ASSOCIATED OR NOT WITH FLUOR THERAPY**

OLIVEIRA, A.C.E\*.; L'ASTORINA, C.; MELLO, G.P.S.; KHOURI,S.; ARISAWA, E.A.L.  
UNIVERSIDADE DO VALE DO PARAÍBA-UNIVAP

The dental caries, for often that occur, is the more significant human disease, beyond to be painful and disfigured, being still in today challenge the denstistry in our country. The present study have the objective to observe the morphologics alterations in pits and fissures of human third molar after irradiation with Nd:YAG laser and detect the efficiency the irradiation this laser in the tooth caries prevention, front the culture broth with S.mutans, comparing with fluor action isolated or cpmbinated to laser. Towards were utilized 30 humans third molars recently extracted, divided in 5 groups equals like this: group 1 – positive control (intact teeth utilized for comparison of samples); group 2 – negative control (intact teeth exposure in cariogenic solution); group 3 – application of phosphate acidulous fluor; group 4 – application of Nd:YAG laser following of phosphate acidulous fluor. The samples were analised in Scanning Scattered Microscopy and Spectoscopy to Scattered Energy of x-ray, quantifying the minerals presents in the samples. The results revealed that the more quantify of calcium was found in the laser+fluor group, being this, therefore, the more resistance the action of acids produced by microorganisms, following in groups laser, fluor and negative control. Conclude that the laser it must be associated to fluor, that this have it your action potencialized after the irradiation.

<p><b>MOUTHRINES: WHEN MUST YOU INDICATE THEM?</b> VIDOTTI, B.A.*; SILVA, G.F.B.; SALES PERES, S.H. UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU</p> <p>Mouthrines must not necessarily make part of patient's daily oral hygiene, what is many times presented by media. This work purposed the making of a protocol of racional use of mouthrines based on a literature review, to the clinician has the support for a right indication of this products. We can choose rinses containing fluoride, antimicrobials or association of them. Weekly collective rinses of 0,2% NaF, or daily individuals rinses of 0,05% NaF, based on the prevalence, risk or carie activity, have been efficient on prevention or decreasing of carie, just like on the remineralization of white stain lesion. The antimicrobials used are chlorhexidine, essential oils, triclosan, cetylpyridinium-chloride and hydrogen peroxide. The chlorhexidine has the most efficient, with high substativity and antimicrobial action. That's the choice's antimicrobial to the control of gingivitis, in pre and post-surgery, stomatitis, special patients, with high risk of carie, immunodeficiency, etc. The other antimicrobials shown low or moderate effectivity. Therefore fluoride mouthrines are a choice in treatment and prevention of caries, and can be combinatoed to chlorhexidine in serious cases. However in treatment and prevention of gingivitis and oral infections, chlorhexidine is the right choice.</p>	<p><b>ANALYZE OF THE EXPRESSION OF VIRULENCE FACTOR BY STRAINS OF MUTANS STREPTOCOCCI ISOLATED FROM DIFFERENT SITES OF THE ORAL CAVITY FROM CARIES-ACTIVE SUBJECTS</b> STIPP, R.N.*; FLÓRIO, F.M.; ZANIN, I.C.J.; HÖFLING, J.F. &amp; GONÇALVES, R.B. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>The objective of this study was to analyze the expression of virulence factor by strains of mutans Streptococci isolated from different sites of the oral cavity from caries-active subjects. The isolation and biochemical identification of S. mutans (SM, 160 strains) and S. sobrinus (SS, 30 strains) were accomplished through collected samples from 8 volunteers (6 years SD±1) at three different sites (saliva, occlusal surface with lesion and smooth health surface). The in vitro analyses of the sucrose-dependent adherence and production of extracellular water-insoluble polysaccharide (WIP) were executed in triplicate at three different time (12, 18 and 24 hours), in BHI medium plus 1% of sucrose (pCO<sub>2</sub>10%/37°C) with inoculum in growth phase previously standardized on spectrophotometer. The obtained data showed that isolated strains of occlusal surface lesion and smooth health surface presented larger values of adherence than those presents in saliva in the time of 18 hours (p&lt;0.05). The species SS showed larger values of adherence than SM, independently of the analyzed site (p&lt;0.05), with strong positive correlation between the production of WIP and the capacity of cellular adherence of the different strains (p&lt;0.001). The results indicate diversity in the in vitro adherence and production of extracellular water-insoluble polysaccharide of isolated strains from different sites in caries-active subjects.</p>
<p><b>ETHICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS IN AESTHETIC AND COSMETIC ODONTOLOGY</b> YARID, S.D.*; GOYA, S.; SILVA, R. H. A.; SALES-PERES, A.; SALES-PERES, S. H. C.; BASTOS, J. R. DE M. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU - FOB/USP</p> <p>The aesthetic and cosmetic odontology is growing every day because the need of service sale and odontologic procedures. The marketing tools begin to be explored by odontology professionals that try to emphasize the great number of particularities nowadays. When putting in the clinic indicative plate, business card, prescriptions and other printed papers, the term aesthetics, the dentist becomes to be seen as a professional that sells result obligation and not an intermediate. We noticed a sensitive increase of processes against professionals of Odontology that proceed like this, hindering the defense and implicating in frequent defeats in judgement, because to the Judge it is important to interpret the law in agreement with the formal juridical understanding, analyzing the odontological documentation, if the layman (client/patient) was aware of the action and of its consequences before submitting to the dentists or doctors' interventions. We believe, therefore, that is necessary a discerning analysis of those procedures that involve aesthetic subjects, so that the announcement is accomplished with base in clinic cientifical factors and not a simple esthetician vision, that would contribute a lot to the decreased number professional condemnations in Civil Tribunals.</p>	<p><b>EFFECTS OF PHOTOACTIVATION METHODS AND RESIN LINERS ON MARGINAL ADAPTATION OF DENTAL COMPOSITE RESTORATIONS</b> ALONSO, R.C.B.*; CUNHA, L.G.; BRUSCHI-ALONSO, R.C.; SINHORETI, M.A.C.; GOES, M.F.; CORRER, G.M. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA</p> <p>The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of the polymerization methods and of resin liners on marginal adaptation of composite restorations. A hundred twenty bovine incisors were selected and the buccal surfaces were grounded until dentin was exposed. A circular cavity (4mm x 1.5mm) was prepared and Scotchbond MP system was applied according to the manufacturer's instructions. These teeth were assigned into groups, according to the polymerization method: 1-Continuous light (CL)- 20s 800mW/cm<sup>2</sup>; 2-Soft start (SS)- 10s 150mW/cm<sup>2</sup> + 15s 800mW/cm<sup>2</sup>; 3-Pulsating light (PU)- 2s on and 2s off- 40s 600mW/cm<sup>2</sup>. Each group was subdivided into four subgroups, according to the liner used: A-1 adhesive layer (1L); B-3 adhesive layers (3L); C- Filtek Flow (FF); D- Protect Liner (PL). All cavities were restored with Z250. Caries Detector was applied for the verification of marginal gaps. These images were observed under stereomicroscope and converted in gap%. Data were submitted to ANOVA and Tukey's test (5%). Results showed that PU decreased the gap values (24%) when it was compared with CL (66%) and SS (63%), only for 1L group. Considering the liners, FF (33%) decreased the gap values when it was compared with 1L (63%) and 3L and PL showed intermediate values (36%). The PU method improved marginal adaptation when the 1L technique was used and the FF method decreased marginal gap formation when CL was used.</p>
<p><b>MARKETING TOOLS USED BY DENTISTS</b> GONCALVES,P.E.*; SERRA,M.C.; DOTTA,E.A.V.; GARCIA, P.P.N.S. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE ARARARQUARA - UNESP</p> <p>In this study it was verified, through the application of questionnaires on 975 dentists, their attitudes towards the use of propaganda and other Marketing tools. It was observed, among other data, that 39.38% of the interviewed do not make propaganda of their services, 26.46% send direct mail, 17.03% divulge work time, 15.49% conventions, and 5.95% before and afterwards images. 31.59% use standardized uniforms for the team, 22.15% do not use to ask non-clinical questions to their patients, and only 22.67% of the dentists have the habit of registering on their patients' records non-clinical themes. It was possible to conclude that, in spite of the liberation that occurred on some propaganda norms, the professionals are using little the allowed items, besides are not using adequately some Marketing tools.</p>	<p><b>PTH INTERMITTENT DOSES STOPS PERIODONTITIS PROGRESSION AND PROMOTES ALVEOLAR BONE REGENERATION</b> SILVA, M. A. D.*; MARQUES, M. R., CESAR-NETO, J. B., BARROS, S. P. FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>It was recently demonstrated that intermittent doses of Parathyroid hormone (PTH) inhibit installation of periodontitis. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of intermittent administration of PTH in the progression periodontitis and in the alveolar bone repair. In this experiment, 22 Wistar male rats received cotton ligatures in the sulcular lower molar area, the contralateral was left unligated working as a healthy control. The animals were set in 3 groups. The animals of the 1 group were sacrificed as control. The molars of the animals of 2 and 3 groups were left ligated for 60 days. Also it was administered to the group 2 PTH (40 ug/Kg) 3 times a week, and the 3 group the same concentration of the vehicle, 3 times a week. The animals were sacrificed, and the mandibles processed to obtain decalcified histological sections. The samples were analyzed under light microscopy and the bone area in the furcation region was measured using an image analyzer software. The data (mm<sup>2</sup>) were: Group 1:0.15a; Group 2: 0.18a; Group 3:0.37b where different letters indicate submitted to statistical analysis. It was demonstrated that the osseous volume found statistical significant differences (p&lt;0.05). PTH intermittent administration inhibits the periodontitis progression and regenerates the alveolar bone even in the presence of a periodontitis inducer.</p>

<p><b>ASSESSMENT OF THE ANXIETY LEVEL INDUCED BY PAIN IN THE TMJ REGION IN AN ANIMAL MODEL</b> BOLETA-CERANTO, D.C.F.*; BIANCHI, F.J.; COSTA, L.S.T.; QUEIROZ, A.T.R.; MARCONDES, F.K. DEPARTAMENTO DE CIÊNCIAS FISIOLÓGICAS DA FOP-UNICAMP-PIRACICABA-SP-BRASIL.</p> <p>As the measure of pain and anxiety in human beings is complex, animal models are useful for allowing a bigger control of the experimental variable. The formalin test (algesic substance) and the elevated plus maze (EPM) are valued models for studying, respectively, of pain and anxiety. In the LCE, the anxiety is inversely related to the exploration of open arms. The objective of this work was to verify, in rats, if pain in the region of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) is capable to modify the anxiety level. Adult Wistar rats had been divided in 5 groups (n=12-15/group): control (kept in the laboratory), anesthetized control (halotano superficial anesthesia-40s, to allow the introduction of the needle in the TMJ), needle (introduction in the TMJ), saline-TMJ (injection 50uL), formaline 1% TMJ (injection 50uL). After 30 min of the treatments above, the animals had been submitted to the LCE for 5 min. They had been registered the time and the number of entrances carried through in the open arms (OA) and closed arms (CA). The data had been analyzed by ANOVA + Tukey. Animals treated with formalina in the TMJ had presented minor percentage of time in the OA in relation to the other groups (p&lt;0,05), without differences in the other parameters. These data suggest that orofacial pain increases the level of anxiety in rats.</p>	<p><b>IN VITRO ANALYSIS OF PROPOLIS FROM ALAGOAS STATE AGAINST MUTANS STREPTOCOCCI</b> CASTRO, M.L.; DUARTE, S.; KOO, H.; BOWEN, W.H.; CURY, J.A.; IKEGAKI, M.; ROSALEN, P.L. FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of propolis from Alagoas state, obtained from "mangue" region (Northeastern of Brazil) on the mutans streptococci growth. This new kind of propolis, which chemical composition is still unknown, has not been assayed against oral microorganisms yet. Ethanolic extract of propolis (EEP) was prepared from crude propolis at the concentration of 10% (w/v) and a 1:2 dilution was performed to do the test. Inhibition zone of growth, minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimal bactericidal concentration (MBC) of the EEP, and the controls, were used to determine antibacterial activity. The microorganism tested was <i>Streptococcus mutans</i> Ingbritt 1600. The inhibition zone of growth was 2.40 mm, the MIC value was 50-100 µg/mL and the MBC was 8 times higher than the MIC value. The data show that this propolis has an effective antimicrobial activity against mutans streptococci and it can be considered like a great anti-caries agent.</p>
<p><b>ASSISTANT RESTORATIVE TECHNIQUES IN THE EXCELLENCE OF RESTORATIVE TREATMENT WITH DIRECT RESIN COMPOSITES</b> RESENDE, C.A.*; MARTINS, L.R.M.; PEDROSA FILHO, C.F.; CAMPOS, P.E.G. FOP - UNICAMP</p> <p>The use of composite resins through adhesive technique became reality thanks to the studies of Buonocore, in the year of 1955. The first formulations of composites were used in an indiscriminate way compromising the efficacy of composite as permanent and esthetic restorative material for posterior teeth as substitute to amalgam and cast restorations. Nowadays composites are widely used at daily dentistry practice due to the great development of its mechanical and esthetic properties. Many long-term studies demonstrated longevity of even 10 years when posterior composite is well indicated. However, as well as in all other areas, new materials and techniques are developed and introduced in market with purpose of improving practice performance. By this aspect this work proposes through clinical cases the use of pre-molded occlusal matrix in cases that posterior teeth presents hidden caries, and also the application of resinous color modifiers for intrinsic characterization of anterior and posterior teeth, simulating groove pigmentation and enamel hypoplasia, remembering that these color modifiers can be used in several other situations. It is important to point out that these techniques are of optional application, and the patient should be conscious of the presented final result and when these techniques are well indicated a realized they can bring highly satisfactory results.</p>	<p><b>PROTOCOL TO DENTAL MANAGEMENT OF THE PATIENT WITH CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE</b> CAMARGO, A. A.*; ANDRADE, E. D. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA</p> <p>Chronic renal failure (CRF) has become increasingly more prevalent in our society. There are many more people undergoing hemodialysis treatment and kidney transplants than there were only a decade ago. Patients with CRF have characteristic systemic and oral conditions that require special precautions during dental treatment. Drugs must be administered with caution and patients undergoing hemodialysis must receive certain special consideration. Both hemodialysis and transplant patients must be protected against infection. This is achieved by early, aggressive, and thorough dental treatment. Use of antibiotics during dental treatment is essential in transplant patients and is often necessary in hemodialysis patients to protect them against bacteremia. Bacterial endocarditis is a concern in patients with renal failure and with heart disease and, in these patients, antibiotic prophylaxis is essential. The authors present pertinent information to help dentists treat patients who exhibit the oral and systemic manifestations of renal disease, from the onset of renal impairment through hemodialysis.</p>
<p><b>GENOTYPIC ANALYSIS AND MUTACIN TYPING OF STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS ISOLATED FROM CARIES ACTIVE AND CARIES-FREE INDIVIDUALS</b> KAMIYA, R. U.*; KLEIN, M. I.; ROSA, M. T.; NAPIMOGA, M. H.; HÖFLING, J. F.; GONÇALVES, R. B. FOP - UNICAMP</p> <p>The aims of this study were: to evaluate the association index and the discriminatory power of Mutacin Typing and AP-PCR, to compare the genotypic/phenotypic diversity of <i>S. mutans</i> isolated from caries active and caries free individuals, and to analyze the activity of mutacin production in both groups.</p> <p>In the present study, 319 <i>S. mutans</i> strains, isolated from saliva, dental plaque and tongue dorsum of 8 caries active and 8 caries free volunteers, were submitted to Mutacin Typing and AP-PCR assay. The mutacinogeny profile was traced using 13 <i>Streptococcus</i> spp indicator strains. The genetic polymorphism was detected with the arbitrary primers OPA-02 and OPA-13. The association index mean between Mutacin Typing and AP-PCR was 77,38%, and the discriminatory power of AP-PCR (0,975) was greater than the Mutacin Typing (0,925). The mutacinogeny of <i>S. mutans</i> isolated from caries active and caries-free individuals was more intense against cariogenic streptococci and earlier colonizers, respectively.</p> <p>No correlation was found between the <i>S. mutans</i> genotypic/phenotypic diversity and caries activity, by the typing methods employed. The mutacinogeny profile no depend of genetic similarity obtain through AP-PCR. The mutacin production can be related with distinct patterns of microbial colonization observed in caries active and caries free individuals.</p> <p>Financial Support: CAPES, FAPESP and FAEP</p>	<p><b>ENDODONTIC TREATMENT OF A POSTERIOR TOOTH IN A PATIENT WITH LIMITED BUCCAL OPENING CAUSED BY AN ANOMALIE OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT.</b> LIMA, M. V.*; COROTTI, M. V.; NISHIYAMA, C.K.; HUSSNE, R. P. HOSPITAL DE REABILITAÇÃO DE ANOMALIAS CRANIOFACIAIS "CENTRINHO" - USP/BAURU</p> <p>A patient with 15 year old, female, was attended by the Endodontic Sector of HRAC-USP showing characteristics symptoms of an acute pericementite on 47 teeth, caused by pulpal necrosis. During endodontic therapy choosed, many difficulties were found due to severous buccal opening limitation (approximately 10 mm). It was caused by an osseous anomalies in temporomandibular joint, on left side, including condyle, coronoid process and temporal bone base. Three orthognatic surgery interventions had been done to try to increase buccal opening and improve facial simetry, but bone modelation and mandibular anquilosis occurred again, causing moviment decrease. This case relates one endodontic technics to pass over difficulties who were found in this molar endodontic treatment of a limitrophe buccal opening patient access since anaesthesia and rubber dam, passing by access cavity preparation, instrumentation and filling radicular canal.</p>

**CLINICAL AND RADIOGRAPHIC SURVEYING OF FILLED RAMIFICATIONS IN 1470 ROOT CANAL TREATMENTS PERFORMED BY STUDENTS**

QUADROS, I\*.; GOMES, B.P.F.A.; ZAIA, A.A., FERRAZ, C.C.R SOUZA-FILHO, F.J  
FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA-UNICAMP

The obturation of root canal system should keep the decontamination obtained by the chemomechanical preparation. However, it is not always clinically achieved due to the complexities of the root canal morphology. The purpose of this study was to investigate clinically and radiographically the incidence of obturated ramifications of the main canals after root canal treatment. Periapical radiographs taken from 1470 endodontically treated teeth were analysed. The root canal treatments were performed by the final year students of the Dental School of Piracicaba, State University of Campinas, Brazil. Three types of ramifications were found: 3.06% of lateral canal (n=45/1470), 2.5% of apical deltas (n=44/1470), 0.1% of intercanals (2/1470). The upper premolars presented the greater number of lateral canals (0.88%, n=13), followed by lower premolars and upper incisors (both 0,68%, n=10). It was concluded that the clinical presence of lateral canals is fewer than in vitro studies (De Deus,1975). Premolars are the teeth with the greater frequency of lateral canals. Moreover, the presence of ramifications emphasizes the need of effective chemomechanical preparation and obturation of the main canals, in order to seal the most of ramifications by extension. Supported by FAPESP (00/13609-7), CNPq (520277/99-6) and CAPES.

**EVALUATION OF THE CAPACITY OF REMOVAL OF THE MATERIAL OBTURATOR USING ROTATORY INSTRUMENTS FLARE AND QUANTEC SC IN MONORRADIOLARS TEETH - STUDY IN VITRO**

AZNAR, F. D. C.; ALVES, P. O.; HUSSNE, R. P.; NISHIYAMA, C. K.; SIPERT, C. R.  
HOSPITAL DE REABILITAÇÃO DE ANOMALIAS CRANIOFACIAIS "CENTRINHO" - USP/BAURU

The aim of endodontic retreatment is filling root canal removal that exists previously and an effective reinstrumentation of dentin walls in root canal, to gain a suitable form, supporting the new obturation.

One of the most consumption stages of the endodontic retreatment is the emptying stage, or else, the filling root canal removal of the root canal.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate radiographically the ability cleanness of different techniques used in filling root canal removal.

Thirty intact monoradiculars was selected, fifteen inferior incisors with narrow/short canals and fifty canine tooth with wide/lengthy canals. After the biomechanical prepare, the obturated teeth were shared in groups and submit to different retreatment endodontic techniques: a) hand-mechanical; b) Flare instruments and Quantec SC + solvent; c) Flare instruments and Quantec SC.

The teeth were radiographed in mesio-distal sense; before and after the filling root canal removal to evaluate the cleaning root canal walls.

The radiographs were evaluated for three examiners and the root canal cleaning efficiency was evaluate and showed no differences through statistics analysis. It did not have significant difference between the techniques, but showed difference between the canal shapes (narrow / short and wide / long).

**AVALIATION OF MICROLEAKAGE OF TEMPORARY SEALERS**

VISENTIN, G.\*; SHINOHARA, A. L.; OLIVEIRA, E. C. G.; YAMASHITA, J. C.; DUARTE, M. A. H.  
UNIVERSIDADE DO SAGRADO CORAÇÃO

Coronal microleakage of tree temporary sealers was evaluated, a cement specific for endodontics: Dentalville, IRM, Bioplic and Vitremer. Therefore, on the forty-two hid molars human obtained from stock (University Sagrado Coração-Bauru), SP), were made. Endodontics access cavities were made. The teeth were then divided in six groups of seven. In the each tooth a cotton ball impregnated with 1% dimethylglyoxime alcoholic solution and the temporary sealers were set. Following, the teeth were covered. The teeth were immersed in 5% nickel sulfate solution and submitted to thermal cycling for seven days. The teeth were sectioned mesiodistally. Leakage of the nickel surface solution as a microleakage identifier was revealed by the formation of the Ni-dimethylglyoxime complex, presenting a red coloring. Analysis of the leakage was scored based on the depth of penetration the coloring on the cotton balls. Using the Kruskal-Wallis statistical test, the results showed that IRM had the highest coronal microleakage being statistically different from Bioplic and Dentalville and Vitremer.

The temporary sealers were grouped in decreasing order of microleakage as follows: IRM, Vitremer, Dentalville, Bioplic + acidic + dental bonding agents, Dentalville + Super Bonder and Bioplic.

**VANALYSE OF THE MICROFLORA IN THE INFECTED ROOT CANALS OF TEETH AND THE INVESTIGACION OF THE ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY**

JACINTO, R. C.\*, GOMES, B. P. F. A., FERRAZ, C. C. R., ZAIA, A. A., SOUZA-FILHO, F. J.  
FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP

The importance of anaerobic bacteria to the endodontic infection and their role in the inflammatory reaction and symptomatology has been investigated. This study aimed to analyse the microflora from infected root canals of symptomatic teeth and to investigate the antibiotic susceptibility of the anaerobic bacteria isolated from them against 8 antibiotics. Microbial samples were taken from root canals of 29 teeth with necrotic dental pulp with spontaneous pain. A total of 150 cultivable isolates, from 43 species, were recovered. More than 75% of the total bacterial isolates were strict anaerobes. The most frequently found anaerobic bacteria were *F. necrophorum* (n=10), *P. micros* (n=10), *P. prevotii* (n=9), *F. nucleatum* (n=9), and *P. intermedia/nigrescens* (n=8). Relationships were found between specific microorganisms and history of pain, tenderness to percussion, pain to palpation and swelling. Amoxicillin, amoxicillin + clavulanate and cephaclor were effective against all the strains tested. The lowest susceptibility rate was from *P. intermedia/nigrescens* against penicillin G and *F. nucleatum* against Erythromycin. *P. micros* was susceptible to all antibiotics. Our results suggested that specific bacteria are associated with endodontic symptoms of infected teeth and the majority of the bacterial species tested were susceptible to all antibiotics studied. (FAPESP 00/13689-7 e 02/08167-7 CNPq 520277/99-6)

**REPLANTATION OF IMMATURE TEETH**

MIRANDA-FILHO, P. R\*., GOMES, B. P. A., ZAIA, A. A., FERRAZ, C. C., SOUZA-FILHO, F. J., SOARES, A.J  
FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA-UNICAMP

Traumatic dental injuries affect a considerable part of the population. In this context avulsioned teeth represent a particular condition that needs a calm and safe assistance by the dentist. Frequently its treatment is not well succeeded and it can be explained by the lack of immediate care and also by its proper diagnosis, usually uncertain. The aim of this review was the immature teeth replantation focusing primarily clinical aspects like treatment guidelines, preservation and care to avoid possible sequelae. This type of traumatic dental injurie occurs mostly in 7-10 year-old growing children, who are making their social life more intense. So, in some instances, the sequelae resulting from replantation procedures at that period of life may affect negatively both esthetics and emotional aspect of those patients. Finally, it was possible to conclude that in immature teeth avulsion cases, its important to offer treatment alternatives to patients and parents, because the replantation procedure may not be the better choice, and a temporary prosthesis and an implant after the growing process should be accomplished.

**STUDY THE HEALING PROCESS OF PULPLESS DOGS' TEETH AFTER APICAL SURGERY, USING OR NOT AN ODONTOLOGIC MICROSCOPE DURING THE PROCEDURES.**

BERNABÉ, P. F. E.; HOLLAND, R.; CINTRA, L. T. A.\*; GOMES-FILHO, J. E.; BERNABÉ, D. G.  
FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE ARAÇATUBA - UNESP

Ultrasonic instrumentation is a device that contributed to the improvement of the apical surgery. Odontologic microscope is another tool, which is considered essential in clinical procedure by some. The aim of this research was to study the healing process of pulpless dogs' teeth after apical surgery, using or not an odontologic microscope during the procedures. Apical cavities were prepared employing ultrasound and were retrofilled with consistent Sealapex sealer, in both experimental groups. The statistical analysis of the histomorphological results did not show significant differences (p=0,3734) between the two experimental groups. The results of this research did not dismiss the employment of the odontologic microscope, but attract attention to the importance of the unfolding other experiments to study other variables. In conclusion there were no significant differences (p+0,3734) between the experimental groups, in which were or not employed the odontologic microscope during apical cavities preparation and retrofilling with Sealapex.

<p><b>EFFECT OF THE ADHESIVE SYSTEMS ORGANIC SOLVENTS ON THE MICROTENSILE BOND STRENGTH IN ENAMEL AND DENTIN</b>                  OLIVEIRA, M.T.*; REIS, A.F.; RUEGGEBERG, F.A.; GOES, M.F.; GIANNINI, M.                  FOP/UNICAMP - MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA</p> <p>The aim of this study was to evaluate the microtensile bond strength (mTBS) of ethanol/water and acetone based one-bottle adhesive systems to enamel (E) and dentin (D), with presence (P) or absence (A) of their respective solvents. Thirty-two third molars were restored with either Single Bond (SB – 3M) or Prime&amp;Bond 2.1 (PB - Dentsply) according to the manufacturers' instructions and after complete solvent elimination. Teeth were divided into 8 test groups (n=12): G1-SB-E-P, G2-SB-E-A, G3-SB-D-P, G4-SB-D-A, G5-PB-E-P, G6-PB-E-A, G7-PB-D-P e G8-PB-D-A. After application of the adhesive resins, composite crowns of approximately 8 mm were built up. Teeth were stored in distilled water for 24 h and prepared in order to obtain an area of approximately 0.8 mm<sup>2</sup> at the bonded interface. Specimens were tested in tension(0.5 mm/min). Results were statistically analyzed by ANOVA and Tukey test(p&lt;0,05). There were no statistically significant differences on mean bond strengths among groups restored with or without solvent for enamel. However, results were significantly different for dentin groups (MPa): G3 – 26.19 (8.59)a; G7 – 23.64 (11.31)ab; G4 – 12.79 (2.06)bc; G8 – 6.72 (3.06)c. Results suggest that the absence of solvent does not influence mTBS to enamel. However, mTBS to dentin was significantly affected by the presence of solvents in the adhesive system.                  Support CAPES e FAPESP 01/02771-7 e 01/13034-3</p>	<p><b>ESTHETIC REHABILITATION USING PORCELAIN LAMINATED VENEERS: A CASE REPORT</b>                  ANTONELLI, C.L.*; MORENO, D.C.A.; OLIVEIRA, M.T.; SOARES, C.J.; GIANNINI, M.                  FOP/UNICAMP</p> <p>Esthetic damage originated from color change, shape alteration, bad alignment, caries and trauma, can be treated using many kinds of restorative techniques based on the adhesive process. Among these techniques, porcelain laminated veneers appears as a fast and conservative technique, with high rates of patients approval.                  Porcelain veneers are superior than composite resin veneers due to the greater optical properties similarities with natural teeth. Other properties as longevity, color stability, translucence and fluorescence turn porcelain into a good option to build up these laminates. The indirect technique can be done with defined prepares, impression, laboratory confection and posterior fixation to tooth.                  This work will revise some important concepts to clinical applications, indications, limitations, advantages, disadvantages and execution technique of laminated porcelain veneers through the report of a clinical case, performed in two maxillary central incisors affected by trauma, color and shape alteration.</p>
<p><b>RADIOPACITY OF HUMAN, BOVINE AND SWINE ENAMEL AND DENTIN</b>                  FONSECA, R. B.*; HAITER-NETO, F.; NETO, A. J. F.; BARBOSA, G.S.A; SOARES, C. J.                  UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA</p> <p>The purpose of this study was to evaluate the radiopacity of enamel and dentin of human, bovine and swine teeth. Ten recently extracted, sound human molars, ten bovine incisors and ten swine incisors were used to obtain five rectangular specimens of 2 mm in thickness, which were placed over a phosphor plate digital system to obtain the radiographic images. These images were transferred from the phosphor plate to the computer by using the Digora Scanner. The radiopacity of each specimen were obtained by and data were compared by ANOVA following Tukey test (p&lt;0.05). The results showed statistically higher values of radiopacity to human (70,52a) and bovine (66,94a) enamel than swine enamel (45,77b); bovine (45,24a) and swine (42,36a) dentin showed lower statistical values of radiopacity than human dentin(50,37b). In general, it seems that bovine teeth, more than swine ones, have radiopacity values similar to human teeth.</p>	<p><b>THE EFFECT OF SOLVENTS AND THE ADHESIVE THICKNESS ON THE TENSILE BOND STRENGTH</b>                  SILVA, A.L.F.*; DIAS DE SOUZA, G.M.; DIAS, C.T.S.; PAULILLO, L.A.M.S.                  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>Any low elastic modulus material between the composite and the tooth may relieve polymerization shrinkage stresses. The adhesives has a relatively low elastic modulus but when applied in one coat it is not thick enough to relieve stress. Furthermore, the solvents in adhesives systems may reduce the bond strength when they are applied in more than one coat. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of the application of additional coats on bond strength. Thirty five teeth were divided in 7 groups: Single Bond (SB); 2 applications SB (2SB); Clearfil SE Bond (CB); 2 applications CB (2CB); Adper Prompt (AP); 2 applications AP (2AP); liquid A adicional application of AP (3AP). The composite resin "crown" was built up and teeth were sectioned to produce slices, trimmed at the bonded interface and tested in tension on universal testing machine. Results were analyzed by ANOVA and Tukey's test (p&lt;0,01): SB:30,46(13,54)a ; 2SB:23,84(11,79)ab; 3AP:21,52(9,75)abc; 2CB:18,81(4,41)abc; AP:14,39(3,91)bc; 2AP:8,84(4,47)c. Results suggest that the presence of the solvent didn't affect microtensile bond strength.</p>
<p><b>INFLUENCE OF LIGHT-POLYMERIZATION TECHNIQUES AND CURING UNITS ON THE CONVERSION DEGREE OF COMPACTABLE COMPOSITE RESIN</b>                  SOARES, P. V.*; OLIVEIRA, L. C. A.; SOARES, C. J.; PFEIFER, J. M. G. A.; FERNANDES NETO, A. J.                  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA</p> <p>One of the factors of composite resin clinical performance is the polymerization method. The aim of this study was to analyze the hardness of microhybrid compactable composite resin P60 (3M-ESPE), according to the influence of light-polymerization techniques and light-curing units. Eighteen samples (6 groups / n=3) of an indirect cylinder of composite resin with 4 mm-diameter and 2 mm-weight were made. Composite was inserted on an metallic matrix in an unique increment and light-polymerized according to 2 techniques and 3 light-curing units: G1: ramped polymerization (T1) + LEDs - Ultraled/Dabi-Atlante (U1); G2: T1 + Xenon Plasma Arc – Apollo 95E/DMD (U2); G3: T1 + conventional light polymerization unit– Optilight Plus/Gnatu (U3); G4: conventional light polymerization technique (T2) + U1; G5: T2 + U2; G6: T2 + U3. The specimens were stored at 37°C and 100% humidity for 24 hours and then submitted to the micro-hardness Vickers Test (ZEISS). Five indentations were made on the top and on the button on the resin cylinder of each sample (30 measurements per group). Similar conversion degrees were produced by the conventional light polymerization unit either on the top or on the button. The light-polymerization technique is affected by the light-curing unit, however initial high light intensity seems to limitate the conversion degree.</p>	<p><b>DETERMINATION OF THE RISK FACTORS IN PATIENTS WITH CARIES ACTIVITY</b>                  LIMA, D.A.N.L.*; SILVA, A.P.B.; RIBEIRO, C.C.C.; LOVADINO, J.R.                  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>The high decline in prevalence of caries in the general population occurred with the use of fluorides in large scale, resulting in a polarization of the disease. Nowadays, a small portion of the population presents around 80% of caries lesions. In the part that presents high caries activity, it is necessary to search for methods to evaluate risk factors involved in order to optimize the treatment. When a patient has high caries activity, which can be due to genetics and/or environmental conditions, hygiene and diet instructions, plaque control, the use of fluorides and reassessments needs to be done. However, in some cases, those approaches are not enough to interrupt the disease activity, justifying the use of methods like measurement of salivary flow, saliva buffer capacity and the levels of streptococcus mutans and lactobacillus. The aims of this study were to discuss the caries diagnosis, differing risk and activity, and to present the methods used to facilitate the professional in determining the caries risk factors.</p>

<p><b>ASSISTANT RESTORATIVE TECHNIQUES IN THE EXCELLENCE OF RESTORATIVE TREATMENT WITH DIRECT RESIN COMPOSITES</b> RESENDE, C.A.*; MARTINS, L.R.M.; PEDROSA FILHO, C.F.; CAMPOS, P.E.G. FOP - UNICAMP</p> <p>The use of composite resins through adhesive technique became reality thanks to the studies of Buonocore, in the year of 1955. The first formulations of composites were used in an indiscriminate way compromising the efficacy of composite as permanent and esthetic restorative material for posterior teeth as substitute to amalgam and cast restorations. Nowadays composites are widely used at daily dentistry practice due to the great development of its mechanical and esthetic properties. Many long-term studies demonstrated longevity of even 10 years when posterior composite is well indicated. However, as well as in all other areas, new materials and techniques are developed and introduced it market with purpose of improving practice performance. By this aspect this work proposes through clinical cases the use of pre-molded occlusal matrix in cases that posterior teeth presents hidden caries, and also the application of resinous color modifiers for intrinsic characterization of anterior and posterior teeth, simulating groove pigmentation and enamel hypoplasia, remembering that these color modifiers can be used in several other situations. It is important to point out that these techniques are of optional application, and the patient should be conscious of the presented final result and when these techniques are well indicated a realized they can bring highly satisfactory results.</p>	<p><b>EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF DENTAL TRAUMA: A 4-YEAR RETROSPECTIVE STUDY</b> BRASILEIRO, B.F.*; CORTEZ, A.L.V.; MORAES, M.; PASSERI, L.A. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>Dental trauma occurs in isolation or in association with facial injuries or multi-system injuries, and increasing amounts of epidemiological data on the frequency and etiology of dental injuries affecting children and adolescents have been accumulated during the last decades. This research evaluated dental trauma cases assisted by the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Department of Piracicaba Dental School - State University of Campinas from 1999 to 2002. Among all patients with facial trauma (1388 cases), the dental trauma patients represented 13.4% (186 cases), with prevalence of males (2.96:1) and occurring mainly on white persons (59.8%) during second decade of life (38.1%). The higher rate of accidents occurred on March (24), being the most important etiology factor falls (25.5%). The most affected region was anterior maxilla (90.7%). Others associated injuries to face were observed in 24.2% of all dental traumas, and involving others regions of the body in 43%, especially those related to the upper members (26.3%). According to these data, it is possible to analyze the epidemiologic features of dental trauma and its support tissues, and suggest the importance of adoption of appropriate prevention measurements and effective therapeutic methods to these lesions.</p>
<p><b>AESTHETIC INDIRECT RESTORATION CEMENTATION - EFFECT OF THE SURFACE TREATMENT ON DIFFERENT RESTORATIVE MATERIALS</b> SILVA, G.R.*; MARTINS, L. R. M; FONSECA, R. B.; SOARES, C. J. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA</p> <p>Indirect restorative techniques are in constant development in order to achieve better esthetics and biocompatibility associated to a functional occlusion. Great loss of dental structure compromises the usage of direct restorative techniques due to the fragility of the remaining tooth structure. Ceromer (indirect composite resin) and ceramics are the most common materials employed on metal free indirect restoration. More than ever the clinical success of these restorations is related either to the restorative material composition as to the method of cementation. Among the materials used to fix restoration the resinous cement have been cited as the one that promotes greater resistance to indirect restorations due to the union between restorative material, resinous cement and dental structure. Nevertheless the surface treatment of indirect restorations, during the cementation procedure, should best treat each restorative material in order to guarantee a successful adhesion. This study aims to present some clinical cases and discuss important aspects on the composition, surface treatment and cementation of different types of ceramics and ceromers.</p>	<p><b>FRACTURES OF THE MANDIBULAR CONDYLE TREATMENT</b> ASPRINO, L.*; LUNA, A.H. B.; MOREIRA, R. W. F.; PASSERI, L. A.; MORAES, M. FOP- UNICAMP</p> <p>Fractures of the mandibular condyle are the most common mandibular and maxillofacial fractures (WIDMARK, 2000; SANTLER, 2001) and account for 9% to 45% of all mandibular fractures (SCHÖN et al., 2003). Still, the choice of treatment is controversial. Open versus closed reduction and osteosynthesis methods of condylar process has been thoroughly discussed. The comparative literature about conservative or closed treatment of condylar fractures and its open or surgical treatment is extensive (ZIDE &amp; KENT, 1983; ELLIS III et al., 2000; ELLIS III &amp; THROCKMORTON, 2000; HAUG &amp; ASSAEL, 2001). The indication of open or closed reduction will depend on these following parameters: when manipulation and closed reduction cannot re-establish pretraumatic occlusion and/or excursions, and when stability of the occlusion is limited, patient co-operation and comprehension, level and displacement of the condylar process fracture (HAUG &amp; ASSAEL, 2001). Although there is still controversy about therapy for condylar fractures in children nearly all cases are treated conservatively, and in adult patients, many surgeons favor open treatment of displaced condylar fracture because such reduction and rigid fixation allows for good anatomic repositioning and immediate function (CHOI et al., 2001).</p>
<p><b>THE EFFECT OF DENTIN MINERALIZATION LEVEL ON MICROTENSILE BOND STRENGTH OF 3 ADHESIVE SYSTEMS</b> ERHARDT, M.C.G.; LOBO, M.M.; PIMENTA, L.A.F. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of dentin mineralization level (normal-ND, hypermineralized-HD, demineralized-DD) on microtensile bond strength (<math>\mu</math>TBS) of 3 adhesive systems (Clearfil Liner Bond 2V/Kuraray-CLB, Single Bond/3M-SB, OptiBond Solo Plus/Kerr-OSP). 90 incisive bovine teeth were abraded with wet SiC papers and randomly assigned into 3 groups, that were submitted to different pH-cycling models: Group I-DD; Group II-HD, Group III-ND. Each group was re-assigned into 3 subgroups, in order to receive one of each adhesive application, according to manufacturers' instructions. Subsequently, restorative composite Filtek Z250/3M was bonded to dentin surface. Samples were sectioned on a precision cutter in 1mm slices, parallel to dental long axis; and with diamond points the hour glass devices were done. Specimens were tested on a microtensile dispositive (MT Jig) with a crosshead speed of 0.5mm/min. The mean values (MPa), analyzed with 2-way ANOVA and Tukey's test (<math>p &lt; 0.05</math>), showed a significant interaction (adhesives x dentin) between the factors: ND/SB=31.05-Aa; ND/OSP=24.49-Aab; HD/SB=23.97-Aa; HD/CLB=19.32-Aa; ND/CLB=19.00-Ab; HD/OSP=17.84-Aa; DD/CLB=15.81-Aa; DD/SB=13.62-Ba; DD/OSP=5.22-Bb (different letters are statistically different, capital letters for dentin and lower letters for adhesive). SB and OSP presented the higher <math>\mu</math>TBS values on ND. In terms of <math>\mu</math>TBS to DD, the highest mean values originated from SB and CLB. Regarding the HD, no differences were found among the adhesives evaluated. The dentin mineralization level interferes on <math>\mu</math>TBS.</p>	<p><b>VERTICAL BONE GAIN USING ALVEOLAR OSTEOGENIC DISTRACTION TECHNIQUE BY AN EXTRA-ALVEOLAR DISTRACTION APPLIANCE</b> CAETANO-PARREIRA, M.S.; ARAUJO-NETO, G.H.*; COSTA-JUNIOR, G.T.; ZANETTA-BARBOSA, D.; MAGALHÃES, A.E. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLANDIA</p> <p>The vertical alveolar defects might be a challenge to the osseointegrated implants success. A lot of materials and techniques for the vertical bone increase have been studied to give back to the patient the function and the dental esthetic. Initially, the osteogenic distraction began to be used in Orthopedics and, along the years, in dentistry, to treat certain facial deformities and, recently, maxillary alveolar vertical defects. To evaluate the applicability of alveolar osteogenic distraction technique, 10 patients showing vertical alveolar defects were selected. After the transport block construction, the extra-alveolar distraction appliance was adapted and fixed as in the transport block as in rigid part of the alveolar bone. Seven days were expected to begin the activations. The daily enlargement was 1 mm and finished after the reach of vertical gain. The results showed that alveolar osteogenic distraction technique using an extra-alveolar distraction appliance produced a vertical bone gain, showed a variable of techniques details, a lot of times followed by complications. To minimize it is necessary the surgeon have domain of fundamental surgical principles and knowledge maxillofacial complex anatomy.</p>

<p><b>ORTHOGNATHIC SURGERY X DISTRACTION OSTEOGENESIS IN THE TREATMENT OF DENTO-MAXILLO-FACIAL DEFORMITIES</b> CORTEZ, A. L. V.*; SERRA E SILVA, F. M.; MORAES, M.; PASSERI, L. A. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>Orthognathic surgery has been widely used for the correction of dentomaxillofacial deformities, especially in the past 20 years. Besides that, with osseous cellular research, distraction osteogenesis, a relatively recent technique applied in Dentistry, is also been used in some of those corrections. Even though it is a new technique, some authors suggest that it can substitute routine procedures, like orthognathic surgery, for example. However, some limitation can be discussed when clinical results are available, like vector controlling, cost and patient collaboration through the treatment.</p> <p>The aim of this work is to discuss the advantages, indications and contra-indications of distraction osteogenesis in comparison to orthognathic surgery when used for the purpose of correcting dento-maxillo-facial deformities.</p>	<p><b>PEDIATRIC MAXILLOFACIAL TRAUMA. LITERATURE REVIEW AND CASES REPORT.</b> GOMES, P.P.*; MAURETTE, P.; ALBERGARIA BARBOSA, J.R.; MORAES, M.; PASSERI, L.A. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>The facial traumas in children are less common than in adults. Kaban (1993), evaluating pediatric facial traumas, reports that 1.5% to 8% of all facial fractures occur in children younger than 12 years and 1% or less of such trauma occurs in children younger than 5 years. The most common causes include falls, assaults, sports-related injuries, and cyclist and motor vehicle accidents. The general principles of maxilo-facial traumas management must be applied to pediatric patients while considering the effects on facial growth and development. Thus, the bone physical properties and the developing dentition in this population give rise to patters of fractures not seen in adults, which need different forms of fixation for shorter periods of time. This presentation reviews the literature and reports clinical cases, showing the main features of pediatric maxilo-facial traumas, the incidence, and the treatment options.</p>
<p><b>CORRECTION OF FACIAL DEFECTS BY MEANS OF MAXILLOFACIAL IMPLANT-RETAINED PROTHESIS</b> LUNA, A.H.B.*; RIZZATI-BARBOSA, C.M; BUZZA, E.P.; BUZZA, E.P.; ALBERGARIA-BARBOSA, J.R FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - FOP/ UNICAMP</p> <p>Oral and maxillofacial surgeons are usually confronted with wide defects of the face, as a result from trauma and particularly after resection of facial tumours. These defects may produce aesthetic, functional and psychologic impairments that adversely effects a patient's quality of life. Complex wounds of the face, regardless the etiology, poses the difficult problem of their rehabilitation. Grafts and local flaps are used in smaller defects. Larger and complex defects are best reconstructed with maxilo-facial prothesis. Utilization of osseointegrated dental implants is a significant adjunct in treating these cases, but it must be undertaken with careful planning to ensure predictable aesthetic results. The aim of this study is to report 2 cases of nasal and ear reconstruction with resin, retained with osseointegrated implants.</p>	<p><b>MORPHOMETRIC STUDY OF TERMINAL BRANCHES OF THE EXTERNAL CAROTID ARTERY AND FACIAL NERVE, RELATED TO THE MANDIBULAR CONDYLE</b> DEVIDES, N. J.*; SOUZA-SILVA, G. H.; TOLEDO FILHO, J. L.; ANDREO, J. C.; MARZOLA, C.; TOLEDO NETO, J FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU- USP</p> <p>The parotid region is the target of number of approaches for surgical procedures, mainly to access de TMJ, and zygomatic arch and parotid gland. For the safety of this access, it's necessary a deep knowledge of the anatomy of this region. Vastly described in literature, it although hasn't much details. Trying to improve it, it was suggested the morphometric study of terminal branches of the external carotid artery and facial nerve, related to the mandibular condyle, by dissection using a 30 human hemi-heads at the surgical microscopy. Distances were observed from the superior pole of the mandibular condyle in relation to some important anatomic structures of this region by the bifurcation of the external carotid artery, facial transverse artery and temporal and zygomatic branches of the facial nerve. These measures will take of very benefits to the surgeons, by the systematization of the anatomic structures of this region for surgery principles.</p>
<p><b>LUDWIG'S ANGINA</b> PEREIRA, M.O.*; QUEIROZ,E.A.; FREITAS, R.R ;WOTTMANN,M.; SILVEIRA, R.J. FACULDADE DE CIENCIAS MEDICAS SANTA CASA-SP</p> <p>Ludwig's Angina was first described by Wildelm Friedrich Von Ludwig in 1836, in a period before antibiotic prophylaxy when almost all patients evolved to death.</p> <p>The pathology is a rare and acute toxic cellulitis, that involves the submandibular and sublingual spaces bilaterally, as well as the submental space.</p> <p>The most common origen is a teeth (75%); others primary causes can be: peritonsillar abscess , infected jaw fracture, sialadenitis, osteomyelitis and secundarily infected oral neoplasias. It has fast evolution, that can lead to a obstruction of the air ways, sepsis, mediastinitis, pleural empiem and pericarditis. If not early diagnosed and treated, it can lead to death.</p> <p>The clinical manifestations are swelling in the submandibular and sublingual regions bilaterally and submental, trismus, disphagia, disphonia, dispnea, inapetence and fever, among others.</p> <p>The treatment consists in early diagnoses, maintance of the permeability of the air ways, hydration, parenteral antibiotic therapy in high doses, surgical drainage and remotion of the septic focus.</p> <p>The propose of the authors is to present a retrospectiv study of patients attended and treated with the diagnose of Ludwig's Angina in the sector of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery of the Santa Casa de Misericórdia of São Paulo, from january/1999 to july/2003.</p>	<p><b>TRAUMATIC BONE CYST: LITERATURE REVIEW AND A CASE REPORT</b> SPIRANDELI,D.*; KLUPPEL, L.E.; NAVARRO, C.M.; SPOSTO, M.R. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE ARARAQUARA-UNESP</p> <p>The traumatic bone cyst is a pseudo cyst, with etiology probably related to trauma. The more accepted theory indicate that the trauma without a force enough to fracture the bone in a young person can produce an arterial bleeding This might be the first event in the cyst production (trauma-hemorrhage theory). Generally, there is no clinical sign and the radiological aspect is a radiolucent area above the mandible canal, between the teeth apices. Case report: S.S.J.J., 21 years old, male, white, was attended at the Oral Medicine Service-F.O.Ar. - Unesp. He was referred by an Orthodontist with a panoramic radiography, showing a radiolucent unilocular image in the left side of the mandible involving the 34, 35 and 36 apices. The lesion was asymptomatic with 4 cm size. The clinical examination didn't show any signs. The diagnosis hypothesis were traumatic bone cyst, ameloblastoma and eosinophilic granuloma. The patient was submitted to an aspirative punction and a biopsy at the Maxillofacial Surgery Service-F.O.Ar.-Unesp. The histological diagnosis was traumatic bone cyst. The patient is being followed periodically by mean of panoramic radiographies. Conclusion: To discuss the importance of the auxiliary methods to elaborate differential diagnosis of bone lesions and the management of these.</p>

<p><b>EVALUATION OF THE PRESENCE OF DISTINCTS S. MUTANS GENOTYPES IN DIFFERENT ORAL CAVITY SITES FROM CHILDREN</b>                  KLEIN, M. I.*; FLÓRIO, F. M., HÖFLING, J. F., PEREIRA, A. C., GONÇALVES, R. B.                  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim of this study was to evaluate the presence of distincts S. mutans genotypes in 4 oral cavity sites from children at time of initial acquisition. Sixteen subjects were 6 month-old (<math>\pm 2</math>) children, monitored during 20 months. Samples of saliva, tongue dorsum, gengiva, and dental plaque were collected bimonthly. The samples were cultivated under microaerophilic conditions in MSB medium. The AP-PCR method was performed for the genotypic characterization of S. mutans which were identified by PCR previously. Amongst 773 S. mutans strains were detected 52 distincts genotypes. At the time of acquisition, the children harbored between 1 to 4 distinct genotypes, and this number varied during the follow-up period. The distribution of S. mutans genotypes and strains differed depending on oral cavity site: 29 genotypes/194 strains on saliva, 25 genotypes/165 strains on tongue dorsum, 24 genotypes/142 strains on gengiva and 35 genotypes/272 strains on dental plaque. The dental plaque showed a statistical difference in relation to the gengiva (chi-square test, <math>p=0,047</math>); the others sites not showed statistical difference (<math>p&gt;0,05</math>). In conclusion, for a representative microbiota through genotypic analysis of the S. mutans colonization it is necessary sampling of multiples sites in the oral cavity. CAPES; FAPESP</p>	<p><b>EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF PERIAPICAL RADIOGRAPHIC FILMS ON THE DETECTION OF THE MENTAL FORAMEN AND BONE DEFECTS</b>                  RAMOS, F.M.M*.; PONTUAL, A.A.; DEVITO, K.L.; PONTUAL, M.L.A.; SILVEIRA, M.M.F                  FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>The correct localization of the mental foramen is essential for the success of oral interventions. Moreover, it is important to differentiate it from bone injuries that present, many times, a similar radiographic image. This study evaluated the efficiency of periapical radiographic films on the detection of the mental foramen and bone defects artificially produced in macerated human mandibles. These defects were confectioned in the region of the mental foramen using three drills of increasing diameters (4, 6, 10). Two radiographs were gotten for each defect, one with the Kodak Insight film and another one with the Agfa Dentus M2 Comfort film. After the processing, the radiographs were mounted randomly and evaluated by 10 dentists who would have to identify, in each radiograph, the mental foramen and the possible osseous defect. The rates of rightness and error for each group were calculated. For the radiographs whose defects were produced by the drill of lesser diameter, the rightness rate was little: 36.67% for the Agfa film and 43.34% for the Insight film. The radiographs whose defects were produced by the drill of bigger diameter presented rate of rightness of 93,34% and 100% for the Agfa and Insight films, respectively. The mental foramen was identified correctly in 53,34% of the cases for the Agfa film and 52.5% for the Insight film.</p>
<p><b>STUDY OF THE GHOST ENVELOPE IN THREE PANORAMIC X-RAYS</b>                  MARTINS, M. G. B. Q.*; BITTAR-CORTEZ, J. A.; PONTUAL, M. L. A.; HAITER-NETO, F.; ALMEIDA, S. M.                  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP.</p> <p>For the correct use of the panoramic radiography as complementary examination, it is necessary to differentiate suggestive images of abnormalities with real images unique or double and ghosts images. The appearance of these images depend on the localization of the structures or objects in relation to the region of formation of the image in the machine. This work studied the region of formation of the ghost image (ghost envelope) in three panoramic x-rays machines (OP 100, Panorex and Rotograph). A macerated jaw was placed in a platform of 13 cm<sup>2</sup>, divided in increments of 1 cm<sup>2</sup>. The positioning of the platform in the three machines was obtained under standardized form. The mapping of the ghost envelope was obtained by moving lead sphere in the different increments. After the analysis of the resultant images, the regions were determined: 1A- formation of a real image; 1B- formation of a ghost image; 2- formation of a real image and a ghost image and, 3- formation of a ghost image and two real images. The machines presented differences in the extension and the localization of the regions of the ghosts envelope. The region 3 presented bigger in the OP 100 machine and smaller in the Rotograph machine. The region 2 of the Rotograph machine was bigger than the other machines. The ghost envelope differs in relation to the type of machine, causing different images of one same patient in standardized positioning.</p>	<p><b>STUDY OF ATTENUATION COEFICIENTS ASSESSED FROM DENTAL STRUCTURES APPLYING TWO DIGITAL SYSTEMS.</b>                  COSTA, C.*; FONSECA, A.C.M.; VAROLI, F.P.; MATSON, M.R.; BUSCATTI, M.Y.; FREDERIKSEN, N.L.                  UNIVERSIDADE PAULISTA</p> <p>The development of digital systems has allowed quantitative analysis assessed from qualitative data. In Radiology, images were simple classified by subjective criteria, with intra and inter-observers differences. Applying softwares by the digital method it's possible measure radiopaque structures as enamel and dentin or radiolucent structures as pulp to establish values to gray levels. Then, at the present work 100 periapical radiographies are digitalized with the aim of observe attenuation coefficient numbers (densities) in 8 bits scale (256 gray levels) to correlate the accuracy of those two softwares (Digora for Windows 1.5.1 and Agfa Fotolook 3.08). The Pearson's correlation test showed positive correlation and the linear regression analysis presented likeness to the three structures values.</p>
<p><b>RADIOGRAPHY IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY CLINICAL ROUTINE</b>                  FERREIRA, R. I.*; COSTA, A. L. F.; HAITER-NETO, F.; ALMEIDA, S. M.; AMBROSANO, G. M. B.                  FOP - UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim was to summarize the indications of radiography in pediatric dentistry, the management problems children may present, and the value of radiological diagnosis. One hundred specialists answered a questionnaire. Descriptive statistics and chi-square test were used for data analysis. According to the results, 51% of the pedodontists prescribe radiographs very often, in 75 to 90% of the cases. A total of 52% recommend radiographs for children at 4 to 12. The most prescribed examination is periapical, by the bisecting-angle technique, followed by bitewing. Among the behavior disturbances, pedodontists highlighted weeping, gag reflex and fear expression, generally observed in children below 4, <math>p&lt;0.01</math>. Concerning the diagnostic informations, the most frequent were approximal caries, trauma, periapical diseases and dental anomalies such as supernumerary and developmentally missing teeth. Of the 84% professionals who utilize fluoride in the treatment of caries, 80.95% take follow-up radiographs. Based on the images, 29.76% state that lesions remain unaltered and 30.95% observe an increase in radiopacity, after 1 to 6 months. It was concluded that radiography is an important tool in pediatric dentistry. Children below 4 years are less cooperative and need special handling. The majority of pedodontists who prescribe radiographs for the diagnosis of caries suggested that the images provide useful information.</p>	<p><b>COMPARISON OF LINEAR DISTORTION IN DIRECT DIGITAL PERIAPICAL (SYSTEM CCD) AND PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHS</b>                  ÁGREDA,CG*, MANHÃES JR,L.R.C, MORAES, MEL, MORAES, LC, MEDICI FO., E,                  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS - UNESP</p> <p>The use of radiographs with satisfactory qualities, as panoramic and periapical are necessary for Implantology. Most of the conventional radiographs are subject to distortion that's came from the technique executed and from the implants inclination. The aim objective of this research is to comparatively analyse the linear distortion in millimetre(mm) in panoramic and digital periapical technique. 5 edentulous dry mandible with 12 implants of 10mm each one were used. Panoramic radiography was realized of each mandible and digital periapical radiography (RVG® Trophy, Vallée-France) of each implant. The software "Image Tool 1.28®" was used to measure the implants in panoramic radiographies and the own measure tool of the digital equipment was utilized for periapical. The panoramic data(mean±standard deviation: 19.51±0.14) differed to the periapical(10.28±0.02) when the test t(Student) was applied for paired sample (<math>p=0,001&lt;0,05</math>). Both techniques doesn't follow the nominal value especification of 10mm when obtained the Confidence of Interval(95%) to mean: panoramic(19.32 to 19.69) and periapical(10.24 to 10.31). The panoramic radiography is indicated only to visualized the jaws in just one film. However, digital periapical technique is more trustfuler device the proximity of image values to real size implants.</p>

<p><b>DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING: CASE REPORT OF A ODONTOGENIC KERATOCYST</b>                  GUEDES, F.R.* ; AMBROSANO, G.M.B. ; BÓSCOLO, F.N. ; GUEDES, A.M.L. ; FÁRIA, M.D.B. ; RIBEIRO, D.P.B.                  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>Odontogenic keratocyst is a lesion with particular interest, because of its high recurrence and aggressive behavior, that has been considered a benign neoplasma rather than a cyst. The histopathologic findings are specific, different of any another type of cyst and its conventional radiographic diagnosis can be confused with other pathology, as benign neoplasias and odontogenic cysts. Based on these limitations of conventional radiographic diagnosis, the present work report a case of odontogenic keratocyst in the mandibular molar region, where it was done three types of imaging exams with the objective of assisting the surgical planning treatment. A panoramic x-ray was done initially, followed of an examination of computerized tomography, where seccional images had been gotten of the region of interest beyond three dimensions reconstruction. A magnetic resonance examination was made with and without application of intravenous contrast, taking different types of image of the odontogenic keratocyst, objectifying to correlate each image gotten with its histopathological characteristics, observing if advanced imaging exams can assist in a more precise diagnosis.</p>	<p><b>EVALUATION OF THE RADIOPROTECTOR EFFECT OF CARNOSINE (β;- ALANIL 1-HISTIDINE) IN THE TISSUE REPAIR IN RATS</b>                  SILVA, A.L.*; TANAKA R.A.; ALMEIDA, S.M.; BÓSCOLO, F.N.                  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA-UNICAMP</p> <p>The purpose of this study was to evaluate the radioprotector effect of carnosine (β;- alanil 1-histidine) in the tissue repair in rats. Therefore, 48 male rats were submitted to a surgical procedure so as to make a rectangular (2,0 x 1,0cm) wound in the anterior-dorsal region of their bodies. The animals were divided in 4 experimental groups at random: control group: animals that were subjected only to the surgical procedure; irradiated group: animals that were exposed to one dose (6Gy) of gamma irradiation, in whole body, 72 hours after the surgery; irradiated carnosine group: animals which that received, besides the surgical procedure and the irradiation, two doses of carnosine aqueous solution, being the first one injected 48 hours after the surgery, and the second one 1 hour and 30 minutes before the irradiation and carnosine group: animals that were subjected to all the procedures from the previous groups, except for the irradiation. The process of tissue repairing was evaluated on 4, 7, 14, and 21 days after the wound had been produced by morphological, histochemical and histophysical methods. According to the experimental conditions used, it could be observed that the animals from the irradiated carnosine group presented a pattern of wound repairing which was similar to the control group and it was possible to conclude that the carnosine is an effective radioprotector substance.</p>
<p><b>THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RADIOGRAFIC EXAMINATION ON THE DIAGNOSE OF THE MAIN ORAL ALTERATIONS IN CLEFT PATIENTS</b>                  PONTUAL,A.A.; RAMOS,F.M.M; HAITER-NETO,F.; ALMEIDA, S.M.                  FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>Lip and palate clefts are congenital malformations that cause a series of alterations, such as the esthetic, phonetic, deglutition alterations and developmental dental anomalies. The lip and palate clefts are classified in accordance with its position in relation to the incisive foramen, into pre-incisive foramen, trans-incisive forame and post-incisive foramen. The radiographic techniques are the most important exam, such as panoramic, periapical and oclusal techniques of the cleft region. These radiographic techniques make possible an earlier diagnosis of these alterations and the intervention of professionals from different areas at the adequate time, preventing, in this way, future complications. The aim of this study is to present the main radiographic alterations in lip and palate cleft patients, in order to facilitate the treatment plan.</p>	<p><b>RADIOGRAPHIC AND CLINICAL FEATURES OF A TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT OSTEOARTHRITIS CASE</b>                  DOMINGOS, A.C.*; PENA, N.; ALMEIDA, S.M.; CAMPOS, P.S.F.                  FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>Degeneration joint disease is undoubtedly the most common disorder of the human joints. It corresponds to a deterioration and proliferation process characterized by abrasion, loss of articular cartilage and bone erosion. The proliferative component consists of new bone formation at the articular surface and in the subchondral region and represents a chronic process. The etiology of the degeneration joint disease is unknown, although a number of factors may be important, including acute trauma, hypermobility and loading of the joints. Some authors prefer the term osteoarthritis to characterize the noninflammatory and asymptomatic conditions. However, others defend the term osteoarthritis for those cases in which the presence of inflammatory alterations is obvious. This work reports a temporomandibular joint osteoarthritis case emphasizing the clinical and radiographic features. A magnetic resonance imaging was performed using T1- weighted pulse sequences and saggital slices were acquired in open view and closed view. The examination revealed a case of osteoarthritis involving, specially, the left TMJ.</p>
<p><b>FOREIGN BODIES IN THE FACE</b>                  ZANOTTI,GG;MOROSOLLI,ARC.;MORAES,L.C.;MORAES,M.E.L.;MEDICIFILHO,E.;CASTILHO,J.C.                  UNESP- FOSJC</p> <p>The aim of this study is a literature review about foreign bodies presents in the maxillaries bone and soft tissues of the face, showing how they appear and their consequences. The radiographic aspects and the main incidences for their localization is the focus of our discussion. The conclusion showed that it must always make radiographs in straight angle between them, so that we can get the idea of the real localization of the investigated objects. In most cases, the radiography image confirm the clinical exam, but in a great number of cases the dental radiographic routine examination is the one that discovers the foreign bodies that don't have any sintomatology.</p>	<p><b>EFFECT OF THE POST-PRESSING TIME ON THE SUPERFICIAL POROSITY AND ROUGHNESS OF ACRYLIC RESINS.</b>                  TANJI, M.*; DOMITTI, S.S.; CONSANI, R.L.X.; MESQUITA, M.F.; CONSANI, S.                  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE LINS - UNIMEP E FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>This study investigated the influence of the post-pressing time on the porosity, roughness of the Clássico, QC-20 and Onda-Cryl thermo-cured acrylic resins. Thirty specimens were made with an aluminium die attached to a wooden plate. The die were moulded with Zetalabor silicone for laboratory purposes and the molds were included into metal flasks or reinforced fiberglass flasks. The acrylic resins were cured in heat water (74oC) for 9 hours, boiling water for 20 minutes or by microwave energy with 1100W for 10 minutes. The specimens were removed after flasks cooling and submitted to polishing by conventional procedure. Subsequently, were submitted to porousness test by specimens immersion into Nankin ink for 12 hours, washed into running water for 10 seconds and thereafter the porous was counted and photographed in pre-determined areas and to superficial roughness with Surfcorde SE 1700. The results for porousness test were: Clássico (immediate=1.13 and 24h=0.46), QC-20 (immediate=1.36 and 24h=3.13) and Onda-Cryl (immediate=2.22 and 24h=0.56). The data were submitted to ANOVA and Tukey's test at significance level of 5%. When the post-pressing time was compared in relation on porosity, all acrylic resins showed statistical significative. Similar results was showed in the roughness of the Clássico acrylic resin in the 24 hours post-pressing times.</p>

<p><b>RETENTION FORCE AND FATIGUE STRENGTH OF OVERDENTURE ATTACHMENT SYSTEMS.</b>  BOTEAGA, D.M.*; MESQUITA, M.F.; HENRIQUES, G.E.P.; NÓBILO, M.A.A.; VAZ, L.G.  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim of this work was to evaluate "in vitro" the retentive force values and the effect of mechanical fatigue of two attachments systems for Overdentures: O'ring e Bar-Clip from Conexão and Lifecore. The MTS performed the test, where 5 samples of each system were cycled 5500 times (f=0,8 Hz), immersed in artificial saliva. Each cycle corresponded to a separating and joining movement in an axial direction. The values were registered in four moments: 1st- initial retention; 2nd- after 1500 cycles; 3rd- after 3000 and 4th- after 5500. The results showed that Conexão/Bar-Clip group had higher values than Lifecore/Bar-Clip, showing significant difference (44,61N and 18,44N). The Conexão/O'ring group showed lower values than Lifecore/O'ring, being statistically significant, except in 1500 cycles, where there was no difference between them (13,91N and 19,75N). The values of Conexão/Bar-Clip were always higher than Conexão/O'ring, being different (44,61N and 13,91N). Lifecore/Bar-Clip and Lifecore/O'ring showed similar values (19,75N and 18,44N). All the values obtained seems to be enough for an adequate retention for an Overdenture. The highest values belongs to Conexão/Bar-Clip. The simulation of 5 years of insertion and removal did not cause a decrease in the values of retention or the components' fracture.</p>	<p><b>GERIATRIC DENTISTRY: A PROMISING SOURCE OF WORK</b>  BRISIGHELLO, L.C. ; BOAVENTURA, J.M.C. ; GASOTO, J.L.O. ; VALLE, A.A.L.  UNIVERSIDADE DO SAGRADO CORAÇÃO</p> <p>The geriatric dentistry is the area of the dentistry that acts in the prevention, treatment and maintenance of the stomatognathic system of the elderly patients. It is important that the geriatric dentist knows the kind of aged patient who needs dental treatment, has a dialogue with his doctor and has the knowledge on medicines and its consequences. Some procedures and prescriptions are necessary to facilitate the attendance of the elderly ones as to take care of them in just one place and for just one professional, becoming more easy his locomotion, guiding the transformations of a possible cariogenic diet into a healthful one and teaching an efficient hygienic oral cleaning. The dentist must to plan the case looking for a solution for the oral problems and also understands the expectations and the recurrent limitations of systemic and psycho-social conditions of the patient. With the aim to define problems and to identify the possible causes, anamnesis, clinical and radiographic examination must be done. The dentist must still consider the expectations in relation to the treatment from the aged ones, once it influences the kind of therapy to be performed. In the elderly patients, it must be performed treatments that provide efficient chew, help digestive process and maintenance of the nutritional state. The planned treatments must facilitate the hygiene procedures, once it is common the occurrence of reduction of the manual dexterity in elderly patients.</p>
<p><b>EFFECT OF THERMOCYCLING ON TENSILE BOND STRENGTH OF SOFT LINERS AND ACRYLIC RESIN</b>  OLIVEIRA, L. V.*; PINTO, J. R. R.; MESQUITA, M.F.; HENRIQUES, G.E.P.; NÓBILO, M.A.A.; CONSANI, R.L.X  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>This study evaluated the effect of thermocycling on tensile bond strength of 2 soft denture liners materials (1 silicone - Softliner® and 1 acrylic resin - Eversoft®) and 1 acrylic resin (QC-20®). The samples were prepared by investing brass dies in a denture flask. The impressed models were filled up with acrylic resin and soft liner. One hundred samples were made from each material, separated in 10 groups: G I-not thermocycled; G II-200 cycles; G III-500 cycles; G IV-1000 cycles; G V-1500 cycles; G VI-2000 cycles; G VII-2500 cycles; G VIII-3000 cycles; G IX-3500 cycles and G X-4000 cycles. The thermocycling was evaluated in MSCT-3 plus machine, with temperatures from 5°C ±1°C to 55°C ±1°C, followed by 60s immersions in each bath and the tensile bond strength test in a universal testing machine (EMIC DL-500MF) with a crosshead speed of 5 mm/min. Data were examined by ANOVA and Tukey Test (5%). The samples also were analyzed according to the failure. The results indicated that Softliner® did not show statistical different values of bond strength. Eversoft® showed significant statistical difference when G 0 (0.47 MPa) and G III (0.46 MPa) were compared to G X (0.70 MPa). Eversoft® showed a greater rate of adhesive and adhesive/cohesive failure, while Softliner® showed 100% of adhesive failure. The thermocycling caused an increase of values on bond strength of Eversoft®, while caused no effect on Softliner®.</p>	<p><b>EFFECT OF CURING TIMES ON THE STRENGTH IMPACT OF THE ONDA-CRYL ACRYLIC RESIN</b>  HERMANN, C.*; TANJI, M.; CONSANI, R. L. X.; MESQUITA, M. F.  FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>The purpose of this study was to verify the curing times on the strength impact of the Onda-Cryl acrylic resin. The proportion, manipulation and pressing of the acrylic resin were made according to manufacturer's instructions. The specimens were polymerized by microwave energy at 500 W, according to: Group I - one flask placed in turning plate centre (control), Group II - one flask placed in turning plate lateral, Group III - two flasks, one in center and other in lateral, considering the centre one. Group IV - two flasks, one in center and other in lateral, considering the lateral one. The curing times were 3 or 10 minutes for each group. The specimens were removed from flasks after cooling at room temperature and submitted to finish and polish conventional procedures. After they were analyzed according to impact strength in a Otto Wolpert Werke machine by Charpy system. The data for the impact strength were: a) one flask in centre (3 minutes = 2.56 and 10 minutes = 2.80); b) one flask in lateral (3 minutes = 2.92 and 10 minutes = 2.76); c) two flasks considering the lateral (3 minutes = 2.32 and 10 minutes = 2.64); d) two flasks considering the centre (3 minutes = 2.68 and 10 minutes = 2.56). The results were submitted to ANOVA and Tukey's test at 5% of significance level. The curing times did not promote influence on the strength impact of Onda-Cryl acrylic resin, in all turning plate positions.</p>
<p><b>RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARTIFICIAL TOOTH MOVEMENT WITH THE PROCEDURES OF INCLUSION AND POLYMERIZATION OF COMPLETE DENTURES BASES</b>  BOSCATO, N; DOMITTI, S.S.; CONSANI, S.  FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>This study evaluated the relationship between artificial tooth movement with the procedures of inclusion and polymerization of complete dentures bases. Forty stone cast-wax plate base sets with teeth were randomly assigned in 4 groups of 10 elements receiving the following experimental treatments: Group 1- Inclusion with silicone in metallic flasks and polymerization conventional in water at 74°C for 9 hours, using Clássico heat-cured acrylic resin. Group 2- Identical group 1, using inclusion with gypsum. Group 3- Inclusion with silicone in glass fiber flasks and polymerization by microwave energy using Vipi Wave heat-cured acrylic resin for 20 minutes at 10 W and 5 minutes at 30 W. Group 4- Identical group 3, using inclusion with gypsum. The I-I, PM-PM, M-M, ID-MD and IE-ME distances were determined before and after denture base polymerization with a linear comparator microscope (Olympus), with tolerance of 0.0005 mm. The data were submitted to ANOVA and Tukey's test at 5% of significance level. No statistically significant difference among the teeth lineal distances was observed in the four experimental groups, in both inclusion and polymerization factors.</p>	<p><b>EFFECT OF THE RS TENSION SYSTEM ON THE LINEAR TEETH SHIFT IN COMPLETE DENTURES</b>  R.L.X. CONSANI*; M.F. MESQUITA; M.A.C. SINHORETI;  CORRER SOBRINHO, L.  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>This study verified the linear teeth shift in maxillary denture made with Clássico heat-cured acrylic resin, influenced by pressing with the RS system and deflasking after water cooling or water-cooling plus bench for 3 hours. Twenty stone casts-wax base with teeth, mounted in semi-adjustable articulator, arranged at occlusal guide with teeth of a lower stone cast, were assigned in 2 groups (n=10) and included in metallic flasks by routine technique: Group 1- RS pressure, curing in water at 74°C for 9 hours, starting 12 hours after the definitive pressure and deflasking after water-cooling. Group 2- RS pressure and curing were similar to Group 1, and deflasking after water-cooling plus bench for 3 hours. The I-I, PM-PM, M-M, RI-RM and LI-LM teeth distances were determined after base curing, with a linear comparator microscope (Olympus), with tolerance of 0.0005 mm. The means (mm) among teeth distances were: I-I (water = 7.17 and water + bench = 7.27), PM-PM (water = 39.80 and water + bench = 39.96), M-M (water = 53.10 and water + bench = 53.17), RI-RM (water = 38.04 and water + bench = 37.70) and LI-LM (water = 34.17 and water + bench = 34.09). The data were submitted to ANOVA and Turkey's test at 5% of significance level. The linear teeth shift was not influenced by the method of the flask cooling when the complete dentures were flaked with the RS tension system.</p>

<p><b>ASSESSMENT BY COMPUTERIZED ELECTROMYOGRAPHY OF THE ACTIVITY OF MASSETER, TEMPORAL AND DIGASTRIC MUSCLES DURING AND AFTER TOTAL PROSTHESIS REHABILITATION</b> CASSELLI, H.*; SILVA, W. A. B., SILVA, F. A., LANDULPHO, A. B., AMBROSANO, G.M.B. FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim of this study was to evaluate by means of computerized electromyography, the activity of masseter, temporal and digastric muscles in 16 patients during and after total prosthesis rehabilitation. The patients were examined an initial electromyographic in K6-I Diagnostic System. After that, they used an intra-oral plane occlusal splint therapy over the usual prosthesis during 30 days. After this period a second electromyographic evaluation was performed, and the patients received new complete dentures with a 3mm interocclusal rest space for occlusal dimension establishment. After 60 days, the third electromyographic evaluation was performed and the interocclusal rest space in occlusal critical dimension was issued. The modified prosthesis were used for further sixty days when the fourth electromyographic analysis was performed. Data were submitted to ANOVA and Tukey test (5%). Results showed significant increase in electromyographic activity for masseter and temporal muscles in the rest position. For the closing with no resistance situation, masseter muscle showed significant increase in electrical activity at the third and last periods of evaluation, while for digastric muscle, a decrease in electrical activity between the initial period and the last one was verified.</p>	<p><b>INFLUENCE OF CHEMICAL AND MECHANICAL POLISHING IN THE SUPERFICIAL ROUGHNESS OF THERMICALLY ACTIVATED ACRYLIC RESINS.</b> JÓIA, F.A.*; RIZZATTI-BARBOSA, C.M.; GABRIOTTI, M.N.; RIBEIRO, M.C.; MACHADO, C.; SILVA, L.R.; SOUSA FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim of this work was to evaluate the superficial roughness of thermally activated acrylic resin polymerized by microwaves energy and warm water bath, polished for two methods: chemical or mechanical.</p> <p>From the 40 samples confectioned in terpolymerized acrylic resin, 20 were enclosed in flasks of PVC and polymerized by microwaves energy (MW) 500W, during 3 minutes. The others samples were enclosed in metallic flasks and polymerized in warm water bath (WB) 74±10C during 9 hours. After deflasked, the samples were submitted to final touch with aluminum oxide sandpapers with decreasing granulation (180, 220 and 400). The samples were grounded and subdivided in 2 groups: mechanical (M) or chemical (C) polishing: G1-MW+C; G2-MW+M; G3-WB+C; G4-WB+M. Superficial roughness was measured in a Surf Corder SE 1700 rugosimeter (Kosaka – Laboratory Inc.). The results were submitted to the Kruskal-Wallis test (p&lt;0,05) showing that the least superficial wrinkled was reached in G2 and G4 (0.101 and 0.108 µm respectively).</p> <p>It was concluded that the type of polymerization did not influence the superficial roughness, only the polishing method. The mechanical one was more efficient to promote the greatest superficial smoothness.</p>
<p><b>CONFECTION OF COMPLETE DENTURE FOR THE NEUTRAL ZONE TECHNIQUE</b> VÁSQUEZ, R.A.C*.; TENGUAN, V.L.S.; BISSOLI, S.; FREITAS, M.L.P.; PAULA DA CUNHA, V. DEPARTAMENTO DE ODONTOLOGIA - UNIVERSIDADE DE TAUBATÉ</p> <p>The treatment of complete denture aims at to reestablish the mastigatory, phonetic and aesthetic function in patients total made toothless. Some cases cannot be confectioned the dentures for the conventional method due to presence of regions with great bone reabsorption that make it difficult the retention of it. The complete denture inferior confection has some disadvantages in relation to the superior. It has a lesser retention area, it's subjects the biggest muscular interference and the mandibular alveolar bone suffers a more drastic mandibular reabsorption in height that the alveolar bone to maxilar. The technique of the neutral zone this basing on the area of the oral cavity where, when in function, the force of the tongue that it pressures for is denture is neutralized by the forces of the cheek and lips that pressure it for inside. The objective of this work is to tell to the clinical case and the laboratorial procedures of a patient of 73 years of age, that told that complete denture inferior never was presented comfortable. The old dentures were changed, being that the superior total prosthesis was made pela tecnica of neutral zone. Complete denture confectioned by the technique of the neutral zone offers comfort, stability better and retention, making with that many discouraged patients already, for having used some dentures without success, can return to the social conviviality.</p>	<p><b>MAINTENANCE OF AN EXISTING NON-PRECISION ATTACHMENT IN THE CONFECTION OF A NEW PARTIAL REMOVABLE DENTURE - CLINICAL REPORT</b> MACHADO, C.*; RIZZATTI-BARBOSA, C.M.; URATANI, A.; JOIA, F.; SOUSA, R.L.S.; RIBEIRO, M.C.; SILVA, L. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS - FOP/ UNICAMP</p> <p>The use of attachment to provide retention in removable partial dentures initiated its diffusion in 1910 and nowadays, it is an option for rehabilitation of masticatory function and esthetic. The attachments may be industrially manufactured (precision attachment) or confectioned by the dentist and a prosthetic technician (non-precision). This clinical report shows the techniques and materials used for maintenance of an existing non-precision attachment in the confection of a new partial removable denture. The treatment was performed in a female patient of Piracicaba Dental School, with both partially edentulous ridges and a deficient removable partial denture on the Class II of Kennedy inferior ridge. After clinical examination, the male portion of the retainer located in the distal part of left first pre-molar was maintained and a new removable partial denture with the female portion of the retainer was confectioned. Although non-precision attachments are less accurate, they present lower cost and adequately fill esthetic and functional requirements.</p>
<p><b>IN SITU EVALUATION OF SECONDARY DECAY AROUND INDIRECT METALLIC RESTORATIONS</b> MOURA, J.S.*; PAES LEME, A.F.; LIMA, E.X.C.M.; CURY, J.A.; RODRIGUES GARCIA, R.C.M.; TABCHOURY, C.P. FOP UNICAMP</p> <p>The purpose of in situ cross-over study was to evaluate the influence of luting cements on the development of secondary decay in enamel and root dentin. One hundred and twenty-six samples, made of third molars were randomly divided in three groups: restorations cemented with zinc phosphate (ZP), resin-modified glass ionomer (GI) or resinous cement (RC). These restorations were made in the dentinoenamel junction and the samples were installed in wholes made on bases of Removable Partial Dentures of 14 volunteers. After 21 days, the specimens were removed, dental biofilm was collected and demineralization on enamel and root dentin analyzed by microhardness. Concentrations of fluoride (F), insoluble polyssacharide (IP), zinc (Zn) and percentage of mutans in relation to total microbiota (PM) were analyzed on dental plaque. Significant differences for F (p&lt;0.05) were found on GI and Zn on ZP in comparison of other groups. As to IP, PM and microhardness, differences were not significant, where differences were found only between enamel and root dentin microhardness values. It was concluded that GI released fluoride, but was not capable of inhibiting caries development around the restorations or induce changes on dental plaque composition.</p>	<p><b>WATER SORPTION TEST ON ACRYLIC RESIN CURED BY ENERGY OF MICROWAVES SUBMITTED TO THE CHEMICAL POLISH.</b> GABRIOTTI, M. N.*; DA SILVA, L. R.; MACHADO, C.; JÓIA, F. A.; RIBEIRO, M. C.; SOUSA, R. L. S. RIZZATTI FOP - UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim of this study was verify the water sorption of acrylic resin cured by energy of microwaves and water bathing. The samples were polished by mechanic and chemical polish. Forty samples were made according to specification nº12 of A.D.A. The samples were divided in four groups (GI, GII, GIII and GIV): GI and GII were cured by energy of microwave; GIII and GIV were cured by water bathing; GI and GIII were cured by chemical polish; GII and GIV were cured by mechanic polish. The samples were submitted to the water sorption test, pressure sets, temperature 37°C during 30 days. Results: GI(0,000953), GII(0,001069), GIII(0,000958 ) and GIV(0,001491). There is no difference in water sorption according to the polymerization and polishing methods.</p>

<p><b>EVALUATION OF THE POROSITY, ROUGHNESS AND KNOOP HARDNESS OF ACRYLIC RESIN PROCESSED BY WATER BATH AND MICROWAVE ENERGY</b>  <b>RIBEIRO, M. C.*; RIZZATTI-BARBOSA, C. M., SILVA, L. R., MACHADO, C., JÓIA, F. A., SOUSA, R. L. D. S.</b>  <b>FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA</b></p> <p>The aim of this work was to evaluate porosity, roughness and Knoop hardness of acrylic resin processed by water bath and microwave energy when enclosed in four flask types. 90 cylinder samples (32.0 mm x 2.5 mm) were made of acrylic resin by enclosing in four flasks: F1: metallic conventional; F2: metallic bimaxilar; F3: polivinil chloride conventional; F4: polivinil chloride bimaxilar. Porosity was counted after immersion in black ink for 12 hours, using an electronic microscope (100X of magnification). Roughness (Ra) was measured with a roughness tester (Surfcoorder SE 1700). Knoop hardness was evaluated in a microdurometer (Shimadzu - HMV-2000, charge of 25 g for 10 seconds). Data were submitted to statistical analysis (ANOVA and TUKEY's test) at 95% of confidence. No significant statistical difference was found between kind of treatment and flask (p&lt;0.05). The values were: porosity: F1 = 8.06; F2 = 7.73; F3 = 8.2 e F4 = 7.53; roughness (um): F1 = 0.14; F2 = 0.14 ; F3 = 0.13 e F4 = 0.13; Knoop hardness (KHN): F1 = 19.66; F2 = 19.43; F3 = 19.90 e F4 = 20.07. The properties of acrylic resin processed in bimaxilar flasks were similar to the conventional flasks as well as when cured by water bath and microwave energy.</p>	<p><b>LINEAR ALTERATIONS OF REFRACTORIES MODELS OBTAINED BY 15 SEVERAL CYCLES OF HEATING USING TWO REVERSIBLE HYDROCOLLOIDES</b>  <b>SILVA, L. R. S.*; RIBEIRO, M. C., RIZZATTI-BARBOSA, C. M., MACHADO, C., SOUSA, R. L. S., JOIA, F. A.</b>  <b>FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</b></p> <p>The aim of this study was to evaluate linear alterations of refractories models obtained by 15 several cycles of heating using two reversible hydrocolloides (HR) (DUPLICADOR VIPI® and DUPLICADOR K27®). It was used a metallic master model with four defined points (A, B, C and D) which were linked to permit the measurement of the distances AB, BC, CD, DA, DB and AC. From this model, 10 stone models were obtained and separated in two groups randomized, according to the HR. After this, each model was duplicated with the same HR, according to the manufacturer. The mold was poured with ethyla silicate investment (REFRADENT®) and so, the refractories models obtained. By this methodology, each HR was used for 15 cycles. The respective refractories models obtained at the 1st, 5th, 10th and 15th fluidification-gelification cycles were measured 3 times at a linear microscope (Measuring Microscope STM - Olympus®). The averages of the distances were analyzed by ANOVA, Tukey and Dunnett testes (p&lt;0.05). The results showed that the refractories models obtained by VIPI® HR had linear alterations when compared to stone models (control group) in distances AB (1st cycle=-1.25% and 5th cycle=-1.20%); AD (1st cycle=0.76%, 10th=0.65% and 15th=0.52% cycles); BD (1st cycle=0.58%). According to the results, it can be concluded that although there is a significative difference after using</p>
<p><b>USE OF SUPORTS MACRO IN PARTIAL REMOVABLE PROSTHESIS IN THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF VERTICAL DIMENSION OF OCCLUSION</b>  <b>WOJITANI, P.H.; LANDULPHO, A.B.; MUZILLI, C.A.; SILVA, W.A.B.; SILVA, L.L.B.</b>  <b>FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE SOROCABA, UNIVERSIDADE PAULISTA/UNIP</b></p> <p>The dental prosthesis is the science that restores part of a tooth, or several teeth, respecting all of the biological reactions of the fabrics submitted to the action of a piece isolated or linked. This clinical work has the intention of showing an alternative technical in the reestablishment of the vertical dimension of occlusion (VDO), through a removable partial prosthesis (PPR). The same, tells the making of a PPR in an inferior arcade class III of Kennedy, where the patient had the loss of VDO, and close to that pains in the area of the temporomandibular articulation (ATM). For the reestablishment of VDO, was used macro supports in the retainers direct terminals, obtaining contacts simultaneous interocclusal this way. As conclusion of this clinical case, the authors return the reestablishment of VDO in a physiologic way, and consequently the balance of the bite system with a therapeutic modality relatively simple and less onerous.</p>	<p><b>TENSILE STRENGTH OF ADHESION FIXED PARTIAL DENTURES MADE OF NICKEL ALLOY, USING THREE TYPES OF RESIN CEMENTS</b>  <b>ZOGHEIB, L. V.*; OLIVEIRA, J. A.; PEREIRA, J. A.; SCOLARO, J. M.; RUBO, J. H.; VALLE, A. L.; PEGOR</b>  <b>FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU/ USP</b></p> <p>The objective of this study was to evaluate the tensile strength of adhesion fixed partial dentures made of NiCr alloy, using three types of resin cements: Panavia EX (Kuraray Co.), Panavia 21 (Kuraray Co.) and Enforce (Dentistry). Thirty human premolars were fixed in cylinders of self-curing acrylic resin. The teeth were prepared for adhesion fixed partial dentures with lingual and proximal reduction, two occlusal rests and two retention groove. Waxing of frameworks was made directly on the prepared teeth and cast with NiCr alloy (Litecast). The test specimens were randomly divided into three groups according to the resin cement to be used: group I - Panavia EX; group II - Panavia 21; and group III - Enforce. All samples were submitted to thermocycling (2000 cycles). Tensile tests were performed in testing in an universal test machine at cross head speed of 0,5 mm/min. The data were analyzed by one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) (p &lt; 0,05) and test of Student-Newmans-Keuls. The mean tensile strength values gotten in decreasing order, were: Panavia EX (30,90 kgf), Panavia 21 (24,54 kgf) and Enforce (16,70 kgf). There was a statistically significant difference between three groups.</p>
<p><b>MASTICATORY PERFORMANCE IN SUBJECTS WITH COMPLETE NATURAL DENTITIONS</b>  <b>BORGES, T.F.*; FERNANDES NETO, A.J.; PRADO, C.J.; PRADO, M.M.S.; SOARES, C.J.; NEVES, S.D.</b>  <b>FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA - FOUFU</b></p> <p>The aim of this study was to quantify the masticatory performance of a group of young adults with sound and complete natural dentition. Fifteen dentate adults (6 women and 9 men) were selected for this study. Optocal was used as the artificial test food for the comminution during mastication by subjects. The test food was provided in portions of 17 cubes (approximately 5,6 mm). The comminution of food was accomplished by 20 and 40 chewing strokes. The fragments of Optocal were sieved on stacks of 8 sieves, with apertures from 5.6 decreasing to 0.5 mm, and a bottom plate. The amount of test food on each sieve and on the bottom plate was measured. After the chewing test it was applied a questionnaire to qualify the test food in relation to hardness, consistency and difficulty to chew. The results indicate that the subjects with natural dentition didn't have difficulties in chewing the artificial test food; thus, it seems to be a viable alternative in masticatory efficiency tests. The data were submitted to Student's t-test demonstrating a greater masticatory efficiency after 40 chewing strokes than 20. On the other hand there was not variation of masticatory performance in function of the sex.</p>	<p><b>MARGINAL ADAPTATION FOR SUBSTRUCTURES OF IMPLANT-SUPPORTED FIXED PARTIAL PROSTHESES MANUFACTURED OR TITANIUM CASTING, UBMITTED TO ELECTRICAL EROSION</b>  <b>BABONI, C.R.*; SOUSA, S.A.; NÓBILO, M.A.A.; MESQUITA, M.F.; HENRIQUES, G.E.P.</b>  <b>FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</b></p> <p>The present study evaluated the marginal adaptation for substructures of implant-supported fixed partial prostheses manufactured or titanium casting, submitted to electrical erosion. In the present study it was used up a metallic matrix comprising five abutment of Standard type (3,75 x 13 mm). It was prepared 10 metallic structures, being 05 of them based in manufactured titanium cylinders and manufactured bars, and 05 based in waxed plastic cylinders and titanium casting commercially pure. The samples were divided in two groups: G1 - 05 casting structures in monoblock and submitted to electrical erosion; G2 - 05 manufactured structures and laser welded, submitted to electrical erosion. The marginal adaptability was evaluated in both groups by means of a 10N tork in the most distal implant and gauging the marginal discrepancy at the opposite side of the piece, correspondent to the central and distal implants. The obtained data were submitted to variability analysis and to the F statistical test at 5% probability level. The results have shown that: there were statistically significant differences between the monoblock techniques after electrical erosion (IC 65mm and ID 92 mm), with the best results for the laser weld technique. It was possible to conclude that the electrical erosion and laser-welded processes are efficient in attainment of marginal adaptation, mainly if they are associated.</p>

<p><b>OCLUSAL ADJUSTMENT AS METHOD OF COMPLEMENTATION OF ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT</b>                  AZEVEDO, A.M.*; FERNANDES NETO, A.J.; ALMEIDA, G.A.; SILVA, M.R.; SIMAMOTO JÚNIOR, P.C.; MIRANDA, R.A.                  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA - UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA</p> <p>Several works shows the importance of the occlusal adjustment as method of complementation of orthodontic treatment, when this presents functional deficiencies at its end. This procedure seeks a better desocclusion pattern during the functional relationships, eliminates occlusal interferences, obtains the relationship of centric occlusion (RCO), the remission of the orofacial symptoms of several cases and also provides a larger number of bilateral contacts, promoting like this, a condition of stability, comfort to the patient and professional safety in the obtained result. The occlusal adjustment should be preceded by a meticulous planning, after a correct diagnosis of the cause of the disturbance, the reason of that cause and the correct way to do it, and could be executed by increment of restoring materials or for selective waste. This work presents two clinical cases, in which after the orthodontic treatment, was indicated an occlusal adjustment to improve the functional relationships of the stomatognathic system.</p>	<p><b>COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE SUPERFICIAL TEXTURE OF LOW-FUSING PORCELAINS</b>                  MORAIS, A.A.L.O.*; VÁSQUEZ, V.Z.C.; NISHIOKA, R.S.                  UNESP - SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS</p> <p>The aim of this study was to compare the superficial roughness of ceramics of low fusing, after a polishing process the surface and the exposition to corrosive environment in vitro. 72 specimens (CP) were prepared with 2mm length and 8mm in diameter, using the ceramics: VitadurAlpha(I) control group, Titankeramik(II), Heraceram(III) and Finesse(IV). The ceramics were divided in 4 groups, and 3 sub-groups each one. First the 6 CP(A) had not been submitted the treatment. The sub-group (B) was gridding the glaze, followed of polishing process of the surface. The third sub-group (C) had been placed in 4% acid acetic at 80°C for 16 h. The results showed Ra (A): 0,65(I), 0,83(II), 0,82(III), 0,72(IV). Ra (B): 1,57(I), 1,29(II), 1,28(III), 0,93 (IV). Ra C: 0,87(I), 0,83(II), 0,98(III), 0,70(IV). The ANOVA and Tukey tests showed for conditions B and C significant differences (p&lt;0,05) for the group (IV) in condition B. In the evaluation of ceramics to the different treatments of surface, polishing process showed greater roughness that when the exposition to corrosive environment. The group IV showed less roughness after the polishing process. All ceramics showed with the SEM, different degrees of the alteration on the surface when compared with control group.</p>
<p><b>THE INFLUENCE OF ABUTMENTS, LASER WELDING AND SPARK EROSION IN THE PASSIVE FIT OF FIXED IMPLANT-SUPPORTED PROSTHESIS</b>                  DAMACENO, A. R. D.*; SILVA, T. B.; NÓBILO, M. A. A.; HENRIQUES, G. E. P.; MESQUITA, M. F.                  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA-UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim of this work was to compare the passive fit of fixed implant-supported prosthesis titanium frameworks using abutments UCLA and ESTHETICONE cast in one-piece or sectioned and laser welded before and after the spark erosion procedure (Electrical Discharge Machining- Tel-Med Technologies - Port Huron - USA). Forty specimens were manufacture from a master model with five implants placed parallel in the inter foramen region, and cast in commercially pure titanium Ti c.p (Rematitan - Dentaurnum - Pforzhein - Germany). The specimens were divided into four groups: G1 UCLA - 10 specimen cast in one-piece ; G2 UCLA - 10 specimen cast sectioned an laser welded; G1 ESTHETICONE - 10 specimens cast in one piece; G2 ESTHETICONE - 10 specimens cast sectioned and laser welded. The passive fit between the framework and the implant were evaluated before and after the use of the electric discharge machining (EDM) in all the groups, measuring the gaps at the central and distal implants, using a optical microscope Olympus STM (Japan) with 0.0005mm accuracy. The results were submitted to statistical analyses by means non-parametric Mann-Whitney test, showing no significant statistical differences between G1 + EDM and G2 to both abutments. The conclusion was the abutment UCLA provided castings with better marginal fit than the abutment ESTHETICONE.</p>	<p><b>TOTAL REABILITATION WITH ANKLOS IMPLANT SYSTEM AND SYNCONE CONECTION</b>                  ANSELMO, S.M.*; SILVA, W.A.B.; RODRIGUES JR, W.; RUIZ, R.; HERMANN, C.; MENDONÇA, D.A.                  FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>The dental implants were development by BRANEMARK et all such clinical applications since 1965. Reach successfull treatment it were involved a free load bone cicatrize. At this moment the free load bone cicatrize period has been asked for researches that have been showed a great clinical performance when the immediatly load was used, giving back quickly a chewing function and positive psychosocial reply by patients. To reach success on clinical application for immediatly load has been required ideal prime estabilization by desing implant, a great bone class remain and good splint. Ankylos® dental implant were development by NENTWING e MOSER in 1985 that contains a funneled desing protetic conection called Ankylos system to suport the prime bone estabilization and allow ideal load over a spongeous bone. A female patient without element teeth number: 18, 17, 15, 14, 12, 21, 14, 18, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48 and reduced occlusal space has a projection of total protesis to give back a regular occlusal space, remove tooth number 43 and 45 for immediatly put four Ankylos dental implants under a acrylic resin overdenture. The occlusal wear was done immediatly. The success has a relation with a correct occlusal wear to prevent a stress load on dental implants and lost of bone.</p>
<p><b>INFLUENCE OF INVESTMENT TEMPERATURE IN MARGINAL FIT OF THE CAST TITANIUM CROWNS.</b>                  FRAGOSO, W. S.*; CONTRERAS, E. F. R.; HENRIQUES, G. E. P.; NOBILO, M. A. A.; MESQUITA, M. F.; JUNIOR                  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>The mold temperature may affect fit of cast titanium crowns by expansion of investment material and formation of oxide layer on the cast surfaces. The aim of this study was: to evaluate and to compare the influence of the mold temperature in marginal fit of commercially pure titanium (CP Ti) cast crowns. Eight bovine teeth were prepared to receive cast crowns. Stone dies were obtained from bovine teeth by vinyl polysiloxane impressions. Twenty-four titanium crowns were cast in three different groups (n=8), each one with a different temperature: 430°C (group 1), 550°C (group 2) and 670°C (group 3). Marginal fit measurements (µm) were recorded at 4 reference points on each casting with a traveling microscope (50x). The Kruskal-Wallis test showed significant differences among mean values of marginal fit for the 550°C group (95,0µm - SD 26,0) and the other groups, 430°C group (223,5µm - SD 111,8) and 670°C group (213,8µm - SD 109,1). It was concluded that: the investment temperature interferences in the marginal fit of the cast titanium crowns and, the 550°C is the better investment temperature for casting titanium crowns.</p>	<p><b>EFFECT OF FIBERGLASS AND CARBON FIBER POSTS ON FLEXURAL STRENGTH AND ELASTIC MODULUS OF A RESIN COMPOSITE</b>                  OLIVEIRA, J.A.*; ZOGUEIB, L.V.; BASTOS, L.G.C.; PEREIRA, J.R.; VALLE, A.L.                  FOB-USP</p> <p>The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of prefabricated carbon fiber and fiberglass posts (Angelus®) on flexural strength and elastic modulus of a resin composite, Z100® (3M), used for post and core, and root reinforcement. Following ISO 4049 recommendations, bar specimens were made measuring 25 x 2 x 2 mm, either with or without the inclusions of a fiber post (1,3mm diameter and 20mm length). The test groups consisted of ten specimens each and were divided in: Group I (Control), composite without post reinforcement; Group II, composite reinforced with carbon fiber post; Group III, composite reinforced with fiberglass post. The samples were stored in water for 37°C for seven days. The three-point flexural strength test was performed at a cross-speed of 1,0 mm/min. The results were analyzed by one way ANOVA and Tukey Test (p&lt;0,05). The mean results obtained for flexural strength were: Group I, 140,02 MPa (sd 36,57); Group II, 413,06 MPa (sd 81,52); and Group III, 402,55 MPa (sd 32,04). The elastic modulus calculated was: Group I, 21,23 GPa (sd 2,81); Group II, 17,86 GPa (sd 4,46); and Group III, 26,03 GPa (sd 2,65). It was observed that the flexural strength in Group II (carbon fiber post) was similar to Group III (fiberglass post), and both were better than the Group I (Control). Regarding the elastic modulus, Group III obtained higher mean result than Group I and II, wicht were similar.</p>

<p><b>FAILURES IN FIXED PROTHESIS</b> SILVA, F.M.L.*; FERNANDES NETO, A.J.; MOTA, A.S.; NEVES, F.D.; GOMES, S.S.R. FOUFU - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA</p> <p>The rehabilitation through fixed conventional prostheses is still the treatment of easier access and most of the time it doesn't have the attendance after the conclusion, disabling a qualification of the success or failure along the time. This research intends to collect the maximum of possible information looking for to quantify the flaws found that took to failures in the patients of the Specialization Course in Dental Prosthesis of University of Dentistry of the Federal University of Uberlândia from 1984 to 2002, to aid professionals of the area in their refinement. A rising of handbooks was took and the patients were marked for interview with completion of questionnaires, clinical and radiographic exams. A total of 55 patient was counted, they received 119 fixed prostheses that varied in number of elements for each patient. At the end of the rising it was totaled 118 flaws, of those 19 (16,10%) were biological failure and 99 (83,90%) were mechanical failure. The lives frequent mechanical failure was the area of impaction of food (26,26%) and the biological failure that it stood out was the presence of endodontic involvement (42,10%). Thus, to minimize the presence of the found flaws it is recommended knowledge of the basic principle of diagnosis in fixed prostheses, perfected technical procedures as much for dentists as of the dental laboratory and subsequent oral hygiene control of that patient.</p>	<p><b>THE USE OF PROCERA SYSTEM TO RESTABILISH AN UNITARY TOOTH SPACE</b> SILVEIRA, D.B.*; NEVES, F.D.; PRADO, C.J.; RIBEIRO, C.P.; GALBIATTI, M.A.D. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA - UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA</p> <p>The high percentile of success of the osseointegrated implants, in association with the longevity of those treatments and still the interest in the preservation of the dental structure did that implant became suitable for unitary losses with high success index. However, it is necessary a lot of ability for the recovery of aesthetic in front of the difficulty of harmonizing a close prosthetic crown to teeth, mainly when we have losses on superior and anterior areas, especially when we have with bone loss. Due to this bone loss, the relationship with the neighboring tissues equally hinders and until makes unfeasible the aesthetics. Recently, surgical resources such as immediate placement and immediate loading of implants, as well as prosthetic resources and systems of pure porcelain have been optimized the obtaining of a better aesthetics. The Procera AllCeram system allows the making of personalized pillars and copings of high resistance. The present work will show a clinical case in which a superior central incise was restored in an immediate way by means of one implant that received a provisional crown immediately after the installation of the implant. After the osseointegration period, the provisional crown was removed and an impression of the implant was taken with the personalization of the gingival conditioning provided by the provisional crown, and in the laboratory a Procera pillar and coping were selected, which provided a good teeth-gingival aesthetics and a high degree of the patient's satisfaction.</p>
<p><b>REGISTRATION WITH THE FACIAL ARCH AND ASSEMBLY OF THE SUPERIOR STUDY MODEL IN THE SEMI-ADJUSTABLE ARTICULATOR</b> HORBYLON, B.Z.; RAMOS, A.N.; SIMAMOTO JUNIOR, P.C.; MENDONÇA, G.; SILVEIRA, D.B.; NEVES, F.D.; SOARES, FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA</p> <p>The articulator is a mechanical device that reproduces the mandible movements could be useful in the diagnosis, planning and in the treatment. Several articulator types exist, being the semi-adjustable ones, of the type arcon, the more used in the orientation of the therapy occlusal. The superior model is always the first to be set up and, the registration of the facial arch is one of the essential steps for an appropriate assembly, facilitating the three-dimensional positioning of the maxilla in relation to the condyle, individualizing the patient. It is fundamental to notice that the articulator only supplies precise information, when the operator is well familiarized with yours I handle. In case the cares with the assembly are not observed, the use of the articulator stops being a I benefit for the therapy occlusal. This work seeks to show step the step the obtaining of the registration with the facial arch and the fixation of the superior model in the semi-adjustable articulator.</p>	<p><b>RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERIODONTAL DISEASE AND OSTEOPOROSIS</b> WIEZEL, M.; MIYAUCHI, F.M.; DE LIMA, A.F.M. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA</p> <p>This literature review aimed to collect informations from recent scientific publications that observed the relationship between periodontal disease and osteoporosis. The osteoporosis is characterized by the progressive and generalized decrease of bone mineral matrix of humam skeleton induced by hormonal, nutritional, or metabolic factors. The periodontal disease is decurrent from an inflammatory reaction of periodontal tissues induced by metabolic products released from subgingival plaque. Both disease shows some similars risk factors and they occur mainly in adults.</p>
<p><b>THE PASSIVE FIT ASSESSMENT BUY THE CEMENTED CYLINDER AND BY THE LASER WELDED CYLINDER'S TECHNIQUES</b> KLEINE, A.*; NOBILO, M.A.A.; MESQUITA, M.F.; HENRIQUES, G.E.P. FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>In an edentulous mandibular arch, constructed with "chromium steel", five analogues were fixed, parallels, 10mm apart, center to center. Twenty master casts were obtained in dental stone type V (Exadur – Polidental). Above the casts where the implant replies were incorporated, the procedures of waxing were made. Twenty frameworks were made and cast in commercially pure titanium (Tritan-Dentaurum, Pforzheim-Germany) and divided in two groups. In both of then "small canals" were made in the frameworks, that permitted the titanium cylinders' fit. In the laser welded cylinders' group, all the samples were fixed with acrylic resin (Duralay-Reliance Dental Co) and after laser welded. In the cemented cylinders' group, only the central cylinder was fixed with acrylic resin and laser welded and the others were cemented with anaerobe resin (Panavia F - Kuraray Co.). The interfaces' evaluation and measurements were performed using a measurer microscope (Olympus-Japan) with 0.0005mm of precision. The results were submitted to ANOVA and test F (p&lt;0.05), showing that, for the central cylinder, the passive fit was better for the cemented group (mean ill-fit = 25.60±12.54 micrometers) with regard to welded cylinders' group (99.06±50.47 micrometers), p&lt;0.05. In this way, for the distal cylinder, the ill-fit average was lower for the cemented group (29.17±16.16 micrometers) than welded group (70.21±56.70 micrometers), p&lt;0.05. The cemented cylinders' technique presented the best results of passive fit.</p>	<p><b>HISTOMORFOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF A TPS IMPLANTED REMOVED OF HUMAN BEING. A CLINICAL CASE</b> BROZOSKI, M.A.*; SAKAKURA, C.E. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE ARARAQUARA - UNESP</p> <p>The osseointegration can be defined as a direct contact of the bone with the implant in function in microscopical level. This phenomenon has been proven for diverse studies in animals and few stories of biopsy in human beings. The analysis of these materials provides a singular chance of study of the osseointegration and can contribute with the perfecting of the implantat systems. An implantat of TPS (3.75 x 10.0 mm - Titanium Fix) was installed in a patient, male gender, of 68 years of age, in the region of tooth 46. Forty months after the installation, the screw of the pillar broke and the implantation, together with the adjacent bone, was removed by means of a trefina of 5.0 mm. The material was fixed in formol buffered and processed for the accomplishment of one cut not decalcified. The histomorfometric analysis disclosed a percentage of 75.5 % of contact inside enters the surface of the implantat and adjacent bone and 85.9% of formation inside the espiras of the implant, proving the phenomenon of osseointegration in an implantat of national manufacture.</p>

<p><b>GUIDED TISSUE REGENERATION WITH A RESORBABLE POLYLACTIC ACID MEMBRANE IN THE TREATMENT OF CLASS II FURCATIONS DEFECTS IN HUMANS</b>                  ZANATTA, G. M.*; BITTENCOURT, S.; JÚNIOR, F. H. N.; PIMENTEL, S.; CASATI, M. Z.; SALLUM, W. A.; SALLUM FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>The goal of the present study was to evaluate, clinically, the use of guided tissue regeneration (GTR) with a resorbable polylactic acid membrane (Atrisorbâ) in the treatment of Class II furcations defects in humans. The study included 10 patients with two comparable class II furcations defects in lower molars. The lesions were randomly assigned to one of the treatments: GTR with an Atrisorbâ resorbable membrane (test) or open flap debridement (control). The following clinical parameters were recorded at baseline (before surgery) and 6 months after the surgeries: relative vertical clinical attachment level (RCAL-V) and relative horizontal clinical attachment level (RCAL-H), probing depths (PD), position of the gingival margin (GM) and width of the keratinized tissue (KT). Comparing the baseline values with the values obtained after 6 months, statistically significant difference was found for the parameters: PD, CAL-V and CAL-H, for both groups (p&lt;0.05). Comparing the two treatments groups, a statistically significant difference was found in the probing depth reduction favoring the GTR group (p&lt;0.05). No significant differences were found in the other parameters. Within the limits of the present study, it can be concluded that GTR with this resorbable membrane is a more advantageous treatment modality for class II furcations defects than the open flap debridement, when considering the PD reduction.</p>	<p><b>CLINICALLY EVALUATION OF THE CORONALLY REPOSITIONED FLAP TECHNIQUE IN GINGIVAL RECESSIONS MILLER'S CLASS I.</b>                  CÔRTEZ, A.Q.*; MARTINS,Â.G.; SALLUM, A. W.; SALLUM, E.A.                  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim of this study was to clinically evaluate the coverage of gingival recessions treated by the coronally repositioned flap technique. 13 patients with gingival recessions of &gt; 3,0mm , Miller's class I, in upper canines or premolars teeth, were selected. Clinical parameters included were: probing depth (PD), clinical attachment level (CAL), recession height (RH), recession width (RW), height of keratinized tissue (HKT), thickness of keratinized tissue (TKT), plaque index (PI) and gingival index (GI). Clinical measurements were taken immediately before the surgery and at 6 months of postoperative, they were by the paired t test. Mean baseline recession was 3,58mm. At the six month evaluation, the treatment showed a mean percent root coverage of 71,2% (2,5mm), resulted in a significant root coverage (p &lt;0,01). It can be concluded that the coronally repositioned flap technique is able to promote efficient result in gingival recession Miller's class I treatment.</p>
<p><b>SUSCEPTIBILITY OF MICROORGANISMS TO TOPICAL ANTIMICROBIAL ADJUNCTS IN PERIODONTAL THERAPY</b>                  SIGNORETTI, F.G.C.*; FERREIRA, R., VIANNA, M.E., GOMES, B.P.F.A., SALLUM, E. A.                  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim of this study was to investigate "in vitro" the antimicrobial activity of PVP-iodine and chlorhexidine gel (hydroxyethylcellulose base) against some microorganisms isolated from oral cavity, associated with periodontal pocket. Antimicrobial activity was determined by the agar diffusion method. Stainless-steel cylinders were added to the surfaces of the media and filled with each tested irrigating solution. The zones of inhibition of microbial growth were measured and recorded after the incubation period. The data were statistically analysed. The in vitro antimicrobial effects of the irrigating solutions were ranked from strongest to weakest as follows: 2% chlorhexidine gel, PVP-I 10%, PVP-I 5% and PVP-I 2.5%. The microbial susceptibility were ranked in decreased order as follows: P. gingivalis, S. aureus, S. sanguis, S. mutans, S. sobrinus, C. albicans, A. naeslundii. The 2% chlorhexidine gel showed significantly larger mean zones of inhibition (9.35 mm) compared to 2.5% PVP-I (0.72 mm), 5.0% PVP-I (2.18 mm) and 10% PVP-I (4.16 mm) solutions (p&lt;0.05). It was concluded that chlorhexidine gel 2% presents great antimicrobial activity against the tested microorganisms. However, the antimicrobial activity of the tested solutions are related to the type of irrigating solutions, drug concentration and microbial susceptibility. Sponsored by FAPESP (00/13609-7), CNPq (520277/996).</p>	<p><b>THE EFFECTS OF REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURES ON PERIODONTAL TISSUES: CLINICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL EVALUATION</b>                  PINTO, F.R.*; GURGEL, B.C.V.; CASATI, M.; SALLUM, A.W.; TOLEDO, S.                  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA</p> <p>Dental biofilm is the primary etiological factor of periodontal disease and its accumulation can be influenced by local factors, such as removable partial dentures (RPDs). The aim of this study was to evaluate the influence of RPDs on periodontal clinical parameters and in dental biofilm on the connector teeth. Fifteen partially edentulous systemically healthy volunteers were selected. The following clinical parameters were evaluated: Plaque Index - PI (SILNESS &amp; LÖE, 1964), Gingival Index - GI (LÖE, 1967), Probing Depth - PD, Gingival Recession - GR and Clinical Attachment Level - CAL. The trypsin-like activity in the biofilm was evaluated by an enzymatic test (BAPNA). Data were collected in two experimental periods: T0 = before rehabilitation and T6 = six months following continuous use of RPDs. Median values (at T0 and T6) were respectively: (1 and1) for PI and (0 and 0) for GI. Mean values and standard deviations were 2.3 ±0.3 mm and 2.2 ±0.4 mm for PD; 0.7 ±0.7 mm and 0.8 ±0.7 mm for GR and 3.0 ±0.8 mm and 3.1 ±0.9 mm for CAL, at T0 and T6 respectively. BAPNA test showed a mean value of 5.95 ±3.35 nmol/mg of biofilm/min and 6.31 ±2.75 nmol/mg of biofilm/min. It was concluded that the presence of Removable Partial Dentures does not alter the health status of periodontal tissues and the trypsin-like activity of dental biofilm over a period of six months in patients with proper plaque control.</p>
<p><b>SUSCEPTIBILITY OF MICROORGANISMS TO TOPICAL ANTIMICROBIAL ADJUNCTS IN PERIODONTAL THERAPY</b>                  SIGNORETTI, F.G.C.*; FERREIRA, R., VIANNA, M.E., GOMES, B.P.F.A., SALLUM, E. A.                  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim of this study was to investigate "in vitro" the antimicrobial activity of PVP-iodine and chlorhexidine gel (hydroxyethylcellulose base) against some microorganisms isolated from oral cavity, associated with periodontal pocket. Antimicrobial activity was determined by the agar diffusion method. Stainless-steel cylinders were added to the surfaces of the media and filled with each tested irrigating solution. The zones of inhibition of microbial growth were measured and recorded after the incubation period. The data were statistically analysed. The in vitro antimicrobial effects of the irrigating solutions were ranked from strongest to weakest as follows: 2% chlorhexidine gel, PVP-I 10%, PVP-I 5% and PVP-I 2.5%. The microbial susceptibility were ranked in decreased order as follows: P. gingivalis, S. aureus, S. sanguis, S. mutans, S. sobrinus, C. albicans, A. naeslundii. The 2% chlorhexidine gel showed significantly larger mean zones of inhibition (9.35 mm) compared to 2.5% PVP-I (0.72 mm), 5.0% PVP-I (2.18 mm) and 10% PVP-I (4.16 mm) solutions (p&lt;0.05). It was concluded that chlorhexidine gel 2% presents great antimicrobial activity against the tested microorganisms. However, the antimicrobial activity of the tested solutions are related to the type of irrigating solutions, drug concentration and microbial susceptibility. Sponsored by FAPESP (00/13609-7), CNPq (520277/996).</p>	<p><b>EVALUATION OF THE ROOT SURFACE MORPHOLOGY FOLLOWING INSTRUMENTATION WITH OR WITHOUT CARISOLV BY SCANNING ELECTRONIC MICROSCOPY</b>                  AZEVEDO,I.L.*; MACHION,L.; SALLUM,E.A.                  UNICAMP</p> <p>Carisolv is usually indicated for caries removal to substitute the use of burs. However, it has been recently proposed its use for subgingival calculus removal during periodontal instrumentation. The aim of this pilot study was to evaluate root surface morphology following instrumentation with or without Carisolv by scanning electronic microscopy. Ten periodontally compromised teeth, presenting calculus on its surfaces, were extracted and collected for this study. The teeth were then randomly assigned to receive the following treatments: SRP – scaling and root planing with saline solution and SRP-C: application of Carisolv for one minute followed by scaling and root planing. The areas with calculus were limited for the microscopic analysis. The photomicrographs from group SRP-C frequently presented an irregular and sometimes flaky aspect. On the other hand, the samples from group SRP presented a regular surface, with typical scaling lines. Smear layer was detected in all analysed samples and residual calculus was equally found on samples of both groups. This study allowed us to conclude that Carisolv results in the removal of a smaller amount of tissues from the infected root surface and thus it could be responsible for the conservation of healthy structures on the root surface.</p>

**THE USE OF THE CHLORHEXIDINE CHIP**

FERNANDES, C.B.\*; SUAID, F.F.; MARTINS, Â.G.; RODRIGUES, I.F.G.; SALLUM, E. A.; SALLUM, A. W.; TOLEDO, S. FOP-UNICAMP

The periodontal disease is a pathology of multifactorial etiology, being associated the loss of the support periodontal tissue, due to action of the pathogenic bacteria presents in the area and of host inflammatory response. The treatment of these pathologies is based in the scaling and root planing associated or no to surgical procedures. An adjunct therapy to the scaling and root planing, for topical or systemic means, it can be used to intensify the result of the treatment. New systems have been developed directly with the intention of reach antimicrobials agents to the periodontal pocket, allowing its action for a period of more prolonged time, as the chlorhexidine chip case. This is an antimicrobial agent effective with large spectrum antibacterial, that when combined to the scaling and root planing procedures, it reduces the probing depth of the periodontal pocket. This is a degradable subgingivally placed drug delivery system containing 2,5mg chlorhexidine gluconate possesses the advantage of not being removed. The present study is a literature revision and presents clinical case of the use of the chlorhexidine chip.

**EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIAMOND-COATED SONIC SCALER INSERT, IN THE ROOT SURFACE DEBRIDEMENT IN SINGLE-ROOTED TEETH ON CLINICAL AND MICROBIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS, COMPARED TO HAND INSTRUMENTS**

MARTINS, Â.G.\*; CÔRTEZ, A. Q.; NOCITI JR., F. H.; CASATI, M. Z.; SALLUM, E. A.; SALLUM, A. W. FOP-UNICAMP

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of diamond-coated sonic scaler insert, in the root surface debridement in single-rooted teeth on clinical and microbiological parameters, compared to hand instruments. The investigation was a test-controlled randomized clinical trial with a splith-mouth design involving 12 patients with moderate to advanced chronic periodontitis with pocket depth  $\geq 5$  mm. The patients were submitted to initial treatment sessions of supragingival plaque, removal and were also instructed in oral hygiene techniques. After, flap surgery was carried out and the tooth surface instrumented. Clinical and microbiological parameters, were evaluated at baseline (0), in the 30, 90 and 180 days after surgery. Analysis of variance and Tukey test was done for all periods ( $p < 0.05$ ) and the results showed that when diamond-coated sonic scaler insert was compared to manual scalers, showed no statistical differences in probing depth reduction, plaque index, bleeding on probing, relative attachment level gain, gingival recession and reductions of the microbial counts and colony-forming units. There were no significant differences between regard with treatments for all parameters at each re-examination. Within the limits of this study, it can be concluded that the use of diamond-coated sonic scaler insert can be a good alternative for root debridement.

**CLINICAL EVALUATION OF SCALING AND ROOT PLANING ASSOCIATED TO SUBGINGIVAL APPLICATION OF A TRICLOSAN-POLYDIMETHYLSILOXAN GEL IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS**

LECIO, F. MACHION, L. CARVALHO, M. D. DUARTE, P. M. NOCITI, F. H., SALLUM, E. A. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA

The aim of this clinical study was to evaluate the effect of the association of a local Triclosan gel and scaling and root planning for treatment of chronic periodontitis. Ten patients with chronic periodontitis and a minimum of 3 pockets ( $>=5$ mm) on anterior teeth that bled on probing were selected. Patients were randomly assigned to one of the following groups: A= scaling and root planning followed by local application of gel A (triclosan-polydimethylsiloxan gel) or B = scaling and root planning followed by local application of gel B (placebo gel). Plaque index, Bled on Probing, Gingival recession, Probing depth and clinical attachment level were evaluated at three periods: baseline, 45 days and 3 months. Student t test showed that at 3 months, the plaque index, bled on probing and the increase of gingival recession were alike in both groups ( $p > 0.05$ ). The reduction average on probing depth were  $1.70 \pm 0.49$ mm for group A; and for group B, this value were  $0.77 \pm 0.38$  mm ( $p = 0.1$ ). The increase of clinical attachment level was better for group A ( $1.53 \pm 0.51$ mm) than it was for group B ( $0.60 \pm 0.39$ ) ( $p = 0.01$ ). Therefore, the association of a local Triclosan gel and scaling and root planning can bring additional benefits for treatment of chronic periodontitis.

**ORAL MELANOMA: REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE**

URATANI, A.M.\*; LOPES, M.A. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA- UNICAMP

Oral melanoma (OM) is an uncommon malignant tumor originated from the proliferation of melanocytes cells. This tumor can be present at any location in the oral cavity, however, it affects more frequently the hard palate and the maxillary alveolar mucosa. There seem to have a predilection for males, elderly and Japanese people. OM is usually asymptomatic in the early stages and it presents normally as a pigmented patch or mass with a rapid growth rate. In advanced stages, can show ulceration, swelling, bleeding, rapid enlargement and loosening of teeth. Diagnosis is based on the histological features, which are characterized by atypical melanocytes initially at the epithelial-connective tissue junction and later, invading the subepithelial connective tissue. The treatment of choice is a radical surgical excision. Additional treatments such as radiotherapy and chemotherapy have also been used to improve the prognosis. The main complications are the metastasis which can occur to any organ with a predilection for the lymph nodes. The prognosis is extremely poor specially in advanced stages.

**ANALYSIS OF ROOT SURFACE ROUGHNESS BEFORE PERIODONTAL INSTRUMENTATION WITH ULTRASONIC SCALER AT DIFFERENT POWER-SETTINGS - STUDY "IN VITRO"**

CASARIN, R.C.V.\*; RIBEIRO, F.V.; PINTO, F.R.; SALLUM, E.A.; SALLUM, W.A.; NOCITI JR, F.H.; CASATI, M. FOP-UNICAMP

The aim of this study was to evaluate the root surface roughness after instrumentation by hand instruments (Gracey curettes) and ultrasonic scaler in different power settings. Fifty root surfaces, polished and included in acrylic resin, were divided in five groups: a) control; b) Gracey curettes; c) ultrasonic scaler at 10%; d) ultrasonic scaler at 50%; e) ultrasonic scaler at 100%. Each sample was instrumented fifteen times and after the instrumentation, the measure of the root surface roughness was done. Before the treatment no significantly statistical differences were found. The results (media $\pm$ dp) found were: group a)  $0.403 \pm 0.076$ D; b)  $1.120 \pm 0.241$ C; c)  $1.395 \pm 0.186$ B; d)  $1.418 \pm 0.157$ B, A e e)  $1.584 \pm 0.230$  A. ANOVA and Tukey tests were used to statistical analyses. Significantly statistical differences were observed when comparing the control group and the curettes and ultrasonic groups. However, significantly statistical differences were found when comparing hand instrumentation with ultrasonic treatments in different power settings. When comparing the different groups of ultrasonic instrumentation, significantly statistical differences were found. The results showed that ultrasonic instrumentation increase the root surface roughness when comparing a hand instrumentation with curettes directly proportional of the power settings used. (process FAPESP 03/13738-3)

**EXPRESSION OF FATTY ACID SYNTHASE, C-ERBB-2 IN HEAD AND NECK SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA.**

SILVA, S. D.\*; AGOSTINI, M.; COLETTA, R. D.; ALVES, F. A.; KOWALSKI, L. P.; GRANER, E. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP

Fatty acid synthase (FAS) is a multifunctional enzyme responsible for the synthesis of saturated fatty acids using acetyl-CoA and malonyl CoA as substrates. Overexpression of FAS has been reported in several human malignancies and suggested as a potential prognostic factor. c-erbB-2 (Her-2/neu), a transmembrane tyrosine kinase member of the erb-B receptor family, is known to be overexpressed in a variety of tumors, and was recently shown to regulate FAS production in breast epithelial cell lines. Herein we analyzed by immunohistochemistry the expression of FAS, c-erbB-2 in 79 head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) samples. Patients mean age was 58.6 years and the most frequently involved region was the oral cavity (70.97%), followed by and larynx (16.13%) and oropharynx (12.90%). Approximately 78% of the cases were positive for FAS and for c-erbB-2 in the cell membrane, whereas 90% positive for both antigens. Seventy percent of the tumors that showed a high expression of FAS were also strongly positive for c-erbB-2 (Fisher's exact test,  $p = 0.01$ ), being the immunolabeling for both FAS and c-erbB-2 stronger in histologically well differentiated lesions. These results presented here suggest that c-erbB-2 regulates FAS expression in HNSCC.

<p><b>EPIDEMIOLOGIC INVESTIGATION OF ODONTOGENIC TUMORS IN A POPULATION FROM THE REGION OF RIBEIRÃO PRETO.</b> LIMA, N.C.S.; BUZZÁ, C.M.; BETINI-CASTRO, P.; BOMBONATO-PRADO, K.F.; BRENTGANI, L.G. FORP-USP</p> <p>The odontogenic tumors comprise a complex group of lesions from diverse histopathologic types and clinical behavior. Some of these lesions are true neoplasms and may rarely represent malignant behavior, whereas others may represent hamartomas. The purpose of this investigation was to obtain new epidemiologic data from the region of Ribeirão Preto to compare with researches performed in other regions and also with foreign literature. Patient records from the Histopathologic Service of the Dentistry School of Ribeirão Preto of University of São Paulo were used to obtain data of the incidence of odontogenic tumors in this region from 1956 to 2002. There were diagnosed 78 cases of odontogenic tumors, with 30 ameloblastomas, 35 odontomas, 10 odontogenic mixomas, 1 calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor, 1 ameloblastic fibroma and 1 cementoblastoma. It was verified that the odontogenic tumors generally occur in women (52%), white (70%), between 10-30 years (47.5%), clinically without pain (75%) with correct clinical diagnosis in 46.5% of the cases. The lesion was discovered generally before six months (33%). It was also observed that the majority occurred in the mandible (52%). Only the ameloblastomas recidivated (36%).</p> <p>It was concluded that the epidemiological data are useful to characterize clinically and histopathologically the several odontogenic tumors that exist in the oral cavity.</p>	<p><b>PREVALENCE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE ODONTOGENIC KERATOCYSTS IN THE REGION OF RIBEIRÃO PRETO.</b> BUZZÁ, C.M.; LIMA, N.C.S.; BOMBONATO-PRADO, K.F.; BETINI-CASTRO, P.; BRENTGANI, L.G. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE RIBEIRÃO PRETO DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO</p> <p>The odontogenic keratocyst is a distinctive form of developmental odontogenic cyst that deserves special consideration because of its specific histopathologic features and clinical behavior. The overall prognosis is good, despite the frequency of recurrence and the association with the Gorlin syndrome.</p> <p>The purpose of this investigation was to obtain epidemiologic data about the keratocyst related to its clinical, radiographic and histopathologic aspects. There were analyzed records from the archives of the Histopathologic Section of the Dentistry School of Ribeirão Preto-USP registered between 1956 and 2003.</p> <p>It was verified that among 4300 registered cases, there were 19 keratocysts, (18 parakeratinized and 1 orthokeratinized). The results show that the keratocysts occur generally in women (52,8%), white people (84,2%), between 10-20 years (31%), not symptomatic (100%) and discovered before six months (47,3%). The main site of the lesion was the mandible (48,7%) with a unilocular radiographic aspect (68,4%). The clinical diagnosis was correct only in 21% of the cases, with a recurrence of 15%.</p> <p>We conclude that the knowledge of epidemiologic characteristics of the keratocyst is essential to a correct diagnosis.</p>
<p><b>HISTOPATHOLOGIC, IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL AND MOLECULAR ANALYSIS OF PAROTID MYCOBACTERIOSIS IN AIDS.</b> RANGEL, A. L. C. A.*; COLETTA, R. D., ALMEIDA, O. P., VARGAS, P. A. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA-UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim of this work is to study the parotid mycobacteriosis by histopathologic analysis and to evaluate diagnosis methods: Ziehl-Neelsen staining, immunohistochemistry reaction, Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) and Ligase Chain Reaction (LCR). Ten cases of parotid mycobacteriosis in autopsied advanced AIDS patients were selected. Methods for detection of genus Mycobacterium were conducted (Ziehl-Neelsen staining, BCG immunohistochemistry reaction and PCR for amplification of small region of gene responsible for conserved protein in the genus Mycobacterium. Methods for qualitative detection of M. tuberculosis complex (LCR and PCR) was also conducted. The intraparotid lymph nodes were mainly involved (10 cases) and the glandular parenchyma were affected in only 2 cases. Eight cases showed a chronic non-casating partly granulomatous inflammation and two cases displayed an infiltrate of foamy macrophages, full of mycobacteria, scant areas of necrosis and no granuloma formation. The three techniques performed for genus detection showed similar sensitivity and were positive in all cases. Five cases were LCR positive and 7 cases were positive by PCR. The PCR techniques for M.tuberculosis complex detection showed better results than LCR.</p>	<p><b>FATTY ACID SYNTHASE PRODUCTION BY ORSL SQUAMOUS CARCINOMA CELL LINES</b> AGOSTINI, M.*; SILVA, S. D., ZECCHIN, K.G., JORGE, J.; COLETTA, R. D.; GRANER, E. FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>Fatty acid synthase (FAS) is the enzyme that catalyzes the production of fatty acids from acetyl-CoA and malonyl-CoA. FAS is highly expressed in organs with high rates of lipogenesis, such as liver and adipose tissue. Abnormally elevated levels of FAS have been described in human cancers, including prostate, breast, lung and melanoma. FAS overexpression has been associated with aggressive biologic behavior, suggesting a role for fatty acid synthesis in the survival of cancer cells. FAS mRNA levels are regulated by androgens or EGF in the prostate carcinoma cell line LNCaP. The aim of this work was to analyze the production of FAS, androgen receptor (AR), EGF, EGFR, and c-erb-B2, as well as the proliferative potential of oral squamous carcinoma cell lines (SCC 4, 9, 15, and 25). Cell proliferation was analyzed by automated cell counting, mitotic indexes, and immunostaining for Ki-67 and PCNA. Production of FAS, AR, EGF, EGFR, and c-erb-B2 was determined by immunocytochemistry and western blotting. SCC 25 showed the higher proliferative index, compared to SCC 4, 9, and 15. FAS was detected in all cell lines, however, SCC 9 and 25 had the higher-level expressions. SCC 4, 9, and 15 cells showed very low amounts of AR, while SCC 25 was negative, suggesting that FAS is not under androgen control in these cells. On the other hand, all cell lines were positive for EGFR and c-erb-B2, and SCC 25 showed strong positivity for EGF by immunocytochemistry. Taken together, our results show that oral squamous carcinoma cells synthesize FAS, whose expression seems to be regulated by EGF.</p>
<p><b>DENS INVAGINATUS AND DENS EVAGINATUS: ETIOLOGY, CLASSIFICATION, PREVALENCE, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT</b> DI FLORA, A. P. D.*; MACHADO, K. C. F.; SOUSA, S. M. G. UNIVERSIDADE DO SAGRADO CORAÇÃO</p> <p>Dens invaginatus and dens evaginatus are malformations of the teeth that occur during the morphodifferentiation. It results, respectively, from the invagination and evagination of the enamel during the stage of development of soft tissue and before the mineralizes process. The invaginatus tooth has been classified into three types: typeI- enamel invagination in the crown only ; typeII- invagination of the enamel with invades into the root communicate with the pulp; typeIII- invagination which extends all the way from the crown to the apex. Already the evaginatus tooth is characterized for presenting, predominantly in the lingual surface of anterior teeth, one cusp extra or accessory contend enamel, dentine and pulp. Both the anomalies can be presented bilaterally and of multiple form. The treatment options, going since prevention, restorative treatment, endodontic therapy until surgical. The extraction is indicated in cases where severe the involved teeth present anatomical irregularities causing aesthetic problems, functional and practical significant. Of this form, by presenting anatomical characteristics, varied and complex physician-radiografic, the diagnosis and the treatment of dens invaginatus and dens evaginatus, they can be made it difficult. The objective of this study is to approach the aetiology, prevalence, classification, considerations and criteria for a plan of adequate treatment.</p>	<p><b>THE USE OF UV RADIATION TO PROMOTE CARCINOGENESIS EXPERIMENTALLY</b> REGO, C.M.V.B; SOUZA, H.P.; ARISAWA, E.A.L.; NICOLAU, R.A.; ALVES, L.P.; COLOMBO, C.E.D.; SALGADO, M. UNIVERSIDADE DO VALE DO PARAÍBA</p> <p>The research for new diagnostic techniques and cancer treatment requires the elaboration of experimental models, making possible the study of pre-malignant lesions and oral carcinoma. For the carcinogenesis research, tumor induction in laboratory animals should be accomplished in time periods as short as possible. The aim of the present work is to analyze the histological changes on hamster buccal mucosa caused by the topical use of 7,12-dimethylbenzanthracene (DMBA) and exposition to a 220 µJ/pulse nitrogen laser light (337 nm) at an average power of 2,3 mW. Twenty one hamsters divided into three experimental groups were used: treated group A, treated group B and control. The treated groups A and B received 30 DMBA applications. The treated group A received, in addition, 6 applications of UV radiation. The control group did not receive any sort of treatment. Two biopsies were done in all animals. The first biopsy for group A was done after the six UV treatment sections and the second biopsy 60 days after the first one. The biopsies for group B and control were done simultaneously with group A. Hyperplasy, hyperkeratosis, several cellular atypias were observed at the epithelium after the applied treatment. It was noticeable the presence of in situ and invasive carcinoma. These alterations were more significant in group A, which presented more tumor induction. It was concluded that 30 DMBA applications with the addition of 6 UV irradiation sections were enough for the induction of invasive carcinoma, reducing the treatment and latency period to 132 days. The results encourage the use of UV radiation as a promoting factor in the induction of experimental carcinogenesis.</p>

<p><b>EVALUATION OF DNA DAMAGE IN PERIPHERAL BLOOD CELLS UNDER CHRONIC FLUORIDE INTAKE ON WISTAR RATS</b>  <b>POLETI, M.L.* ; RIBEIRO, D.A. ; ANZAI, A. ; ASSIS, G.F. ; SALVADORI, D.M.F. ; MARQUES, M.E.A.</b>  <b>NÚCLEO DE AVALIAÇÃO TOXICOGENÉTICA E CANCERÍGENA – DEPARTAMENTO DE PATOLOGIA – FACULDADE DE MEDICINA</b></p> <p>Fluoride has been widely used throughout the world, due to close effects for control and caries prevention. Nevertheless, studies about genotoxic effects of chronic fluoride intake are still unexplored up to now. Hence, this study was conducted to verify genotoxic effects of chronic fluoride intake. So that, Adult Wistar rats were used, in which were divided in three groups: control group – received deionized water ad libitum and experimental groups that received respectively, 7 and 100 ppm of fluoride (NaF) in drinking water ad libitum during six weeks. Finalized the experimental period, genotoxic potential of NaF was evaluated in peripheral blood cells by the comet assay. Data were assessed by Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric test. The results did not show significant statistical differences (<math>p&gt;0.05</math>) between control and experimental groups in peripheral blood cells for mean tail moment, tail length and tail intensity. Taken together, we can conclude that fluoride chronic intake, in tested concentrations, causes no DNA damage in peripheral blood cells under experimental conditions of current investigation. Supported by TOXICAN/ CNPq.</p>	<p><b>A COMPARISON BETWEEN CEPHALOMETRIC MEASURES USING ANATOMIC AND METALLIC PORION POINTS</b>  <b>ROMANO, F. L.*; RAMALLI, E. L.; PEREIRA NETO, J. S.; NOUER, D. F.; MAGNANI, M. B. B. A.</b>  <b>FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</b></p> <p>The aim of this study was to compare the cephalometric measures involving FMA, FMIA, and occlusal plane angles (Frankfurt horizontal plane - occlusal plane) for cephalometric tracing by using anatomic and metallic porion points. Cephalometric tracing was performed in thirty head lateral telerradiographs divided into two groups. The anatomic porion point was marked in group 1, whereas metallic porion point was marked regarding the FHP. All measures were analysed. The mean values for FMA (32.33o) and occlusal plane angles (10.77o) in group 2 were statistically higher than those found in group 1 (FMA - 27.57o; occlusal plane angle - 6.23o). The mean value for FMIA angle (62.73o) in group 1 was statistically higher when compared to group 2. According to these results, one can conclude that cephalometric tracing of porion points (either anatomic or metallic) alter the values for FMA, FMIA, and occlusal plane angles, thus resulting in different treatment plans.</p>
<p><b>HEMOGRAMA AND DENTIST</b>  <b>RANIERI, A.L.P.* ; REGHINE, H.A.S. ; MURAKAWA, A.C. ; CASTRO, J.C.B. DE ; UNESP-FOA</b></p> <p>Complementary examinations are of undisputed importance have times, generating security for the physician and, at the same time, the patient. The examination simplest and with positive return of information that must be used is the complete hemograma, being able to diagnosis innumerable entities that would cause discomfort during and after the odontologic treatment. However, a knowledge and interpretation of the results nor always are of domain of the dentist, not relating the results of abnormal levels of the examinations, and consequently not making the prevention in the way due. In this, one approaches the possible results it are of the standard of normality of the examination and its possible complications front the interventions not planned.</p>	<p><b>ANTERIOR OPEN BITE, ASSOCIATED TO THE SUCTION HABITS</b>  <b>ANTONIALI, E.O.* ; MAGNANI, M.B.B.A ; PEREIRA NETO, J.S. ; VASQUES, A.V.</b>  <b>FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</b></p> <p>Based on the several etiologic factors of the malocclusions the deleterious buccal habits can be mentioned, especially the suction of fingers and/or pacifier, could cart unbalance in the development of the dental arches. (LINO, 1997; OGARD et ali., 1994, WARREN et ali., 2001).</p> <p>A gravity of the malocclusion associated to the deleterious buccal habits will depend on several factors among them, of the duration, of the intensity and of the frequency of the habit and also of the child's facial pattern (MOYERS, 1988).</p> <p>When the suction habit is removed to approximately 4 years of age, it can happen a re-establishment of the affected structures.</p> <p>If those habits persist besides that phase, they will have as consequences, the development of previous open bite, atypical suction, vestibule-version of the incisive maxillary, buccal-version of incisive mandibular.</p> <p>The conclusion is that is extremely important to get an clinical intervention of those characteristics that facilitate the professional to guide mainly the parents with relationship to the need of the precocious treatment of this alterations.</p> <p>The objective of the present research is demonstrate the importance of the preventive treatment of the suction habits, through the presentation of two clinical cases with previous open bite due to the suction of fingers and pacifier.</p>
<p><b>THE EFFECTS OF THE IRRADIATION WITH THE AS-GA-LASER ASSOCIATED OR NOT WITH THE CIANOACRYLATE IN THE REPAIR PROCESSES OF LESIONS IN THE MOUTH MUCOSA</b>  <b>CARDOSO, C.A.C.*; NASCIMENTO, S.B; RIBEIRO, T.P; ARISAWA, E.A.</b>  <b>UNIVERSIDADE DO VALE DO PARAÍBA-UNIVAP</b></p> <p>The aim of this work was to evaluate the effects of the irradiation with the As-Ga-Al laser, operating in 670 nm, associated or not with the cianoacrylate, in the repair processes of lesions in the mouth mucosa. An incision was made at the corner of the mouth of 30 Wistar rats, which were divided in 6 groups. At the Group 1, the lesion was only sutured while in the Group 2, the lesion was closed only by cianoacrylate. In the animals of the Group 3 the incision was sutured and irradiated with a laser with a fluency of 4 J/cm<sup>2</sup> while, in the Group 4, was used fluency of 10 J/cm<sup>2</sup> for the same laser. In the Group 5 the cianoacrylate was used jointly with the laser, in the same protocol used at the Group 3, without the accomplishment of the conventional suture. In the animals of the Group 6 it was made an association of the cianoacrylate and laser, following the same protocol of the Group 4. The irradiations were executed in the immediate postoperative, and at 2, 4 and 6 days after the surgical intervention. After the histologic preparation of the simples, they were analyzed histologic and histomorfometric. The results showed that the tissue repair at the Group 5 was more efficient than at the other groups and the inflammatory process at the Groups 4 and 6 was more significant than in the others groups.</p>	<p><b>EVALUATION OF THE STANDARD OF TAKING OFF IN THE INTERFACE OF GLUE OF ORTHODONTIC ADHESIVE MATERIALS TO THE ENCLOSED TOOTH ENAMEL</b>  <b>BAESSA, G.C.P.*; PINTO, A.S.*; CARREIRA, M.A.*; KAWAKAMI, R.Y*</b>  <b>UNIVERSIDADE DO SAGRADO CORAÇÃO- USC</b></p> <p>This study had as objective to evaluate "in vitro" the standard of taking off in the interface of glue of orthodontic adhesive materials to the enclosed tooth enamel. The used materials had been: conventional composed resin (Orthodontic Concise - 3M) and cement hybrid of ionômero of glass strengthened with resin (ORTHO LC Ran away - GC). Molar ones had been used third (n=30) not burst, extracted of patients for orthodontic indication or due to space in the dental arc. The teeth had been divided in: Group I - Orthodontic Concise; Group II - ORTHO LC with acid conditioning ran away; e Group III - ORTHO LC without acid conditioning Ran away. The Adesivo Index was evaluated Remanescete (IAR) verifying the presence or not of enamel breakings. In Group III, after the two periods, index IAR=0 met as being most frequent. No longer Group II, evidenced bigger remaining adhesive frequency. Group I presented great number of breakings in the enamel, in the two analyzed periods. It can be concluded that the acido conditioning provided a bigger adesividade of ionomero of glass strengthened with resin in the dental enamel and the composed resin job presented a great one numbers of breakings.</p>

<p><b>THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FACIAL ANALYSES IN THE ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT</b>  MEROTTI, F.M.*; MELÉNDEZ, B.D.C.; MELLEGA, R.; BAPTISTA, A.P.; MENEGHIM, M.C.; MOREIRA, A.P.L.; VITA FOP- UNICAMP</p> <p>The orthodontists are always worried about the orthodontic treatment effects on the face. The purpose of this work is to evaluate various aesthetics facial analyses conception and the subjective aspects importance to make a more efficient treatment plane. The knowledge of the technical concepts allied to the knowledge from the subjects aspect as like perception, self esteem and self concept, were both pointed out as their importance to obtain best results, because it let us to know better our patients' personality and expectance. We concluded that we must always be receptive to new tendencies and knowledges. Our aim toward facial aesthetics is the respect the patient, your personality and expectance, always attempting to your mental and physical well being.</p>	<p><b>ERUPTIVE ALTERATIONS CAUSED BY THE CLEIDO CRANIAL DYSPLASIA SYNDROME</b>  CAETANO, I.M.*; DAMANTE, J.H.; FILHO, O.G.S; AIELLO, C.A.  UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO- FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU</p> <p>Several alterations characterize the cleido cranial dysplasia syndrome. The presence of supranumerary teeth and unerrupted teeth are one of the important signs. The treatment of occlusion problems is a multidisciplinary challenge. A clinical case will be reported with emphasis on orthodontic traction of multiple teeth.</p>
<p><b>EVALUATION OF CEPHALOMETRIC ALTERATIONS OF FACIAL PROFILE DECURRENTS OF SUCTION DIGITAL HABIT</b>  KURAMAE, M.*; MAGNANI, M.B.B.A.; NOUER, D.F.; PEREIRA NETO, J.S.  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA/ UNICAMP</p> <p>One of the biggest objectives in orthodontics consists of the treatment of the open bite and the habits of not-nutritional suction are between main the ethiologics factors of this malocclusion. In the search for one better clarification of the alterations the dentaleskeletal decurrent of these deleterious habits, this study had as objective to evaluate the effect of the aesthetic digital suction on the face one through Angle Z. For the accomplishment of the present study 18 cephalometric radiographs of the Sector of Scientific Documentation of the Course of Post - Graduation in Orthodontics of the FOP-UNICAMP had been selected. The radiographs had been taken from Brazilians, leucoderm subjects, in age from 7 to 10 years old, both the genders and carriers of the habit of digital suction. After analysis statistics of the results, where they had been submitted to test t of student, concludes that 94.4% of the sample presented a more acute angle Z of the one than the standard, showing a decurrent more convex profile of vertical alterations in the face in consequence of the suction habit.</p>	<p><b>THE JOB MARKET AND THE STRATEGY FAMILY HEALTH</b>  QUELUZ, D.P.*  FOP - UNICAMP</p> <p>In the field of the public politics, the health section has outstanding for the capacity of changes. In this sense is considered that more moved forward in terms of administrative reforms, politics, with the constitution of a public model of services and actions provision, stand out managerial instruments, technicians and even of democratization of the administration. This group of accomplishments, it was not still enough to increase in the heart of the system of health the necessary transformations for qualitative and irreversible improvement, that places the health today in the prow of the social demands. Where enters the health, the disease leaves. The objective of this study is to discuss about the dentist job market and the strategy family health, focusing loss autonomy, quantitative and qualitative transformations of the formation and distribution of the dentist mainpower.</p>
<p><b>ANTERIOR OPEN BITE: GENERAL ANALYSIS AND A CASE REPORT</b>  VALARELLI, D.P.*; HENRIQUES, J.F.C.; VALARELLI, F.P.; HENRIQUES, R.P.; SAMPAIO, C.C.; PEREIRA, F.A.; FOB-USP</p> <p>The anterior open bite is characterized for the presence of the negative vertical crossing in the anterior region, or either, the absence of touch between superior and inferior incisors in the vertical direction. This bad occlusion presents a poor aesthetic-functionary characteristic, and dental and bone alterations. It can be developed from diverse factors such as the deleterious buccal habits, hypertrophy of the tonsils, buccal breath, dental ankylosis and abnormalities in the eruption process. These factors intervenc with the normal growth and development of the face structures, modifying not only the morphology, but also the function of the oral system. If will have persistence of deleterious buccal habits above of the four years old, the multidisciplinary treatment is essential, involving the orthodontists and speech-therapist, aiming at the reconstitution of the normal muscular functions and the correction of the form of the arcs.</p> <p>This work presents considerations about the etiology, the development of the open bite, diagnosis and the multidiscipline therapy, illustrating itself with a clinical case.</p>	<p><b>PERFORMANCE OF BUCCAL HEALTH TEAM IN FAMILY HEALTH PROGRAM</b>  LAZZARI, C.R. *; QUELUZ, D.P.  FOP - UNICAMP</p> <p>In the current days is discussed the " Family Health Program " (PSF), being this per times considered an idiom among the many political and sanitary movements until now. The law number 267 of March 6, 2001 approved the norms and guidelines of Inclusion of the Buccal Health in the strategy of PSF, as form of reorganization of this area in the ambit of the basic and explicit attention the cast of procedures of buccal health understood in the basic attention. The objective of this study is to discuss on PSF focusing the law number 267 on the Buccal Health Team (ESB): bases for orientation of the actions of buccal health, strategies for incorporation of the actions of buccal health in PSF, the professionals' of buccal health attributions, institutional responsibilities, financing of the buccal health in PSF.</p>

**EVALUATION OF THE MASTICATORY CYCLES AND PREFERENCE FOR FOOD TEXTURE OF CHILDREN ON MIXED AND PRIMARY DENTITION.**

FONSECA, J.M.\*; GAVIÃO, M.B.D.  
UNESP-SJC

The objective was to evaluate the masticatory cycles and the preference for food texture of children with mixed primary and mixed arches (G1, n=20), with premature loss of two primary teeth (G2, n=18) and with premature loss of more than two primary teeth (G3, n=18), that weren't using any space maintainers. The foods used were raw carrot (2g), apple (2g), toast (2g) with margarine (1g) and chewing gum (Trident, Adams). It was evaluated the duration (s), the number and frequency of the cycles (cycles/s) till the limier of swallowing, and the chewing gum was chewed for 60s. The preference for texture was determined using the analogical visual animated scale. The conditions of the arches influenced the chewing and the food preference, indicating the importance of the premature intervention to secure a proper masticatory function.

**PROSTHETIC REHABILITATION IN AN INFANT PATIENT WITH ECTODERMAL DISPLASIA.**

VIEIRA, K.A.\*; TEIXEIRA, M.S.; GUIRADO, C.G.  
FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA (FOP) - UNICAMP

One of the hereditary alterations which involves the mouth and, therefore, implies an interference of the dentist, is ectodermal displasia. The most common form – Christ Siemens Touraine's Syndrome (CST) or hypohidrosis ectodermal displasia is caused by a specified gene mutation of the X chromosome. This disease affects most male and is characterized by the reduction or absence of sudoriparous and sebaceous glandulae; atrophic and smooth skin; total or partial anodontia; hypotricosis; deficiency of salivary glandulae; salient forehead; saddle nose; thick lips and dysphonia. This paper is a case presentation of a boy with 6 years old of age who presents CST and total anodontia of both dentitions. In order to solve the esthetical, functional and psychological problems, the treatment of choice for the dental disorders was a total removable prosthesis for the maxilla and another for the mandible.

**PREVALENCE OF MALOCCLUSION IN STUDENTS FROM ÁGUAS DE SÃO PEDRO AND IPEÚNA**

TEIXEIRA, M.S.\*; LEITES, J.S., GUIRADO, C.G.

UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS- FOP

The aim of this study was to esteem prevalence of malocclusion in children from 5 to 12 years old, belonging to public schools from Ipeúna - SP and Águas de São Pedro - SP. The study was constituted in a field research accomplishing 417 children of both sexes. The students were examined in chairs in the school's patio, being used wood spatula and obeying the precepts of infections control. The obtained results showed that 60.38% of the examined children in Águas de São Pedro presented some malocclusion, with predominance of crossbite. In Ipeúna, the rating was 61.14%, with larger prevalence of open bite.

In agreement with the results, we can conclude that the great part (60.67%) of children's school presented some malocclusion, with prominence for the open bite and crossbite, which, in agreement with the literature, it is directly related to the presence of buccal habits, such as suction of pacifier and/or finger, nail biting, mouth breath; that evidences the necessity of the preventive actions to minimize the problem.

**A NEW STANDPOINT: HEALTHY CITY**

GALVÃO, L. DE M\*.; ARAÚJO, J. J. DE; CALDEIRA, R.; SALES PERES, S. H. DE C.; SALES PERES, A.; BASTOS  
FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU - FOB/USP

Much has been discussed during the last decades on Preventive Medicine, concepts of health, healthy environments and life quality. The evolution of the studies accomplished revealed significant changes in these fields. Health was incorporated in all aspects of life: physical, mental, emotional, psychological and social, within holistic ideals. On the basis of a literature review, projects for development of sanitary education, quality of life and prevention are proposed for characterization of a healthy city in which the citizenships are the main instructive agents. Therefore, if the healthy environment comprises physical and mental health and quality of life, investments in education, hygiene and reorganization of the priorities in the field of health are required. The healthy environment is achieved by means of actions that may alter the collective way of living of the population. The conclusion is that the investment in actions to improve the quality of life has been presenting better outcomes in health and consequently it has been allowing fewer expenses in medical care.

**PROSTHETIC REHABILITATION WITH PREVIOUS NATURAL TEETH IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY**

TURELI, M.C.M.\*; CATIARI, S.P.; GUIRADO, C.G.

FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP

Trauma or baby bottle tooth decay are the principal causes of precocious loss of the deciduous superior incisors. Children with age among 1 to 3 years present larger prevalence of trauma of the incisors superior, as well as high central rate of baby bottle tooth decay due to the habit of ingestion of fermented liquids mainly in night schedule, associated to the absence of appropriate buccal hygiene. The current dentistry propitiates multiple solutions for the considered situations, softening the psychological deficiencies that those losses propitiate so much to the patient as to the family. The age, the patient's cooperation, lesion type, they are important factors they be considered in the treatment of these teeth deciduous. As consequences of the absence of previous teeth, installation of deleterious habits can be observed to the formation and eruption of the permanent teeth; functional pathologies due to the bad posture of the language, besides emotional problems in the child and/or family. Our research will turn on the accompaniment of two clinical cases in patients with 3 years of age that were submitted to the rehabilitation the portion of incisors superior through the use of prosthetic fixed with natural teeth, that allow to the patients the satisfaction of smiling coming back to the previous social conviviality again.

**THE USE OF XYLITOL IN REMINERALIZATION OF ACTIVE WHITE STAIN AND IN DENTAL CARIES PREVENTION WITH A FLUORIDE-XYLITOL COMPLEX.**

BARDAL, P.A.P.\*; BASTOS, J.R.M.; MENDES, H.J.; SILVA, R.H.A.; ARAÚJO, J.J.; GALVÃO, L.M.; CUNHA, L.S  
FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU - USP

The aim of this study was demonstrate the possibilities to the use of xylitol in remineralization of active white stain and in dental caries prevention with a fluoride-xylitol complex. The longitudinal study will be realize in 36 months, in schoolchildren with 9-year-old, that will be separate in 4 groups. They will receive topical applications weekly for 3 months: Group A (NaF 2%, neutral pH), Group B (NaF gel, acidulous and phosphated, 3.0-3.5 pH with 1.23%), Group C (xylitol 35% neutral pH) and Group D (solution with xylitol 10% neutral pH and NaF 2%). After this stage, will be start the supervised toothbrushing to each group: A (dentifrice with NaF, 1100 ppm F, neutral or alkaline pH), B (dentifrice with NaF, 1100 ppm F 5.5 pH), C (dentifrice with xylitol 10% and neutral pH) and D (dentifrice with NaF, 1100 ppm F and xylitol 10%). In the present phase of this research, baseline data of index values DMFS and of active white stain, was obtained. Throught specialized literature revision, it may be infer that use of fluoride xylitol complex can be adopted as a extra and beneficial method in the process of "fine adjustment" on against dental caries.

<p><b>OBTEINITION OF A TRIAGE SYSTEM CORRELATED WITH FOLLOW-UPS FROM ODONTOLOGY UNIVERSITY SOCIAL SERVICE.</b>  MARTINS FILHO, I. E.; SALES PERES, S. H. C.; SALES PERES, A.; DA SILVA, R. P. R.  HRAC/USP</p> <p>This study purposes the analysis of the triage system of an institution correlated with follow-ups as of social service. There were interviewed 342 randomized patients from USP-FOB triage service in 2000 (n= 114), 2001 (n=101), and 2002 (n=127), there were guided by 61 health professionals, 57 social assistance institution, 54 town council halls, 51 educators, 12 religious people, 12 from court of justice, 65 from several kind of sources and 30 from emergency area in this institution. The assessment was planned in two different parts: central and boundary sectors of Bauru City. The results specify the need for prevention support aspects to identify previous changes in childhood behaviour and the questions about alcohol abuse, drugs, pregnancy counselling and in a lower scale loneliness counselling. The totality of the assessment demonstrated 51% necessity of a counselling, 86% hygiene acknowledgement and neighbourhood community care. It was possible to observe that the health professionals were just the ones who didn't notice the global assistance necessity. It can be concluded that there was no suitable program for the health system in the present model, the educators, religious people and those from court of justice, were more competent than the health professionals.</p>	<p><b>THE CONCENTRATION OF FLUORINE IN THE MINERAL WATER</b>  GREC, R.H.DAC.*;MOURA, P.G.DE;CATTANI, L.;RAMIRES, I.;LAURIS, J.R.P.; BUZALAF, M.A.R.:CAVALCANTI, A.  UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU</p> <p>The consumed mineral water in Bauru, as in the too much cities of the country, become from innumerable sources and with different Fluorine concentrations (F). Being thus, the objective of this work was to verify the mineral water consumption in the city of Bauru, the marks and its concentration of fluorine. 1000 residences had been visited, in a stratify sampling, gotten for blocks, where each block corresponded to a block, and that for drawing effect, they had been numbered inside of the 17 regions established for the managing plan of the city. In the residences where it had mineral water consumption, a sample of 50ml of the same one was collected in plastic bottles previously identified, that had been stored -20C. For analysis of F, sensible ion electrode was used (Orion 9609), after it mix with Tisab II. Evidenced that, about 29,72% of the population of the city it consumes mineral water. In the 286 analyzed samples, the concentration of F varied of 0,049 1,515 ppm. Significant difference was observed enters the concentration of established F in the label and the found one in the laboratoriais analyses. In one of the marks, the label specified the value of 0,220 ppm and in the analysis ppm of F was evidenced 1,515. Moreover, some marks did not specify in the label the presence of F in the water, even so in the analysis has evidenced concentrations varying between 0,049 and 0,924 ppm of F. The results strengthen the importance of the control, on the part of the sanitary monitoring, the fluorine concentration in these waters. Financial Support: FAPESP PROC. 02/13227-9.</p>
<p><b>CURRENT STATE OF THE TEAM OF BUCCAL HEALTH IN THE FAMILY HEALTH PROGRAM</b>  ONO, M.A.* ; PAIVA, J.S. ; PAULO, G.P. ; NARESSI, S.C.M. ; TEIXEIRA S.C.**  UNESP-SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS</p> <p>The Family Health Program (PSF) is a federal program, idealized for the Health department with intention to improve the basic attention to the health in Brazil. In this context, in function of the necessity to increase the actions of prevention and to guarantee the investments in the curativa area in dentistry procedures, the Health department proposed, as strategy of reorganization of the Basic Attention to the Health, the inclusion of teams of buccal health (ESB) in the PSF. The objectives are to reduce the indices epidemiologists of buccal health and to extend the access of the Brazilian population to the actions of buccal health. This work had as objective to locate and to quantify the existing ESB in the present time in the country, as well as establishing comparison between offers and the reached population, in each region. In accordance with the data gathered in the Health department the northeast region presents the biggest number of implanted teams and the north the minor. Currently are 10 a thousand ESB implanted in the country, in a total of 69 million benefited Brazilians.</p>	<p><b>PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM: UTILIZATION OF ART</b>  ARAÚJO, J. J. DE*; GALVÃO, L. DE M.; CALDEIRA, R.; SALES PERES, S. H. DE C.; SALES PERES, A.; BASTOS  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU FOB/USP</p> <p>The public policies of health include the programs of Collective Health and should comprise oral health. Dental caries is still the main oral health problem and many communities do not have access to the conventional dental treatment. The ART is an alternative technique that comprises removal of the decayed tissue with hand instruments, filling of the cavity with a fluoride-releasing adhesive material and no need of previous anesthetics. Therefore, this study aimed at proposing the establishment of the ART in an educational, preventive and curative program. It was concluded that the atraumatic restorative treatment (ART) is a real option for the treatment of dental caries and may be indicated as a treatment option in Public Health, especially when there is no access to the classical treatment is available.</p>
<p><b>THE PREVALENCE OF LIP AND PALATE CLEFT IN THE CITY OF SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS-SP</b>  CERQUEIRA, M.N.*; TEIXEIRA, S.C. ; NARESSI, S.C.M. ; FERREIRA, A.P.P.  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS DA UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL PAULISTA JÚLIO DE MESQUITA</p> <p>The aim of this study was to get the prevalence of lip and palate cleft in the city of São José dos Campos. According to the sex, socioeconomical class, type of cleft and relation with other syndromes of the been born ones in the period of 1992 to 2002, the data were get on AAFLAP (Association of Support to the Lip and Palate Cleft), entity that receives, guides and takes cares for necessary therapeutical procedures, in a total of 200 records. The analysis of the data showed no significant difference in the prevalence concerned to the sex, 48% of female and 52% of male, and that 73,70% of the cases attacked deriving children of disfavored socioeconomical class. The type post-foramen cleft prevailed in 41,33% of the cases, followed by transforamen cleft with 33,16%, the pre-foramen cleft with 24,49% and the rare ones with 1,02%. From the cases of post-foramen cleft, the incomplete one totalized 79% and from the pre-foramen cleft, the left side totalized 56%. From all the cases, 9,18% were associated to some kind of syndrome, being the Pierre Robin's Syndrome the most prevalent and in 94% of the times, associated to post-foramen cleft. The survey showed no difference in the prevalence concerned to the sex of the child; the disfavored socioeconomical class was more affected; the most prevalent cleft was incomplete post-foramen and one tenth of the studied total, approximately, presented association with other syndromes.</p>	<p><b>ATRAUMATIC RESTORATIVE TREATMENT: DENTAL DECAY TREATMENT OPTION</b>  PONTES, T.S.M.*; QUELUZ, D.P.  FOP - UNICAMP</p> <p>The Atraumatic Restorative Treatment (ART) is a very effective way of treatment of decay lesions. It is a technique of intervention less destructive, safe and low cost used to recover teeth reached by the decay in the which the dentist removes the decayed part of the tooth just using manual instruments, without anesthesia. For the restoration of the cavity, the adhesive restorative material (glass ionomer cement) is applied. This can be used in the public attendance and in private clinic. The objective of the present study was to review the literature and to discuss the ART, focusing verification of the treatment need, indication or no of the technique, effectiveness of the restorations and the current stage of ART.</p>

<p><b>PROMOTIONAL AND PREVENTIVE PROGRAM FOR THE NEEDY COMMUNITY IN THE DISTRICT OF IOLANDA, STATE OF PARANÁ</b>  CALDEIRA, R.; ARAÚJO, J. J. DE; GALVÃO, L. DE M.; SALES PERES, S. H. DE C.; SALES PERES, A.; BASTOS, FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU - FOB/USP</p> <p>The community living at the area of Iolanda presents a low level of awareness as to the preventive methods in oral health, as well as a low income for access to dental care. The need was observed to develop a preventive and educational program by means of epidemiological parameters to demonstrate the needs of this place. The program was directed to needy children of both genders attending a day care center of the APMI (Association for Protection of Maternity and Childhood), comprising children aged 0 to 14 years old living in Iolanda, State of Parana. This region is mainly rural and is composed of families of seasonal workers with a mean monthly income of one minimum wage. The work aimed at investigating the oral health status and the oral hygiene performance of the students by means of the DMFT index for caries experience and the PHP index for the hygiene status. The project comprised several steps. At first, people of the community were trained to act as community agents, lectures were provided to the parents that highlighted the importance of oral health, the children received orientation by means of supervised toothbrushing and evaluated as to the risk to develop caries. This guided the development of the preventive and educational programs with a view to a closer involvement of the families, therefore enhancing the success of the program.</p>	<p><b>MANAGEMENT OF DENTAL PATIENT WITH CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE</b>  HOSHINO, K. L.; ANDRADE, E.D.  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA</p> <p>A rapidly increasing number of patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) and undergoing hemodialysis, making it necessary for the dental practitioner to have a thorough understanding of the special treatment considerations that arise. Any oral symptom or sign of oral infection must be examined immediately and treated aggressively in an immunosuppressed transplant recipient. Patients receiving hemodialysis and those with transplants should be considered for antimicrobial prophylaxis before dental treatment that induces bleeding to protect the function and patency of the vascular access site and the transplant. Drug therapy may need to be adjusted, depending on the degree of chronic renal failure, the patient's dialysis schedule, or the presence of a transplant. Therefore, the dentist must be familiar with the complexity of this interesting patient population and pay particular attention when prescribing and using various medications. The authors present a protocol to dental management and pertinent information to help dentists treat patients with (CRF) and undergoing hemodialysis.</p>
<p><b>EVALUATION OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE SURGEON-DENTISTS FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF ODONTOLOGIA OF IS JOSE OF FIELDS - UNESP</b>  *YOSHIDA KRA, TEIXEIRA TM, SANTOS JRC, **NARESSI SCN  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS - UNESP</p> <p>Professional Satisfaction comes being described as the emotional state positive resultant of the pleasure that if has with the experiences of the work. It is, certainly, a important subject therefore strong is related the factors as professional performance, quality of life, physical health and mental and with auto-they esteem of the worker. It is the result of a complex interaction of objective and subjective factors, or either, the satisfaction is gotten mainly of relationships with the patients and the gotten conquests. Although a diversity of opinions on the part of the specialists exists, all partilham of the idea that the sedentarismo, the incorrect feeding and the obesidade are the three main obstacles of a successful professional life. For a professional whom it deals with the other people's health, to take care of itself it means a good perspective for a long career well. Literature points innumerable cases of patologias that modify the health of the worker in some types of profissões, having as etiology esforços repetitive, lesões for traumas cumulativo or riots osteomusculares. In the present research, it was looked to evaluate the profile epidemiologist of the quality of life, in cirurgiões-dentists who compõem the UNESP. The sample was constituted of 22 professionals, whom they had accepted to answer to a questionnaire Sf-36 model according to.</p>	<p><b>COMPARISON OF THE ANESTHETIC EFFICACY OF LEVOBUPIVACAINE AND BUPIVACAINE AFTER RIGHT LINGUAL AND INFERIOR ALVEOLAR NERVE BLOCK</b>  POLESE, F.P.*; VOLPATO, M.C.  UNICAMP</p> <p>Levobupivacaine (LP) is less toxic than bupivacaine (BP). A crossover double-blinded study was conducted to compare the anesthetic efficacy of LP and BP (0.5% with 1:200,000 adrenaline), after right lingual and inferior alveolar nerve block. Thirteen healthy volunteers were randomly anesthetized with 1.8 ml of each solution, on two occasions spaced at least two weeks apart. Before the injection and each 2 min after the injection the right inferiors canine(C), 2nd premolar(PM) and 2nd molar(M) were tested with an electric stimulation (pulp tester). After negative response to the maximal stimulus of the pulp tester, the teeth were tested every 20 minutes. They were measured: Lip onset (LO): time between the end of injection and the beginning of lip numbness to palpation; Duration of lip anesthesia (LA): time between the beginning and the end of lip numbness to palpation; Duration of pulp anesthesia (PA): time between the first negative response until the first of two consecutive positive responses to the pulp tester. No differences were found between the solutions as shown through the comparison of the results using paired Wicoxon test and paired t test. Under the conditions of this study, it is concluded that both solutions have similar anesthetic behavior.</p>
<p><b>JOB'S DENTISTRY: WORKER'S WELL-BEING LIKE A NEW PRODUCTS' CATEGORY.</b>  SILVA, R.H.A.*, SALES PERES, A., SALES PERES, S.H.C., BASTOS, J.R. DE M.  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU - USP</p> <p>The main transformation point of the products inside the firm come with the administrative recognition of the worker's health as a significant business strategy. The premiated employee's productivity makes the competitiveness edge better, making that everybody work in group. The objective of this study was investigate the occupational health problems at 500 firms in the middle-west of the São Paulo State. The results showed that differents well-being programs has been applied to the employees like: strategic benefit in order to protect them; show to the employees that the work's area is positive and productive; use means to reduce the stress in the job journey; improve the firm's image at the front of the publicity; improve the employee's health and well-being, improving their physical and mental capacity at the job; give complementar balance between employee's job style and life style. From the firms that take part of the sudy, 80% develop total quality programs, being that 32% have health body programs, 18% nutritional programs, 7% weight control programs and 23% care job programs. The conclusion was that the specialisation Job's Dentistry must grow up in order to provide the market's needs, emphasizing the importance of the conscience at the maintenance of the worker's health.</p>	<p><b>CONSCIOUS SEDATION: THE USE OF PHYTOTERAPEUTICS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO BENZODIAPINES.</b>  PINHEIRO, M.L.P.; ANDRADE, E.D.  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA</p> <p>The anxiety is an important, if it is not the most important component of stress in odontological patients, causing physiological alterations linked to the sympathetic autonomic nervous system activity, expressed as: paleness, intensifying sudoresis, dilatation of pupils, sensation of formication at the extremities, the increase of blood pressure and cardiac frequency; which make difficult or even making unfeasible a dental treatment.</p> <p>The benzodiazepines have been the most common drugs used for the conscious sedation, by oral, due to high therapeutic index and because they present anxiolytics and amnesic properties, besides decreasing the salivation, the vomit reflex and promote a muscular slackness. Pharmacological preparations, containing Valeriana officinalis extract, have been used in several countries around the world as a sedative or hypnotic medication, for not presenting the side effects of benzodiazepines, not interacting with ethylic alcohol and for not causing pharmacodependency. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to present the commercial formularization of this phytotherapeutic, available in Brazil, as well as the indicated dosages and posologies in order to control the anxiety in dentistry.</p>

<p><b>SURGICAL DRAINAGE OF PERIAPICAL ABSCESS (TECHNIQUE OF DENTAL SCHOOL OF PIRACICABA – UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS)</b>  MOREIRA, D.M.*; MENINI,M.O; FERRAZ,C.C.R.; SOUZA-FILHO, F.J.; ZAIA,A.A.  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNIVERSIDADE DE CAMPINAS</p> <p>Emergency endodontic treatment is a frequent occurrence in clinic routine. Nevertheless, it is required the ability to propose the right diagnose and provide the appropriate and prompt treatment. Generally, conservative endodontic therapy is the choice, however, sometimes the source of the pain is in the periapical region, so the simple choice for the conservative endodontic therapy is not enough to provide relief for the patient. Procedures like surgical trephination or surgical drainage frequently are indicated to relief severe pain derived from periapical region so that to establish a drainage way to acute apical abscess. The purpose of this paper is to describe the surgical drainage technique to apical abscess proposed by Endodontic Area of Dental School of Piracicaba (University of Campinas). The surgical drainage is not recommend to the routine use for some authors because there was not a significant reduction in pain or swelling (HOUCK et al,2000; NIST et al, 2001), however, we believe that to resolve endodontic emergencies, like apical abscess, required to prompt surgical drainage as the best option to relief the pain as well as to reduce inflammatory process.</p>	<p><b>LOWER SECOND MOLARS C-SHAPED CANALS: CASE REPORTS.</b>  ALMEIDA, J.F.A.*; ARTHUR, R.A.; CORTEZ, D.G.N.; FERRAZ, C.C.R.; ZAIA, A.A.  FOP - UNICAMP</p> <p>The molars can present several anatomical variations, among them C shaped canals. The endodontic literature shows that the second lower molars present the highest incidence of this kind of anatomy. In those cases, during an eventual endodontic treatment, the canal location, instrumentation and obturation are complicated and some cares should be observed. The report of that occurrence is important so that the difficulties are known and analyzed by other operators. In this work, we describe two cases of C shaped second lower molars where the distal canals were fused with the mesio-buccal ones. During the treatment, the isolated mesio-lingual canals were treated by endodontic hand files and Gates-Glidden drills. In the C shaped canals, the instrumentation was increased by lateral movements looking for the cleaning of its whole reentrances. 1% NaOCl was used as irrigant and 17% EDTA was applied for the "smear layer" removal. The obturations were accomplished by the Tagger hybrid technique to the complete filling of this system by endodontic sealer and thermoplasticized gutta-percha. The knowledge of this anatomy becomes important for the dentist to be able to execute an appropriate endodontic therapy.</p>
<p><b>AN IN VITRO EVALUATION OF CORONAL MICROLEAKAGE OF ENDODONTIC SEALERS.</b>  SAUÁIA, T.S.*; COELHO, H.J.R.; RABANG, H.R.C; JACINTO, R.C.; GOMES, B.P.F.A.; SOUZA-FILHO, F.J.  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA- UNICAMP</p> <p>The objective of this study was to evaluate in vitro the period of time for bacteria present in human saliva to penetrate in endodontically treated teeth. Ninety recently extracted human pre-molars were used which had completely formed single roots. They were divided into four groups with 20 teeth each, one positive control group with five teeth and one negative control group with five teeth. The chemomechanical preparation of the root canals was accomplished using a modified hybrid technique. The endodontic cements: Endofill, Sealer 26, Sealapex and Endomethasone were used in the lateral condensation technique. Human saliva was added into the culture medium then placed into the pulp chambers, where they remained heated at 37°C for a period of 80 days in order to verify the turbidity which is indicative of coronal microleakage. The results were submitted for statistical calculations using the Kruskal-Wallis test. A statistical analysis revealed that the minimum time for infiltration was 33 days. At the end of 80 days, Sealer 26 showed the least infiltration (20%) in relation to the other materials tested.</p> <p>(Supported by FAPESP 00/13689-7, CNPq 520277/99-6)</p>	<p><b>FLOW RATE OF DIFFERENT ENDODONTIC SEALERS.</b>  MARCOCHI-JR, A.C.*; ALMEIDA, J.F.A., CORTEZ, D.G.N., FERRAZ, C.C.R., ZAIA, A.A.  FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>The endodontic filling is important to preserve the benefits obtained with the instrumentation and descontamination of the root canal system. During the filling, the sealer should reach all the spaces and prevent infiltration by its flow capacity. The aim of this study was to evaluate the flow rate of 6 different endodontic sealers used in endodontics. It was used the 57 ADA specification (1983) to evaluate the AH Plus, Endofill, Endomethasone, Konne, Sealer 26 e Sealapex sealers. The sealer was prepared according the manufacture recommendations; and 0,5 ml were placed on a glass dish with a syringe. A glass dish with 120g was placed on the sealer. After 10 minutes, the compressed disk of sealer was measured in the greater and smaller diameter. The flow rate of each sealer was determined with the average obtained with the results of 3 tests. The tested sealers showed flow rate according to ADA, except the Endomethasone.</p>
<p><b>DECONTAMINATION OF GUTTA-PERCHA CONES BY SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE AND GEL AND LIQUID CHLORHEXIDINE</b>  BERBER, V.B.*; VIANNA, M. E., GOMES, B. P. F. A., MATSUMURA, C. U., ROSSI, V. P. S., FERRAZ, C. C. R  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA- UNICAMP</p> <p>This study assessed the effectiveness and the necessary timing of sodium hypochlorite(NaOCl) and chlorhexidine(liquid and gel) to decontaminate gutta percha-points. Gutta-percha cones were contaminated with Bacillus subtilis (spores and in vegetative forms), Candida albicans, Enterococcus faecalis, Staphylococcus aureus and Streptococcus sanguis. The tested agents were 0.2%, 1% and 2% chlorhexidine 0,5%,1%,2.5% and 5.25% sodium hypochlorite. The cones were immersed in the solutions for 15, 45 sec; 1, 3, 5, 10, 15,20 and 30 min, 1,2,3,5,10,24,48 and 72 h. Each cone was transferred to tubes containing 5mL of thioglycolate + neutralizers, and subtransferred to tubes containing thioglycolate. After 7-21 days of incubation, the samples were inoculated on BHI agar. The 5.25% NaOCl eliminated Bacillus subtilis spores from gutta-percha after 1min of contact, while Chlorhexidine was not effective in eliminating them from the gutta-percha cones up to 72 h of contact. The same antimicrobial agents eliminated the other microorganisms in 30 min, except E. faecalis and of B. subtilis(vegetative), which took 2 h.</p> <p>In conclusion 5.25% NaOCl was the most effective agent for a decontamination and higher concentrations took less time to inhibit bacterial growth than lower.Sponsored by FAPESP(00/13609-7),CNPq(520277/996)and CAPES.</p>	<p><b>ANALYSIS OF THE SHAPPING OF GUTTA PERCHA POINTS AFTER DIFFERENT CUTTING METHODS</b>  DAMETTO, F. R., BRUZADELLI, R. R.*; FERRAZ, C. C. R., GADÉ-NETO, C. R., GURGEL, E., GOMES, B. P. F.  FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim of this study was to evaluate scanning electron microscopy (SEM), the surface of auxiliary gutta percha points after different cutting and shapping methods. One root canal was filled with Chlorhexidine gel 2% (Essencial Farma, Itapetininga, SP) and apically instrumented until a #45 file to serve as a pattern to the points. Forty Medium gutta percha points (Konne, Microtipped, Belo Horizonte, MG) were cut using a gauging ruler (Maillefer, Ballaigues, Switzerland) at #45. Those points were divided into four groups: Group 1- gauging ruler + scissor; Group 2- gauging ruler + blade; Group 3- gauging ruler + scissor + shapping with Chlorhexidine gel 2%; Group 4- gauging ruler + blade + shapping with Chlorhexidine gel 2%. The samples were analysed by SEM (JSM 330). The results showed that in Group 1 there were two convergent planes and lateral sharp edges and Group 2 showed a lateral sharp edge. In Groups 3 e 4, these irregularities were minimized.</p>

<p><b>EVALUATION SEVERAL METHODS TO STUDY BACTERIAL MORPHOLOGY BY SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPE (SEM)</b> DAMETTO, F. R.*; GADÊ-NETO, C. R.; GOMES, B. P. F. A.; FERRAZ, C. C. R.; AMGARTEN, G.; SOUZA-FILHO, F FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA</p> <p>The aim of this study was to evaluate several methods to study bacterial morphology by scanning electron microscope (SEM). Four different supports for bacterial inoculation were analysed: a) k-type file; b) stop of k-type file; c) piece of sponge; d) piece of opaque part of glass microscopic slides. A total of 5 samples were used for each type of support. These experimental supports were put into tubes with 4mL of Fastidious Anaerobe Broth plus 1mL of a 24h bacterial suspension of Staphylococcus and Neisseria strains. The supports were incubated at 37°C for 16-18h. Further, the supports were removed from the tubes, fixed for 24 h in 2.5% glutaraldehyde, pH 7.2, and dehydrated in a graded ethanol series. The specimens were critical point dried and sputter-coated with gold. The observations were made using SEM images. The results showed differences in quality of images among the supports investigated: a) k-type file: the brightness of material did not give a clear image; b) stop of k-type file: provided good images; c) piece of sponge: the worst images, with few colonies of bacteria; d) piece of opaque part of glass microscope slides: the surfaces provided the best growing of bacterial colonies and their morphology were easily seen. The use of piece of glasses as bacterial support proved to be a valuable method to study bacterial morphology by SEM. (FAPESP, CAPES, CNPq).</p>	<p><b>DATA FROM TRAUMATIC DENTAL INJURIES TREATMENT CENTER OF DENTAL SCHOOL-PIRACICABA-UNICAMP</b> SOARES, A. J.* ,GOMES, B. P. A , ZAIA, A. A., FERRAZ, C. C., SOUZA-FILHO, F. J FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA-UNICAMP</p> <p>Daily, a considerable number of individuals is undertaken by traumatic dental injuries due to different types of accidents. These injuries can compromise both support structures and teeth properly. Children are usually the most affected population in this concern. A research focusing dental traumatic injuries cases which were treated at Traumatic Dental Injuries Treatment Center of the Endodontic Area, Dental School of Piracicaba, SP was conducted between 2000 and 2003, and showed a great demand for this modality of dental assistance. The aim of the present investigation was to undertake a retrospective study concerning the dental traumatic injuries cases assisted at the Center. There had been evaluated 123 patients (59% males and 41% females) aging from 7 to 50 years in which a total of 274 teeth had suffered traumatic injuries. Results revealed enamel fractures (5,10%); enamel-dentin fractures (8,93%); enamel-dentin-pulp fractures (10,97%); crown-root fractures (1,28%); root fracture (3,06%). Support structures were also affected: concussion (2,80%); subluxations (17,10%); extrusive luxations (7,65%); lateral luxations (7,40%); intrusions (2,80%), and avulsions (32,91%). Considering this information, it was concluded that because of the high occurrence of dental traumatic injuries, the a specialized assistance as that developed by the Center becomes really important.</p>
<p><b>A REGRESS LEVEL OF PATIENTS AND THE ENDODONTIC TREATMENT SUCCESS FROM 1998-2000.</b> AMGARTEN,G.*; QUADROS, I.; GOMES,B.P.F.A.; ZAIA, A. A.; FERRAZ, C. C. R.; SOUZA-FILHO, F. J. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA UNICAMP</p> <p>Failure or success of root canal treatment is determined on the basis of clinical and radiographic examinations during the follow-up. Due to its importance, the root canal treatment follow-up was inserted to the clinical activities of the final year students of the Dental School of Piracicaba, after 1998. The aim of this study was to establish a regress level of these patients and the endodontic treatment success from 1998-2000. All patients were examined clinically and radiographically. During clinical examination it was recorded the signs and symptoms presented by the patients and the type of restoration present in the tooth involved, among others. The radiograph exam analyzed the periapical status. The percentage of returns was 13.6%, 6.3%, 30.7%, in 1998, 1999 and 2000 respectively. In 1998, 19.1% of the patients presented without restoration in the endodontically treated tooth, decreasing to 2.7% in 1999 and to 7.3% in 2000. In 2000, the root canal treatments presented 77.4% of success, 16.1% in repair process and 6.5 % of failure. It is concluded that the regress level of the patients was low in the period analyzed, stressing the need of making students and patients conscious of the importance of the follow-up as part of the endodontic treatment. Supported by FAPESP (00/13689-7), CNPq (520277/99-6) &amp; CAPES.</p>	<p><b>SEQUELAE MAIN RELATED THE AVULSION DENTAL</b> LUVIZOTTO, L.D*, GOMES, B. P. A , ZAIA, A. A., FERRAZ, C. C., SOUZA-FILHO, F.J., VALDRIGHI, L., SOARE FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA-UNICAMP</p> <p>The traumatic dental injury especially those that involve the previous teeth have na unfavorable effect in the function and esthetics, affecting its high esteem, interfering in the behavior and personal success. The teeth avulsion happens mainly in children when the incisive ones permanent they are still erupcionando, this frequency is observed due to the incomplete desenvolvimento periodontal. Is essencial todo follow-up procedure to diagnose complications. The sequelae involved in the reimplante of permanente teeth can make na appointment the reabsorption for substitution that involves the infraposition and anquilose, the necrosis, among another. The aim of the present work was to do literature revision of the possible related sequelae of teeth avulsion and reimplantados. The data to exhibit that teeth avulsed to present irreversible sequelae. Therefore, the option for reimplantation will depend on knowledge of the professional.</p>
<p><b>APICAL SEALING OF RETROFILLING</b> FRANCO,T.C.*; FONSECA,A.Q.J.; DUARTE,M.A.H., OLIVEIRA,E.C.G.; YAMASHITA,J.C.; KUGA,M.C. UNIVERSIDADE DO SAGRADO CORAÇÃO</p> <p>The purpose of this present work was to compare the apical sealing of retroobturation in consideration of the root ending preparation method and obturation technique. Forty bovine incisors were used, their coronal portion were resected and divided into groups. Group I: manual + lateral packing; Group II: ultrasonic + lateral packing; Group III: manual + only cone; Group IV: ultrasonic + only cone. During the root end preparation, the saline solution was used as irrigate agent, after the teeth were impermeabilized with araldite and enamel for nail. Then, the teeth were retroobtured into occupation groups and immersed in blue methylene 2% the 37°C) for seven days. After immersed the teeth were washed and resected in long axis in direction buccopalatal. The microleakage magnitude was measured with perfiometer (Profile projector Nikkon). The results were statical evaluated using the ANOVA statistical test into 2 judgment. The analyses showed that the retrofilling with ultrasonic method was benefited less microleakage apical then the handpiece. No significant difference was found between the root end obturation.</p>	<p><b>ANALYSIS OF A METHOD OF STUDY TO COMPARE E. FAECALIS STRAINS ASSOCIATING BIOCHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION, GRAM STAINING AND SEM.</b> GADÊ NETO, C.R.; GOMES, B.P.F.A.; DAMETTO, F.R.; SANTOS, J.N.*; PINHEIRO, E.T.; FERRAZ, C.C.R. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>This study investigated if there was any particular relationship between biochemical identification, Gram staining and bacterial morphology (visualized by SEM) of 24 Enterococcus faecalis strains. The samples were collected from patients evaluated for nonsurgical endodontic retreatment. The identification of E. faecalis strains was determined by Gram staining, catalase test, gaseous requirement and biochemical kit (Rapid ID 32 Strep, Bio Mérieux). For SEM, pieces of glass slides were obtained and put into tubes with 4mL of Fastidious Anaerobe Broth plus 1mL of a bacterial suspension of each strain. 24 tubes were used with 3 pieces of glass and one bacterial strain each. Thus, the tubes were incubated at 37°C for 16-18 h. Later, the pieces of glass were removed from the tubes, fixed in 2.5% glutaraldehyde, and dehydrated in a graded ethanol series. The specimens were critical point dried and sputter-coated with gold. The observations were made using SEM images. The results revealed similar morphology between Gram staining and SEM views among the strains studied. The average diameter of colonies were 63nm. Although no significant relationships were found among the methodologies used, the use of pieces of glass inoculated with bacterial strains proved to be a valuable method for the study of bacterial morphology by SEM. (Supported by FAPESP, CAPES, CNPq)</p>

<p><b>AN IN VITRO EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THREE ELECTRONIC APEX LOCATORS.</b> CORTEZ, D.G.N.*; ALMEIDA, J.F.A.; FERRAZ, C.C.R.; SOUZA-FILHO, F.J.; ZAIA, A.A. FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim of this study was to evaluate in vitro the efficiency of three electronic apex locators: Bingo 1020, Root ZX and Novapex. Fifteen extracted human molars were used, with a total of 45 root canals. After coronal access the teeth were mounted in an experimental apparatus that allowed the accomplishment of the measurements with the apex locators. Two conditions of measures were appraised: determination of the canal length in the exact position of the apical foramen and determination of 1mm shorter of the apical foramen. The obtained measures were compared with the actual length determined by measuring a #10 K file brought to the apical foramen. The measures of the canal whole extension obtained by the apex locators were exact in 40% with Novapex, 46.67% with Root ZX and 57.78% with the Bingo. In the condition of 1mm shorter of the apical foramen the result presented exact measure in 37.78% with Novapex, 42.23% with Root ZX and 44.44% with the Bingo. Considering that the working length in endodontics is from 0 to 1,5mm of the apical foramen, the results obtained by the apex locators were of 83.33% for Novapex, 86.67% with the Bingo and 87.78% with Root ZX. No significant differences were found between the experimental groups in none of the appraised conditions (Kruskal-Wallis - P &lt;0,05).</p>	<p><b>PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS FROM 150 CASES OF ENDO-DONTIC EMERGENCY THERAPY REALIZED BY GRADUATED DENTS ON DENTAL SCHOOL OF PIRACICABA.</b> MENINI, M.O.*; ZAIA, A.A.; FERRAZ, C.C.R.; GOMES, B.P.F.A.; SOUZA FILHO, F.J. FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim of this study was to evaluate the clinical success of endodontic emergency therapy done by graduated students on Dental School of Piracicaba. We evaluated 150 patients who came to emergency service of Dental School of Piracicaba with tooth pain. The diagnosis were certificated as a endodontic problem. The therapy preconized as endodontic department by used calcium hydroxide with distilled water or calcium hydroxide with 2% chlorhexidine gel intracanal medication. The study evaluated the percentage of emergency service successful patients treated and their relation with sex, age, dental groups, pulp diagnosis, periapical lesion and intracanal medication. The control was made by phone call after 24 hours. The therapy was a success when the patient related no pain. The patient came back to emergency service when in the phone call they related pain. There had a new anamnesis with case history, to certificated that the pain was related with treated tooth. The clinical examination was done by palpation and percussion test, and soft tissue examination was done to discard pain from the frame when the tooth was isolated. The occlusion was certificated for premature contact. The data were statistically analysed. Conclusion: The present study indicated the endodontic emergency therapy realized on Dental School of Piracicaba had success.</p>
<p><b>COMPLICATIONS OF NON-VITAL TOOTH BLEACHING: APPROACH AND PREVENTION</b> SIPERT, C.R.*; NISHIYAMA, C.K.; HUSSNE, R.P.; AZNAR, F.D.C. UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO - HOSPITAL DE REABILITAÇÃO DE ANOMALIAS CRANIOFACIAIS</p> <p>The non-vital tooth bleaching has been usually applied by actual dentistry. Therefore, it's important the knowledge by professionals about the complications involved with this kind of treatment. The influence of bleaching agents over dental structure was related erstwhile with loss of resistance. Nowadays, it's well known that its influence is stronger related with bonding systems than with the microhardness of the enamel and dentin, what relates the loss of resistance more with the endodontic treatment itself than with the whitening process. The reincidence of the discoloration is other important factor to consider evaluating time of treatment, etiology and duration of discoloration and also the environmental conditions around this tooth after bleaching. The worse complication coming with non-vital tooth bleaching is cervical root resorption. Its etiology is related with nascent oxygen release inside the pulp chamber, however not related with pH alterations but with byproducts of hydrogen peroxide that react with components of dentin resulting in toxic radicals that penetrate the periodontal tissue through gaps in the cemento-enamel junction. This study will approach these complications that could be caused by non-vital tooth bleaching and it suggests ways to avoid or treat them.</p>	<p><b>IN VITRO ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF SODIUM HYPOCLORITE AND CHLORHEXIDINE AGAINST SINGLE-BIOFILMS</b> SENA, N.T.*; GOMES, B.P.F.A.; VIANNA, M.E.; ZAIA AA, FERRAZ CCR, SOUZA-FILHO, FJ. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA</p> <p>The aim of this study was to investigate the antimicrobial activity of 2.5% and 5.25% sodium hypochlorite and 2.0% chlorhexidine gel as endodontic irrigating against single-species biofilms. Enterococcus faecalis , Candida albicans , Staphylococcus aureus , Prevotella intermedia , Porphyromonas gingivalis, Porphyromonas endodontalis were grown on cellulose nitrate membrane on agar medium, generating single biofilms, and subjected individually to 30 s and 5, 15, 60 min in contact with irrigating. Sterile saline were used as control. After timing tested the biofilm were transferred to liquid media plus irrigating neutralizers, vortexed to suspend the microorganisms. The bacterial suspensions were diluted in broth media, plated on 5% sheep blood agar media, incubated under specific gaseous conditions and colony-forming units calculated. The 5.25% NaOCL were more effective than 2.5% NaOCL and 2% CG, except against P.e, P.i and P.g., which were similarly susceptible. The 5.25% NaOCL and 2% chlorhexidine gel eliminated 100% microbial cells in 60 min. Sterile saline allowed the microbial growth. In conclusion the 5.25% NaOCL was the most effective agent tested, followed by 2% CG. However, the effectiveness of the irrigating was dependent on the microorganism in the biofilm and on the timing of irrigating in contact with them. Sponsored by FAPESP (00/13609-7) and CNPq (520277/996)</p>
<p><b>REPORT OF THE ONE CLINICAL CASE OF THE RADICULAR PERFORATION TO RESOLVE WITH ENDODONTIC SURGERY AND MTA.</b> LOPES, V.H.; HUSSNE, R.P.; GELANI, V.; DEVIDES, S.L. HOSPITAL DE REABILITAÇÃO DE ANOMALIAS CRANIOFACIAIS.</p> <p>Although of constant biologic, scientific and techniques evolution about endodontics isn't commons this treatment failure and the surgical endodontics is important to resolve the problems original of treatment that isn't coming well. The objective this work is show one case the endodontic surgery to the HRAC's endodontistis and periodontistis in the woman with 63 years old. The patients arrived the Hospital in 1991 with 50 years old needly to do palatoplasty and odontological treatment before surgery. To denote for this patient the retreatment the 14 tooth in 1993. When the patient has ability to return in the Hospital in 2002 to see a delicate alveolar mucosa that to moved it show the camber. After to do gingival flap to check the bone cavity that show root tip and radicular perforation in the vestibular root with gutta-percha point in the periapex. The authors did root curettage and did retentiveness cavity for put MTA. The postoperative results to be satisfaction and to be possible maintain the tooth and the patients to be satisfaction to.</p>	<p><b>AESTHETIC SOLUTIONS FOR ANTERIORS TEETH: STORY OF CLINICAL CASES</b> SAMPAIO, C.C.*; OLIVEIRA, T.M.; VALARELLI, D.P.; OLIVEIRA, C.; PEREIRA, F.A. USC</p> <p>Now it can rush hand of different restoring conducts for aesthetic rehabilitation of the smile. The choice of the material is a discerning selection that it goes by a scientific and individualized analysis of the clinical case. With the progress of the composed resins and of the adhesive systems, the direct restoring treatment becomes the first choice for aesthetic restorations. In the sequence it is told two clinical cases of rehabilitation previous aesthetic superior. In the Dentistry, the aesthetics is seen as an objective to be reached by most of the patients, because the current beauty patterns demand teeth in color harmony, it forms and position. In both cases, after the clinical analysis and occlusal, the superior arcade was molded for making of study model and treatment plan. After the color choice and selective waste of small portions in enamel, the superior canine teeth were transformed and characterized, looking for to obtain harmony with the superior teeth. The transformation was made being used composed resins Filtek Z250 (3M). It can be concluded that the transformation and characterization with composed resins become an important treatment option for previous teeth mainly taking in consideration the relationship cost-benefit.</p>

<p><b>RESOLUTION OF THE ESTHETICS DENTAL PROBLEMS</b> DELICIO, G. P.*; BUENO, J. A.; OKIDA, R. C.; SANTOS, E. C. A. UNESP-FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE ARAÇATUBA</p> <p>The dental esthetics, today, acquired character very important, because depicts fundamental part of the image that each patient has of yourself, as well as a power factor at the appearance of the person before the society. At the clinical case related, the patient possessed absence of the tooth 11, deviation from medium line and tooth 21 with darkness crow. Firstly, was had the bleaching of the tooth 21 and after, of every teeth. Afterwards, the orthodontic traction created a space between the teeth 12 and 13 to your transformation in central and lateral incisor. To the bleaching of the crown of the tooth 21 was had a laminated and to the transformation of the teeth 12 and 13 were had crows. To leave the patient with a harmonic aspect, finally, was carried a facet on the tooth 22. Through these procedures, to got the resolution of the esthetics problems dental of the patient, keeping the function of the anterior tooth and, so, proportionating a facial harmony.</p>	<p><b>HARDNESS AND DIAMETRAL TENSILE STRENGTH OF A HYBRID COMPOSITE RESIN POLYMERIZED WITH DIFFERENT LIGHT CURING MODES AND IMMersed IN ETHANOL OR DISTILLED WATER MEDIA.</b> BARROS, G. K. P.*; ARITA, C. H. M., BRACEIRO, A. T. B., AGUIAR, F. H. B., AMBROSANO, G. M. B., LOVAD FOP - UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim of this "in vitro" study was to evaluate the microhardness and diametral tensile of a hybrid composite resin (Z250 – 3M Espe), light cured with four different modes and immersed in two different media. Composite resin specimens were randomly prepared and polymerized according to the experimental groups (C- conventional - 550 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> / 30 s; S- soft start - 300mW/cm<sup>2</sup> / 10 s + 550 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> / 20 s; A- high intensity - 1060mW/cm<sup>2</sup> – 10 s; P- pulse delay - 550mW/cm<sup>2</sup> – 1 s + 60 s of waiting time + 550mW/cm<sup>2</sup> – 20 s) and immersed in one of two media (distilled water or absolute ethanol) for 24 hours. After that, microhardness (M) test and diametral tensile (TD) test were performed. Results (ANOVA and Tukey tests) showed that TD, there were no statistically differences among the polymerization modes, however the ethanol media groups presents lower TD, and statistically different (p&lt;0.05) from water media. For M test, samples immersed in ethanol media presented lower M for almost all groups. Conventional mode presented M higher values, statistically different (p&lt;0.05) from pulse delay for groups immersed at water media. At ethanol media, conventional and pulse delay presented M higher values, statistically different (p&lt;0.05) from high intensity.</p>
<p><b>FRACTURE RESISTANCE OF PRE-MOLARS RESTORED WITH COMPOSITE RESIN: EFFECT OF CAVITY PREPARATION AND THE POLYMERIZATION TECHNIQUE.</b> MAIA, D. S.*; WORSCHER, C. C.; MARTINS, L. R. M. FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim of this work was to evaluate the fracture resistance of human pre-molars with cavity preparations of inlay and onlay types, restored by means of hybrid resin, in a direct and indirect manner. It was used 84 pre-molars divided into 7 groups of 12 samples each. The samples were divided according to the groups: G1=whole teeth; G2=inlay/Z250 direct; G3=inlay/Z250 photo-polymerized indirectly; G4=inlay/indirect Solidex; G5=onlay/Z250 direct; G6=onlay/ Z250 photo-polymerized indirectly; G7= onlay/indirect Solidex. The indirect Z250 resin restorations received only photo-activation by using the EDG-lux oven. All the samples were submitted to axial compression loading in an Instron Machine at a speed of 0,5mm/min. After testing the following measurements were obtained of resistance to fracture values (Kg): G1=124,00(B); G2=113,52(B); G3=117,08(B); G4=119,80(B); G5=160,33(AB); G6=197,81(A); G7=131,22(B). According to ANOVA there was difference among the groups that were identified by the Tukey test. According to the results, we may conclude that teeth with resin Z250 onlay show average resistance to fracture values statistically higher than teeth with Solidex resin onlay and the teeth in the positive control. There was no statistical difference in the resistance to fracture values among the teeth inlay preparations restored with Z250, Solidex and the group of whole teeth.</p>	<p><b>GENOTYPING AND ENZIMOTYPING OF CANDIDA ALBICANS FROM ORAL CAVITY OF CARIES ACTIVE AND CARIES FREE CHILDREN</b> MARDEGAN, R.C.*; KLEIN, M.I.; GOUVEA, M.B.; RODRIGUES, J.A.O.; GONÇALVES, R.B.; HÖFLING, J.F. FOP - UNICAMP</p> <p>A total of 158 samples of Candida albicans isolated from the oral cavity of healthy children, with ages ranging from 24 to 36 months forming two groups, caries active and caries free were studied. Based on the literature, the aim of the present study were to analyze and to compare between the groups, proteinase and phospholipase produced by Candida albicans and to correlate the phenotypic diversity of this enzyme with the genetic polymorphism using the AP-PCR method. Samples of C. albicans were inoculated in proteinase agar and phospholipase agar media and then incubated at 37 °C for 7 and 4 days respectively. After the incubation period, the enzymatic activity of the positive proteinase and phospholipase strains was measured. All the samples were submitted to AP-PCR method, using the arbitrary primer AP-3. The enzymatic analysis showed no statistically differences among the two groups. The AP-PCR method was effective to demonstrate the genetic polymorphism in the C. albicans samples intra individually. Dendograms of similarity showed clonal lineage only in the same individuals but not between individuals. The results allowed the observation that the enzymatic profile are not dependent on the genotypic characteristics of the Candida albicans strains. (CAPES; FAEP).</p>
<p><b>SOFT-START POLYMERIZATION: EFFECT OF INITIAL LIGHT INTENSITY ON RESIN/DENTIN BOND STRENGTH IN CLASS I CAVITIES.</b> ABUABARA, A.*; SANTOS, A.J.S. , AGUIAR, F. H. B., LOVADINO, J. R. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim of this in vitro study was to assess the effect of soft-start light curing method on resin/dentin bond strength on the buccal wall of Class I cavities in human teeth. Cavities were prepared in dentin surface. Prime&amp;Bond 2.1 was applied and TPH was placed using a bulk-filling increment. The composite was light-cured by soft-start technique or one-step continuous curing method. The initial cure intensity was varied by changing the distance between the light source and the resin surface. The light-cured resins were cured using four low light intensities: 150 G1, 200 G2, 250 G3 and 300mW/cm<sup>2</sup> G4. For continuous exposure curing method, the samples of the two groups were light-activated for 40s at 750mW/cm<sup>2</sup>: irradiation on a box-shaped cavity and on a flat cavity. The teeth were prepared for microtensile bond strength (TBS) with the bonded beams obtained from the buccal wall. The data were analyzed using ANOVA, Tukey Test and Dunnett's Test at a significance level of 0.05. The characteristic strength (TBS) for continuous exposure group on a flat and box-shaped cavity was 24.31 and 10.23 MPa, respectively. The TBS for the soft-start polymerization was 23.13 G3, 18.83 G2, 14.87 G1 and 13.26 MPa G4, respectively. The use of a low initial light intensity (200 and 250 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>) followed by high irradiation intensity provides the best bond strengths, similar to the bonding on a flat cavity.</p>	<p><b>CLINICAL FOLLOW-UP OF HOME VITAL TOOTH BLEACHING USING INDUSTRIALIZED AND MANIPULATED GELS</b> ABDALLA, M.C.*; SOARES, C.J.; CARLO, H.L.; FONSECA, R.B.; QUAGLIATTO, P.S.; NASCIMENTO, F.; SOARES, P.V. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA</p> <p>The aim of this study was to perform the clinical follow-up of vital tooth bleaching with immediately and future results of this treatment. Forty patients were clinically followed-up according to: 1) Degree of tooth discoloration before and after treatment, using 1.1 Vita Shade Guide, 1.2 Digital photographs, and 1.3 Patients perception; 2) Lõe &amp; Silness index; 3) Post operative tooth sensibility; 4) Tooth vitality, and 5) Personal satisfaction. Twenty patients received drugstore manipulated 10% Carbamide Peroxide with carbopol (G1), and twenty patients received industrialized 10% Carbamide Peroxide-Whiteness (FGM), (G2). The gel was used in maxillary arc for two weeks. The data were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively by scores, using Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric test (p&lt;0.05). The analysis based in Vita Shade guide showed: 1 week: G1 - reduction of 1 croma level and G2 - reduction of 2 croma levels. The patient's satisfaction showed: G1 - 68% and G2 - 82,7%. The post operative tooth sensibility: G1 - 25% and G2 - 16%. The manipulated and industrialized 10% carbamide peroxide showed different results, but the industrialized gel seems to achieve better results than the manipulated one.</p>

<p><b>THE EFFECT OF FLUORIDATED CARBAMIDE PEROXIDE GEL ON EARLY CARIES LESIONS IN VITRO.</b>                  PINTO, C.F.*; PAES LEME, A. F.;CAVALLI,V.; GIANNINI, M. FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>This study evaluated the effect of fluoridated peroxide carbamide on artificial caries lesions during pH-cycling model. Human dental enamel blocks were randomly divided into two treatments: (1) placebo non-fluoridated gel, pH 7.0 (PG) and (2) 10% carbamide peroxide gel (FG), 0.11% F, pH 6.8. Polished enamel blocks with known surface microhardness were demineralized and submitted to a 12-day pH-cycling consisted of four phases: (1)fluoridated dentifrice (1100 ppm F as NaF)/water slurries twice a day to simulate daily toothbrushing; (2)between the treatments with dentifrice, enamel blocks were individually immersed in artificial saliva at 37 oC; (3)to simulate the daily acid challenges, enamel blocks were individually immersed in demineralized solution for 2 h at 37 oC; (4)to simulate daily whitening agent treatment, the blocks were submitted to fluoridated carbamide peroxide or placebo gels for 8 h at 37 oC. Surface microhardness was determined in the enamel blocks before, after demineralization and after pH-cycling. The percentage of surface microhardness recovery (%SMHR) was calculated. The results (means ± sd) of the %SMHR according to the treatments PG and FG were respectively: 2.8 ± 2.1a and 19.7 ± 4.6 b (p&lt;0.05, t test). These preliminary data suggest that fluoridated carbamide peroxide was more efficient than placebo gel in rehardening and increasing the remineralization of the early caries lesions.</p>	<p><b>LASER BLEACHING - OPTION FOR AESTHETIC TREATMENTS.</b>                  OLIVEIRA, A. F.*; QUAGLIATTO, P.S.;ELIAS CAMPOS,R.;MOREIRA FILHO,N.;SOARES,C.J. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA</p> <p>In the last years new bleaching techniques have appeared as alternative to the conventional aesthetic treatments. Amongst these new boards, the use of the laser is a bleaching procedure that presents resulted immediate and favoráveis.The diagnostic correct of the alterations of colors and its possible causes must be known by the professional for correct definition of the planning and treatment.Fron that form teeth that present yellowish coloration, alteration of color for trauma, teeth spotted for fluorose, teeth with intrinsic alteration provoked by alterations sistêmicas or spotted by tetraciclina is indications for the bleaching treatment. The bleaching agent liberate oxygen that, having great instability,oxigenation and reduction of incorporated pigments promote. To leave of this, the laser acts supplying to heat, increasing the free energy of the reaction of oxygen release, acting of the reaction. The authors they present story of clinical case that involves the association of hydrogen peroxide 35% with activation the laser in the aesthetic tooth recovery pigments.</p>
<p><b>INFLUENCE OF POLYMERIZATION TECHNIQUE ON MICROLEAKAGE AND MICROHARDNESS OF RESIN COMPOSITE RESTORATIONS.</b>                  CAVALCANTE, L.M.A.*; PERIS A.R.; AMARAL C.M.; AMBROSANO G.M.B.; PIMENTA L.A.F. FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim of this study was to evaluate the influence of three polymerization techniques: Conventional (C), Soft-Start (SS) and Plasma Arc Curing (PAC) on microleakage and microhardness of class II restorations, using a microhybrid (Z250) and a "packable" composite resin (SureFil), were examined. The specimens were divided in the following groups: G1:Surefil/C e G5:Z250/C - 800mw/cm2 [40s]; G2:Surefil/SS1 e G6:Z250/SS1 - 75mW/cm2[10s]-518mW/cm2[30s]; G3:SureFil/SS2 e G7:Z250/SS2 - 170mW/cm2[10s]-518mW/cm2[30s]; G4:SureFil/PAC e G8:Z250/PAC - 1468mW/cm2[3s] e [6s]. After thermocycling, 19 samples of each group were immersed in dye solution, and the microleakage was evaluated. The results of microleakage were analyzed by Kruskal–Wallis and Multiple Comparisons. 10 samples of each group was selected and the Knoop microhardness was evaluated. The Tukey's test revealed significant difference among depths, the hardness at top surface was significantly higher followed by medium and bottom surface. For microleakage, Z250 was not significantly different for all techniques. The Conventional technique decrease microleakage when SureFil was used, followed by SS1 technique.According to results it allowed us to conclude that none of the techniques could eliminate the microleakage and the top surface always presented high values followed by the medium and bottom.</p>	<p><b>ADHESIVE PROSTHESIS STRENGTHENED WITH POLYETHYLENE FIBER USING EXTRACTED NATURAL TEETH ALVES, M.C*.; FONSECA, R.B.; QUAQLIATTO, P.S.; SOARES, C.J.</b>                  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA - UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA - CARLOSJSOARES@UMUARAMA.UFU.BR</p> <p>The development of restorative techniques with reinforcement fibers makes possible an alternative rehabilitation of small prosthetic space. This study presents a clinical case of a patient with advanced periodontal disease in the mandibular incisors, with diagnosis of loss of central incisors . Adhesive bridge reinforced with Ribbond using patient's teeth was indicated as the alternative treatment. The cavity preparation for prosthesis consisted of the definition of an expulsive cavity on the mesial surface of the left first premolar, the medium third lateral incisors and canines, and mesial surface of the righth first premolar. After taking na impression and manufacturing the working cast, the reinforcement fiber was impregnated with an adhesive system and placed on the base of the preparation, which had previously received increment of composite resin (Filtek Z250, 3M-ESPE). The extracted teeth was prepared and bonded on the fiber with composite resin. The anatomical reconstruction of the preparation previously accomplished covering the fiber with composite resin. The adhesive bridge was fixed on prepared teeth resin cement. The association of the composite resin and fiber reinforcement in this case resulted in an esthetic and functional rehabilitation associated to the possibility of splinting the remaining theeth that present moderate mobility.</p>
<p><b>EFFECT OF LIGHT-CURING METHOD ON MICROHARDNESS OF DENTAL COMPOSITES WITH DIFFERENT THICKNESSES</b>                  ANDRADE,K.R.M.*, AGUIAR,F.B., LOVADINO,J.R. FOP- UNICAMP</p> <p>The aim of this in vitro study was to evaluate the microhardness of a composite resin, 8mm distanced light cured, simulating the first filling increment of a class II restoration. For that, 45 samples (9 groups-n=5) were made with (Z250 composite resin) with different thickness (I- 0,5mm, II- 1mm e III- 2mm) and randomly light cured with different light curing modes (C- conventional, A- high intensity e L- LED). A microharness test was performed at the base and top surface, and the results were submitted for statistic analyses (ANOVA and Tukey tests). The results showed (p&lt;0.05) that: Top surface: III presents the highest value, statistically different form II and I, and II presented higher value and statistically different from I. For all thickness, A presents the highest value, and statistically different from C, and L did not present statistically differences form any other group. Base surface: it happens double interaction, and for almost all groups, C and I presented the highest microhardness value, and L, A and III presented the lower microhardness value.</p> <p>It can be concluded that: using the conventional light curing mode associated with low increment thickness is important for the correct all composite resin increment polymerization, mainly when the increment was distanced of the light source.</p>	<p><b>CORRECT DIAGNOSIS AND THE TREATMENT OF CERVICAL LESIONS</b>                  RIOS, J.B.L.*; RESENDE, C.A.; MARTINS, L.R.M.; PEDROSA FILHO, C.F. FOP - UNICAMP</p> <p>The professional have to face daily several patients that present cervical lesions. In many situations, these lesions are only restored with esthetics adhesive materials without taking care a major factor of the proposed treatment, that is the etiology of the lesion. When treating carious lesions the correct diagnosis accomplishes more easily once, from the moment that the patient presents decay lesions in the cervical portion of the teeth, still the surface texture in the cases that cavitations already exists, they guide us in the decision of their classification. These lesions can still come in an incipient way, paralyzed or not, and for each case, an addressed treatment should be instituted. However, many of these lesions are non-carious, presenting or not cavitations. As etiologic factors, we have the abrasion, in most of the times caused by an incorrect tooth brushing, erosion by acid products or abfraction, due to premature type C contact, that is characterized by the contact among the incline of superior palatine cusp against the internal incline of inferior lingual cusp. The treatment to be instituted, as well as the choice of restorative material to be used will depend of hypersensitiveness presence or absence and lesion depth, that could be flow and micro filled composites, glass ionomer cements (could be associated) and amalgam, in cases without aesthetic involvement.</p>

<p><b>MULTIDISCIPLINARY PLANNING IN ESTHETIC REHABILITATION OF ANTERIOR TEETH</b>            BARBOSA, L.M.*; FILHO, N.M.; QUAGLIATTO, P.S.; MAGALHÃES, D.; SOARES, C.J.            UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA - GRUPO DE BIOMECÂNICA - CARLOSJSOARES@UMUARAMA.COM.BR</p> <p>An effective odontological treatment requests multidisciplinary planning. In this context, there is no place for segmented knowledge instead, it is mandatory the improvement of the professional, in order to demands for esthetics, phonetics and function in the patient's oral rehabilitation. This study reports a clinical case of patient presented a clinical short crown, gingival hypertrophy, diastemata (upper front tooth space) on anterior region. In the aim to offer functionality, longevity, aesthetics and lower costs to the patient. It was opted to accomplish gingivectomy and after, the restoration of the dental elements with composite resins and adhesive systems. The gingivectomy was accomplished in order to eliminating gingival hypertrophy, restablising dental length, maintaining the periodontal health. The treatment of teeth using composite resin and adhesive systems combines aesthetic and functional improvement, with a low destructive technique, preserving the dental structure. Besides this, it offer important physical properties, an easier technique and immediate polymerization. The purpose of this study is to discuss some principles and technique of Periodontology and Restorative Dentistry to offer to the patient a treatment with biological bases.</p>	<p><b>EMPLOYMENT OF HYBRID COMPOSITE RESIN ASSOCIATED TO SILICONE MATRIX – CLOSING OF DISTEMATA AND DENTAL TRANSFORMATION</b>            PEREIRA, J.C.*; SOARES, C.J.; SOARES, P.V.; SIMAMOTO, P.C.; CAMPOS, R.E.            FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA - UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA - CARLOSJSOARES@UMUARAMA.UFU.BR</p> <p>Closing of diastemata and dental transformation employing direct composite resin, present favorable results and seems to be an efficient restorative alternative with low cost to the patient. To obtain an esthetic and functional treatment, the patient's evaluation becomes necessary in order to establish the dimension, form and color of teeth in compliance with the natural referencial. This study aims to report a clinical case of 20 years old young patient, which present diastemata between the maxilar and mandibular incisors and morphologic alteration of the maxillary laterals. It was used direct adhesive esthetic restorations with hidrid composite resin (Esthet-X- Dentsply). To facilitate the insertion of the material and reproduce the proximals and palatine surfaces, it was made a matrix with an impression silicone material of high viscosity, on a waxing cast. Satisfactory result produced by closing the diastemata, is obtained by the reestablishment of the form of maxillary lateral incisors and the consequent esthetic rehabilitation of the smile. The follow-up evaluation of the anterior guide and excursive jaw movements, makes possible an esthetic and functional longevity.</p>
<p><b>TRAUMA FROM OCCLUSION AS AN ETIOLOGIC FACTOR OF ABFRACTION LESIONS FINITE ELEMENTS ANALYSIS</b>            MENEZES, M.S.*; FERNANDES NETO, A.J.; OLIVEIRA, L.C.A.; ABRAHÃO, A.; MARTINS, L.R.M.; SOARES, C.J.            FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA – UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA – GRUPO DE BIOMECÂNICA – CARLOSJSOARES</p> <p>The aim of this study was to analyze the influence of trauma from occlusion on the origin of abfraction lesions by the finite elements method. A buccal-lingual mandible section performed exactly over the mesio-lingual cusps of the first mandibular molar was computer designed, representing the enamel, dentin, periodontal ligament, spongy bone and cortical bone. The elasticity modulus and the Poisson Coefficient were defined to each structure. An occlusal load was performed on maximum intercuspitation and on lateroprotrusion (work side). The tension distribution was analyzed by a computer software, Ansys 6.1, employing the Von Mises Tension. It was verified, on maximum intercuspitation, a high tension concentration on the cervical area of the functional cusp. On lateroprotrusion this situation turned into a tension concentration around the buccal cortical bone. The finite elements method showed a clear correlation of occlusal overload with abfraction lesion.</p>	<p><b>EMPLOYMENT OF HYBRID COMPOSITE RESIN ASSOCIATED TO SILICONE MATRIX – CLOSING OF DISTEMATA AND DENTAL TRANSFORMATION</b>            PEREIRA, J.C.*; SOARES, J.C.; SOARES, P.V.; SIMAMOTO, P.C.; CAMPOS, R.E.            FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLANDIA</p> <p>Closing of diastemata and dental transformation employing direct composite resin, present favorable results and seems to be an efficient restorative alternative with low cost to the patient. To obtain an and functional treatment, the patient's evaluation becomes necessary in order to establish the dimension, form and color of teeth in compliance with the natural referencial. This study aims to report a clinical case of 20 years old young patient, which present diastemata between the maxilar and mandibular incisors and morphologic alteration of the maxillary laterals. It was used direct adhesive esthetic restorations with hidrid composite resin (Esthet-X- Dentsply). To facilitate the insertion of the material and reproduce the proximals and palatine surfaces, it was made a matrix with an impression silicone material of high viscosity, on a waxing cast. Satisfactory result produced by closing the diastemata, is obtained by the reestablishment of the form of maxillary lateral incisors and the consequent esthetic rehabilitation of the smile. The follow-up evaluation of the anterior guide and excursive jaw movements, makes possible an esthetic and functional longevity.</p>
<p><b>FINITE ELEMENTS METHOD APPLIED TO BIOMECHANICS—AN ALTERNATIVE ON THE ANALYZES AND SOLUTION OF FLAWS OF RESTORATIONS IN DENTISTRY.</b>            FALEIROS, M. J.*; OLIVEIRA, L. C. A.*; ABRAHÃO, A.*; FERNANDES NETO, A. J.            UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA</p> <p>This study aims to present the possibility of analysis of factors related to flaws of direct and indirect restorations through the Finite Elements Method. The authors present aspects related to the mathematical method of analysis of distribution of tensions and its direct relationship with either mechanical fracture tests and experimental methods of analyzes of tensions as photoelasticity tests. It will be discursed some tests related to te insertion of intraradicular posts, composite resin lightpolymerization and characteristics of cavity preparations of anterior and posterior teeth, demonstrating an operational technical viability of the employment of this tool on dentistry routine solutions, making possible the multidiciplinare in the field of the biomechanics.</p>	<p><b>EFFECT OF CARBAMIDE PEROXIDE WITH FLUOR AND CALCIUM ADDITION ON ENAMEL INTRINSIC STRENGTH.. SILVA, A. P.*, CAVALLI, V., CARVALHO, R. M., GIANNINI, M.</b>            SILVA, A. P.*, CAVALLI, V., CARVALHO, R. M., GIANNINI, M.            FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>This study evaluated the microtensile strength (mTS) of enamel treated with 10% carbamide peroxide (CP10) with or without calcium and fluoride addition.</p> <p>The crown of twelve sound third molars was serially sectioned in slices approximately 0.7 mm thick. In each slice, at enamel central region below the bonded area, trimming was carried out to obtain a cross-sectional area of approximately 0,8 mm<sup>2</sup>. Six treatments were proposed (n=10): Control (C-untreated); CP10 (W10 - Whiteness); CP10 with 0,2% fluoride; CP10with 0,5% fluoride; CP10with 0,05% calcium and CP10 with 0,2% calcium. The groups were submitted to the application of the bleaching agent according to the manufacture specifications and in the remaining time specimens were kept in artificial saliva at 37°C. Control group was not bleached and remained constantly immersed in artificial saliva. After bleaching, microtensile strength test was performed in an universal testing machine (0,5mm/min – Instron 4411). Results were analyzed by one-way ANOVA and SNK test (p&lt;0,05). Mean mTS values were (MPa): C: 38,11+ 4,09 a; CP10: 26,60+ 4,81 b; CP10 F- 0,2%: 29,17+ 6,14 b; CP10 F- 0,5%: 31,68+ 7,5 ab; CP10 Ca++ 0,05%: 29,78 + 5,77 b; e CP10 Ca++ 0,2%: 34,68+5,37 ab.</p> <p>Results showed that the groups bleached with carbamide peroxide with F- 0,5% or Ca++0,2% did not reduce the mTS. (Supported by: Fapesp 02/04307-9 and CAPES 01/02771-7.).</p>

<p><b>THE TEACHING OF FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY IN LATIN AMERICA</b> DE LA CRUZ, B.V.M*.; DARUGE JR, E.; FRANCESQUINI JR, L.; AMBROSANO, G.M.B.; MEROTTI, F.M.; MELLEGA, FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>Forensic Odontology is the science that correlates odontological and legal principles to help Justice. It is associated to cases of human identification and processes of professional responsibility. In the present study was evaluated the teaching of Forensic Odontology in Odontology Graduation Courses from countries of America by means of a questionnaire distributed by e-mail to Deans in these institutions. The following results have been obtained: 61% of dental schools were particular and 39% public; 67% were placed in the interior and 33% in the capital; 79% presented the discipline as autonomous; in 09% contents were offered in others discipline; 12% have not presented the discipline; 60% presented theoretical lessons, 32% theoretical and practical; in 63% the discipline was thought by only 01 professor, in 16% by 02 and in 21% by several professors; 05% was offered in the beginning of the course; in 19% in the middle of the course and 76% in the last year. It was verified that 75% have not presented Post graduation Courses. In 64% of the investigated countries it was observed the presence of Odonto-legal experts. It can be concluded that this discipline has been transformed into an area of interest in Latin America. There's an insufficient numbers of theoretical and practical lessons, professors and Post graduation Courses. The presence of Odonto-legal experts in Legal Medical was observed.</p>	<p><b>MULTIDISCIPLINARY PLANNING IN ESTHETIC REHABILITATION OF ANTERIOR TEETH</b> BARBOSA, L.M.*; FILHO, N.M.; QUAGLIATTO, P.S.; MAGALHÃES, D.; SOARES, C.J. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA - GRUPO DE BIOMECÂNICA - CARLOSISOARES@UMUARAMA.COM.BR</p> <p>An effective odontological treatment requests multidisciplinary planning. In this context, there is no place for segmented knowledge instead, it is mandatory the e improvement of the professional, in order to demands for esthetics, phonetics and function in the patient's oral rehabilitation. This study reports a clinical case of patient presented a clinical short crown, gingival hypertrophy, diastemata (upper front tooth space) on anterior region. In the aim to offer functionality, longevity, aesthetics and lower costs to the patient. It was opted to accomplish gengivectomy and after, the restoration of the dental elements with composite resins and adhesive systems. The gengivectomy was accomplished in order to eliminating gingival hypertrophy, restablising dental length, maintaining the periodontal health. The treatment of teeth using composite resin and adhesive systems combines aesthetic and functional improvement, with a low destructive technique, preserving the dental structure. Besides this, it offer important physical properties, an easier technique and immediate polymerization. The purpose of this study is to discuss some principles and technique of Periodontology and Restorative Dentistry to offer to the patient a treatment with biological bases.</p>
<p><b>THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DENTIST IN THE LEGAL MEDICINE INSTITUTE</b> SCHMIDT,C.M.*; MAROTE,I.A.A.; SPADÁCIO,C.; QUELUZ, D.; DARUGE JR., E. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA</p> <p>In the last years, the number of Brazilian States that are including in its membership of experts, the called Forensic Dentistry has increased thanks to awareness of its governing. The necessity of these professionals is unquestioned when it is about examinations of body of the offense, where are including the expertness in Assault; Dentistry Autopsy; Criminal expertness for age estimation; Human Identification (Division of Forensic Anthropology). This work has as objective to show the performance importance of the dentist in the Legal Medicine Institute and to acquire knowledge the authorities of its importance.</p>	<p><b>TRAUMA FROM OCCLUSION AS AN ETIOLOGIC FACTOR OF ABFRACTION LESIONS FINITE ELEMENTS ANALYSIS</b> MENEZES, M.S.*; FERNANDES NETO, A.J.; OLIVEIRA, L.C.A.; ABRAHÃO, A.; MARTINS, L.R.M.; SOARES, C.J. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA – UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA – GRUPO DE BIOMECÂNICA – CARLOSISOARES</p> <p>The aim of this study was to analyze the influence of trauma from occlusion on the origin of abfraction lesions by the finite elements method. A buccal-lingual mandible section performed exactly over the mesio-lingual cusps of the first mandibular molar was computer designed, representing the enamel, dentin, periodontal ligament, spongy bone and cortical bone. The elasticity modulus and the Poisson Coefficient were defined to each structure. An occlusal load was performed on maximum intercuspitation and on lateroprotrusion (work side). The tension distribution was analyzed by a computer software, Ansys 6.1, employing the Von Mises Tension. It was verified, on maximum intercuspitation, a high tension concentration on the cervical area of the functional cusp. On lateroprotrusion this situation turned into a tension concentration around the buccal cortical bone. The finite elements method showed a clear correlation of occlusal overload with abfraction lesion.</p>
<p><b>GENOTYPIC ANALYSIS OF STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS IN NURSERY CHILDREN.</b> EMÍDIO, T.C.*; FLÓRIO, F.M., KLEIN, M.I., HÖFLING, J.F., PEREIRA A.C., GONÇALVES, R.B. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>Studies have showed detection of genotypes in children that are not found in their mothers indicating that S. mutans may also be acquired from other sources. Thus, the aims of this study were to evaluate the genotypic diversity and the horizontal transmission of S. mutans in nursery children. The subjects were 20 children (10 females and 10 males), 23.26 months-old. These children belonged to municipal nursery school in Piracicaba-SP-Brazil, with 10 children per classroom. Samples of four different sites saliva, tongue dorsum, gingiva, and dental plaque, were collected only once. The samples were processed and cultured in MSB agar under 10% CO<sub>2</sub> conditions (37°C/48h). Fifteen typical morphotype colonies were isolated and submitted to amplification by the technique of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for identification. The DNA of S. mutans (114) isolated was assayed by arbitrarily primed PCR fingerprinting, using the arbitrary primer OPA-02. At time of the samples collection, 70.43% (14/20) of the children harbored 1 to 4 distinct genotypes of S. mutans and 71.43% (10/14) of those had only 1 genotype. However, no horizontal transmission was evidenced since no matching of S. mutans genotypes was observed between children attending the same nursery. In conclusion, more studies are necessary to determine alternative transmission sources of S. mutans.</p>	<p><b>FINITE ELEMENTS METHOD APPLIED TO BIOMECHANICS—AN ALTERNATIVE ON THE ANALYZES AND SOLUTION OF FLAWS OF RESTORATIONS IN DENTISTRY.</b> FALEIROS, M. J.*; OLIVEIRA, L. C. A.*; ABRAHÃO, A.*; FERNANDES NETO, A. J. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA</p> <p>This study aims to present the possibility of analysis of factors related to flaws of direct and indirect restorations through the Finite Elements Method. The authors present aspects related to the mathematical method of analysis of distribution of tensions and its direct relationship with either mechanical fracture tests and experimental methods of analyzes of tensions as photoelasticity tests. It will be discussed some tests related to the insertion of intraradicular posts, composite resin light polymerization and characteristics of cavity preparations of anterior and posterior teeth, demonstrating an operational technical viability of the employment of this tool on dentistry routine solutions, making possible the multidisciplinary in the field of the biomechanics.</p>

<p><b>EMPLOYMENT OF HYBRID COMPOSITE RESIN ASSOCIATED TO SILICONE MATRIX – CLOSING OF DISTEMATA AND DENTAL TRANSFORMATION</b> PEREIRA, J.C.*; SOARES, C.J.; SOARES, P.V.; SIMAMOTO, P.C.; CAMPOS, R.E. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA - UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA - CARLOSJOARES@UMUARAMA.UFU.BR</p> <p>Closing of diastemata and dental transformation employing direct composite resin, present favorable results and seems to be an efficient restorative alternative with low cost to the patient. To obtain an esthetic and functional treatment, the patient's evaluation becomes necessary in order to establish the dimension, form and color of teeth in compliance with the natural refencial. This study aims to report a clinical case of 20 years old young patient, which present diastemata between the maxilar and mandibular incisors and morphologic alteration of the maxillary laterals. It was used direct adhesive esthetic restorations with hidrid composite resin (Esthet-X- Dentsply). To facilitate the insertion of the material and reproduce the proximals and palatine surfaces, it was made a matrix with an impression silicone material of high viscosity, on a waxing cast. Satisfactory result produced by closing the diastemata, is obtained by the reestablishment of the form of maxillary lateral incisors and the consequent esthetic rehabilitation of the smile. The follow-up evaluation of the anterior guide and excursive jaw movements, makes possible an esthetic and functional longevity.</p>	<p><b>COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ACTION ON TWO DIFFERENT DOSES (4 MG AND 8 MG) OF BETHAMETASONE IN THE PAIN, SWELING AND TRISMUS CONTROL AFTER IMPACTED THIRD MOLAR EXTRACTION</b> DENARDIN, G. D.*; PAZA, A. O.; PASSERI, L.A.; MORAES, M. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>The removal of the impacted third molars usually results in discomfort to the patients, restricting their daily activities. The postoperative course is characterized by signs and symptoms like swelling, trismus, and pain, that indicate the postsurgical inflammatory response. The steroids are used with the objective to reduce these clinical manifestations by multiple pharmacological actions. Thus, this work analyzed, comparatively, two doses (4 mg and 8 mg) of bethametasone in 35 patients with indication for impacted inferior third molars removal, from Piracicaba Dental School. Using a double-blind model, the patients were distributed in three different groups with two surgical times. The swelling was evaluated by linear variation of facial points and the trismus by the variation of the interincisal distance in 24 hours. The pain was evaluated by paracetamol (750 mg) consumption on the postoperative period and through an analogical visual scale (AVS) for 7 days. It was observed that 4 mg and 8 mg of bethametasone reduced the swelling, trismus and pain. However, the 8 mg dose did not show significant statistical difference when compared to 4 mg.</p>
<p><b>EMPLOYMENT OF HYBRID COMPOSITE RESIN ASSOCIATED TO SILICONE MATRIX – CLOSING OF DISTEMATA AND DENTAL TRANSFORMATION</b> PEREIRA, J.C.*; SOARES, J.C.; SOARES, P.V.; SIMAMOTO, P.C.; CAMPOS, R.E. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLANDIA</p> <p>Closing of diastemata and dental transformation employing direct composite resin, present favorable results and seems to be an efficient restorative alternative with low cost to the patient. To obtain an and functional treatment, the patient's evaluation becomes necessary in order to establish the dimension, form and color of teeth in compliance with the natural refencial. This study aims to report a clinical case of 20 years old young patient, which present diastemata between the maxilar and mandibular incisors and morphologic alteration of the maxillary laterals. It was used direct adhesive esthetic restorations with hidrid composite resin (Esthet-X- Dentsply). To facilitate the insertion of the material and reproduce the proximals and palatine surfaces, it was made a matrix with an impression silicone material of high viscosity, on a waxing cast. Satisfactory result produced by closing the diastemata, is obtained by the reestablishment of the form of maxillary lateral incisors and the consequent esthetic rehabilitation of the smile. The follow-up evaluation of the anterior guide and excursive jaw movements, makes possible an esthetic and functional longevity.</p>	<p><b>SUPRANUMERARY TEETH: CLINICAL AND RADIOGRAPHIC EVALUATION</b> SOUZA, M.C.C. ; OLIVEIRA, M.U. ; ANDRADE, D.O. ; GUIMARAES, R.F. ; BRASILEIRO, B.F. ; MAZZONETTO, R. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>Supernumerary teeth can be defined as any teeth or exceed dental tissue in the usual form of 20 deciduous teeth or of 32 permanent teeth. This anomaly occurs alone or with many teeth, in one or both sides and in one or both jaws. There are many theories trying to explain the development of this teeth like dichotomy, atavism, development defect, sprouting of lamina dentalis and the most accepted nowadays, which is the lamina dentalias hiperactivity. Its classification is based on its position and form. The literature describes an occurrence between 1.6% and 3.1%. In the permanent dentition the occurrence is two times bigger than in the deciduous dentition. The aim of this study is to demonstrate two clinical cases, which treatments were performed at the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Department, Piracicaba Dental School – State University of Campinas, and discuss the indications and contraindications of this surgical management.</p>
<p><b>EFFECT OF CARBAMIDE PEROXIDE WITH FLUOR AND CALCIUM ADDITION ON ENAMEL INTRINSIC STRENGTH.. SILVA, A. P.*, CAVALLI, V., CARVALHO, R. M., GIANNINI, M.</b> SILVA, A. P.*, CAVALLI, V., CARVALHO, R. M., GIANNINI, M. FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>This study evaluated the microtensile strength (mTS) of enamel treated with 10% carbamide peroxide (CP10) with or without calcium and fluoride addition.</p> <p>The crown of twelve sound third molars was serially sectioned in slices approximately 0.7 mm thick. In each slice, at enamel central region below the bonded area, trimming was carried out to obtain a cross-sectional area of approximately 0,8 mm<sup>2</sup>. Six treatments were proposed (n=10): Control (C-untreated); CP10 (W10 - Whiteness); CP10 with 0,2% fluoride; CP10with 0,5% fluoride; CP10with 0,05% calcium and CP10 with 0,2% calcium. The groups were submitted to the application of the bleaching agent according to the manufacture specifications and in the remaining time specimens were kept in artificial saliva at 37°C. Control group was not bleached and remained constantly immersed in artificial saliva. After bleaching, microtensile strength test was performed in an universal testing machine (0,5mm/min – Instron 4411). Results were analyzed by one-way ANOVA and SNK test (p&lt;0,05). Mean mTS values were (MPa): C: 38,11+ 4,09 a; CP10: 26,60+ 4,81 b; CP10 F- 0,2%: 29,17+ 6,14 b; CP10 F- 0,5%: 31,68+ 7,5 ab; CP10 Ca++ 0,05%: 29,78 + 5,77 b; e CP10 Ca++ 0,2%: 34,68+5,37 ab.</p> <p>Results showed that the groups bleached with carbamide peroxide with F- 0,5% or Ca++0,2% did not reduce the mTS. (Supported by: Fapesp 02/04307-9 and CAPES 01/02771-7.).</p>	<p><b>THE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS FOR EXTRACTIONS OF RETAINED TEETH</b> SIMON, F.R.* ; MESSORA, M.R. ; MELO, W.M. ; MARIANO, R.C. EFOA/CEUFE</p> <p>The extraction of retained teeth is a reality in the dentistry exercised by specialists or clinical general. The smallest experience with these procedures of tooth extraction has been taking the professionals to use it excessive and unnecessary of the antibiotic therapy. There are precise indications for the use of antibiotics in the teeth extractions. The authors discuss the indications of the antibiotic therapy and they tell the results of infectious complications after extractions of retained teeth accomplished without previous antibiotic covering comparing them to the incidence of powder-surgical infection when the profilatic antibiotic therapy was used. The use of antibiotics in the situations of larger susceptibility to the infection of the wound, for previous existence of infection of the follicle pericoronary or for weakness local and/or systemic it is a rational indication, but even so there are not Real prevention warranties. The profilatic antibiotic therapy of infections metastatic is a demand recommended by the American Association of the Heart that intends to reduce the compromising of vital organs.</p>

<p><b>INFLAMMATORY FIBROSE HYPERPLASIA ASSOCIATED TO THE STENON DUCT</b>  MASCARENHAS, G.*; GUIDI, R.; JORDAO, C.; JUNIOR, A.F.D.; NERY, D.T.F.; BATISTA, J.D.; MOURA, D.S.  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLANDIA</p> <p>The hyperplasia inflammatory fibrose are non neoplastic proliferative process which etiology is related to low intensity cronic trauma. The purpose of this study is to present a clinical case of this lesion located at the tunica mucosa oris, close to the Stenon Duct. The patient DCS, 33 years old, white skin, showed up at the Stomatologic Diagnosis Unity of the Dentistry College of the Uberlandia Federal University complaining about a "ball in the cheek" with 03 years of evolution. At the intraoral examination it was not found any evident etiologic factor as prothesis wearing. The planning treatment was excisional biopsy of the lesion. Because of the of obstruction risk of the Stenon duct and consequent sialocele, it was catheterized before surgical excision. The procedure was made under local anesthesia, at ambulatory of the the Course of Specialization on Maxillo-Oral Facial Surgery. This surgical treatment is the most indicated in this cases, but the surgeon has the duty to pay attention to the anatomic structures related avoiding, then, possible injuries that could end up on functions harm.</p>	<p><b>BILATERAL DENTIGEROUS CYST. CASE REPORT.</b>  OLIVEIRA, T.R.V.*; GOMES, P.P.; MOREIRA, R.W.F.; PASSERI, L.A.  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>Dentigerous cysts are the most common developmental cysts of the jaws, most frequently associated with impacted mandibular third molars. Bilateral dentigerous cysts are rare and occur typically in association with a developmental syndrome as cleidocranial dysplasia and Maroteaux-Lamy syndrome (Roberts et al., 1984; Trimble et al., 1982). The clinical diagnosis is made with radiographs that show a unilocular, radiolucent lesion characterized by well-defined margins and associated with the crown of an unerupted tooth. The lesion is asymptomatic, excepted when it is infected, with local swellings. Clinical and histopathological examination are important to differential diagnosis of paradental cyst and keratocyst. This study reviews the literature, discusses diagnosis and treatments methods, and describes a case of bilateral dentigerous cyst associated with third molars, whose treatment was enucleation, with 2 years of follow up.</p>
<p><b>SENSITIVE DISTURBANCES OF ALVEOLAR INFERIOR NERVE AFTER IMPACTED THIRD MOLAR REMOVAL</b>  OLIVEIRA, M.U.* ; SOUZA, M.C.C. ; ANDRADE, D.O. ; BRASILEIRO, B.F. ; ALBERGARIA-BARBOSA, J.R.  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP</p> <p>The removal of impacted third molar is one of the most frequently performed surgical procedures and also may present some postoperative complications. Within these complications, special attention should be given to the sensitive alterations after inferior alveolar nerve damage. Many factors have been suggested to this sensitive impairment, as long as the inferior alveolar nerve suffer more injuries when the third molars present more deeply sited in the mandibular bone. Thus, it necessary bigger interventions by osteotomies with burs, besides the tooth root might by closely associated to the mandibular canal. The panoramic x-ray is usually performed previously to the third molars removal, which one can analyze the size, shape, site and association between the tooth roots and mandibular canal and consecutively evaluate the risk of injury to the nerve. The purpose of the this study is to present a literature review about the sensitive disturbances of the inferior alveolar nerve after impacted third molar removal, evaluating the rate, factors, and association of clinical and radiographic data of this lesion.</p>	<p><b>MANDIBULAR FRACTURES IN CHILDRENS: REVIEW FOR 3 CASES</b>  MAURETTE, P.* ASPRINO, L; PASSERI, L.A.; MORAES, M.  FOP - UNICAMP - ÁREA DE CIRURGIA E TRAUMATOLOGIA BUCO-MAXILO-FACIAL</p> <p>Several reports describe the low incidence of jaw fractures and of the bones of the face in pediatric patients in comparison with the adults. The presence of dental germs, deciduous teeth or mixed that disable the treatment with a appropriate maxillo-mandibular fixation, bone with cortical thin in comparison with the adult's jaw, besides the damage possibility to centers of bone growth. These are factors that make the difference in the approach and treatment of the fractures in children. The application of the current beginnings in the treatment of the facial fractures extolled by AO/ASIF can be adapted to the pediatric patient's, adding the need of the removal of the fixation material to avoid alterations in the maxillofacial development.</p>
<p><b>PERIODONTAL HEALING AFTER THIRD MOLARS SURGERY</b>  JUAREZ, N.C.G.*; MORAES, M.; SALLUM, E.A.  FOP - UNICAMP</p> <p>The periodontal function is to protect and sustain teeth, and according to some literature researches, it can be affected by some factors such as third molars surgery. With the aim to study this relation, this search was proposed and done. Were studied 124 patients that submitted themselves to third molar surgery at surgical center of Faculdade de Odontologia de Piracicaba - UNICAMP. Clinical and radiographic analyses were studied and the patients were divided into 2 groups of different ages. The total was 415 third molars extracted and some differences were obtained between the groups of &lt;20 years and <sup>3</sup>20 years. The examinations varied from 2,33 to 15,6 months of postoperative. The conclusion is that no breakdown occurred to periodontal tissue after third molars surgery in whatever impaction positions.</p>	<p><b>USE OF OSTEOTOMY IN VISOR MODIFIED IN ATROPHIC MANDIBLE</b>  SVERZUT, A.T.*; SVERZUT, C.E.; TRIVELLATO, A.E.; SANTOS, T.I.  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE RIBEIRÃO PRETO - USP</p> <p>Mandibles severely reabsorbed have been yet a big challenge from the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. With the intention to increase the height and outline of the mandible, Harle (1975) described a "visor" osteotomy that was modified by Peterson and Slade (1977). The last authors modified the anterior portion of the original osteotomy where the cut becomes perpendicular to the bucal cortex allowing an interpositional bone graft between the bone fragments. This area was repositioned upper and conserved the width of the mandibular residual ridge and also maintained a soft tissue pediculous that includes the geniohyoid and genioglossus muscles. Our patient was looking for rehabilitation with endosseous implants, however she had a severe mandibular atrophy, Class V by Cawood; Howell (1988). We made the osteotomy proposed by Harle (1975) and modified by Peterson and Slade (1977), harvesting the bone graft from the iliac crest.</p>

<p><b>RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERIES WITH AUTOLOGOUS BONE GRAFT TO DENTAL IMPLANTS REHABILITATION</b>                  ANDRADE, D.O.* ; OLIVEIRA, M.U. ; SOUZA, M.C.C. ; BRASILEIRO, B.F. ; ALBERGARIA-BARBOSA, J.R.                  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA-UNICAMP</p> <p>Surgery for correction of residual bone defects in jaws has demonstrated excellent outcomes for implants rehabilitation. Especial consideration is given to autologous bone graft because its better features as a material with optimal osteogenic potencial. These grafts may be used by different kinds of techniques, increasing the alveolar ridges width and height, and making feasible the placement of osseointegrated dental implants in a safety and predicible manner. The donor sites to autologous bone graft might be intrabuccal (mental, tuberosity, retromolar, and alveolar areas) or extrabuccal (iliac, cranial, ribs, fibula and tibia regions). These materials act along the bone as a bioact compound, and is able to develop properties of osteoconduction (as a substrate to bone formation), osteoinduction (transforming indifferenciated cells of connective tissue), and osteogenesis (owing viable osteoblasts). This study aims to present reconstructive surgeries with inlay, onlay and interpositional autologous bone graft to an adequate rehabilitation with osseointegrated dental implants.</p>	<p><b>STUDY OF LINEARITY OF REACTIVITY OF THE FLUORIDE WITH DENTAL ENAMEL</b>                  ARTHUR, R.A.*; GIANCRISTÓFARO, M.; TABCHOURY, C.P.M.; CURY, J.A.                  FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA (FOP-UNICAMP)</p> <p>The models for evaluation of fluoride (F) reactivity with dental enamel need to show dose-response relationship. Therefore, the objective of this study was to evaluate the relationship between F concentration in an aqueous solution and its incorporation by the sound bovine dental enamel or with artificial carious lesions. Thus, sound and carious blocks were randomly distributed into the following groups: distilled deionized water (G1), 50 ppm F solution (G2), 100 ppm F solution (G3), 200 ppm F solution (G4), 400 ppm F solution (G5). Each group had 12 sound and 12 carious blocks. F present in enamel was determined by removal of 2 enamel layers with 0.5 M HCl followed by its analysis with electrode. The results (mean±sd) of F present in enamel (mg/g) in the 1st layer of sound blocks were: G1:76.9±49.9; G2:78.9±24.9; G3:98.5±49.8; G4:104.1±31.9; G5:172.7±39.9 (R2=0.974; p&lt;0.00001); in the 1st layer of carious blocks: G1: 146.8±40.1; G2:425.7±73.7; G3:560.7±98.3; G4:680.1±116.1; G5:837.7±92.9 (R2=0.929; p&lt;0.00001); in the 2nd layer of carious blocks: G1:142.7±60.3; G2:499.6±33.9; G3:491.7±94.2; G4:710.4±146.1; G5:814.3±173.3 (R2=0.878; p&lt;0.00001). The results show that the model used in this study presents dose-response relationship between F concentration and its incorporation by sound and carious enamel, suggesting its use in basic research as well as in evaluation of fluoridated products for oral hygiene.</p>
<p><b>RECONSTRUCTION OF ATROPHIC MAXILLA USING AUTOGENOUS BONE AND TITANIUM MESH FOR REHABILITATION WITH IMPLANT</b>                  OLIVEIRA, G.R.*;CORTEZ, A.L.V.;MAZZONETTO, R.                  FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>Several techniques have been developed to increase the bony volume of the alveolar ridge and to make rehabilitation possible with implant. The use of titanium meshes associated with autogenous bone graft is a technique that has been used in oral and maxillofacial surgery for small and large bony defects. The mesh acts as a barrier to the soft tissues and mainly as a support for the bony graft that is properly maintained and stabilized at its place. Contrary to what happens in some techniques that use the membranes, no collapse of the mesh is observed toward the defect, what could cause the decrease of the bony volume to be reconstructed. The precocious exposure of the mesh consists in one of the main disadvantages of the technique, generating a great risk of infection and consequently the total or partial loss of the graft. The aim of this study is to demonstrate the advantages and the limitations of the use of this technique, reporting a clinical case with a discussion in relation to our results.</p>	<p><b>THERAPIES ASSOCIATES IN REHABILITATION OF PATIENTS WITH NEOPLASTIC TRISMUS</b>                  *SANTOS, C.B.; **CARIA, P.H.F                  * HC/UNICAMP –**FOP/UNICAMP</p> <p>The cancer is the third cause of death in Brazil and the oral cancer represents 10% of all malignant tumors of the head and neck region. The modalities of treatment to the oral cancer are the surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy or the combination of these. The irradiation destroys neoplastic cells producing tissue alterations as xerostomia, mucositis, loss of taste, osteoradionecrosis and trismus. The neoplastic trismus is one tonic muscle spasm that reaches the masticatory muscles and the TMJ, being able to cause fibrosis, muscle contracture and ankylosis, limiting the patients in the dental treatment, buccal rank of protheses, examinations, adjusted nutrition, hygienic cleaning, chew and deglutition. This series of cases are about the association of physical therapy techniques in patients with limitation of mouth opening in function of the neoplastic trismus. Four patients referred to Clinical Hospital-UNICAMP, 3 men and 1 woman, with average of 46.2 age, had presented as main complaint the reduction of mouth opening. The efficacy of therapies were evaluated by the measurement of the interincisor distance of teeth of the patients and applied one or two times in a week, for 6 months. They consisted of massotherapy, active exercises for the mandibular movements, elongating, techniques neuromuscular and mechanotherapy associated with TENS. An increase of the interincisor distance was observed, average: initial 1,17cm and end 1,96cm, favoring the opening of mouth, improving the quality of life of the patients and detaching the importance of association among therapies in the articular rehabilitation of the patients with oral cancer.</p>
<p><b>SURGICAL JAW RECONSTRUCION: SURGICAL AND PROTETIC PLANNING</b>                  MACIEL, F. A.*; GOMES, P. P.; PASSERI, L.A.; MORAES, M.                  FOP-UNICAMP</p> <p>The loss of facial bone structures or even tooth extraction without rehabilitation can result discomfort and complications to the patients, that are beyond esthetic, interfering mainly with function and leading to miogenic and arthogenic symphons, chewing difficulties and decreasing of self-esteem, that affect the patient's social relationships. Patients with several types of deformities such as dentoalveolar extrusion, tumors resection, facial trauma and even with tooth extraction procedures can develop these clinical features. The aim of this study is present how the surgical treatment associated with oral rehabilitation can improve the function and the aesthetic.</p>	<p><b>MANDIBULAR FORAMEN TOPOGRAPHIC ASSESS ON DENTATE AND EDENTULOUS MACERATE ANATOMIC PIECES</b>                  STRINI, P. J. S. A.*; JÚNIOR, R. B.; JÚNIOR, W. S.; RODRIGUES, D. A.; STRINI, P. J. S. A.                  UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA</p> <p>The Lower Alveolar Nerve block is in Dentistry one of the anesthetic techniques that present major rates of failures, being justified by anatomical change of Mandibular Foramen (MF) position where is the entrance of this nerve in mandible. Its localization is of paramount importance to the lower teeth anesthesia success because it's used as an anatomical mark to fluid delivery on the several anesthetic techniques. The purpose of this study is to assess the FM topographic localization on 100 macerated adult human mandibles using a millimeter paquimeter and dry end compasses. It was observed that cranium-caudally the FM was on middle third of mandible ascendant branch on 80.4% and 89.1% for dentate mandibles (dm), and 63% and 74% for edentulous mandibles (mdd), right (R) and left (L) antimeres respectively. On anterior-posterior direction 97.8% (R/L) of md presented the FM on middle third of mandible ascendant branch and at 96.3% (R) and 92.6% (E) of mdd the FM was placed at this position. Still in this direction, 2.2% (R) and 4.4% (L) on md and 11.1% (R) and 9.2% (L) on mdd the FM was found exactly on half distance between both anterior and posterior boards of mandible branch. It's concluded that there's no exact topographic correlation of FM on opposite antimeres for the same individual not even between different individuals.</p>

**MLEE AND GENETIC DIVERSITY ANALYSES IN CANDIDA ALBICANS POPULATIONS ISOLATED OF THE ORAL CAVITY FROM HEALTHY SCHOLARS.**

BORIOLLO, M.F.G.\*; ROSA, E.A.R.; BERNARDO, W.L.C.; GONÇALVES, R.B. & HÖFLING, J.F.  
FOP/UNICAMP

The purpose of the present research was to evaluate the genetic diversity of *C. albicans* inside and among different populations of healthy students by multilocus enzyme electrophoresis and genetics of populations analyses. *C. albicans* strains isolated of the oral cavity from healthy students were studied. The yeasts grown in YEPD medium were submitted to protein extraction for glass beads. Enzymes were separated in starch gel 13%. The electrophoresis was lead in continuous and horizontal system under tension of 130 volts at 40C overnight. After the electrophoresis, the gels were stained by proceedings described previously for 15 enzyme loci. The genetic diversity inside and among populations was determined by genetic distance of Nei. Matrixes of genetic distance were treated by UPGMA algorithm in order to generate the dendrograms. Quantitative and qualitative polymorphic variations were observed in 12 enzymes loci for all populations studied. High degree of genetic polymorphism among *C. albicans* strains was observed in three populations of healthy scholars (central and peripheral sites). Six of eight of these populations were similar genetically. The analysis of the genetic diversity among all *C. albicans* oral isolates showed a genetic relationship ( $0.012 > dij$ ) restricted to certain healthy scholar population groups.

Support: FAPESP.