Overjet and phonetics in oral rehabilitation

Cátia Lages
Porto University School of Dental Medicine, Portugal

A dental procedure should always combine aesthetics, function (chewing, swallowing), neuromuscular balance and phonetics. Besides the tongue, anterior teeth help with production of friction in some sounds like [s] and [z]. The most influenced sound by the positioning of anterior teeth is [s]. This is the sound that undergoes more changes and it is more difficult to reproduce in patients with any type of oral rehabilitation involving the anterior sector (upper and lower).

The aim of this study was to determine the relation between overjet and phonetics, regarding the [s] sound pronunciation. Thus, the students selected of the Porto University School of Dental Medicine were submitted to phonetics analysis, including one personal consultation and one acoustic analysis, in which some portuguese words (“sala”, “sujo”, “siga”, “missa”, “passa” and “russa”) were examined with PRAAT 5.3.59 software. From this software withdrew the values of the peak frequency and spectral moments - center of gravity, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis. The sample was divided into three groups depending on the value of overjet: Reduced (> 0 and <2 mm), average - reduced (≥ 2 mm and <3 mm) and normal - high (≥3 mm and ≤4 mm). Based on this study, we can conclude that there are no statistically significant differences between the three groups (overjet reduced, overjet average – reduced and overjet normal – high) for the five acoustic parameters (peak frequency, center of gravity, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis), so there was not found a relation between overjet and phonetics.

catia_cvl@hotmail.com

Hard and soft tissue reconstruction of esthetically compromised zone for implant restoration

Charles El Khoury
Saint Joseph University, Lebanon

The present state of implant dentistry coupled with the increase esthetic expectation of patients continually challenges the surgeon specifically when lack of soft and hard tissue is present in esthetically compromised zone. In this presentation, different techniques will be presented for bone and gingival reconstruction going from socket preservation to 3D autogenous bone reconstruction, using the biologic concept of bone grafting. Other techniques of soft tissue management, that go with bone grafting, will be presented to achieve an optimal esthetic results in the anterior region. Furthermore, an attention will be taken concerning the appropriate timing for implant insertion and implant loading after these kinds of reconstructions.

chkhoury@dm.net.lb