DENTAVANTGART

labline

VOLUME III, ISSUE #02 SUMMER, 2013.

PIETRO VENEZIA MD., DDS. & PASQUALE LACASELLA, ODT.

A NEW APPROACH

JOSHUA POLANSKY

DEMYSTIFYING THE SINGLE CENTRAL METHODS

DR. JON GURREA & AUGUST BRUGUERA

GONE IN 48 HOURS

DR. JORDI MANAUTA & DR. GAETANO PAOLONE & DR. WALTER DEVOTO

IN 'N OUT

QR codes stands for "*quick response*" as these codes contain information graphically and they can be scanned easily by smartphones. To do this you need to download a (usually free) application. In case your phone already has this application you can scan this code and the content of the code will open automatically (homepage, phone number, message, business card etc.)

IMPRESSUM

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Editor in Chief: **László Németh**

cover photo 

Prof. Dr. **Weber Adad Ricci**
Rua Humaitá, 1680, Zip-Code 14801-903
Araraquara – SP, Brazil
Phone: 55 16 33016345;
wricci@foar.unesp.br

photos: 

Kránitz András photographer
www.fotokranitz.hu

Further info:

DentAvantgArt Division Kft.

H-9400 Sopron, Virágvölgyi u. 59., Phone: +36 99/314 931
International Phone: +36 30/640 39 09, Fax: +36 99/318 647
e-mail: info@dentavantgart.hu, www.dentavantgart.hu

design & layout:

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Homage to a true friend

I met László Németh, the creator of this paper, more than twenty years ago. For a time I just called him: "little Leslie". I remember walking along the streets of Budapest with him during my visits to Hungary and talking about all kinds of things, and if I suddenly felt like doing something, he never refused my – sometimes rather unusual – requests. In the way which was so typical of him, he would just say: nothing is impossible! The years which have passed since then have confirmed this bold attitude to life which knew no bounds: he has also made his own dreams come true!

I can call László my friend, in the deep and true sense of the word. And this feeling always fills my heart with gratitude.

There were a few years in our lives when the changes in the world around us, history it could be said, swept us further away from each other. Although I didn't know much about him, I guessed he would be facing the difficulties as a challenge too. All sorts of things happened to me during this period, and I was very pleased when we got in touch with each other again – I was curious about him, and I had quite a lot to tell him too.

Outwardly, Leslie never gave the impression that he was enforcing his will by his physical strength. A rather short, kind and softly spoken man, with his persistence and his dedicated hard work he has risen to be ranked alongside the truly great in our profession, dental technology.

With his drive and his passion he has moved stones, and he has actually ripened into a "movement."

László Németh is not a person who ever gives up. He believes in dreams, in talent, and in human greatness. His patience and perseverance do not miss the targets he has set for himself. His notions are never for their own sake; his achievements have enriched the whole profession.

I am convinced that this paper, which he has likewise brought to life with huge enthusiasm, will create a totally new professional community spanning international boundaries, and it is also the "fruit" of his value-generating world view. If you like, it is a message – fortunately we too can pass on the cream of our knowledge and experience in its pages.

We will meet again in Budapest on 11 May 2013, dear "big" Leslie. At the congress you have organised I will be very happy to tell you all about the things that have happened to me in recent times. I hope you too will relate everything we have not been able to talk about yet. At the same time, we can also share our thoughts on our dearly beloved profession and the truly important things in life with the rest of our colleagues.

Until then, your true friend wishes you all the best: Klaus Müterthies.

KLAUS MÜTERTHIES

Pretisa® Zirkon
with metalic support

Pretisa® Zirkon is a combination of a metal support and a zirconia crown. The metal support is made of a high-gold alloy and is used for the production of crowns and bridges. The zirconia crown is made of high-strength zirconium dioxide ceramic and is used for the production of crowns and bridges. The combination of the metal support and the zirconia crown

Indications

- Edentulous ridges
- Partially edentulous ridges
- Implant supported/retained restorations
- Tooth supported restorations
- Full arch restorations
- Hybrid restorations
- Implant bridges
- Implant overdentures
- Implant supported/retained restorations
- Tooth supported restorations
- Full arch restorations
- Hybrid restorations
- Implant bridges
- Implant overdentures

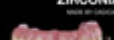
Contraindications

- Patients with insufficient bone volume
- Patients with insufficient soft tissue
- Patients with insufficient space
- Patients with insufficient occlusal space
- Patients with insufficient interocclusal space
- Patients with insufficient interdental space
- Patients with insufficient interproximal space
- Patients with insufficient interdental space
- Patients with insufficient interproximal space
- Patients with insufficient interdental space
- Patients with insufficient interproximal space

Tokuyama

100% PRETTAU® ZIRCONIA

made in Japan



Production through
perfectionism

Shape Color Strength Translucency

Clinically screwed-in-crown Prettau® Bridges on a titanium base in the upper and lower jaw

Clinically screwed-in-crown Prettau® Bridges on a titanium base in the upper and lower jaw. Prettau® Bridges are fabricated from a zirconia blank with a titanium base. The titanium base is used to screw the bridge into the implants. The screw channels are then sealed with composite. The titanium base is also used to cement the bridge to the abutments. The bridge is then cemented to the titanium base. The titanium base is also used to screw the bridge into the implants. The screw channels are then sealed with composite. The titanium base is also used to cement the bridge to the abutments. The bridge is then cemented to the titanium base.

The Protocol Bridge

A NEW APPROACH

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Clinical photographs and radiographs of the patient. Upper and lower arch occlusal views, frontal view, and panoramic radiograph.

Figure 1. Pre-treatment intraoral photographs.

GRAND MASTER OF COMPOSITION

MARTIN SZIPÁL

Contents

Ingredients – Cocktail Bar

Ice, Lemon juice, Sugar syrup, Vodka, Gin, Triple sec, Cola, Lemon slices, Cocktail cherries, Orange slices, Pineapple slices, Mint leaves, Sparkling water, Tonic water, Ginger ale, Grenadine, Angostura bitters, Orange bitters, Olives, Celery stalks, Cucumber slices, Salt, Sugar, Cocktail shaker, Jigger, Bar spoon, Strainer, Muddler, Glassware, Coasters, Napkins, Garnish picks, Bar towels, Ice bucket, Tongs, Blender, Cocktail glasses, Highball glasses, Rocks glasses, Martini glasses, Shot glasses, Pitcher, Bar menu, Cocktail recipe cards, Bar tools, Cocktail garnishes, Bar signage, Bar stools, Bar counter, Cocktail napkins, Bar mat, Cocktail umbrellas, Bar lighting, Cocktail shaker set, Bar cart, Cocktail glassware set, Bar accessories, Cocktail recipe book, Bar decor, Cocktail garnish tray, Bar speakers, Cocktail glass rack, Bar sink, Cocktail glass washer, Bar refrigerator, Cocktail glass chiller, Bar ice machine, Cocktail glass polisher, Bar blender, Cocktail glass holder, Bar tool set, Cocktail glass stand, Bar cart accessories, Cocktail glass display, Bar tool rack, Cocktail glass cleaner, Bar tool organizer, Cocktail glass storage, Bar tool holder, Cocktail glass rack

Acknowledgements

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Publication number: 2020/0341/AP
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Site Location

Site Plan

Elevations

Floor Plans

Other

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EXCELLENCE

Author
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Abstract

Abstract

Abstract

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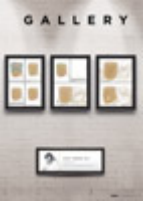
A health issue that will take your breath away.

DENTART

GALLERY



DEMYSTIFYING THE SINGLE CENTRAL METHODS

Information and Programme Development and Implementation

Information and programme development and implementation is a key component of the Oral Health Strategy. Information and programme development and implementation will be based on the following principles:

- Information and programme development and implementation will be based on the Oral Health Strategy and the Oral Health Action Plan.
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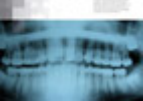


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Sundance

SMILE DESIGN

methods for communication and digital planning

1

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Gestione dei sorrisi

Quando si tratta di sorrisi, il dentista deve tenere presente che ogni persona ha una propria idea di sorriso ideale. Il dentista deve quindi essere in grado di comprendere le aspettative del paziente e di realizzare un sorriso che soddisfi le sue esigenze e che sia in armonia con il resto del volto.

Introduction
Ethics
Ethics and Morality
Ethics and Law
Ethics and Science
Ethics and Religion
Ethics and Culture
Ethics and Society
Ethics and Politics
Ethics and Economics
Ethics and Medicine
Ethics and Technology
Ethics and Environment
Ethics and Education
Ethics and Journalism
Ethics and Advertising
Ethics and Entertainment
Ethics and Sports
Ethics and Gender
Ethics and Sexuality
Ethics and Race
Ethics and Ethnicity
Ethics and Nationalism
Ethics and Globalization
Ethics and Poverty
Ethics and Hunger
Ethics and Disease
Ethics and Pollution
Ethics and Climate Change
Ethics and Animals
Ethics and Plants
Ethics and Ecosystems
Ethics and Biodiversity
Ethics and Genetics
Ethics and Cloning
Ethics and Stem Cells
Ethics and Abortion
Ethics and Euthanasia
Ethics and Suicide
Ethics and Death
Ethics and Life
Ethics and Consciousness
Ethics and Mind
Ethics and Brain
Ethics and Perception
Ethics and Memory
Ethics and Emotion
Ethics and Pain
Ethics and Pleasure
Ethics and Happiness
Ethics and Suffering
Ethics and Sleep
Ethics and Dreams
Ethics and Hypnosis
Ethics and Drugs
Ethics and Addiction
Ethics and Alcohol
Ethics and Tobacco
Ethics and Gambling
Ethics and Pornography
Ethics and Prostitution
Ethics and Sex
Ethics and Marriage
Ethics and Family
Ethics and Children
Ethics and Adolescence
Ethics and Adulthood
Ethics and Old Age
Ethics and Disability
Ethics and Handicap
Ethics and Deformity
Ethics and Mutilation
Ethics and Torture
Ethics and Punishment
Ethics and Crime
Ethics and Terrorism
Ethics and War
Ethics and Peace
Ethics and Violence
Ethics and Aggression
Ethics and Hate
Ethics and Love
Ethics and Friendship
Ethics and Trust
Ethics and Lying
Ethics and Truth
Ethics and Deception
Ethics and Fraud
Ethics and Theft
Ethics and Property
Ethics and Poverty
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Ethics and Octopus
Ethics and Snail
Ethics and Frog
Ethics and Snake
Ethics and Insect
Ethics and Spider
Ethics and Bird

GONE IN 48 HOURS

Fig. 3 Tooth Preparation

Fig. 4 Dr. Ahmed Al-Ghamdi Dr. Ahmed Al-Ghamdi

Fig. 5 Dr. Ahmed Al-Ghamdi

Dr. Ali Ahmed

Dr. Ali Ahmed is a graduate of the University of Tripoli, Faculty of Medicine, class of 1980. He completed his postgraduate training in Prosthodontics at


WE FORGE
HEROES

Jacob Gaffney Hartmann

Jacob Gaffney Hartmann (1966–1968) was a Danish-American painter and printmaker associated with the Copenhagen Fluxus circle and the Danish Pop Art movement. He studied at the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts in the late 1960s and produced work that combined silkscreen printing with photographic imagery drawn from newspapers and magazines. His early exhibitions took place in Copenhagen and Aarhus and were reviewed in Danish art journals alongside the work of Bente Lorentzen and Per Kirkeby. Hartmann died in a boating accident off the coast of Zealand in 1968 at the age of 2. His surviving work is held in the collection of the Danish Museum of Contemporary Art, Copenhagen.

Bente Lorentzen

Bente Lorentzen (1966–1968) was a Danish painter and printmaker associated with the Copenhagen Fluxus circle and the Danish Pop Art movement. She studied at the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts in the late 1960s and produced work that combined silkscreen printing with photographic imagery drawn from newspapers and magazines. Her early exhibitions took place in Copenhagen and Aarhus and were reviewed in Danish art journals alongside the work of Jacob Gaffney Hartmann and Per Kirkeby. Lorentzen died in a boating accident off the coast of Zealand in 1968 at the age of 2. Her surviving work is held in the collection of the Danish Museum of Contemporary Art, Copenhagen.

Where else can a couple of tourists be seen in a classic car, with a vibrant cultural life and a population that is proud of its heritage, visit the Museo de la Revolución, the Capitolio and the Cementerio de Colón, and take a tour of the city in a classic car.

IN OUT

A NEW CONCEPT IN COMPOSITE STRATIFICATION

Ceramic Vessels
Ceramic, Glaze
Dimensions Variable
Photo: Jeff Tabb

Ceramic Vessels

Ceramic, Glaze
Dimensions Variable

Ceramic Vessels
Ceramic, Glaze
Dimensions Variable
Photo: Jeff Tabb

Ceramic Vessels
Ceramic, Glaze
Dimensions Variable
Photo: Jeff Tabb

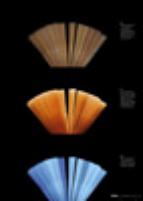

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Figure 1. Lower molar with a mesial root canal and a distal root canal.

Dentin

Dentin is the most abundant tissue in the tooth. It is a mineralized connective tissue with a complex structure. It is composed of 70% inorganic material, 20% organic material, and 10% water. The inorganic material is primarily hydroxyapatite crystals. The organic material is primarily collagen, mainly type I collagen. The water is bound to the collagen and to the surface of the hydroxyapatite crystals. Dentin is formed by cells called odontoblasts. The odontoblasts have a long process that extends into the dentinal tubules. The dentinal tubules are filled with fluid and with the odontoblastic processes. The dentin is divided into primary dentin, secondary dentin, and tertiary dentin. Primary dentin is formed before the tooth erupts. Secondary dentin is formed after the tooth erupts. Tertiary dentin is formed in response to a stimulus, such as a cavity or a restoration.

Figure 1. Tooth 11 with a fracture in the middle third of the root.

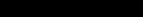
Figure 2. Tooth 11 with a fracture in the middle third of the root.

Case report

Tooth 11 was extracted because of a root fracture in the middle third of the root (Figure 1). The patient was informed about the treatment options and chose for a dental implant. The patient was healthy and had no medical contraindications for implant surgery. The patient was informed about the risks and benefits of the treatment and signed a consent form. The patient was also informed about the possibility of using the extracted tooth as a root canal filling material. The patient was informed about the risks and benefits of the treatment and signed a consent form. The patient was also informed about the possibility of using the extracted tooth as a root canal filling material.

Discussion

The extracted tooth was used as a root canal filling material. The patient was informed about the risks and benefits of the treatment and signed a consent form. The patient was also informed about the possibility of using the extracted tooth as a root canal filling material. The patient was informed about the risks and benefits of the treatment and signed a consent form. The patient was also informed about the possibility of using the extracted tooth as a root canal filling material.



Contents

CONTRAINDICATIONS

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Ultrasonic Sensor Technology

Ultrasonic sensors are based on the principle of sound waves. The sensor emits a sound wave and measures the time it takes for the echo to return. The distance to the object is calculated based on the speed of sound and the time of the echo. Ultrasonic sensors are used in a variety of applications, including robotics, automotive, and industrial automation.

Ultrasonic Sensor Technology

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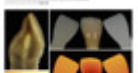
CHANGING COLOR DURING A CHEMICAL REACTION

Chemical reactions can be used to make colors change. Some of the chemicals in these reactions are poisonous, so be careful not to touch them or let them touch your skin. Wash your hands after you finish the experiment.



1 Place a few drops of the liquid in the bottom of a small plastic bag. Squeeze the bag to make the liquid change color.

2 Place a few drops of the liquid in a small plastic bag. Squeeze the bag to make the liquid change color.

3 Place a few drops of the liquid in a small plastic bag. Squeeze the bag to make the liquid change color.

4 Place a few drops of the liquid in a small plastic bag. Squeeze the bag to make the liquid change color.

5 Place a few drops of the liquid in a small plastic bag. Squeeze the bag to make the liquid change color.

1 Cut the tip of the pipette tip.

2 Place the pipette tip into the tube containing the sample.

3 Squeeze the bulb and release it to suck the sample into the pipette tip.

4 Place the pipette tip into the tube containing the reagent.

5 Squeeze the bulb and release it to suck the reagent into the pipette tip.

6 Squeeze the bulb and release it to mix the sample and reagent.

7 Repeat steps 3 to 6 for the other samples.

Ceramic and porcelain

Ceramic and porcelain are made from clay and other natural materials. Ceramic is made from coarse clay and porcelain is made from fine clay. Both are hard, brittle and strong. They are used for tableware, tiles, bricks and pots.

Ceramic and porcelain tableware

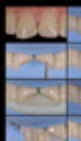


Figure. Figure Figure, Figure Figure Figure Figure Figure.

Smile Lite

Overall artwork competition 2010

Overall artwork

Dr Ashish Chandra

Dr Ashish Chandra

**Dr Ashish Chandra