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REKONSTRUKSI DAN ESTETIK

ARTICLE REVIEW

Case Report: Composite Veneers

N. H. I. W. I. S.

This article is a Case Report of a patient who had been treated with Composite Veneers for the purpose of improving the appearance of her front teeth. The patient had been referred to the clinic by her general dentist. The patient had been experiencing a long-standing problem of discolored and chipped front teeth. She had been trying to improve her appearance by using toothpaste and whitening products, but with no success. She had been feeling self-conscious about her teeth and was looking for a permanent solution.

The patient had been treated with Composite Veneers for a period of 6 months. The patient was very satisfied with the results and had been able to improve her appearance. The patient had been able to smile with confidence and had been able to improve her self-esteem. The patient had been able to improve her appearance and was very happy with the results.

Learning Objective

1. To understand the procedure for the fabrication of Composite Veneers.

2. To understand the importance of patient selection and the role of the dentist in the treatment process.

3. To understand the importance of patient education and the role of the dentist in the treatment process.

4. To understand the importance of patient consent and the role of the dentist in the treatment process.

5. To understand the importance of patient follow-up and the role of the dentist in the treatment process.

6. To understand the importance of patient satisfaction and the role of the dentist in the treatment process.

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Effects of Collagen Wound Dressing on Wound Healing in Rat Skin Wound

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1. Sulandri Gusasi --> Mahasiswa / sulandri@yahoo.com
2. David S Perdanakusuma --> Dosen / dperdanakusuma@yahoo.com

Abstract

Background: Collagen is a key component of a healing wound. Previously, collagens were thought to function only as a structural support; however, it is now evident that collagen and collagen-derived fragments control many cellular functions, including cell shape and differentiation, migration and synthesis of a number of proteins. Research has shown that some collagen-based dressings its ability to promote fibroblast migration and proliferation in vitro and to accelerate wound repair in the diabetic mouse.

Collagen is a vital structure in wound healing and is essential when cross-linked for wound tensile strength. The role of collagen involves stimulating fibroblast activity and improving the healing process. The most important functions of fibroblasts are synthesis and deposition of the extracellular matrix components. Fibrous connective tissue elements include collagen, elastin, and reticulin, while the nonfibrous portion includes basic substances that are primarily water, salts, and glycosaminoglycans. Collagenase and other proteolytic enzymes are produced during the inflammatory phase and throughout the proliferative phase as fibroplasia regulators. The goals of this phase of healing involve filling in the wound defect with new tissue and restoring skin integrity.

Objective : To verify the role of collagen wound dressing on fibroblast cell count and collagen density in rat skin wound.

Method: 30 male Rat of Wistar, 3-4 months old, weight 200-300gr will be used. 2 incisional wounds, sized 1cm at the back-torso will be made by surgical blade no.15 on each rat, with total 60 wounds. Every rat will be treated with collagen wound dressing at left sided wound and at the right sided is cared by salin soaked gauzed than closed by transparent dressing. In this design will be sacrificed each 10 rats, at day 3rd, 14th and 21st.

All Wounds then will be excised and analyzed with Hemato-Eosin stained to count the macrophage per centimeter square. The amount of fibroblast and density of collagen per

centimeter square on collagen wound dressing

and transparent dressing than be

compared statistically.

Results : Collagen density in treatment group is thicker than control group in 3rd days.

But in 14th days, collagen density between treatment and control group is not significant.

In 21st days, collagen density in treatment group is thicker than control group. Fibroblast amount in treatment group is fewer in 3rd days, but increasingly high until 14th days than control group. Then fibroblast amount decrease in 21st days either in treatment group and control group.

Conclusion : Collagen wound dressing application improves wound healing rate by increasing collagen synthesis and stimulate fibroblast production.

Keyword : Wound, healing, Collagen, wound, dressing, fibroblast, ,

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