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Patients with cardiovascular pathology in the focus of the dentist**Aldo Vangjeli¹, Renato Isufi¹ and Gafur Shitino²**¹Vlore Regional Hospital, Albania²Qendra Spitalore Universitare Nënë Tereza, Albania

It is the middle age and the third age patients that usually face pathologies of different course such as cardiac, endocrine, neurological but there are combined natured pathologies which need more attention and more importance in treatment for the patients who need dental surgical intervention. In this study, our attention is focused on the pre-treatment and post-treatment of the patients who suffer from a cardiovascular disease while prone to a dental surgical intervention. The purpose of the study is to specify, clarify and outline the codes and the regulations of interventions in this category of patients for the only purpose of getting the right treatment while in the outpatient ambulatory clinics/private offices rather than in the regional hospital. Surely, we have to assure the patients that the treatment offered is of high level of proficiency, meanwhile focusing on the reduction of the cost for the patient and for our health institutions. In these days, the continuous changes in the life style we lead, the huge change we see in the quantity and the quality of the food we consume every day followed by the increase longevity/life expectancy has made all of us aware of the high number of people that suffer from cardiovascular diseases.

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Long-term stability of anterior open-bite correction in mixed dentition with an innovative therapeutic protocol**Daniel Celli and Enrico Gasperoni**

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Statement of the Problem: An anterior open bite is a definite lack of contact, in the vertical direction, between the incisal edges of the maxillary and mandibular anterior teeth. Good results in terms of function, aesthetics and stability are usually difficult to be obtained when treating open bite malocclusions. The purpose of this study is to describe an original protocol developed in order to treat this kind of malocclusions successfully.

Materials & Methods: The new non-extractive protocol involves the smart use of several therapeutic means such as rapid maxillary expander, mandibular lingual arch and/or lip bumper, occlusal grinding of deciduous first and second molars, lingual grid, myofunctional exercises and fixed straight wire appliances.

Results: Cases treated using this protocol is described and their long term stability is assessed.

Conclusions: The proposed therapeutic protocol seems to give good results in terms of oral health, malocclusion correction, disappearance of relationship problems and stability seven years after the completion of treatment. Selective grinding of deciduous teeth permits to obtain fast therapeutic results with minimally invasive and transitional effects for dental tissues. Its effect, coupled with rapid expansion of the palate, mandibular lingual arch, lingual grid and myofunctional exercises, allows bite closure, which is followed and completed by fixed straight wire appliances. Any functional deficiencies or bad oral habits must be detected and corrected after the end of treatment to ensure long-term stability.

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