

## DGZI Online Campus

### International online training wherever you are

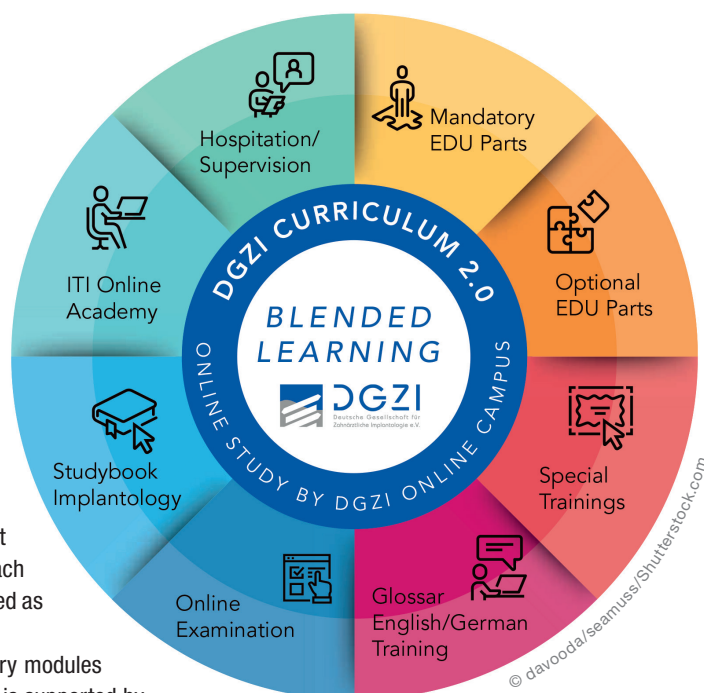
The structure and content of DGZI's successful implantology curriculum was revised in 2019. Since February, all participants have had access to the ITI Academy, where young dentists with little experience in implantology can learn the basics of implant dentistry.

All participants in the curriculum will then start their training in the new "DGZI Online Campus". This has been completely redesigned and enables e-learning from all devices and from anywhere you have online access. The theoretical basics of implant dentistry are well presented and taught in separate modules. Each module ends with a learning success check, which can be practised as often as required in advance in test examinations.

After successful online training, three practice-related compulsory modules and two therapy-related optional modules follow. The curriculum is supported by special learning materials of the DGZI Online Campus.

Start with the new concept of the DGZI online training at home or wherever you are—that is Blended Learning! Now at DGZI!

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## Commensal flora to play key role

### In fighting periodontal infections

The development of an animal's immune system relies on commensal flora—microorganisms such as bacteria present in certain parts of the body. In the case of immunity against periodontal diseases—infections of the areas surrounding teeth—it is unclear, however, what exactly the role of commensal

flora is. Now, Professor Manabu Morita from Okayama University and colleagues have investigated the relation between commensal flora in the mouth and the immune response to a bacterium called *Porphyromonas gingivalis* (*P. gingivalis*), which contains lipopolysaccharide (LPS), a known periodontal pathogen. The researchers tested the immune response of mice after the application of *P. gingivalis*/LPS. Two types of mouse were used in the experiments: germ-free and specific-pathogen-free mice. The former are free of any microorganisms, including commensal flora; the latter are mice guaranteed to be free of certain pathogens—in this case, periodontal pathogens—but not of commensal flora. The response to the bacterium was assessed by the amounts of particular types of cells that are characteristic of immune system activation. The scientists observed that exposure to *P. gingivalis* led to an increase in the number of a certain type of cell associated with immune system activity in the specific-pathogen-free mice, after three hours, indicating that application of the bacterium, indeed, triggered the immune system. At the same time, the germ-free mice did not show similar increased levels of these cells, suggesting that commensal flora contribute to the development and functioning of the periodontal immune system.

**Source:** Okayama University

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## ZERAMEX® XT

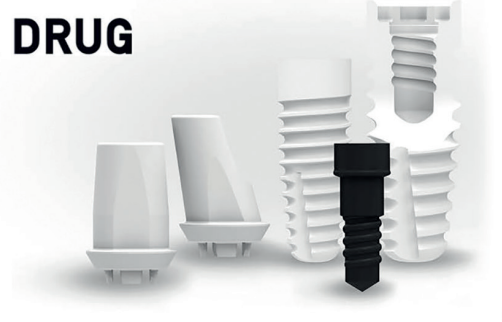
## Receives FDA approval

Dentalpoint has received the FDA approval for their new, metal-free two-piece ceramic implant system ZERAMEX® XT. The system, which is available since November 2017, is the most recent addition to the company's product line. It is particularly well suited for the treatment of anterior teeth. By having a root-like design, a high primary stability can be achieved. In addition, a high prosthetic flexibility is guaranteed owing to the new interior connection. The centrepiece of this connection is the carbon fibre reinforced peek screw VICARBO®. The implant is equipped with the microstructured implant surface ZERAFIL™ and thus, allows for a successful osseointegration with a success rate between 96.7 and 98.5 per cent, depending on the system. Since 2006,



DENTALPOINT

ZERAMEX®  
Stark. Ästhetisch. Metallfrei.



Dentalpoint is developing and manufacturing innovative ceramic implant systems and is considered to be among the pioneers and industry leaders when it comes to modern two-piece ceramic implants. All ZERAMEX® implants are made in Switzerland.

Source: Dentalpoint AG

## Launch of the Oral Reconstruction Foundation

## Research Award 2018/2019

The Oral Reconstruction Foundation announced that it is now accepting applications for the 2018/2019 Oral Reconstruction Foundation Research Award, which is presented every two years and is open to all young, talented scientists, researchers, and dedicated professionals from universities, hospitals, and practices. Eligible scientific papers include those that have been published or accepted for publication in an English peer-reviewed journal that addresses one of the following topics in implant



dentistry, oral reconstruction, or related areas: diagnostics and planning, hard- and soft-tissue management, sustainability of implant-supported prosthetics, physiological and pathophysiological aspects, or advances in digital procedures. The recipient of the Oral Reconstruction Foundation Research Award 2018/2019 will have the opportunity to present his or her work at the Oral Reconstruction Global Symposium, which takes place in New York City from 30 April to 2 May 2020. Furthermore, the authors of the three best contributions will receive prizes of EUR10,000, EUR6,000, and EUR4,000 respectively. To be considered a candidate for this award, visit [www.orfoundation.org/awards](http://www.orfoundation.org/awards) to download the mandatory registration form and to review the eligibility requirements. The registration deadline is 30 November 2019.

Source: Oral Reconstruction Foundation

## Novel Bone Augmentation Procedure

## Successful for Challenging Cases

Researchers from the Medical Center of the Goethe University Frankfurt (Germany) recently published a case study in the *Journal of Oral Implantology* that evaluates the use of a novel augmentation alternative in a former head and neck cancer patient. By using a combination of a xenogeneic bone substitute (BO) and platelet-rich fibrin (PRF), they were able to successfully perform an implantation in a severely compromised mandible. A 61-year-old female with cancer in her mandible was treated by a tumour resection in her jaw, as well as neck dissection on both sides, resulting in disfiguration to the lower jaw.

The patient's blood was drawn, centrifuged and combined with the BO to fill an anatomy-specific three-dimensional titanium mesh. The titanium "cage" was made from a CT scan generated model of the patient's mandible. The mesh was placed at the involved surgical sight, and then covered with collagen matrix plus a final layer of PRF clots were used to cover the matrix. In this case study, researchers introduce an extremely promising new method of dental reconstruction in treating a severely compromised mandible in a patient recovering from head and neck cancer. The original article is titled "Individualized Titanium Mesh Combined with Platelet-Rich Fibrin and Deproteinized Bovine Bone: A New Approach for Challenging Augmentation" and was published in *Journal of Oral Implantology*, Vol. 44, No. 5, 2018.

Source: Journal of Oral Implantology



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