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تحصیلات:

از سال 1386 تا 1392 ، دانشکده دندانپزشکی ، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی کرمان ، دکترای حرفه ای دندانپزشکی
از 1395 تا 1399 ، دانشکده دندانپزشکی ، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی کرمان ، کرمان – دکترای تخصصی در رشته پروتزهای دندانی

مدارک علمی:
دکترای دندانپزشکی عمومی از دانشگاه علوم پزشکی کرمان (1392)
دکترای تخصصی پروتزهای دندانی از دانشگاه علوم پزشکی کرمان ، کرمان (1399)
بورد تخصصی پروتزهای دندانی (1399)

مقالات:

1. Abyari S, Amini P, Zafari A, Amini R, Lashkarizadeh Bami L. Evaluation of Shears Strength of Dowel Amalgam and Post-amalgam in Root Canal-treated Teeth. Journal of Dental Materials and Techniques. 2020 Jun 1;9(2):56-62.

2. Lashkarizadeh N, Foroudisefat M, Abyari S, Mohammadi M, Lashkarizadeh L. Is It Safe to Reuse Healing Abutments? An Experimental Study on IL-1β and TNF-α Cytokine Levels in Peri-Implant Crevicular Fluid. Journal of Prosthodontics. 2022 Jun;31(5):399-404

عنوان پایان نامه:

بررسي گير و سايش اجزای اتچمنت اوردنچر با ساپورت ايمپلنت در رابطه با نحوه قرار دادن: مطالعه ی کلينيکي

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خلاصه مقالات ارائه شده انگلیسی:

Evaluation of Shears Strength of Dowel Amalgam and Post-amalgam in Root Canal-treated Teeth.

Introduction: Amalgam, which can be applied with or without dowel, is one of the commonly used restorative materials for core restoration in pulpless teeth. The current study aimed to compare the shear strength of amalgam cores with and without dowel. Methods: A total number of 20 recently extracted mandibular premolars were assigned to two groups of 10 equal specimens, including group I: dowel amalgam restored with prefabricated dowel and amalgam core and group II: post-amalgam restored with amalgam as a post and core. All Specimens were stored at humidity and room temperature prior to testing. Each specimen was carefully placed in a special jig at a 90-degree angle to the axis of teeth and subjected to a load that was recorded in kgf on a Zwick/material testing machine at a crosshead speed of 0.5 mm/min until failure. Independent T-test was used to compare the results. Results: Based on the obtained results, the mean shear strengths were reported as 37.7±10.49 and 16.8±6.37 kgf for dowel amalgam and post-amalgam, respectively. There was a statistically significant difference between the two groups (P<0.0001). Conclusions: The obtained results demonstrated a significant difference between the two groups. Accordingly, the use of dowel with amalgam to restore pulpless teeth has higher compressive strength, as compared to the use of post-amalgam.

Is It Safe to Reuse Healing Abutments? An Experimental Study on IL-1β and TNF-α Cytokine Levels in Peri-Implant Crevicular Fluid

Purpose

To compare pro-inflammatory cytokine levels in the peri-implant crevicular fluid (PICF) in unused and reused healing abutments.

Materials and methods

This study was a controlled randomized, double-blind clinical trial. Seventy-two patients who met the inclusion criteria were divided into two groups. After one-stage implant placement, in group A, an unused healing abutment, and in group B, a reused healing abutment, was connected to the implant fixture. After 2 months, clinical measurements for keratinized gingiva (KG), plaque index (PI), and bleeding index (BI) (Ainamo and Bay) were taken, and PICF sampling was performed to evaluate pro-inflammatory IL-1β and TNF-α cytokine levels using the ELISA test. Comparison of clinical measurements and cytokine levels between the two study groups was made using the Mann-Whitney test.

Result

Clinical measurements and sampling were performed on 60 patients (nA = 27, nB = 33). There was no significant difference between the two groups in clinical measurements (BI ($p = 0.96$) and PI ($p = 0.06$)) or TNF-α ($p = 0.63$), and IL-1β ($p = 0.26$) cytokine levels.

Conclusion

Reused healing abutments that are cleaned and sterilized properly do not appear to induce further peri-implant pro-inflammatory response; therefore, they can be utilized temporarily until implant abutment insertion.