

## **Nicht kariesbedingte Zahnhartsubstanzdefekte: Risikofaktoren und Therapie**

**ZÄ Laurentia Schuster, Prof. Dr. Till Dammaschke**

**ZMK 1-2/2022 (38), 37-41**

[1] Lussi A, Ganss C (Hrsg.). Erosive Tooth Wear – From Diagnosis to Therapy. Monogr Oral Sci Vol. 25. 2. überarbeitete und erweiterte Auflage, Basel: Karger, 2014.

[2] Bartlett DW, Lussi A, West NX, Bouchard P, Sanz M, Bourgeois D. Prevalence of tooth wear on buccal and lingual surfaces and possible risk factors in young European adults. *J Dent* 2013; 41: 1007–1013.

[3] Marinescu IR, Popescu SM, Draghici EC, Scrieciu M, Mercut V, Turcu AA, Nicola AG. Etiological Aspects of Noncarious Dental Lesions. *Curr Health Sci J* 2017; 43(1): 54–61.

[4] Warreth A, Abuhijleh E, Almaghribi MA, Mahwal G, Ashawish A. Tooth surface loss: A review of literature. *Saudi Dent J* 2020; 32(2): 53–60.

[5] Meyer-Lückel H, Paris S, Ekstrand KR (Hrsg.). Karies – Wissenschaft und klinische Praxis. Stuttgart: Georg Thieme, 2012.

[6] Hellwig E, Schäfer E, Klimek J, Attin T. Einführung in die Zahnerhaltung. 7. Auflage, Köln: Deutscher Zahnärzte Verlag, 2018.

[7] Carvalho TS, Colon P, Ganss C, Huysmans MC, Lussi A, Schlueter N, Schmalz G, Shellis RP, Tveit AB, Wiegand A. Consensus report of the European Federation of Conservative Dentistry: Erosive tooth wear – diagnosis and management. *Clin Oral Invest* 2015; 19: 1557–1561.

[8] Denucci GC, Mantilla TF, Amaral FLB, Basting RT, Franca FMG. Saliva with reduced calcium and phosphorous concentrations: Effect on erosion dental lesions. *Oral Dis* 2018; 24(6): 957–963.

[9] Hannig M, Fiebiger M, Güntzer M, Döbert A, Zimehl R, Nekrashevych Y. Protective effect of the in situ formed short-term salivary pellicle. *Arch Oral Biol* 2004; 49: 903–910.

[10] Wiegand A, Bliggenstorfer S, Magalhaes AC, Sener B, Attin T. Impact of the in situ formed salivary pellicle on enamel and dentine erosion induced by different acids. *Acta Odontol Scand* 2008; 66(4): 225–230.

[11] Atalay C, Ozgunaltay G. Evaluation of tooth wear and associated risk factors: A matched case-control study. *Niger J Clin Pract* 2018; 21(12): 1607–1614.

[12] Milosevic A. Clinical guidance and an evidence-based approach for restoration of the worn dentition by direct composite resin. *Br Dent J* 2018 (Mar 9); 224(5): 301–310.

[13] Assuncao CM, Lussi A, Rodrigues JA, Carvalho TS. Efficacy of toothpastes in the prevention of erosive tooth wear in permanent and deciduous teeth. *Clin Oral Invest* 2019; 23: 273–284.

[14] Pickles MJ. Tooth Wear. In: Duckworth RM (ed.). The teeth and their environment. Monogr Oral Sci Vol.19, Basel: Karger, 2006: 86–104.

[15] Huysmans MCDNJM, Chew HP, Ellwood RP. Clinical studies of dental erosion and erosive wear. *Caries Res* 2011; 45(1): 60–68.

[16] Joao-Souza SH, Lussi A, Baumann T, Scaramucci T, Aranha ACC, Carvalho TS. Chemical and physical factors of desensitizing and/or anti-erosive toothpastes associated with lower erosive tooth wear. *Sci Rep* 2017; 7: 17909.

[17] Sterenborg BMM, Bronkhorst EM, Wetselaar P, Lobbezoo F, Loomans BAC, Huysmans MCDNJM. The influence of management of tooth wear on oral health-related quality of life. *Clin Oral Invest* 2018; 22: 2567–2573.

[18] Varma S, Preiskel A, Bartlett D. The management of tooth wear with crowns and indirect restorations. *Br Dent J* 2018 (Mar 9); 224(5): 343–347.

[19] Loomans BAC, Kreulen CM, Huijs-Visser HECE, Sterenborg BMM, Bronkhorst EM, Huysmans MCDNJM, Opdam NJM. Clinical performance of full rehabilitations with direct composite in severe tooth wear patients: 3.5 years results. *J Dent* 2018; 70: 97–103.

[20] Paryag A, Rafeek R. Dental erosion and medical conditions: An overview of aetiology, diagnosis and management. *West Indian Med J* 2014; 63(5): 499–502.

[21] Deari S, Wegehaupt FJ, Tauböck TT, Attin T. Influence of Different Pretreatments on the Microtensile Bond Strength to Eroded Dentin. *J Adhes Dent*. 2017;19 (2):147-155.