

Conclusions

The present technique, based on an instrument developed for this purpose, allows the determination of the approximated convergence angle (axial walls) during the tooth preparation for a complete crown.

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The authors reported no conflicts of interest related to this study.

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Literature Abstract

Causes and timing of delayed bleeding after oral surgery

This retrospective study examined patients who were presented at a university hospital between 1998 and 2009 requiring hemostatic intervention for bleeding after oral surgery. From the data of 1,833 eligible patients, the authors investigated the reasons for postoperative bleeding, as well as the interval between surgery and onset of bleeding. The authors found that uncomplicated tooth extraction was the main cause of bleeding (95.3% of the patients), and 69.7% of the bleeding occurred in the molar region of both the maxilla and mandible. The authors attributed this to large open wounds after molar extraction, and the difficulties faced by the patient to correctly apply pressure in the posterior region. The authors found that 64.97% of bleeding occurred on the day of surgery; 20.96% in the first 3 days of surgery; and 9.18% between the fourth and seventh day after surgery. Hence, the authors recommended surgeries to be scheduled in the morning. In the study, 39.9% of the patients took anticoagulants (ie, 21.5% took phenprocoumon, 12.7% took acetylsalicylic acid, 1.8% took clopidogrel, and 0.9% took more than one anticoagulant) and 4.3% had a congenital blood disorder. Patients taking phenprocoumon, as well as those with a congenital blood disorder, had significantly longer bleeding intervals, and are identified by the authors as high risk and require intensified postoperative management.

Czembirek C, Poeschl WP, Eder-Czembirek C, Fischer MB, Perisanidis C, Jesch P, Schicho K, Dong A, Seemann R. *Clin Oral Investig* 2013 Nov 28 [Epub ahead of print]. **References:** 18. **Reprints:** C. Czembirek, University Clinic of Cranio-Maxillofacial and Oral Surgery, Medical University of Vienna, Waehringer Guertel 18–20, 1090 Vienna, Austria. Email: cornelia.czembirek@meduniwien.ac.at—Simon Ng, Singapore

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