



Dr. Márk Fráter Ph.D., M.Sc.

Prof. Márk Fráter graduated “Summa Cum Laude” as a dentist from the University of Szeged, Hungary in 2010. In 2015 he obtained his PhD at the same university with the topic: ‘The restorative use of fibre-reinforced materials in the posterior region’. One year later he became a specialist in Restorative Dentistry and Prosthodontics. He currently has a private practice in Szeged and also works in a practice in London, with an emphasis on endodontics, conservative and restorative dentistry. Currently, he is Assistant Professor and acting head of the Department of Operative and Aesthetic Dentistry at the University of Szeged. He also regularly gives lectures and hands-on courses in endodontics and restorative dentistry for dentists. He is a board member of the Hungarian Society of Aesthetic and Restorative Dentistry and the GC Prosthodontic Advisory Board.



Dr. András Forster, M.Sc.

Dr. András Forster graduated as a dentist at the University of Szeged in 2006 and became a specialist in restorative dentistry and prosthodontics in 2009. Since then, he is working at the Department of Operative and Aesthetic Dentistry, currently as a research fellow. He has worked at renowned private practices in Budapest and London. Since 2016 he works as a prosthodontist in the Urban Regeneration Institute in Budapest and the British Hungarian Medical Service. He gives hands-on courses on a regular base in Hungary and abroad. Next to his clinical work András Forster also engages in scientific activities, having co-authored several peer-reviewed publications. In 2017 he was elected board member and secretary of the Hungarian Society of Aesthetic and Restorative Dentistry.

New Generation Short Fibre-Reinforced Composite Restorations of the Posterior Dentition

Márk Fráter DMD, András Forster DMD

Finding the ideal material(s) for the restoration of posterior teeth, with the aim of re-establishing the original mastication, has long been a central issue in restorative dentistry. Direct restorations have been widely applied to restore posterior teeth due to their low cost, the smaller amount of healthy tooth substance that has to be removed as compared to indirect restorations, and their acceptable clinical performance ⁽¹⁾. **Two main causes of posterior restoration failure have been identified: secondary caries and fracture (either of the restoration or the tooth itself)** ^(2,3). The later phenomena is a result of multiple factors.



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