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Associate Professor at the Department of Periodontology at the Institute of Odontology, The Sahlgrenska Academy at University of Gothenburg.

Degree in dentistry in Verona University, Italy in 1991; certificate as specialist in clinical periodontology in 2002 at Gothenburg University, Sweden.

In 2003 achieved the Master of Science in dentistry and in 2007 the Doctor Odont. Degree (PhD) at Sahlgrenska Academy at University of Gothenburg, Sweden with a thesis entitled "On approaches to periodontal infection control".

Winner of the European Federation of Periodontology prize for periodontal research in 2005. Winner of the Scandinavian Society of Periodontology prize for young researchers in 2007.

Active member of Italian Society of Periodontology (SIdP) and of Italian Academy of Osteointegration (IAO).

Guest Professor at University of Padova, Italy.

Working as periodontist and implantologist in his private practice in Trento, Italy from 1992.

Preserving teeth: is it still an option?

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Only a careful collection of anamnestic, clinical and radiographic data that lead to the compilation of a complete medical and dental record can allow to evaluate the prognosis of a periodontally involved tooth and to plan a rational treatment and rehabilitation project. The decision to extract or to keep a severely compromised tooth should come only after a careful analysis of all treatment options, considering the cost-benefit ratio of every possible choice. The biological and economical costs should be evaluated, and evaluated in relation to the benefits based on scientific evidence and after a fair assessment of one's own clinical experience. The new classification of periodontal disease may help the clinician in considering the importance of prognostic factors in this evaluation. Upstream of the decision-making process, it is appropriate, in complex cases, to have a clear treatment and rehabilitation plan, which allows a strategic assessment of the compromised elements to help the decision-making process. Only after the completion of this process the most appropriate therapeutic procedure can be implemented to change the prognosis of a compromised tooth in a positive way, carefully evaluating the probabilities of success and the risk factors involved.