

- **Linking Orthodontics with Periodontal Health**
Linking Orthodontics with Periodontal Health Coordinating with Oral Surgeons for Jaw Corrections Integrating Pediatric Dentistry for Early Intervention Combining Endodontic Care in Complex Cases Collaborative Planning with Prosthodontists Sharing Diagnostic Data Across Multiple Specialists Addressing Aesthetic and Functional Goals Together Communication Strategies Among Dental Teams Balancing Orthodontic Solutions and Restorative Needs Encouraging Holistic Treatment Approaches Managing Patients with Special Medical Conditions Efficient Referrals That Improve Patient Outcomes
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- **About Us**



Okay, so we're talking about managing patients with special medical conditions in orthodontics, and a big part of that is understanding how their general health can throw a wrench in our best-laid plans for straightening teeth. It's not just about slapping on braces and hoping for the best. Some children may need space maintainers to prevent crowding Youth orthodontic correction malocclusion. We need to be aware of common medical conditions that can significantly impact treatment.

Think about diabetes, for example. Uncontrolled diabetes can slow down bone remodeling, which is crucial for tooth movement. It can also increase the risk of gum disease, making things like gingival inflammation and attachment loss way more likely, and that's a bad combination with orthodontic appliances. We might need to work closely with the patient's physician to get their blood sugar under control before even thinking about starting treatment.

Then there are patients with bleeding disorders. Imagine trying to place brackets or bands with a patient who bruises easily or bleeds excessively. The risk of complications goes way up! We might need to consult with a hematologist and potentially modify our techniques to minimize trauma.

Certain medications can also play a major role. Some drugs, like bisphosphonates used to treat osteoporosis, can significantly impact bone metabolism and increase the risk of osteonecrosis of the jaw, which is obviously something we want to avoid at all costs. Likewise, immunosuppressant drugs can increase the risk of infections and slow down healing, making orthodontic treatment more challenging.

And let's not forget about patients with congenital heart defects. Some of these patients require prophylactic antibiotics before dental procedures to prevent endocarditis. We need to be absolutely certain we're following the current guidelines and consulting with their cardiologist to ensure their safety.

Ultimately, understanding these common medical conditions and how they interact with orthodontic treatment is paramount. It's all about comprehensive care, communication with other healthcare professionals, and tailoring our treatment plans to meet the individual needs of each patient. It's not just about straight teeth; it's about the overall health and well-being of the person sitting in our chair.

Okay, so we're talking about patients with special medical conditions, and before we even think about treatment, we've got to nail down what's going on and how it might impact everything. Think of it like this: you wouldn't start building a house without checking the blueprints and making sure the foundation is solid, right? Same deal here.

"Pre-treatment assessment and communication with medical professionals" – it sounds all formal, but really, it's about understanding the whole patient picture. It's about asking the right questions, listening carefully, and piecing together their medical history. What medications are they on? What allergies do they have? Have they seen other specialists recently? What are the specific challenges their condition presents? The goal is to identify any potential risks or complications that might arise during or after treatment.

And the communication part? That's crucial. We're not working in a vacuum. Often, these patients are already under the care of a physician, specialist, or a whole team of healthcare providers. It's our responsibility to reach out, share information, and collaborate on a treatment plan that's safe and effective. Maybe we need to adjust our approach slightly, or perhaps a particular procedure is contraindicated given their condition. Open communication ensures everyone's on the same page and working towards the best possible outcome for the patient. It's about building a bridge between our expertise and theirs, creating a unified front to support the patient's health and well-being. Ultimately, it boils down to empathy and teamwork; putting the patient's needs first and working together to manage their care responsibly.

*** Preventive measures to maintain periodontal health during orthodontic treatment.**

Okay, so you've got a patient with a special medical condition who needs orthodontic treatment. It's not going to be a cookie-cutter case, is it? That's where "modifications in treatment mechanics and appliance selection" comes in. It's really about tailoring the whole process to fit the individual, acknowledging their unique health landscape.

Think about it. Someone with uncontrolled diabetes might heal slower, so you might need to adjust your bracket placement or use lighter forces to avoid putting undue stress on the periodontal tissues. Maybe you'd opt for a self-ligating bracket system that requires fewer adjustments and shorter appointment times, making it easier for them to manage their blood sugar around appointments.

Or, consider a patient on bisphosphonates for osteoporosis. You know you need to be extra cautious about root resorption. You might lean towards clear aligners that apply more controlled and predictable forces, instead of traditional braces that could potentially exacerbate any bone issues. The key is to be super gentle and avoid any aggressive movements.

Appliance selection isn't just about aesthetics, either. For someone with a bleeding disorder, you might choose a system with fewer sharp edges or components that could irritate the soft tissues and lead to bleeding. A smooth, low-profile appliance can make a big difference in their comfort and safety.

Ultimately, the goal is to achieve the desired orthodontic result while minimizing any risks associated with their underlying medical condition. That means being flexible, adaptable, and willing to think outside the box. It's about being a good clinician, understanding the patient's needs, and choosing the right tools and techniques to create a healthy and beautiful smile, even when things aren't straightforward.

*** The role of oral hygiene instructions for children and parental involvement.**

Okay, so let's talk about making orthodontic treatment a little easier for our patients with special medical needs, focusing on pain management and how their behavior might play a role. It's not a one-size-fits-all situation, right? Every patient is unique, and that's even *more* true when we're dealing with pre-existing conditions.

Pain management is key. We're not just talking about the usual soreness from braces. Some patients might have conditions that amplify pain signals or make them more sensitive to discomfort. Simple things like explaining the procedure really clearly beforehand can help reduce anxiety, which in turn can lessen perceived pain. We might lean more heavily on over-the-counter analgesics like ibuprofen or acetaminophen, but always, *always* check for potential drug interactions with their existing medications. And sometimes, a chat with their primary care physician or specialist is a good idea, just to make sure everyone is on the same page.

Then there's the behavioral aspect. Some medical conditions can affect a patient's ability to cooperate or sit still for extended periods. For patients with anxiety or cognitive challenges, shorter appointments might be better. Using positive reinforcement, like praise for good behavior, can work wonders. Visual aids, like showing them what the instruments do before using them, can also ease their fears. We might even consider techniques like distraction – letting them listen to music or watch a video during the procedure. The goal is to create a calm and predictable environment.

Ultimately, it's about treating the whole person, not just their teeth. By understanding their medical history and tailoring our approach to their specific needs, we can make orthodontic treatment a more positive and successful experience for *all* our patients, no matter their medical background. It requires a bit more patience, a bit more communication, and a lot more empathy, but the results are definitely worth it.

*** Early detection and management of periodontal problems during orthodontic care.**

Okay, so we're talking about patients with special medical needs and, inevitably, things can sometimes go sideways, right? That's where emergency protocols and complication management come in. It's not just about knowing the textbook definition of anaphylaxis; it's about having a real, practical plan in place *before* anything happens. Think of it like this: you wouldn't start a road trip without checking the tires and knowing where the gas stations are, would you?

With these patients, it's doubly important. We need to know their specific conditions inside and out. What are the common emergencies associated with, say, a patient with brittle diabetes? What does a thyroid storm look like in someone with Graves' disease? What are the subtle early warning signs that a patient with chronic kidney disease is heading for trouble?

Then comes the "protocol" part. This isn't about rigid, unthinking adherence to a flowchart. It's about having a structured approach that allows for flexibility and good judgment. Who's responsible for what? Where's the emergency equipment? Has everyone on the team been trained to recognize the signs and symptoms? And, crucially, how do we communicate effectively under pressure – not just with each other, but also with the patient and their family?

And complications... well, they're part of the game. Even with the best planning and care, things can still go wrong. It's about being prepared to manage them calmly and effectively. This means knowing your limitations. When do you need to call in a specialist? When is it time to transfer the patient to a higher level of care?

Ultimately, managing emergencies and complications is a team effort. It requires knowledge, preparation, clear communication, and a healthy dose of empathy. It's about being ready to act swiftly and decisively when the unexpected happens, always keeping the patient's well-being as the top priority. It's not about being perfect; it's about being prepared.

*** Collaboration between orthodontists and periodontists for optimal outcomes.**

Okay, so when we're talking about taking care of patients with special medical conditions, oral hygiene really steps into the spotlight. It's not just about brushing and flossing anymore; it's about understanding that each person's needs are unique, especially when their health is already a bit complicated.

Think about it: someone going through chemotherapy might have a super sensitive mouth, making regular brushing painful. A patient with diabetes might be more prone to gum disease, so we really need to hammer home proper techniques and maybe even suggest special products. And someone

with arthritis might struggle with the dexterity needed to floss effectively.

That's where tailored oral hygiene instruction comes in. It's not a one-size-fits-all situation. We, as dental professionals, need to really listen to our patients, understand their limitations, and adapt our advice accordingly. Maybe we recommend an electric toothbrush with a larger handle for someone with arthritis. Perhaps we teach a patient with dry mouth caused by medication about using saliva substitutes and sugar-free gum. For someone with cognitive impairments, we might involve a caregiver in their oral hygiene routine and simplify the steps as much as possible.

Ultimately, it's about empowering our patients to take control of their oral health, despite the challenges they face. When we provide them with the right tools, knowledge, and support, we're not just preventing cavities and gum disease; we're improving their overall quality of life and helping them manage their medical condition more effectively. It's a more human approach, really – about seeing the person, not just the condition.

Okay, so you've got a patient with a special medical condition. You've diagnosed them, started treatment, and everything seems okay...for now. But honestly, that's barely half the battle. The real challenge, the thing that separates good care from *great* care, is long-term retention and maintenance. Think of it like this: you wouldn't just plant a tree and then forget about it, right? You'd water it, prune it, protect it from pests – do everything you can to help it thrive. It's the same with patients.

Long-term retention isn't just about keeping them coming back for appointments. It's about building a relationship, a partnership, where they feel heard, supported, and empowered to manage their condition. It's about acknowledging that their life doesn't revolve solely around their illness; they have families, jobs, hobbies, and all sorts of other things going on. We need to integrate our treatment plans into their lives, not the other way around.

Maintenance, then, is the ongoing effort to keep them on track. It's about regular check-ups, of course, but it's also about proactively anticipating potential problems, adjusting medications as needed, and providing ongoing education. Maybe they need a refresher on their diet, or a demonstration of proper medication administration. Maybe they're struggling emotionally and need a referral to a support group or therapist. The key is to be vigilant, responsive, and always looking for ways to improve their quality of life.

Ultimately, successful long-term retention and maintenance is about creating a system of care that's sustainable, both for the patient and for the healthcare provider. It requires empathy, communication, and a genuine commitment to helping patients live their best lives, despite the challenges they face. It's not easy, but it's absolutely worth it.

About patient

For the state of being, see [Patience](#). For other uses, see [Patient \(disambiguation\)](#).

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Part of a series on [Patients](#)

Patients

Concepts

- Doctor-patient relationship
- Medical ethics
- Patient participation
- Patient-reported outcome
- Patient safety

Consent

- Informed consent
- Adherence
- Informal coercion
- Motivational interviewing
- Involuntary treatment

Rights

- Patients' rights
- Pregnant patients' rights
- Disability rights movement
- Patient's Charter
- Medical law

Approaches

- Patient advocacy
- Patient-centered care
- Patient and public involvement

Abuse

- Patient abuse
- Elder abuse

Medical sociology

- Sick role

A **patient** is any recipient of health care services that are performed by healthcare professionals. The patient is most often ill or injured and in need of treatment by a physician, nurse, optometrist, dentist, veterinarian, or other health care provider.

Etymology

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The word patient originally meant 'one who suffers'. This English noun comes from the Latin word *patiens*, the present participle of the deponent verb, *patior*, meaning 'I am suffering', and akin to the Greek verb

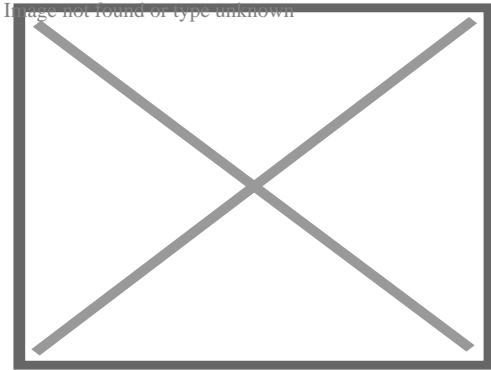
πάσχειν ('to suffer') and its cognate noun

πάθος (*pathos*).

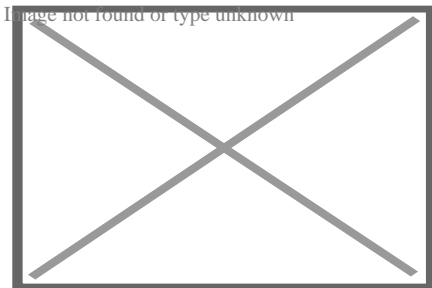
This language has been construed as meaning that the role of patients is to passively accept and tolerate the suffering and treatments prescribed by the healthcare providers, without engaging in shared decision-making about their care.^[1]

Outpatients and inpatients

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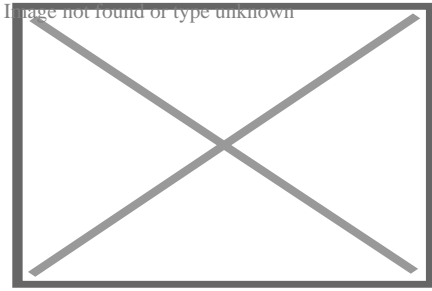


Patients at the Red Cross Hospital in Tampere, Finland during the 1918 Finnish Civil War



Receptionist in Kenya attending to an outpatient

An **outpatient** (or **out-patient**) is a patient who attends an outpatient clinic with no plan to stay beyond the duration of the visit. Even if the patient will not be formally admitted with a note as an outpatient, their attendance is still registered, and the provider will usually give a note explaining the reason for the visit, tests, or procedure/surgery, which should include the names and titles of the participating personnel, the patient's name and date of birth, signature of informed consent, estimated pre-and post-service time for history and exam (before and after), any anesthesia, medications or future treatment plans needed, and estimated time of discharge absent any (further) complications. Treatment provided in this fashion is called ambulatory care. Sometimes surgery is performed without the need for a formal hospital admission or an overnight stay, and this is called outpatient surgery or day surgery, which has many benefits including lowered healthcare cost, reducing the amount of medication prescribed, and using the physician's or surgeon's time more efficiently. Outpatient surgery is suited best for more healthy patients undergoing minor or intermediate procedures (limited urinary-tract, eye, or ear, nose, and throat procedures and procedures involving superficial skin and the extremities). More procedures are being performed in a surgeon's office, termed *office-based surgery*, rather than in a hospital-based operating room.



A mother spends days sitting with her son, a hospital patient in Mali

An **inpatient** (or **in-patient**), on the other hand, is "admitted" to stay in a hospital overnight or for an indeterminate time, usually, several days or weeks, though in some extreme cases, such as with coma or persistent vegetative state, patients can stay in hospitals for years, sometimes until death. Treatment provided in this fashion is called inpatient care. The admission to the hospital involves the production of an admission note. The leaving of the hospital is officially termed *discharge*, and involves a corresponding discharge note, and sometimes an assessment process to consider ongoing needs. In the English National Health Service this may take the form of "Discharge to Assess" - where the assessment takes place after the patient has gone home.^[2]

Misdiagnosis is the leading cause of medical error in outpatient facilities. When the U.S. Institute of Medicine's groundbreaking 1999 report, *To Err Is Human*, found up to 98,000 hospital patients die from preventable medical errors in the U.S. each year,^[3] early efforts focused on inpatient safety.^[4] While patient safety efforts have focused on inpatient hospital settings for more than a decade, medical errors are even more likely to happen in a doctor's office or outpatient clinic or center.^[citation needed]

Day patient

[edit]

A **day patient** (or **day-patient**) is a patient who is using the full range of services of a hospital or clinic but is not expected to stay the night. The term was originally used by psychiatric hospital services using of this patient type to care for people needing support to make the transition from in-patient to out-patient care. However, the term is now also heavily used for people attending hospitals for day surgery.

Alternative terminology

[edit]

Because of concerns such as dignity, human rights and political correctness, the term "patient" is not always used to refer to a person receiving health care. Other terms that are sometimes used include **health consumer**, **healthcare consumer**, **customer** or **client**. However, such terminology may be offensive to those receiving public health care, as it

implies a business relationship.

In veterinary medicine, the **client** is the owner or guardian of the patient. These may be used by governmental agencies, insurance companies, patient groups, or health care facilities. Individuals who use or have used psychiatric services may alternatively refer to themselves as consumers, users, or survivors.

In nursing homes and assisted living facilities, the term **resident** is generally used in lieu of *patient*.^[5] Similarly, those receiving home health care are called *clients*.

Patient-centered healthcare

[edit]

See also: Patient participation

The doctor–patient relationship has sometimes been characterized as silencing the voice of patients.^[6] It is now widely agreed that putting patients at the centre of healthcare^[7] by trying to provide a consistent, informative and respectful service to patients will improve both outcomes and patient satisfaction.^[8]

When patients are not at the centre of healthcare, when institutional procedures and targets eclipse local concerns, then patient neglect is possible.^[9] Incidents, such as the Stafford Hospital scandal, Winterbourne View hospital abuse scandal and the Veterans Health Administration controversy of 2014 have shown the dangers of prioritizing cost control over the patient experience.^[10] Investigations into these and other scandals have recommended that healthcare systems put patient experience at the center, and especially that patients themselves are heard loud and clear within health services.^[11]

There are many reasons for why health services should listen more to patients. Patients spend more time in healthcare services than regulators or quality controllers, and can recognize problems such as service delays, poor hygiene, and poor conduct.^[12] Patients are particularly good at identifying soft problems, such as attitudes, communication, and 'caring neglect',^[9] that are difficult to capture with institutional monitoring.^[13]

One important way in which patients can be placed at the centre of healthcare is for health services to be more open about patient complaints.^[14] Each year many hundreds of thousands of patients complain about the care they have received, and these complaints contain valuable information for any health services which want to learn about and improve patient experience.^[15]

See also

[edit]

- Casualty
- e-Patient
- Mature minor doctrine
- Nurse-client relationship
- Patient abuse
- Patient advocacy
- Patient empowerment
- Patients' Bill of Rights
- Radiological protection of patients
- Therapeutic inertia
- Virtual patient
- Patient UK

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- "Time Magazine's Dr. Scott Haig Proves that Patients Need to Be Googlers!" – Mary Shomons response to the Time Magazine article "When the Patient is a Googler"

- v
- t
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History of hospitals, Hospital network, Category:Hospitals

Common hospital components

- Accreditation
- Bed
- Coronary care unit
- Emergency department
- Emergency codes
- Hospital administrators
- Hospital information system
- Hospital medicine
- Hospital museum
- Hospitalist
- Intensive care unit
- Nocturnist
- On-call room
- Operating theater
- Orderly
- Patients
- Pharmacy
- Wards

Archaic forms

- Almshouse
- Asclepeion (Greece)
- Bimaristan (Islamic)
- Cottage hospital (England)
- Hôtel-Dieu (France)
- Valetudinaria (Roman)
- Vaishya lying in houses (India)
- Xenodochium (Middle Ages)

- Geographic service area**
 - Base hospital (Australia)
 - Community hospital
 - General hospital
 - Regional hospital or District hospital
 - Municipal hospital

- Complexity of services**
 - Day hospital
 - Secondary hospital
 - Tertiary referral hospital
 - Teaching hospital
 - Specialty hospital

- Unique physical traits**
 - Hospital ship
 - Hospital train
 - Mobile hospital
 - Underground hospital
 - Virtual Hospital

- Limited class of patients**
 - Military hospital
 - Combat support hospital
 - Field hospital
 - Prison hospital
 - Veterans medical facilities
 - Women's hospital

- Funding**
 - Charitable hospital
 - For-profit hospital
 - Non-profit hospital
 - State hospital
 - Private hospital
 - Public hospital
 - Voluntary hospital
 - Defunct

Condition treated


- Cancer
- Children's hospital
- Eye hospital
- Fever hospital
- Leper colony
- Lock hospital
- Maternity hospital
- Psychiatric hospital
- Rehabilitation hospital
- Trauma center
- Verterinary hospital

Century established

- 5th
- 6th
- 7th
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- 10th
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- 16th
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- 19th
- 20th
- 21st

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- Latvia
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