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The use of risk analysis, prognosis determination, and outcomes assessment in the treatment plan presentation and discussion has allowed our profession to progress from empirically based to evidence-based treatment planning. Along with that, dental professionals can be expected to move closer to consensus, with recommendations to patients that are more thoughtful, logical, predictable, and consistent.

The role of the clinician in presenting the treatment plan is changing from that of final authority in all decisions to that of a content expert, educator, and advisor to the patient. Integrating new technologies helps the clinician in this process.

Different concepts are currently available on the market, which the articles in this special issue address and discuss, providing you, as reader, with an update. Our authors present their concepts, discussing possible alternatives to conventional treatment protocols. We encourage you to actively comment and discuss the articles in our Facebook group and on our Instagram account. Enjoy reading.

Sincerely yours

Alessandro Devigus

We would like to thank Dr Cenk Ceylanoglu from Istanbul for providing the filler images for this and the last issue.

**The silk glands of a spider** are highly specialized to produce up to seven different types of silk. The spider spins its web from these different silks, the physical and mechanical properties of which are of great interest for the development of new biomaterials. In relation to its weight, a spider's silk is four times more resilient than steel, and the threads can be stretched three times their own length without breaking. That is why a spider web does not tear under the weight of an insect. In addition to these extraordinary characteristics, the silk filaments are lightweight, water-resistant, and biodegradable.

## EDITORIAL

# What is your treatment plan?

Dear colleagues

When generating a patient's treatment plan, each step of the plan should be justified by diagnoses or reasons for a specific treatment. A treatment plan that lacks this diagnostic foundation is often missing key components, and important patient concerns and oral health problems may be overlooked and remain untreated.

At the conclusion of the examination, the clinician should present the oral condition and treatment plan to the patient.

Discussing diagnoses and problems with the patient is part of the process of obtaining informed consent to provide treatment.