

of affected areas was performed and follow-up control over the dental tartar formation was done.
Conclusions. The asymptomatic evolution of the initial stages of inflammatory gum diseases leads to late dental check-ups and professional dental care.

Key words: gingivitis, periodontal disease, dental tartar

308. THE ART OF LATERAL TOOTH RESTORATION

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Introduction. Artistic restoration of occlusal surface using modern methods (Stamp technique) and using of SDR (SMART DENTINE REPLACEMENT) for filling of cavities up to enamel-dentine border, followed by sectional modeling of each cusp. Reestablishing of contact point using a custom ring.

Aim of the study. Researching methods of application of composite filling materials and ensuring esthetic conditions in lateral teeth restorations in conformity with anatomical morphology, color and age particularities.

Materials and methods. In conformity with set goals, 12 patients have been examined and treated, age varying from 20 to 45 years, 8 male and 4 female. During examination of these patients, 35 caries were found, superficial caries- 7, medium caries- 20, deep caries- 8. Restoring of Class I cavities with reduced opening was performed using stamp technique. Class II were restored using custom ring and SDR material. Used materials: SDR and Ceram-X -class of nano-ceramics.

Results. The success of restoration mostly depends on the nature of material, consistency of dentine wall next to future restoration and possibility of preventing marginal micro fissures. Modern techniques help reducing operating time and provide better functional and esthetic outcome. Through cleaning the infected dental tissue, performing correctly all techniques for composite application and regular check-up once in 6 months for professional hygiene, the lifespan of restoration can be up to 10 years.

Conclusions. The most efficient technique in restoration of occlusal surface in cavities with reduced opening is using an individualized occlusal form. SDR is a quick filling method, which has fluid consistency and good adhesive capacity to hybrid layer. Can be used as thick as 4 mm, which leads reduced operating time and eliminates errors found in layered approach. After finishing of restoration it should be checked by Ryge criteria, after that it can be considered final if it scores Alpha in all categories.

Key words: SDR, Custom ring, Stamp technique

309. THE USE OF COLLAGEN SPONGE IN SOCKET PRESERVATION

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Introduction. Due to the development of oral implantology, socket preservation became a widely discussed theme in the professional literature. Different augmentation materials are used for it. The use of collagen sponges as a filler is considered a good alternative for socket preservation with a minimum impact upon bone formation.

Aim of the study. The aim of this study is to analyze the effect of Collagen sponge upon postextractional socket healing.

Materials and methods. A clinical study has been performed on three patients with periapical chronic inflammatory processes. All these patients were supposed to tooth extraction and collagen sponge has been applied after antiseptic preparation of the socket. In order to maintain the sponge in the socket, X sutures has been applied. The healing process was evaluated during 3 months. Clinical and radiographical examinations were performed to appreciate the healing process.

Results. The usage of collagen sponge for socket preservation appeared to be a good support for the stabilization of the formed blood clot. No complications occurred during healing. Clinical and radiographic evaluation during healing process revealed a good integration of the sponge.

Conclusions. The usage of Collagen sponges can be considered a good alternative for socket preservation. However, in case of bone walls defects, further studies are necessary in order to assess the volume maintaining with this method.

Key words: collagen Sponge, socket preservation, tooth extraction

310. PARTICULARITIES OF DEEP CARIES TREATMENT. FILLING MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES

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Introduction. Deep dental caries is a localized pathological process characterized by demineralisation of the inorganic part of enamel, destruction of its organic matrix and softening of hard dental tissues with the subsequent formation of cavity defect, the lesion area extends beyond the tooth enamel and can extend to the root, affecting the dentine which is adjacent to the pulp chamber. The development of the pathological process leads to the thinning of the parapulpal dentine, slightly permeable in pathogens. The protective layer is diluted and destroyed, which causes the infection to penetrate through the root canals in the periodontal tissue and even in the maxillary bone tissue. The nature of tissue changes determines the choice of treatment method that is effective due to biomechanical preparation of the carious cavity, medicated processing, application of curative and insulating fillings, as well as the choice of filling material for permanent dental crown filling.

Aim of the study. To study the particularities of the development of deep dental caries and to select treatment materials and techniques.

Materials and methods. A group of 10 patients (5 women and 5 males) aged 20-45 years (10 teeth - 2 canines, 2 premolars, 6 molars) underwent complex examination and treatment. Following clinical and paraclinical examination, the patients were diagnosed with deep caries. To ensure the treatment efficiency and safety, we opted for the treatment using the indirect capping technique in two visits. To avoid dental pulp excitability, we applied the curative calcium hydroxide-based filling Ultra Blend on the bottom of the carious cavity. It stimulates reparative dentine formation, having antiseptic, bactericidal and antitoxic action.

Results. Of all the cases studied, only 1 patient (1 molar) had complications resulting in acute pulpitis, so we can state that calcium hydroxide-based preparation Ultra Blend corresponds 90% to its properties, being effective in the treatment of deep caries.

Conclusions: The two-visit treatment using the indirect capping technique and the application of curative paste Ultra Blend based on calcium hydroxide - determined high efficiency of the treatment of deep caries due to the stimulation property in reparative dentine formation.

Key words: deep caries, cavity, indirect capping.