

lesions. Both groups were treated using ICON system. Data were analysed by photostatic examination, before and after treatment.

Results. There was a significant improvement in clinical status, characterized by macula disparition and reduction in brown striations intensity in group one and complete treatment for the second group.

Conclusions. The conservative therapeutic method used in this study offered good results in enamel demineralisation treatment, manifested by caries in macula stage, but additional research are necessary in case of dental discoloration.

Key words: conservative treatment, fluorosis, incipient caries, ICON

302. THE USE OF “BULK FILL” TECHNIQUE FOR POSTERIOR TEETH RESTORATION

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Introduction. Modern dentistry, by continuous development of biomaterials and treatment techniques, opens up new possibilities of approach for dental affections, aiming to implement the most effective methods of treatment and to achieve revolutionary results in the treatment and prophylaxis of dental caries. The “Bulk fill” technique helps us to achieve a qualitative restoration of posterior teeth in a shorter time than using traditional techniques, due to the simplified process of restoration and last generation materials used.

Aim of study. The analysis of the advantages of „bulk fill” technique, used in posterior teeth restoration.

Materials and methods. A clinical study has been performed on a group of 36 patients, 12 of them female and 24 male, aged 21 to 48 years. Of the total amount of 52 treated teeth, 34 were molars and 18 premolars, 28 were diagnosed with chronic medium caries and 24 with chronic deep caries. Treatment protocol: clinical and radiological examination, loco-regional anesthesia, operating field isolation using rubber dam, preparation of dental caries and treatment of the dentinal wound, dental cavities filling, using „bulk fill” technique and materials, finishing and polishing of the restorations, radiological examination.

Results. The filling of the dental caries using the “bulk fill” technique allows the material stratification up to 5mm, incomparision with the classical technique of 2mm limit, avoiding multiple stratifications and reducing the working time by near 25%. The reduced contraction (3.6%) and the very low (1.5 Mpa) polymerization stress reduce the possibility of postoperative sensitivity.

Conclusions. The results of the study proved the superiority of the “bulk fill” technique in the posterior teeth restoration due to the simplified filling procedures, the good adaptation of the material to the formed cavity and the reduced time spent on the restoration process.

Key words: dental caries, bulk fill, stratification

303. MANAGEMENT OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DYSFUNCTIONS USING OCCLUSAL SPLINTS

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