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Introduction. Facial injuries generate a set of problems and the implementation of treatment-diagnosis algorithm of patients with traumatic isolated and associated facial injuries, could lead to earlier recovery.
Aim of the study. Assessment of comparative observational descriptive study of recent cases of traumatic isolated and associated facial injuries.
Materials and methods. For the implementation of proposed objective for years 2014-2015, 712 people affected by traumatic isolated and associated facial injuries, traumatic isolated and associated mandibular traumas and maxillofacial injuries have been examined and have benefited from medical assistance, received at Oral and Maxillofacial Clinic (ChOMF) that is located within the Institute of Medical Emergency from Chisinau city.
Results. For two years, recent facial injuries cases have constituted 18, 73 of all cases at ChOMF Department. Recent traumatic facial isolated injuries cases have been registered in - 72% and associated in - 28%. Recent cases of traumatic isolated and associated mandibular injuries were present in ratio 3 to 1. Patients with isolated traumas constitute 2,41 % in comparison with one patient with facial associated injuries. The only facial fracture which has showed the opposite proportion is related to one patient with isolated fracture of superior maxilla, in comparison with 2 patients with associated injuries.
Conclusions. Ratio of recent facial isolated injuries to those associated is 3 to 1.
Key words: traumatic, isolated facial injury, associated facial injury

315. DIRECT DENTAL RESTORATIONS OF FRONT TEETH WITH FLOWABLE COMPOSITE MATERIALS

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Introduction. Dental aesthetics is a very wide field, which allows each subdomain of the dental medicine to be approached through the aesthetic component.
Aim of the study. Restoration of odontous lesions of different degrees of damage to composite fluids.
Materials and methods. The study was based on the treatment of 20 patients with odontous lesions. Direct dental restorations with CLEARFIL AP-XEstheticsFlow flowable composite materials were performed. The restoration protocol included: oral hygiene; anesthesia when needed; isolation of the field by application of cofferdam; preparation of carious cavity by minimal invasive technique; treatment of dental wound with sol. 0.05% Chlorhexidine; engraving dental tissues (orthophosphoric acid 37%, 15-30 seconds) and removing it with a jet of water; application of bonding and light-curing; restoration with ONE-Shade flowable composite materials; polishing the restoration.
Results. The following study found the benefits of odontous lesion treatments with the use of flowable composite materials by the direct method of restorations using the minimal invasive technique. Patient monitoring was performed (clinically and paraclinically) at 3 months, 6 months and 12 months.
In the treatment of odontous lesions, this protocol was selected using composite materials based on their properties: reduced viscosity (good handling and easy placement); exhibits increased

mechanical properties (wear resistance, durability); high radioapacity and very low polymerization shrinkage.
Conclusions. Dental composites are complex restorative materials, but for lasting restorations and very good aesthetic results we must rely on scientific considerations.
Key words: dental restorations, CLEARFIL AP-XEstheticsFlow, odontous lesions

316. MODEL ANALYSIS BY GERBER`S PRINCIPLE VERSUS CLASSICAL ANALYSIS

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Introduction. The model represents the exact positive copy of the total edentulous prosthetic field. The models are analyzed both separately, before mounting in the articulator, and simultaneously, as a whole, from the front and the side view after being mounted in the articulator.
Aim of the study. Total edentulousness is a dental disease becoming more common in the population. Through oral rehabilitation of total edentulous patients the aim is to reestablish the functions of the stomatognathic system: mastication, phonation, deglutition and patient physiognomy.
Materials and methods. The study was conducted over a period of 4 months, June-September 2017, on a number of 30 complete edentulous patients in Galati county, 18 patients received dentures made by the classical method of mounting the teeth of Gysi, and 12 patients received dental prosthesis made according to Gerber`s modern method of mounting the teeth.
Results. The outcomes were assessed taking into account the patient satisfaction regarding mastication, phonation, improvement of esthetic appearance and acquiring a greater comfort in wearing the denture in the case of denture wearer patients according to Gerber`s modern method of mounting the teeth.
Conclusions. The Gerber method uses teeth mounting placing the last molar before the red line and ensuring a better stability of prosthesis on the total edentulous prosthetic field. A dental prosthesis made to reproduce as accurately as possible the stomatognathic system functions and to be easily accepted by the patient, guarantees the treatment`s success.
Key words: total edentulousness, model analysis, Gerber`s method

317. 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