

311. ORAL CANDIDOSIS. CLINICAL AND THERAPEUTIC ASPECTS

Author: **Catalina Ciubotaru**

Scientific adviser: Marcu Diana, MD, PhD, Associate professor, Department of odontology, periodontology and pathology

Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

Introduction. Despite the modern medicine benefits, the significant increase of mycotic infection is caused by a large number of determinant factors that convert the saprophytic *Candida* flora into a pathogenic one. The immune system suppression induced by administration of antibiotics, cytostatics drugs and glucocorticoids have determined an increment in incidence of oral candidosis, considered by Wenzel an “illness produced by treatment”. Although there is a large number of antimycotic drugs, selecting a rational remedy is still a key problem for pharmacotherapy. In order to investigate these aspects, we studied the clinical features of oral candidosis and evaluated the obtained results of a complete antimycotic treatment.

Materials and methods. 20 patients with oral candidosis were selected for the study group, diagnose confirmed by clinical and laboratory examination (cultivation on Sabouraud medium and gram microscopy), among them 12 women (60%) and 8 men (40%) of different age, most of the affected persons of 30-49 years old (50%). All patients from the study group have been subject of a complex treatment: etiotrop, imuno-stimulating, hygienic and dietetic.

Results. In the study group, oral candidosis was found together with concomitant illness: endocrine (40%), cardiovascular (25%), gastrointestinal (45%), respiratory (30%). There was established a relation between candidosis and certain periods of the year, with an increased frequency during winter-spring season (25-40%), explained by respiratory pathways illness and antibiotic therapy treatment. Locally, the lesions were found on tongue, palatal and angular mucosa. Treatment efficiency was of 90%, number confirmed by clinical examination and laboratory tests.

Conclusions. The efficiency of oral candidosis treatment is based on a complex therapeutic approach, focused on etiology and interruption in the pathogenic chain, rebalancing the immune capacities, prophylaxis of relapses and prolonging the remission period.

Key-words: oral candidosis, complex treatment

312. SURVEY OF CARIES PREVALANCE AND INTENSITY IN CHILDREN

Authors: **Catalina Petrasco, Lucia Avornic, Cristina Hmelnitcaia, Gheorghe Mihailovici**

Scientific adviser: Ciumeico Igor, MD, PhD, Associate professor, Department of Maxillo-Facial Surgery, Pedodontics and Orthodontics

Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

Introduction. This survey was determined by the high incidence of dental caries, its severity, local and general complications that are caused. Harndt defines dental caries as a chronic destructive process that occurs without any inflammatory signs, generating dental tissue necrosis, and in the end, pulp and periodontal tissue inflammation. As the dental pulp is infected, it opens a gate for the microorganisms and toxins to the entire body. Dental caries, a chronic disease with insidious evolution, causes frequent pulpar and periodontal septical complications, spread of the infection in the near-by regions, triggering and maintaining different systemic diseases, the reason why Pickerill called it the disease of modern society.

Aim of the study. Evaluation of the frequency and intensity of dental caries in children during the prophylactic examination.

Materials and methods. The survey was conducted among 224 subjects from “Mihail Bârcă” Highschool, from Mileștii Mici, Ialoveni, aged 7 to 15, average age of 9,64±0,14. The total

sample size comprised 119 boys (53,12%) and 105 girls (46,88 %). The examination was made according to WHO practice, by direct and indirect inspection with a dental mirror. The results and observations were recorded in dental charts (Blanck 0/43e).

Results. During the examination of 224 subjects, the presence of dental caries was determined in 194 subjects, accounting 86,6% from the total number. The DMF index of dental caries was determined as $4,28 \pm 0,17$.

Conclusions. 1. Prevalance of dental caries in the surveyed children is high, being 86,6%.

2. Intensity of dental caries in the surveyed children is average, being $4,28 \pm 0,17$.

Key words: dental caries, prevalance index, intensity index

313. RADIOLOGICAL DETECTION OF OSTEOPOROSIS IN FEMALE PATIENTS IN REHABILITATION FOR MANDIBULAR IMPLANT PROSTHESIS

Author: **Chiril Voloc, Evelina Corcimari**

Scientific advisers: Sirbu Dumitru, MD, PhD, Associate professor; Topalo Valentin, MD, PhD, Professor, Department of Oral and Maxillo-facial Surgery and Oral Implantology *Arsenie Guțan Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

Introduction. Implant prosthesis rehabilitation may be affected by osteoporosis, which occurs more frequently in women than in men in a 4:1 ratio. Early radiological changes of osteopenia/osteoporosis determined on orthopantomography and CT-scans provides data that can be taken into account when planning implant treatment.

Aim of the study. The aim is to determine the correlation of osteoporosis with peri- implant bone resorption based on the data obtained by radiological examinations.

Materials and methods. In this study, we have included 158 female patients with mandibular edentations, which underwent radiological examination (576 OPGs and 162 CTs). After processing the information from OPG on the available equipment offered by the OPG digital image processing software (Sidexis 4.0) using Klemetti's classification, in four age-based study groups we have determined the presence of osteoporosis, its correlation with peri-implant bone resorption during the surveillance period.

Results. The results obtained in the age-based groups allowed us obtaining data on the proposed subject, highlighting the correlation between age – number of implants – osteoporosis – resorption. The examination period was 3-72 months, a period sufficient to analyze and determine peri-implant resorption occurring over time in patients form all study groups. The number of implants in the general characteristic of the patients was equal to 655 implants divided into 4 groups. A moderate direct statistical correlation was observed between the age and the number of inserted implants ($r_{xy}=0.231$, $p < 0.01$). This phenomenon is also confirmed by a strong direct correlation between the age and the degree of osteoporosis ($r_{xy}=0.676$, $p < 0.001$). We have determined a dependence between the female patients' age, the detection of peri-implant resorption in relation with the number of implants, their location, and functional overload.

Conclusions. The examination using the OPG allows establishing an accurate, clear and correct diagnosis, as well as choosing a safe treatment plan acceptable in each clinical case. In case of edentation in female patients of an elderly age, prosthetic rehabilitation through dental implants for its controlled functional load on the bone can be considered a pathogenetic treatment to prevent regional atrophy and osteoporosis of the jaws.

Key words: osteoporosis, edentation, orthopantomography, mandible, implant prosthesis rehabilitation

314. TRAUMATIC ISOLATED AND ASSOCIATED FACIAL INJURIES