

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.