

309. THE ROLE OF DENTOMAXILAR ANOMALIES IN PERIODONTAL DISEASES

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Introduction: Periodontal diseases are the most frequent destructive inflammatory condition in the human pathology. Based on information picked from specialised literature, the purpose of the study is to reveal the implications of dentomaxilar anomalies in the appearance of periodontal afflictions based on clinical modifications at a periodontal level in these patients. Moreover, the dentist has an essential role in the education of these patients through the promotion of a habit of maintaining adequate oral health and prevention of any complications Associated with these diseases.

Material and methods: The clinical study consisted in the hospitalisation of 46 patients (males and females between the ages of 15 and 30) which presented several types of dentomaxilar anomalies (incongruences with crowding and spacing), plaque and tartar deposits, as well as periodontal afflictions (gingivitis, periodontitis). Their treatment included the sanitation of the oral cavity, informing and motivating the patients of proper oral health techniques, orthodontic recovery.

Results and discussion: During the course of odontal, periodontal, orthodontic treatments and after their conclusion there has been observed an evident improvement in the state of the periodont (the reduction of bleeding, gum retraction, dental mobility, even moderate growth in the height of the gums).

Conclusion: Dentomaxilar anomalies influenced the installation of gingivitis and periodontitis (especially hyperplasic gingivitis), these advancing with age (gingivitis was more frequent in younger patients). By maintaining rigorous oral hygiene the patients involved in the study proved that unsatisfactory oral hygiene is what allows dentomaxilar anomalies to become local irritation factors for periodontal structures, provoking different grades of disease.

310. OCCLUSION GUIDANCE USING CONTEMPORARY METHODS OF ORTHODONTIC AND ORTHOPEDIC TREATMENT, IN DECIDUOUS, MIXED AND PERMANENT DENTITION

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Introduction: According to JAPANESE JOURNAL OF CLINICAL DENTISTRY FOR CHILDREN, about 73 % of children are attested with all types of malocclusions, in deciduous, mixed and permanent dentition. The cause of those disorders are oral breathing, oral habits (thumb sucking, use of pacifier after 3 years since birth, nail biting, tongue thrust, etc.), diet (soft and processed food).

Preventing or avoiding those complications was the main reason of developing new concepts of treatment and prophylaxis. Using of myofunctional trainers, space maintainers, lip and tongue retractors,

create possibilities of avoiding the late orthodontic treatment, which needs far more time than preventing and prophylaxis strategy. It is well known that development of maxilla-facial muscles in growth period are in close compliance with posture position of the body, oral and nasal breathing, mastication, deglutition, diction, teeth and bone morphology, that's why it is very important to guide growth processes from the beginning.

Material and Methods: Includes the research based on clinical cases (18), documented using Photostatic analyze (90), radiology diagnostic, detailed explain of treatment and prophylaxis method, during X.2015-IV.2016 period.

Results and discussions: During the research on occlusion guidance, were examined 18 clinical cases, including clinical and laboratory explorations, diagnosis and treatment plan. From 18 cases, only 39 % respected indications and obtained good results, 39 % respected indications partially and accomplish insignificant changes and 22 % doesn't comply indications and got a minimal result.

Conclusions: Our main objective of the study, was to evolve a strategy of preventive the development of malocclusions and avoiding it on primary stages. During the research we have mentioned, that one of the most important factor in occlusion guidance using contemporary methods it is patient discipline and the team work between orthodontist and patient. Following all indications and conscious attitude are the decisive aspects of successful treatment, which are difficult to reach with patient on early age.

311. HISTOPATHOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL INVESTIGATION ON THE INFLUENCE OF INTRACANAL MEDICATION IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS

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Introduction: One of the major tasks in the treatment of chronic apical periodontitis is regeneration of pathologically changed periapical tissues. This goal might be achieved by means of different remedies introduced into periapical tissues, stimulating the regeneration of damaged tissues.

Aim: This work investigates the efficiency of a temporary paste in the treatment of chronic apical periodontitis. The paste contains: Metronidazole, Enterogel, Alflutop.

Materials and method: Investigation included: experiments on rats and experimental group (30 teeth presenting chronic apical periodontitis). The drug Collapan was used as a comparative remedy.

Result: In the histological specimens of the mandible bone defects of the 6th -7th groups rats (filled with Collapan), bone defect was significantly similar to the condition of bone tissue of the 4th and 5th groups rats (filled with proposed composition). Signs of reparation expressed in the formation of big number of new form blood vessels, active osteoblaste, connective tissues formation were closely attached to the bone tissue. In the 30 cases under study, the treated teeth caused no pain, assured a good mastication and the adjacent mucous membrane evidenced no pathological modification.