

plaque, 2. susceptibility of the organism to generate an immune response. The plaque is the central factor in the whole chain of events, starting with a healthy periodontal and ending up with an inflammatory process, with the loss of the teeth.

In recent years periodontal surgery has revolutionized the possibilities of selecting methods, tools, technologies, materials that stimulate the regeneration of periodontal tissues (containing collagen, hydroxyapatite, bioceramic-based materials, bone substitutes...), which outlines the fact that the pathology is sufficiently studied, but still there are many differences in patient examination, lack of methods, universal and effective methods of treatment. This has determined us for the study on the issue.

The purpose of the clinical investigations was to argue the implementation of surgical-reconstructive method of treatment by using nanostructural addition material "LitAr" for rehabilitation of patients with chronic marginal periodontitis.

Materials and methods: Clinical methods of investigation were performed in order to achieve the tasks. The study was performed in the Odontology, periodontology and oral pathology department within SUMP *Nicolae Testemitanu*, based on data obtained from 14 patients with chronic periodontitis aged 41-60 (9 women and 5 men). All patients were divided into two groups: first - experimental, consisting of 8 people (flap surgery with the use of hydroxyapatite LitAr), and the second - control group, consisting of 6 patients under a traditionally conservative treatment.

Discussions and results: The results show that surgical methods of treatment of chronic periodontitis marginal, gives better results (98,3%), obtaining from 2 mm to 6 mm of new-formed bone, depending on the localization of the bone defect, while only an improvement of the condition was observed after a conservative treatment (50%). The effectiveness of the surgical methods can be explained by the fact that through this process are solved simultaneously several problems: suppressing periodontal pockets, plastic bone, reconstruction of functional periodontium and removing infection.

Conclusions: According to the algorithm developed in the current study, the complex treatment of MCP provides the desired effect faster than the most widely used methods. An improvement can be obtained by applying a 2-step plan: the first includes conservative therapy, mainly aimed on improving the general condition of patients, the second aim is the liquidation of local lesions, realized by surgical methods combined with using of addition material LitAr.

Key words: periodontal disease, chronic marginal periodontitis, addition material, guided tissue regeneration.

315. MANAGEMENT OF ANKYLOGLOSSIA

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Introduction: Ankyloglossia is a condition that affects 2-5% of newborn. It is caused by the short lingual frenulum or the fusion of the ventral surface of the tongue with the floor of the oral cavity.

The diagnosis is based on clinical signs by assessing the impossibility of reaching the palate with the tongue or protruding the tip beyond the lower teeth. ankyloglossia can present a serious problem for the young patient during the first months of life if the child cannot suck normally.

Materials and Methods: Includes accurate and verifiable facts, selected from literature and a clinical study on the medical records of the patients from Republican Clinical Hospital for Children “Emilian Cotaga” during 2013-2015 period. For advanced studies were taken 3 patients from 2016.

Results of discussion: During the study of ankyloglossia were examined 59 clinical cases 56 medical records and 3 cases were documented in details. The medical records offered us information on the prevalence of gender, age at which most parents address for surgery for the children. Also were revealed the main symptoms that intervene in this pathology. The 3 cases that were documented more detailed explain the treatment and other concomitant diseases that may occur.

Conclusions: The main goal of the study was to investigate the problem of ankyloglossia and its solving. As a result of the study we managed to make the first statistics on this pathology, and explain all the aspect of evolvement and treatment of ankyloglossia.

Key words: ankyloglossia, frenulum, pathology.

316. ANTIMICROBIAL PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY IN CONTROL OF PERIODONTAL DISEASE

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Introduction: Periodontitis is an inflammatory disease of the tissues that surround and support the teeth, bringing about progressive destruction of periodontium. Periodontitis is caused by relatively small group of microorganisms inhabiting the subgingival biofilm. The treatment of periodontal disease aims to remove sub-gingival calculus (calculus) and biofilm deposits. Current treatment techniques implies a recurrent mechanical destruction of oral bacteria or maintaining therapeutic concentrations of antimicrobials in the oral cavity, both of which have their limits and do not give a lasting result. So that we propose to provide an overview of alternative antibacterial therapeutic methods as photodynamic therapy (PDT), to ascertain the better strategies for control of microbial growth. Photodynamic therapy is a treatment modality based on the activation of exogenous photosensitizing agents by a light source to produce cell damage.

Objective: The presentation aims to study the effectiveness of antimicrobial photodynamic therapy (PDT) as an adjunct to nonsurgical treatment of periodontal disease compared to the conventional periodontitis treatment.

Methodology: We present the case of a 38 years old male patient, diagnosed with chronic periodontitis. The patient was not a smoker and did not present any systemic inflammatory and/or infectious diseases, nor was submitted to antibiotics or antiinflammatory drugs in the last 6 months. The treatment procedure involved a split-mouth method (2 arches treated with conventional mechanical periodontal therapy plus photodynamic disinfection and 2 arches treated only by conventional therapy).