

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).

The periodontal status (bleeding on probing, periodontal probing depth and plaque index) was re-assessed at 2 weeks and 3 months post-therapy.

Results: Nearly all photodynamic activations caused a statistically significant improvement of the periodontal status, with reduction in probing depth and bleeding on probing.

Conclusion: Within the limits of the present methodology, it can be concluded that antimicrobial photodynamic therapy seems to be a reliable adjunctive therapeutic method of treatment the periodontitis. Antimicrobial photodynamic therapy may hold promise as a substitute for currently available chemotherapy in the treatment of periodontal diseases.

Keywords: antimicrobial photodynamic therapy • photosensitizer • periodontal pockets • periodontitis.

317. PARTICULARITIES IN CHRONIC MARGINAL PERIODONTITIS AT PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS

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Introduction: Diabetes mellitus is a disease that affects the entire body, including the mouth (marginal periodontal tissues). Dental care is particularly important for people with diabetes because they face a higher risk of oral health problems due to hyperglycemia. The effects of diabetes depend directly on glycemic control.

Purpose: Highlighting the particularities of chronic marginal periodontitis in diabetes mellitus.

Material and methods: To achieve the established purpose, 10 patients with diabetes mellitus from the department of endocrinology from the Republican Clinical Hospital were included in the study. Also, another 10 patients were included as the control group. Examination was performed according to the WHO methodology, by direct inspections using a unique set of dental tools. The plaque index Silness & Loe, PMA index (papillary, marginal alveolar) and CPITN index were determined. Patients were subjected to treatment by cleaning and scaling. After that, the PMA index was determined again.

Results: Patients with diabetes mellitus had an inflammation after scaling that lasted more time, confirmed by PMA index, comparing with patients in the control group. This type of inflammation is due to a low trophic at the marginal periodontal level, because diabetes angiopathy affects the whole body, including the mouth (marginal periodontal tissues).

Conclusion: Diabetes mellitus is one of the most spreaded chronic disease, and the effects can be seen all over the human body, including stomatognathic system.

Key words: diabetes mellitus, periodontitis, hyperglycemia.