

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 (papilar, 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.