

by specialist doctors, however, the elaboration of new curative-diagnostic algorithms remains a priority in the modern traumatology.

The aim of the work: The evaluation of comparative observational descriptive study of cranio – facial Associated traumatic injuries.

Materials and methods: In order to reach the set aim, during 2011 medical assistance was offered to patients with facial traumatic injuries at the Oro-Maxilo-Facial surgical clinic (OMFSu). 153 patients with facial Associated traumas have been monitored and took part in a retrospective epidemiological study which included the frequency of the cranio-facial Associated trauma allocation.

Results and discussion: Facial Associated traumatic injuries constitute of 13,38% from the total number of patients treated at the OMFSu division. Cranio facial traumatism leading with a total of 87,58% cases out of the patients with Associated traumatism. Concussion occupied 75,37% incidents out of the patients with cranio-facial traumatism, followed by cerebral contusion with 3,73% incidents. Cranial bones fractures consisted of 5,22% compared to the soft tissue injuries which consisted of 32,08% of the incidents out of the patients with cranio-facial traumas.

Conclusion:

1. Cranio-facial traumatism consisted of 87,58% cases out of the total number of patients with facial Associated traumatic injuries;
2. Concussion constituted of 75,37% incidents out of the total number of patients with cranio-facial traumatism;
3. Soft tissue injuries comprised 32,08% instances out of the total number of patients with cranio-facial traumatism.

Keywords: facial Associated traumatic injuries, diagnostics, treatment

325. SECONDARY ALVEOLAR BONE GRAFTING IN CLEFT LIP AND PALATE PATIENTS

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Introduction After the primary surgeries cleft lip and palate patients need a recovery of the alveolar process defect with osteoplasty using autogenous bone grafts also combined with xenogeneic and alloplastic materials. The primary objective of secondary alveolar bone grafting in patients with cleft lip and palate is to provide bone tissue for the cleft site. That later will permit the placement of osseointegrated implants into the cleft area.

Methods and Materials In our clinic the preferred donor sites for the secondary grafting of alveolar clefts defect are: iliac crest, symphysis and mandibular ramus. In the period from 2011-2015, 30 bone grafting procedures were done to 25 patients with lip and palate cleft by the age 15-25. In 8 operations was used iliac crest bone graft, in 14 cases from symphysis and in 6 from mandibular ramus. By our protocol the bone was divided in to cortical mini-plates, the rest was crashed by the bone-cruncher and mixed 1:1 with xenocollagen and hydroxyapatite granules. The grafted bone side was covered with a collagen membrane only in the cases of periosteum deficiency. To evaluate the bone volume CBCT 3-D examination was performed pre-operative and 6 month post-operative .

Results According to CBCT 3-D results the necessary bone volume was present in 25 patients and implants were successfully installed. But in 5 cases after 6 month additional bone grafting was needed, because of the complications: graft exposure -2 patients, oro-nasal fistula -2 patients, insufficient formation of bone -1 patient.

Conclusion. Bone grafts from iliac crest, mandibular ramus and symphysis can be used with success in osteoplasty of alveolar congenital defects. There were no significant difference between this three graft sites, important is the recipient bone place. To gain more relevant conclusion in time the study is continuing.

Key Words cleft lip and palate, secondary bone grafting

326. IMPROVEMENT OF PERIODONTAL STATUS BY ADMINISTRATION OF LACTOBACILLUS REUTERI

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Introduction. Dental caries and periodontitis are the most common infectious diseases in humans. Recently, there has been increasing interest in probiotic control against these oral infections and a number of clinical trials have been conducted to elucidate the possible impact on oral health. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of *Lactobacillus reuteri*-containing probiotic tablets as an adjunct to scaling and root planing.

Materials and methods. Fifty nine chronic periodontitis patients with initial lesions, generally healthy, were recruited and monitored clinically (measures of periodontal pocket depth, clinical attachment level, gingival index, plaque index) and microbiologically (red complex + *Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans*) at baseline and after 20 days after therapy. All patients received one-stage oral