hygiene session and randomaly devided in two groups: 1st group – at 29 patients was performed scaling and root planing; 2nd group - 30 patients with scaling and root planing + probiotic (1 x 10^8 CFU/day). The tablets were used once a day, in a period of 20 days.

Results. After periodontal therapy, measures indicated significantly reduced clinical and numerical microbiological parameters in scaling and root planing + probiotic.

Conclusions. Oral administration of L. Reuteri could contribute to the beneficial effects of periodontal conditions.

Key-words: probiotics, periodontitis, initial.

POSTERS

327. THE INCIDENCE OF DENTOMAXILAR ANOMALIES IN CHILDRE FROM RURAL ENVIRONMENTS

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Introduction: Anodentomaxilar anomalies are a leading cause for pathologies in the stomatognat system. Because of the frequent manifestation of these pathogens it is important for the oral health of the population to determine their prevalence.

Material and method: The clinical study was carried out on a lot consisting of 144 children between the ages of 7 and 14, in August 2015. These studied at the Primary School no. 1 in the town of Valea Marului, Galati county and were in the mixed dentition period and the begining of the permanent dentition period. For every child there was informed consent from parents/tutors, as well as the consent of the school principal. The parents of the children who were part of the study were assured that the investigation is completely non-invasive. Their oral cavities were inspected for establishing dentar status and examining the occlusion in view of orthodontic clinical diagnostic, a consultation sheet being completed for each child.

Results and discussions: A prevalence of dentomaxilar anomalies of 87.35% was observed in the studied sample. The largest portion is occupied by anomalies of space with crowding (owing, certainly, to precocious loss of the support area through dental cavities and their consequences), the rarest being mandibular protrusion. A greater frequency of unidentar anomalies (which could be clinically diagnosed: regarding shape, position, structure) was observed in comparison with Angle ones. Likewise, many of these were present in children with poor oral hygiene who did not have the possibility of consultation by a stomatologist.

Conclusions: It was considered that the prevalence of dentomaxilar anomalies at school-aged children from the rural environment depends on the socio-economic and environmental conditions from

their respecive area. Ideally, there would be prophylaxis programmes and, in consequence, interceptive treatment.

Key words: anomalies, occlusion, orthodontic clinical diagnostic.

328. THE STUDY OF BIOPHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF ORAL FLUID IN CHILDREN WITH DENTAL CARIES

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Introduction. For early diagnosis of dental and systemic diseases, the crystallographic method of research of the oral fluid (OF) was proposed, as it is the most accessible body fluid.

Aim of the study: to study peculiarities of oral fluid micro crystallization in children with dental caries.

Material and methods: 100 children aged between 7 and 10 have been clinically examined. The study of crystallographic changes of the oral liquid was performed using the method developed by Shatohina S.N. and coauthors (2006). A volume of 0.2 to 0.3 ml of oral liquid was collected with a sterile pipette. Three drops of oral liquid collected from each child were applied on glass slides. The dehydration of the OF product drops was produced in a thermostat at t 37°C, which insured dust protection. Micro preparations were examined under an optical microscope. The study was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Ethics for Scientific Research.

Results: from the total number of children examined, 71% are affected by dental caries. The oral fluid micro crystallization degree in children with dental caries is lower compared to caries-free children and is correlated with the degree of caries activity.

Conclusion: the study of structural peculiarities of dehydrated oral fluid droplet in children with dental caries has elucidated a number of markers of the changes produced in the mouth that can later be applied in screening research activities in dentistry, dental practice and development of cario-preventive measures and evaluation of their effectiveness.

Keywords: oral fluid, micro crystallization, dental caries

329. EVALUATION OF THE RISK OF DENTAL CARIES OCCURRENCE IN CHILDREN USING THE CARIOGRAM SOFTWARE

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