

Introduction: Dental caries is a multifactorial disease, characterized by a local destruction of hard tissues under the action of microorganisms. WHO places dental caries on the 3rd-4th place within health problems of the population, which offers it the characteristics of a social disease. It is important to pay attention to the high prevalence, as well as to the early occurrence of dental caries in growing children. The objective is to evaluate the risk of caries in children using the Cariogram software.

Materials and methods: The clinical data of this study is based on the examination of 98 children aged 7-14. The methods of examination included collecting patient data; clinical and complementary methods of examination. Oral hygiene index and DMFT were determined. The complex evaluation of caries risk was performed using the Cariogram software. The study was realized according to the ethic demands and with having signed the agreement forms by the children's parents or their legal representatives.

Discussion results: The influence of a series of factors was found in the majority of children involved in the study. A very low risk in caries was determined in 24,48% of the children, low risk - in 25,51%, medium - 26,53%, high - 19,38% and very high - 4,08%. An extreme caries risk was caused by deficient oral hygiene, high concentration of Streptococcus Mutans in saliva, lack of fluoridation etc.

Conclusions: The high risk in caries occurrence in children indicates the need of initiation of prevention programs targeting individual factors of caries development.

Keywords: dental caries, cariogram, carious risk.

330. THE BACTERIAN PLAQUE – DETERMINING FACTOR IN PARADONTOPATHIES

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Introduction: The bacterial plaque is an ecological microbial system represented through a bacterial aggregation adherent to dental surfaces and not only, which can be removed through a water spray and simple cleansing. This system represents an important pathogenic potential not only for enamel but also for the marginal paradont. The bacterial plaque is unanimously recognised today as being the determining factor of the paradontal disease. Its control is a way of prevention which determines the use of the most feasible methods of discovery, control and motivating the patients so as to annihilate the etiopathogenetic role of the bacterial plaque.

Material and method: The examination and evaluation of the patients have been carried out according to the clinical chart based on the extra and intraoral examinations. The observation charts have been filled in with paraclinical examinations. The study comprised a group of 200 patients aged between 15 and 76 who were examined at the same time interval, after the last dental brushing. The Silness-Loe plaque index was determined using as plaque revealing substance: methylene blue solution 2% (through mild tamponing so as not to remove the plaque deposits by rubbing), followed by energetic cleansing with

tap water for 30 seconds and highlighting the PB deposits. The gum bleeding index(SBI), the papillary bleeding index(PBI) and CPITN index have also been determined.

Results and discussions: The patients were instructed about the correct brushing technique and after its correct acquisition they were recommended to perform the dental brushing at least twice a day: in the morning and in the evening; as well as the use of some auxiliary means of hygienization consisting of the use of mouthwash, dental floss, etc. After the monthly examinations we have noticed a reduction of the Silness-Loe plaque index but also an improvement of paradontal status.

Conclusions: The correctly performed oral hygiene can bring significant improvements, many times without needing to perform an antimicrobial medicinal treatment.

There is a close connection between the presence of bacterial plaque and the inflammatory process which can contribute to the appearance of paradontopathies. A correct oral hygiene can lead to a reduction of the frequency of the appearance of paradontal diseases till the total healing.

Key words: bacterial plaque, plaque index, dental brushing, paradontopathy.

331. TOTAL AND EXTENDED EDENTATION – THERAPEUTIC APPROACH

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The purpose of the study: Edentation is one of the most serious diseases of the dentomaxilar apparatus, being characterised by the absence of teeth from the oral cavity, a phenomenon that occurs after their eruption.

Material and method: Clinical study of the treatment consisted in the total oral rehabilitation of three patients which presented partial and total edentation, the individual treatments consisted in adjuvant and/or conjunct prosthesis.

Results: Even in the case of resolving the extended edentation, the majority of the patients can feel a state of infirmity because of the mobilisation of their prosthesis, but proper recuperation of the morphology and the functions of the stomatognathic system convinces the patient to undergo mobile therapy. Plans of treatment for improving the functions of the dentomaxilar apparatus follow: educating and informing the patient about oral hygiene, presenting and debating therapeutical solutions and insuring that the patient understands the necessity of prosthetic treatment, as well as organising it in stages. Therapeutic solutions to the presented situations are: total maxilar and mandibular prosthesis, partial mandibular prosthesis – mobilised with metal hooks, fixed metal-composite on remaining teeth.

Conclusion: Restabilising ADM function is not integral (because of the total prosthesis), the masticatory function being at 1/5 of its capacity. On the other hand, the physiognomical function is restored almost completely, and the phonation adapts rapidly after rehabilitation.

Keywords: edentation, stomatognathic system, mobile therapy, prosthetic treatment.