

Purpose: To increase the effectiveness of the treatment of superficial dental caries which includes cavities within the enamel located on the occlusal surfaces of molars. To determine the etiology of superficial dental caries and to assess the efficacy of the treatment of superficial dental caries which includes cavities within the enamel located on the occlusal surfaces of molars using glass ionomer cements, as well as to monitor the clinical course of superficial dental caries.

Material and methods: In accordance with the research purpose and investigational objectives, 12 patients aged between 18 and 25 years, who presented to the dental clinic of State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, „Nicolae Testemitanu’’, were subjected to examination and treatment. The patients were selected and included in the study according to their requirements for consultation and treatment at the dentist. The patients diagnosed with superficial dental caries showed a defect affecting only the enamel, with irregular edges, chalky appearance and being an incipient dental caries, with minimal changes. Superficial dental caries was treated by the classical method of instrumental preparation of carious cavities, thorough antiseptic preparation, cavity isolation and drying, filling with glass ionomer Fuji IX-LC. This type of glass ionomer is a preparation biocompatible with hard dental tissues, being resistant to the masticatory pressures and being indicated in filling of superficial dental lesions located on the occlusal surfaces of molars.

Results: Of the total number of patients enrolled in the study, the integrity of teeth was reduced and complications, to which hard dental tissues could be exposed, were removed. To maintain the oral cavity in good condition not only the dentist’s intervention is necessary, but also the patient’s support by following thorough oral hygiene, as well as having some food patterns and regular prophylactic check-ups.

Conclusions: Clinical monitoring of the patients with superficial dental caries has determined that after the treatment no complications were detected. Use of glass ionomer Fuji IX-LC preparation has shown a high efficacy, it being a preparation biocompatible with hard dental tissues and having a good resistance to the masticatory pressure. Therefore it is recommended to be widely used in dental practice.

Key words: dental caries, adamantine, glass ionomer cement.

335. BACTERIAL PLAQUE. ITS ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFLAMMATORY DISORDERS

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Introduction: Bacterial plaque is a mass of bacteria that are well-adapted to the oral environment. The microorganisms are well attached between them, on the dental surface and also on the structures in the mouth (dental implants, dental prostheses, dental crowns).

The factors that cause bacterial plaque are: poor oral hygiene, orthodontic appliances, bad dental fillings, crooked teeth.

Purpose: We have to determine the level of inflammation and also the clues that can show us an inflammatory disorder.

Material and methods: For these purposes 6 persons had been investigated. They were between 16 – 25 years old. All the patients were examined using plaque index, papillary bleeding index and marginal papillary index to determine their role in the development of inflammatory disorders.

Results: The examination of the oral hygiene index at the patients showed a satisfactory level of oral hygiene, the bleeding index showed punctate bleeding, marginal papillary bleeding showed a light bleeding at the people, which had been examined.

Conclusion: The presented results show that a good oral hygiene and regular brushing can reduce the inflammation of gum.

Keywords: bacterial plaque, gum, inflammatory disorders.

336. FIXED PROSTHETIC TREATMENT OF HARD TISSUE DENTAL LESIONS AND REDUCED PARTIAL ADENTITIA WITH LIGHT CURE MATERIALS “BIOHPP” TYPE.

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Introduction: prosthetic treatment of coronary odontal lesions and reduced partial adentatia with fixed prosthesis type BioHpp, manufactured by BREDENT is a contemporary alternative in prosthetic treatment of these diseases. BioHpp provides a high possibility in the manufacture of prosthetic devices which can be used both in the frontal areas, as well as the side of the dental arch. With a high resistance section allows the use of 1-2 intermediate elements being made of a polymer with high quality ceramic filler mass. Material properties: it is a class II A medical device, suitable for restorations; which is lighter 6-8 times than metaloceramics; does not contain metals, does not produce the effect of the galvanic cell in the oral cavity, it has been found that it is not allergic and does not cause any change in color of the gums, offers the opportunity to repair the construction of the physiognomy directly into the mouth, is a material resistant to plaque.

The purpose of the work: indications and argumentation of dental prosthetic treatment of hard tissue dental lesion and partial adentitia with BioHpp material type, as an alternative to metal-ceramic or metal-composite materials.

Materials and methods: in this study were included 11 patients aged between 23 and 47 years with coronary dental injuries and partial edentulous reduced to one or both jaws. The exam was conducted clinical and instrumental, photo documentation, radiographic films were made as well as diagnostic articulator used. BioHpp material was used (veneers) and crea.lign material of BREDENT company.