

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.

Results: were established clinical criteria of treatment of coronary lesions and toothless partial dental bridge with prosthesis type BioHpp reduced, depending on the clinical case.

Conclusions: creation of artificial crowns and dental bridges from the products mentioned above have argued their application is of great quality, aesthetic, durable, flexible in masticatory forces, non-allergic and indicated in all sectors of dental arches.

337. ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF THE ROLE OF PROFESSIONAL CLEANING METHODS ON THE SALIVARY PH IN SMOKERS

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Introduction: Smoking is one of the primary factors involved in the occurrence of periodontal disease, and its prevalence and severity are higher in smokers. Smoking causes decreased oxygen supply into the bloodstream, which accelerates the formation of plaque and the initiation of the inflammatory process earlier than in non-smokers.

Purpose: To analyze the professional cleaning methods on salivary pH in both smokers and non-smokers, as well as the impact of smoking in the occurrence and development of periodontal disease.

Materials and methods: The study lot included group A of 20 patients smokers with chronic catarrhal gingivitis, mild form, with a satisfactory oral hygiene and group B, control group of 20 patients non-smokers, complying with the same criteria of inclusion in the study. All patients signed an informed consent with respect to their participation in this study. The patients of both groups were recorded their salivary pH using a pH paper before ultrasonic scaling and professional cleaning and 10 days after periodontal therapy. During this time patients used the same oral hygiene products, smokers were asked not to smoke for 10 days.

Results and discussion: The study showed that all patients had different results of salivary pH recorded before and after professional cleaning. Smokers showed a significant reduction in initial salivary pH acidity compared with controls.

Conclusions: Smoking is a risk factor in the occurrence and development of periodontal disease which leads to tooth loss in young patients. Professional cleaning measures reduce the risk of periodontal disease in both smokers and non-smokers. However, treatment is more effective and faster in nonsmokers.