

pointing to the gaps within the literature. We conducted a review by applying a structured search method in PubMed, Science Direct, LI- LACS, and SciELO.

Results. When conducting our research, we reached the conclusion that cannabidiol possesses a positive effect on periodontal and gum diseases by reducing the pain and inflammation and may even have an effect on preventing the disease entirely.

Conclusions. The research and statistics compiled uncovers that the benefits of cannabidiol in treating symptoms of periodontal diseases outweigh the substance's disadvantages. Moreover, cannabidiol proves to have capabilities in the advancement of dental medicine by demonstrating its potential to prevent such diseases as well as proving its worth for further research aimed in the prevention of such diseases.

Key words: Cannabidiol, CBD, periodontitis, gingivitis, gum disease

377. MODERN METHODS OF THREE-DIMENSIONAL FILLING OF THE ENDODONTIC SYSTEM

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Introduction. The root canal has a complex anatomy, with irregularities, isthmus and lateral channels, which contain bacteria and necrotic tissue. The tooth root are provided with main, accessory and lateral channels, apical delta and communications between different channels. Some of these areas are difficult to seal using traditional techniques. The major objective of the root canal treatment is the three-dimensional filling of the endodontic space after it has been completely cleaned, conformed and disinfected. The purpose of the canal filling is to seal any "exit gate", not to allow any exchange between the endodontic and periodontal space. Therefore, to achieve this goal, it is necessary to fill the canal as tightly as possible, without empty spaces enclosed. It is shown that the vast majority of endodontic failures are closely related to incomplete canal filling. By the most of the techniques used actually is possible to fill the main root canal, but not to fill its lateral or apical channels. So, a variety of sealing techniques were developed using thermoplastic gutta-percha. They try to create a specific filling for each channel, root, which generates a three-dimensional filling that reproduces its own anatomy

Aim of the study. Studying and applying in practice the modern methods of three-dimensional filling of the endodontic system

Materials and methods.. In the study were used methods of research and analysis of national and international bibliographic sources regarding the thermoplastic sealing of the endodontic system. The study is based on data obtained following the treatment applied to a sample of patients diagnosed with acute and chronic pulpitis, aged between 18 and 50 years. The object of study was the patients diagnosed with pulpitis, both types: acute and chronic

Results. Following the practical application of modern methods of three-dimensional filling of the endodontic system, patients received adequate treatment, obtaining a tight filling without empty spaces, demonstrating the effectiveness of using modern methods in endodontic treatment. The results of this study have shown us that it is very important to consider that the

percentage of success and prognosis of endodontic treatment depends directly on the ability of the filling to seal all communications of the canalicular system with the desmodontal space

Conclusions. Following the study of the national and international literature and the practical application of the modern methods of filling the endodontic complex, we found that we can obtain a good and stable three-dimensional seal. The results obtained from the study have shown that we can achieve the elimination of root canal content using a correct treatment technique, by using of the medicinal materials and substances present at this time, and not least by the correct choice of the method of filling the endodontic space at the final stage. Compliance with the clinical protocol in the activity helps us to obtain an efficient, three-dimensional filling, without post-treatment complications

Key words: Endodontic system, three-dimensional obturation, modern methods

378. FORDYCE GRANULES IN ORAL MEDICINE

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Background. Fordyce granules are whitish-yellow ectopic sebaceous glands found within the oral mucosa that can occur on the edge of the lips or inside of the cheeks. They usually develop as isolated or symmetrically distributed ectopic sebaceous glands and tend to become obvious after puberty, however they might sometimes cluster together. They can be white, yellowish-white, slightly raised papules on the buccal mucosa and vermilion of the upper lip.

Case report. Clinical examination was carried out on 3 patients in order to identify Fordyce granules and determine the sites of predilection on the buccal mucosa. The patients did not undergo any treatment. The research findings have shown that these harmless spots can cause complaints due to their appearance but do not present any health risks.

Conclusions. -Fordyce granules is a particular condition. -They are not infectious. -The normal character of Fordyce Granules do not cause any untoward effects.

Key words: -Identification. -Treatment.

379. FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DENTO-FACIAL RELATIONSHIPS

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Introduction. Extent of exposure of the frontal teeth in the postural rest position is variable and is influenced by the dimensions and the position of the teeth, by the conformation of the dental arches, by fullness of lips and the facial muscular tonus. Studies oriented towards the perception of aesthetics in the field, have shown certain correlations in this regard. The aesthetic analysis of the dento-facial relationships in the smile includes other components such