

387. PREDICTABILITY OF IMPLANT-SUPPORTED RESTORATIONS IN THE ESTHETIC ZONE

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Background. The goal of modern dentistry is to create the most aesthetical dental restoration for the patient. It is essential to use tools and techniques that allow to make a predictable dental implant-based restoration. The specialty literature proposes a variety of indices that help doctors to evaluate the complexity of clinical case and predictability of future restorations. Some of them are: Peri-Implant and Crown Index [PICI[®]], Implant Crown Aesthetic Index [ICAI[®]], Pink Esthetic Score/White Esthetic Score [PES/WES[®]], Pink Esthetic Score [PES[®]], and SAC ITI Tool (Straightforward, Advanced, Complex).

Case report. Six patients (aged between 27 and 43 years old) have been included in the research. All cases were 1 and 2 implant restorations in the esthetic area of the upper jaw. From 6 cases 3 were with missing central incisors 2 with lateral incisors and 1 canine. The SAC classification was applied in order to assess the predictability of treatment which included 12 parameters required for assessment prior to implant placement. Each parameter was scored from 1 to 3, the closer to value 3, the higher is the esthetic risk and lower the success rate. The other score applied after provisional crown insertion was the Furhauser pink esthetic score (PES) which includes 7 parameters for evaluation of treatment results in time. The score was periodically assessed at 6 and 12 months after placement of prosthetic restorations.

Conclusions. The use of assessment tool prior to surgery provides a vision of mostly common causes of esthetic failures in single tooth restorations in the esthetic area of maxilla. The esthetic risk parameters help the doctors to understand the risk and possible ways of its diminishing even before of implant placement. The PES/WES scores provide an insight into the predictability of prosthetic restoration which is a key factor of treatment planning in order to obtain both surgical and prosthetic approaches for optimal results.

Key words: prosthetic restoration, Pink Esthetic Score, White Esthetic Score.

DEPARTMENT OF ODONTOLOGY, PERIODONTOLOGY AND ORAL PATHOLOGY

388. DIRECT MORPHOLOGICAL RESTORATION OF THE LATERAL TEETH

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Introduction. Direct restoration of the teeth, using the light-curing materials, is an essential branch of modern dentistry. This aspect has not only aesthetic but also functional connotations. The aesthetic restorations become ideal and are being improved only by refining the old

techniques and introducing the new ones. Moreover, for the lateral group of teeth it is required to respect the proportionality between the mechanical properties of the restoration materials (fracture and abrasion resistance as well as the polymerization contraction) and the aesthetic properties. In order to avoid side effects such as fracture or the appearance of secondary caries, it is necessary to restore each lost tissues with materials that have the same structural and mechanical properties. Biomimetic restoration technique, using short fiber-reinforced composite as substructure, is a recommended alternative to direct restoration and can be reliably used for coronary restorations of large cavity teeth, in areas with low resistance conditions.

Aim of the study. The evaluation and optimization of the restoration technique on the lateral group of teeth, using modern materials and methods.

Materials and methods.. In order to carry out the study, the research sample included patients between the ages of 18 and 50, these patients had various forms of dental pathology in the lateral group of teeth, of carious origin and their complications. Only the patients with limited or extended interest of the dentine layer lesions were selected.

Results. As a result of the systematization of the clinical-theoretical information and the practical application of modern solutions for the direct restoration of the lateral teeth, we came to the conclusion that by using short fiber-reinforced composite as a base with a superficial conventional composite restoration, structural and mechanical properties, as well as the failure rate through the combination of materials has been improved, compared to those of restorations from conventional composite materials as a whole. The correct realization of the restoration technique of the lost tissues with materials that have similar properties, allows us to approach as much is possible to the biomimetic correspondence between the restoration materials and the anatomical aspect of the natural tooth.

Conclusions. As a result of the analysis of the proposed method, we have come to the conclusion that the correct realization of the restorations regarding the picking of the material and the appropriate working technique will lead to excellent results. The light-cured short fiber-reinforced composite has become a required material for its efficiency in restorative dentistry, which allows the restoring of large class I and II cavities in the posterior tooth group, where is a high level of masticatory pressure, due to its increased hardness. Their use not only presents aesthetic and lasting results over the years, but also reduces the working time and makes the practitioner's work easier.

Key words: Direct dental restorations, biomimetic materials, fibre-reinforced composite.

389. TEETH WHITENING - THE ALTERNATIVE IN DENTAL AESTHETICS

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Introduction. Since centuries, the physical appearance of people has been a major importance in society. Nowadays, the patients are willing to invest a lot of money to have a brilliant smile, and to have more self-confidence.

Aim of the study. This paper aims to examine the alternative whitening and the motivational values of the patients. The study is based on data obtained by treatment of the 25 patients aged