

PROPERTY EVALUATION OF CHILDREN'S ORAL FLUID DURING ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT

Introduction

During the period of correction of dento-maxillary anomalies (DMA) children have an increased risk of Early developing dental caries. detection of individual risk factors Diet and estimation of the chances of new cavities contributes carious effective substantially the to prevention of dental caries.



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Keywords

Oral fluid, *Streptococcus mutans*, orthodontic treatment.

Purpose

treatment.

Material and methods

The number of *Streptococcus mutans* in oral fluid (OF) was determined using the Saliva Check Mutans kit, pH, buffer capacity and OF flow rate by applying Saliva-Check Buffer kit to 48 children with ADM: 12 children with fixed systems, 12 children that were planning orthodontic 24 treatment and conventionally healthy children.

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Fig. 1. The influence of individual risk factors to developing dental

Property evaluation of children's oral fluid during orthodontic

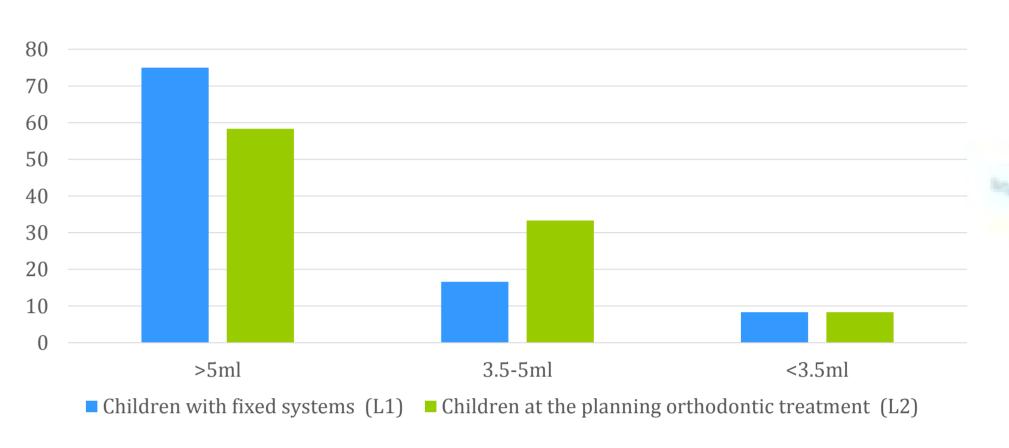




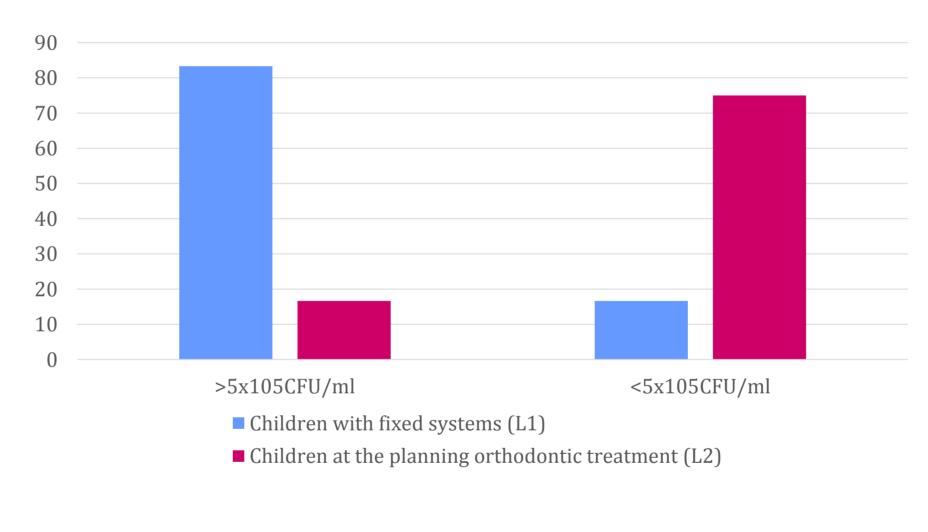
Fig. 2. Determining the concentration of *Streptococcus mutans* in the oral fluid with the use of the *Saliva-Check Mutans Kit, GC* Fig. 3. Appreciation of salivary pH, buffer capacity of the oral fluid and salivary flow rate by applying *Saliva-Check Buffer Kit, GC*

Results

In children undergoing orthodontic treatment with fixed systems the flow of OF was increasing and the pH decreased below 5. In most patients with fixed orthodontic appliances the number of Streptococcus mutans in OF was higher than 5×10^5 CFU / ml.



rate



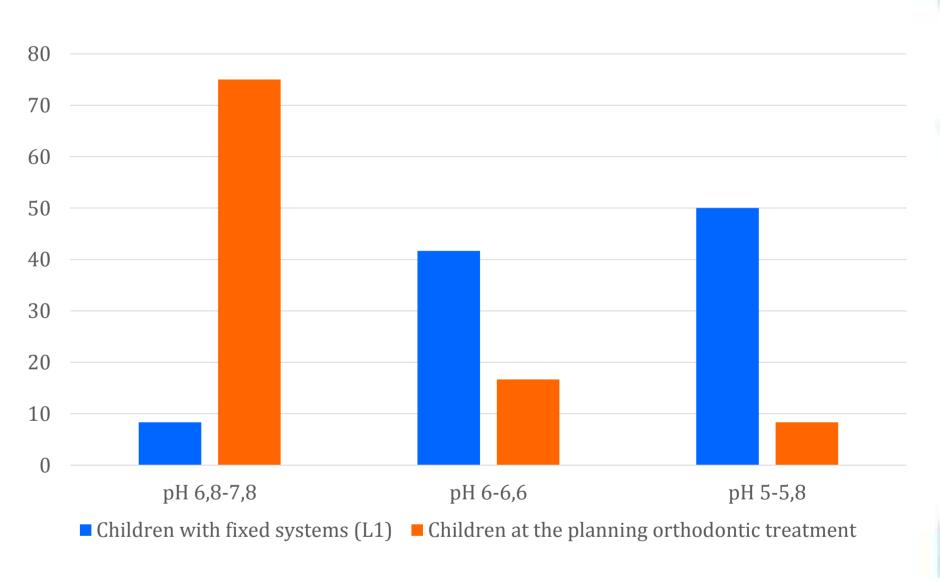


Fig. 5. Distribution of children according to quantity of Streptococcus mutans

Conclusions

The accumulation of dental biofilm in the fixed orthodontic system, the increased number of Streptococcus mutans and the decrease in the pH below 5, are important carious risk factors that must be considered when planning individualized preventive programs.



Fig. 4. Distribution of children according to salivary flow

Fig. 6. Distribution of children according to salivary pH