

Materials and methods: In accordance with the purpose and objectives, conservative treatment was performed on 18 patients with chronic granulating periodontitis. Treatment was carried out in several visits, using a temporary filling material “Diapex” based on calcium hydroxide and iodoform.

Results: Optimal type of treatment of this pathology is the endodontic technique while a surgical method is more traumatic for the patient. The endodontic technique includes instrumental removal of necrotic debris from the root canal, antiseptic irrigation and 3Dimensional obturation of edodontic space. The evacuation of disaggregated masses in periodontitis is effectuated by using several steps, part by part, without pressure, under the protection of antiseptic, to not to push the necrotic contents in periapical tissues. Currently the most common root canal irrigation solution is considered sodium hypochlorite. The combination of ultrasonic energy with this antiseptic solution increases its effectiveness. Final filling of root canals can be performed only when the tooth is asymptomatic and his endodontic space can be dried. In other case the temporary obturation is recommended. The most often it is efectuated by the pastes based on calcium hydroxide having the following properties: it has antimicrobial activity, have the ability to remove persistent apical secretions, stimulates the formation of calcified tissue, accelerates the decomposition of necrotized masses.

Conclusion: Successful treatment of chronic granulate periodontitis depends on the strict compliance of requirements that need to be respected during each stage separately. The use of sodium hypochlorite in combination with ultrasound and with the drugs based on the calcium hydroxide increases the effectiveness of the treatment of chronic granulate periodontitis.

Keywords: chronic granulate periodontitis, treatment, irrigation, obturation

3. THE SAFETY OF TEA DRINKING IN REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Introduction: Tea is one of the most common beverages in Republic of Moldova. Besides its beneficial effects, studies have shown that tea infusions provide a high intake of fluoride in the human body. Therefore, with time, tea drinking can cause fluorosis – a poisoning which has destructive effects on bones and teeth.

Purpose and Objectives: this study is to analyze the fluoride concentration of the most popular brands of tea in Republic of Moldova, in relation to individual consumption habits for the assessment of risks of these beverages.

Material and Methods: We have developed an online questionnaire regarding individual preferences and some brewing habits of tea in the Moldovan and Romanian population. 145 people aged between 15 and 60 years completed the questionnaire. According to the performed ranking, we selected 45 varieties of teas and analyzed them to the Biochemistry Department of UMPH Tîrgu Mures. We used a fluoride ion selective electrode Orion 720 A and Hanna pH meter.

Results: Greenfield, Lipton and Ahmad brands are the most preferred in Republic of Moldova. The laboratory results showed that black teas (n=18, [F]=1.32 ppm) contain more fluoride than green teas (n=19, [F]=0.85 ppm). Other teas (n=6, [F]=0.772 ppm) contain a moderate amount and the hibiscus teas (n=2, [F]=0.056) are the poorest in fluoride. Green tea has the highest pH (pH=5.97), hibiscus teas are the most acidic (pH=3.315).

Conclusion: The teas which are consumed in Republic of Moldova have optimal fluoride concentrations. The harm can occur if it overlaps with a high fluoride concentration of drinking water. We recommend a moderate tea consumption, especially in areas with increased risk of fluorosis.

Keywords: fluoride, food safety, tea, pH, fluorosis