4. FLAP SUTURING IN SURGICAL CROWN PROCEDURE

Cirimpei Vasile, Cirimpei Tatiana

Academic adviser: **Ciobanu Sergiu**, M.D., Ph.D., State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemiţanu", Chişinău, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Surgical crown lengthening is standard procedure for radicular rests usage and case series which include biologic width and ferrule effect being compromised. In the end of this procedure a flap suturing is essential, with other words being said suturing may be the one who is going to make a difference between failure or success. This paper will analyze the type of needle, type of suture and technique of suture and will contrast it to the present literature data.

Purpose and Objectives:

Materials and Methods: The present manuscript is presented as a retrospective study on the basis of 63 consecutive patients. Considering the flap approximation as the main purpose of flap suturing, different types of sutures, needles, and suture materials were utilized. Types of sutures used in periodontal surgery are mainly related to empirical background of the surgeon.

Results: Simple sutures was mainly used, all of the 63 patients being treated by this mean. In a single case the 8 shape suture was used–due to bad access to the surgical wound. Mattress sutures were also mainly used because of its maneuverability and secureness of the flap stabilization. Vertical mattress sutures were used in 48 patients, and horizontal mattress sutures was used in 9 patients. Circumferential suture was used in 3 patients, mainly because the lack of the papilla approximation following another type of suture. Retromolar suture was used in 3 patients all of this cases presented the need of distal approximation due caries activity. Continuous suture was used for 23 patients. In all of this cases different type of sutures was used, mainly because flap suturing after surgical crown lengthening cannot be achieved by one suture alone. For 58 patients the suture material was polypropylene, for 5 silk, and in 9 cases vicril. polypropylene was the most suitable material because of its nature which will not allow plaque accumulation. In the most cases (58) the thickness of the material was 5–0.

Conclusions: In surgical crown lengthening the most used suture material will be the polypropylene with the thickness of 5–0. The most frequent technique for flap suturing will be the simple interrupted suture, the suture wich will be used not that often will be figure 8 suture.

Keywords: Suture, surgical crown lengthing

5. THE USE OF ALLOTROPIC FORM OF OXYGEN IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC APICAL PERIODONTITIS

Eremciuc Natalia

Faculty of Dental Medicine, State University of Dental Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemiţanu", Chişinău, Moldova

Introduction: Currently, the issue of the treatment of the teeth with endodontic periodontitis is payed a particular attention. AThe main purpose of endodontics is the ensure permanent sterility of the macro and micro dental root canals and the creation conditions for maintaining sterility in the future. The intracanal use of solutions enriched with ozone currently presents a contemporary method of treatment of chronic apical periodontitis. The process of endodontic space with ozonated physiological solution will increase the chances of success during the treatment of chronic apical periodontitis the introduction of ozonated serum (solution) in the periapical space will also increase the chances that the tooth to be tolerated.

Purpose and Objectives: The inactivation with ozone of microflora involved in chronic apical periodontitis.

Materials: Ozonator JQ type-589, thermostat TC-80 M-2, autoclave, spirtiera, bacteriological loop, needle length 100 mm and the diameter cannula of 5 mm, boxes Pietri, bacteriological tubes, bacteriological medium nutrient (agar, blood, sodium chloride), microbial culture – Streptococcus β– hemolyticus of clinical material.