## 4. FLAP SUTURING IN SURGICAL CROWN PROCEDURE

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**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

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**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.

**Methods:** In the bacteriological tube was poured 4 ml of sodium chloride 0,9%, then with bacteriological loop was suspensioned the Streptococcus β– hemolyticus culture, until the turbidity of 0,5 units according to Mc Farland standard.The obtained suspension was divided into 2 tubes in equal amounts. In the tube nr.2 was introduced a needle of length 100 mm and the diameter cannula of 5 mm, connected through the rubber tube to ozonator. When the needle was introduced simultaneously was set the time of exhibition 2 minutes. After this from both tubes, which was subject to ozonary and which was not subject was done the seeding with bacteriological loop on blood agar in the Petri box divided into 2 sections. The boxes with environments were placed in the thermostat 18-24 hours, temperature 36±1°C.The recording results were visually performed counting the number of colonies growing from both suspensions (with and without ozone). On the sector without ozone no.1grew 350 colonies, on the sector with ozone no.2 grew 3 colonies.

**Conclusion:** Was demonstrated the antimicrobial activity of the ozone. The action time of ozone used by us is sufficient to inactivate microorganisms. The application of physiological ozonated solution in the treatment of chronic apical periodontitis will greatly enhance the effectiveness of treatment.

**Keywords:** chronic apical periodontitis, the ozone, ozonated physiological solution

## 6. CONSIDERATIONS IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND MODERN TREATMENT IN IMPACTED CANINES

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**Introduction:** Dental Inclusion is an eruption pathology that has had a growing incidence in the last years. The anomaly causes different types of disorders because of the tooth absence or the persistence of the temporary ones for more than 3 years after the alleged terms of eruption. Diagnosis and treatment of canine inclusion is complicated because of an abnormal location of the unerupted canines in the dental bone.

**Purpose and Objectives:** of this project is to rise the efficiency of techniques we use for determining the position of impacted teeth and find an effective technique for moving it on the dental arch with the Kilroy I Spring usage.

**Materials and metods**: Our work was based on the study of 22 patients, aged 15-24 years, being diagnosed with impacted canines. They were devidedinto 2 groups: I'st group-12 patients being treated with the usual orthodontic technique; II'nd group–10 patients with Kilroy I Spring usage for tooth extrusion from the alveolar bone. Patients were exposed to Rx, clinical exam and casts biometrical study.

**Results:** After the surgical exposure and use of fixed orthodontic appliance we have finished 14 cases with one-sided impacted maxilla canine; 6 cases with bilateral impacted superior canines and 2 cases with impacted canines on both dental arches. Kilroy I Spring was used for canine extrusion in 10 patients. We've also noticed a 30% shorter period of tooth recovery and repossession in the dental arch.

**Conclusions:** (1) On the stage of diagnosis it is important to use the CT, which allows us to determine the impacted tooth correct position in the dental bone and allows us to choose the right surgical exposure technique. (2)The use of Kilroy I Spring shortens the impacted teeth extrusion period. (3) It is very important to have a fixed retention at the end of the treatment for maintaining stable and durable results.

**Keywords:** Impacted teeth, surgical exposure, Kilroy 1 Spring