indexes of oral hygiene and general health. 3. Paraclinical methods included: radiological methods of investigation and study of medical records.

Results: After collection, analysis of data obtained through the completed questionnaire and clinical, paraclinical examination which underlined the interdependence of the clinical expression of non carious affections, involving hereditary and congenital factors.

Conclusion: As a result of theoretical systematization of clinical information about affections of non carious etiology, we conclude that these injuries are the result of symbiosis of both hereditary predisposition as well as neonatal factors, often having repercussions not only at the stomatognathic system and involvement of different organ systems. The correct diagnosis offers the possibility to achieve a qualitative interdisciplinary treatment of non carious affections and not least the organ systems potentially affected.

Keywords: Affections of non carious etiology, hereditary and congenital factors, interdisciplinary treatment

25. MODERN APPROACHES TO TREATMENT OF FLUOROSIS

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Introduction: Dental Fluorosis represents an endemic affection caused by Fluorine intoxication, mostly as consequence of high Fluorine concentration in drinking water. This pathology presents high interest also in Republic of Moldova, as there are many regions with a high Fluorine concentration in drinking water over established international standards, more than 16 mg/L. Fluorosis treatment requires modern approaches, easy to use at home.

Purpose and Objectives: Comparative study of results, obtained after the whitening treatment with Opalescence and Opalescence (PF) systems, at home.

Materials and methods: Modern methods of Fluorosis treatment include home use of gel whitening systems, applied in a tray. Opalescence and Opalescence (PF) whitening methods are easy, conservative and safe to apply at home with the gel concentrations of 10% , 15 %, 20 %. Our study included 12 patients, residents from regions with high Fluorine concentration in drinking water, which were examined and treated in the Stomatological Clinic of USMF. The patients were divided in two groups according to the whitening system applied: Ist group – treated with Opalescence system (6 patients) and IInd group – treated with Opalescence (PF)-(6 patients)

Results: First group of patients treated with vital whitening system Opalescence presented hyperesthesia of the enamel (3 patients), which disappeared after the treatment interruption, while patients from the second group treated with Opalescence PF didn't present these complications.

Conclusion: According to the aim of our study and analysis of the obtained results, we can state that Opalescence system is a modern, safe and easy to apply at home method of local treatment of the Fluorosis, especially Opalescence (PF) system which besides the carbamide peroxide contains also Potassium Nitrate and Fluorine, reducing enamel sensibility to caries, rising it's resistance, and lowering considerably dental sensitivity during whitening procedures.

Keywords: Fluorosis, Opalescence (PF), treatment

26. BIOMATERIALS USED AS BONE GRAFT SUBSTITUTES

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Introduction: In daily practice doctors encounter clinical situations in which pacients suffer from insufficient hard and soft tissue volume and quality, caused either by edentation or by different