

DENTAL CARIES IN TEMPORARY TEETH. A STUDY OF ITS INCIDENCE AND INTENSITY

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Introduction: Spread of dental caries in children comprises: 55.8% in preschool children and 68.5% in school children in Chisinau (Sturza T., 2010), 80-90% aged 6-7 years (Godoroja P., Spinei A., Spinei Iu., 2003), 61.5-73.9% aged 6-7 years in Bucharest, Romania (Luca R., 2003), 75% aged 5-6 years with the fissure caries prevalence in permanent and deciduous teeth (Курякина Н.В., Савельева Н.А., 2003), 76-91% (E. Cura, 2000). In recent decades a worsening of the caries pattern has been revealed through occurrence of the explosive forms of caries with an accelerated development and with a trend of expansion on the teeth with the caries resistant surfaces.

Purpose and objectives: Assessment of incidence and intensity of caries in deciduous teeth in children.

Materials and methods: To achieve the proposed purpose 71 children from Primary School no. 82, Ciocana district, in Chișinău were examined in the study. Mean age of patients within the study was 7.71 ± 0.4 years with a range between 6 and 9 years. Examination was performed according to the WHO methodology, by direct and indirect inspection using the dental mirror and by palpation using the dental probe. Inspection findings and observations were recorded in dental health records (Form no. 43/e).

Results: Of the 71 examined subjects, 69 school children (97.18% of cases) had dental caries in deciduous teeth. Evaluation of the dental caries intensity index in deciduous teeth (co), in the examined subjects has determined the mean value of 4.83 ± 0.59 .

Conclusions:

1. Incidence of the temporary tooth caries in children aged 7.71 ± 0.4 years is high and it constitutes 97.18% in the study.

2. The temporary tooth caries intensity (co) in children aged 7.71 ± 0.4 years is high and constitutes 4.83 ± 0.59 in the performed study.

Keywords: dental caries, incidence index, intensity index.

CONSERVATION TREATMENT OF CHRONIC GRANULAR APICAL PERIODONTITIS IN CHILDREN

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Introduction: Nowadays the treatment of periapical pathologies has a fundamental importance. Their treatment is essential for the healing process of periapical area. The frequency and complications of chronic periapical processes in children, especially the primary teeth have important problems at pediatric dentistry. Evaluating carefully all the treatment methods of chronic periapical process, will lead to the prevention of many complications.

The quality and success depends on the proper materials and methods used.

Purpose: To analyze the efficacy of conservation methods treatment for chronic granular apical peri-