

septică în 17%. În dependență de vîrstă am observat următoare incidență: între 18 și 29 de ani 32%, 30 ani 31%, 40 ani 16%, 50 ani 12%, 60 ani 5%, 70 ani 3,5%, 80 ani 0%, 90 ani 0,8%.

Concluzii

1. Rezultatele datelor statistice la pacienții cu flegmoane ale planșeului bucal obținute în urma examinării fișelor medicale se apropie de rezultatele prezentate de alte studii la nivel mondial.
2. Numărul complicațiilor la pacienții cu flegmoane a planșeului bucal este mare, această situație ne permite să conchidem că problema diagnosticului și tramentului la pacienții cu flegmoane al planșeului bucal este actuală și necesită a fi studiată.

RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSES OF THE PATIENTS WITH ORAL FLOOR FLEGMONS

Actuality

According to the changes of the microorganisms in the last period of time, appearance of the new types which have resistance to the antibiotics, increasing the virulence and its toxicity, from the macroorganism is decreasing of the resistance forces, of the immunity of the organism as a result of the vulnerable conditions of the life of the patients, appeared new relation of symbiosis and aggression between the microorganisms and macroorganism. These new relations change the frequency of pathology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment. As a result appear the necessity of studying it to make the diagnosis and treatment to be more effective and to obtain a lower frequency

of this disease and its complications.

Material and methods

Were collected dates from the archives of the Medico-sanitar Public Institute, Institute of Emergency of Republic of Moldova. During 2011—2015 were hospitalized 132 of the patients with oral floor flegmons. The obtained results were examined and represented.

The aim

To analyze and compare the obtained dates during the examination of the patients diseases history with oral floor flegmons.

Results

During analyzes of the 132 diseases history of the patients with oral floor flegmons, we obtained the following results: males — 74,5%, females — 24,5%; according to the etiology: odontogenic factors — 88%, nonodontogenic — 11%; from the urban zone — 35%, village zone — 65%; by the caused tooth: first molars — 24%, second molars — 28%, third molars 46%, other teeth — 2%. From all the patient who were hospitalized the number of deaths were 9%. Appeared complications as mediastenitis were 4,5%, and septis — 17%. According to the age: 18–29 years old — 32%, 30 year old — 31%, 40 years old — 16%, 50 years old — 12%, 60 years old — 5%, 70 years old — 3,5%, 80 years old — 0%, 90 years old — 0,8%.

Conclusions

1. The results of the statistics of the patients with oral floor flegmons obtained after examination of their disease history are almost close to the dates presented all over the world.
2. The number of complications of the oral floor flegmons is high, this situations let us to recognize that the problem of diagnosis and treatment of these patients is actual and need to be researched.

UTILIZAREA MASELOR DE CERAMICA FELDSPATICĂ ÎN RESTAURĂRILE GRUPULUI FRONTAL DE DINȚI

Scop: Scopul acestui studiu a fost de a alege și aplica metoda cea mai optimă de tratament a pacienților cu dereglări estetice a grupului frontal de dinți.

Materiale și metode: În studiu au participat 15 pacienți, dintre care 8 pacienți de sex F și 7 de sex M, ulterior ei au fost divizați în două loturi: — în primul lot au fost incluși 10 pacienți tratați cu microproteze fixe (coroane) integral ceramice, în cel de al doilea grup au fost incluși 5 pacienți tratați cu ajutorul vinirilor feldspatice. Microprotezele au fost prelucrate cu acid ortofosforic 38% și fixate cu ciment adeziv. Evaluarea clinică a restaurărilor s-a realizat la momentul inițial și după 3,6, 12 luni de la tratament. Au fost analizate următoarele criterii: integritatea marginală, sensibilitatea dinților, fracturile restaurărilor.

Rezultate: Reabilitările funcționale și estetice au fost realizate cu ajutorul a microprotezelor fixe integral ceramice și vinirelor feldspatice. Integritatea marginală a fost păstrată la pacienții cu ambele tipuri de restaurări. Pe parcursul timpului evaluat țesuturile moi nu au prezentat nici o modificare. Apariția cariilor nu a fost observată, precum și nici o modificare patologică periapicală și nici o sensibilitate. La un pacient tratat cu vinire feldspatice, unghiul incizal distal a fost fracturat. Nu s-au observat modificări semnificative între cele două grupuri de studiu.

**Daniela Chirita,
Oleg Solomon,
Artur Costin,
Andrei Fachira**

*Catedra Stomatologie
Ortopedică „Iarion
Postolachi“ USMF
„N. Testemițanu“*

Concluzie: Satisfacția pacientului și o bună integrare a restaurărilor indirecte au confirmat succesul acestei reabilitari. Cimentarea în limitele smalțului e mai rezistentă la fracturare decât cimentarea în limitele dentinei. Ambele tipuri de restaurări posedă o capacitate de durabilitate în timp.

USING FELDSPATHIC CERAMIC MASSES IN FRONTAL GROUP RESTORATIONS

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to choose and apply optimal method of the treatment in patients with esthetic disorders.

Materials and Methods: 15 patients were examined and treated, 8 of them were males and 7 — females. These patients were divided into two groups: — the first group included 10 patients treated with full ceramic crowns, and second group included 5 patients treated by feldspathic veneers. All restorations were etched, silanized and adhesively luted using a

self-etching, dual-cure, fluoride-releasing cement. Clinical evaluation of the restorations was performed at baseline and 3,6,12 months after luting, where were analyzed following criteria: marginal integrity, sensitivity of teeth, fractures restorations.

Results: Functional and aesthetic rehabilitation were achieved using a full ceramic crowns and feldspathic veneers. Marginal integrity has been preserved in patients with both types of restorations. During evaluated time soft tissues didn't present any changes. No caries recurrence, no periapical pathology, no sensitivity were observed. In a patient with feldspathic veneers restoration, distal incisal angle was fractured. No significant changes were observed between these two groups of study.

Conclusion: The patient satisfaction and good integration of indirect restorations confirmed the success of this rehabilitation. Luting ceramic to enamel provided higher fracture resistance than luting to dentin. Both, and porcelain veneers, and dental crowns are lifelong commitment.