Materials and methods. Twenty volunteers were recruited among postpartum women, of which two of them withdrew along the study. The subjects were patients from the Obstetrics-Gynecology Clinic of County Emergency Clinical Hospital Tirgu Mures. The participation in the study was voluntary and based on informed consent. The elements of the oral cavity were clinically examined, focusing on periodontal changes. The anamnestic data with significant relevance in the etiopathogenesis of these specific modifications in pregnancy and postpartum period were noted and afterwards analyzed in a questionnaire imagined by the author.
Results. Of the eighteen postpartum women from our study, 33% of them were giving birth for the first time. 61% came from rural area, 67% of them had medium educational studies and only 44% had a correct follow-up of the pregnancy (family doctor + OB-GYN). 22% had the last dental check-up before pregnancy, 56% were regularly smoking, 83 % presented bacterial plaque & calculus, 61% had caries, 67% claimed that brushed their teeth twice a day. Regarding the periodontal modifications, 82% presented red, swollen gums with soft consistency, 78% were bleeding on brushing, 17% were spontaneously bleeding, 28% had dental mobility, 17% superficial periodontal bags and at 11% of the patients gingival epulis was found.
Conclusions. The periodontal modifications specific to pregnancy can also be observed postpartum. The inflammatory phenomena were less emphasized at the patients that had their last dental cleaning and check-up right before pregnancy. Moreover, the statistical results represent a certainty of the fact that the educational, hygiene and sanitation factors, as alimentary noxae and vicious habits have a significant impact on the periodontium. Having a dental check-up before pregnancy seems to be crucial to periodontal health.
Key words: periodontal, postpartum, pregnancy

324. ANGLE MALOCCLUSION CLASS II/1

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Introduction. Class II / 1 malocclusion is a quantitative and directional growth disorder, produced at the jaw or dental level, whose essential characteristics are: insufficient development in the transverse plane (mono or bimaxillary, symmetric or asymmetric), distalized occlusion type, sagittal inocclusion with a normo, hyper or hypodivergent facial pattern, associated with functional and aesthetic disorders.
Aim of the study. Studying and evaluating etiology aspects, diagnostic methods such as photostatic exam, digital cephalometrics and biometric study of models in dento-maxillary abnormalities Class II / 1 Angle.
Materials and methods. The basic material for the research performance is the result of the biometric analysis and model study according to the methods proposed by Pont, Korkhaus, Nance, Linder Hart, Bolton, where eight patients with class II / 1 Angle malocclusion were analyzed.
Results. The analysis of Pont's modeling models, Linder Hart, determined that in the class II / 1 Angle abnormalities, both jaws suffered transversal shortage. At the premolar (at the maxillary: Pont -100% Linder Hart -80%, mandible: Pont -80% Linder Hart -33.33%), at the molar level (at the maxilla: Pont and Linder Hart -93.33% at the jaw: Pont -60% Linder Hart -33.33%) Nance lists both excess space in 60% and 40% deficit which demonstrates the variety of class II / 1 Angle malocclusion. The Korkhaus analysis found elongation of the anterior maxillary sector in 66.67%. **Conclusions.** Class II malocclusion Angle is one of the most common and difficult to treat anomaly compared to others because of a wide variety, and the interaction between different etiological factors

Key words: malocclusion, model analysis, Pont index

325. RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CONTACT POINT WITH THE PALODENT V3 SYSTEM.

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Introduction. The contact point has a very important role in protecting the interdental papillae; it spreads uniformly the masticatory pressure that is developed during the mastication act.
Aim of the study. To achieve a three-dimensional restoration of the proximal surface with punctiform contact.
Materials and methods. The study was based on the use of matrices with anatomical relief from the Palodent V3 system, with the control of matrix adherence at the cervical and lateral sides on clinical simulators. Reconstruction of the contact point on the clinical simulators was performed by the direct method, using atraumatic pins, anatomic relief matrices and strong Ni-Ti rings. The titanium nickel rings are long lasting, surpassing the stainless steel rings. The strength of the ring retainer improves the retention in the tooth. Rings and wedges can overlap and work well in complicated class II restorations, such as those with a missing cusp. The matrices, wedges and protection wedges are anatomically designed to provide a better seal and narrower contacts.
Results. The Palodent V3 system components work together to seal and shape the restoration, minimizing the required time to finish it, as well as the possibility to re-do the restoration due to a poor contact. The system can be configured for multiple restorations at once, and the WedgeGuard provides added efficiency by protecting the adjacent tooth, allowing the clinician to prepare the cavity without complications. The tines on the rings help to provide excellent retention on the tooth and the system seals the restoration to minimize the amount of finishing required. It was noticed that adapting the wedges to the matrix leads to firm gingival closure and firm predictable contacts. The narrow rings adapt the matrix to the lateral teeth and enlarge the interdental space at the micron level.
Conclusions. The use of the Palodent V3 system allows us to get a predictable, easy and fast result.
Key words: contact point, wedge, matrix, rings

326. MEDICO-LEGAL ASPECTS OF DENTAL FLUOROSIS AMONG CHILDREN OF ENDEMIC AREAS FOR FLUOROSIS

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Introduction. Dental fluorosis presents an important medical and social problem. The results of drinkable water surveys in the Republic of Moldova show that in about 17% of the pre-university institutions located in more than 2/3 of the administrative territories, where do study 13.5% of the total number of students, the water samples are inadequate because of the excess of fluoride in water. As a result, every 7th student in the country is at risk of developing fluorosis.
Aim of the study. The aim of the research is to analyze the patients' right to information about the risk of dental fluorosis and to develop measures to remove obstacles on the subject and promote oral health in endemic communities.