

Conclusions. Restoration using the Silicone Guide technique and wax technique are combined to give an aesthetically conservative and beautiful result, benefiting from a considerable saving in time and cost.

Key words: anterior teeth, composite, silicone template

305. CONSERVATIVE AND SURGICAL TREATMENT OF CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS

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Introduction. It is well known the fact that untreated chronic periodontitis will increase the level of destruction of surrounding tissues, progressing from one one type to another, finishing frequently with dental extractions and following measures of tertiary prevention – prosthetic interventions or implantology, both of them being expensive. In order to finish the conservative endodontic treatment, we apply to a kind of treatment called apical resection when it is impossible or is not recommended, saving 2/3 from the root minimum.

Aim of the study. Studying the methods of conservative and surgical treatment in chronic apical periodontitis in order to ensure the future functionality of the tooth and saving its integrity.

Materials and methods. The research is based on data obtained as the result of treatment applied for 43 patients with chronic apical periodontitis, during the 2017 and 2018 years, who addressed to University Clinic Nr. 1, to private dental studio “ExpoDent”, Chisinau city, including 24 (56%) males and 19 (44%) females between 18 and 46 years.

Results. One of the priority directions of research in modern dentistry is prophylaxis, diagnosis and treatment of chronic apical periodontitis. Although they have been used as a object of study for a long time, until now chronic apical periodontitis is a professional problem, for which were proposed new methods and remedies in the conservative treatment. Therefore, it is important that the most advisable methods for the removal of apical and periapical pathological outbreak to be known, thus creating conditions for healing pathological processes for the full tissue restructuring, in all cases endeavoring to keep the causative tooth. In this paper we have studied the medical records of 60 patients who have been treated during 6 months by the therapeutic method-58 patients (96,4%), and conservative surgical method-2 patients (3,3%). The reference group included three patients, two among received a therapeutic treatment and one of them a surgical treatment (apical resection). In order to achieve the periapical regeneration was used the calcium hydroxide lotion “UltraCal”, with a treatment success rate of 80%. Conservative surgical treatment should be performed only after the therapeutic one.

Conclusions. After treatment with calcium hydroxide “UltraCal”, during 6 months, including more visits we obtained approximative 80% recovery from all patients. In some cases of chronic periodontitis with sever lesion types, those with root canal secretion is absolutely necessary association of surgical intervention.

Key words: conservative treatment, surgical treatment, chronic periodontitis

306. PREDICTION OF DIFFICULTY IN IMPACTED LOWER THIRD MOLARS EXTRACTION

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Introduction. Mandibular third molar impaction remains a current topic of dentistry due to the frequent complications it causes and contradictions in treatment behavior.

Aim of the study. The aim of the paper is to establish the attitude and tactics of surgical treatment of lower molar inclusion. According to Rock and Elsey third mandibular molar impaction meets 73% of young people. Many theories of inclusion of mandibular M3 have been proposed: phylogenetic, mendelian, nodin, endocrine, but the most popular is the insufficient development of retromolar space. Some authors claim that M3 extraction should only be performed when complications may occur, others say that M3 should be extracted if there are no contraindications, but Martin Kunkel is the advocate of the prophylactic extraction of the third molar.

Materials and methods. In order to achieve the proposed goal, the frequency of inclusion of three mandibular molars and their relationship with neighboring anatomical formations was evaluated. There were statistically processed data of medical records and radiographic examination. This study was axed on 565 patients treated in the University Dental Clinic nr.2. Of these, 263 patients were selected: 108 patients with M3 impacted and 156 patients with M3 apparently erupted in the correct position. We noticed that M3 inclusion is most common among young people aged 18-25, predominantly female. The most common complication caused by M3 was pericoronaritis, followed by M2 caries.

Results. This study concluded that prophylactic extraction at a young age leads to the reduction of postoperative complications and faster regeneration of the tissues. Paraclinic examination is indispensable in determining the mandibular M3 ratio with neighboring anatomical elements, correct diagnosis and treatment tactics. The degree of difficulty in extracting mandibular M3 varies greatly: sometimes it is simple as a regular extraction; but sometimes, extraction is extremely difficult due to deep inclusion, bleeding, tooth shape, posterior posture and tooth decay.

Conclusions. We recommend practicing the extraction procedure of M3 only by specialists in domain that possess both practical and theoretical abilities.

Key words: third molar, impaction, extraction

307. DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC CATARRHAL GINGIVITIS

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Introduction. The diseases of the marginal periodontium are among the first places in periodontal diseases. The timely detection of these diseases requires imperative implementation of some effective and contemporary diagnostic methods and the choice of an appropriate treatment tactics to prevent relapses.

Aim of study. To make an efficient diagnosis of localized chronic catarrhal gingivitis, mild form and to select the optimal methods of treatment.

Materials and methods. The study included 20 patients with the diagnosis of localized chronic catarrhal gingivitis, mild form. The average age of the patients enrolled in the study was 18-35 years. The patients were subjected to the following methods of investigation: orthopantomogram, bleeding indices test, and determination of soft dental deposits.

The diagnosis-based treatment tactics was: removal of tartar, professional brushing and applications with antiseptics and antimicrobials.

Results. Most patients were identified during dental care-routine check-ups. After the treatment, the gum bleeding was ceased and the inflammatory process was stopped. Professional cleaning