

DENTAL MEDICINE SECTION

1. JOINING FUNCTIONALITY AND ESTHETHICS IN THE TREATMENT OF REDUCED UNIDENTAL EDENTATION BY MEANS OF ADHESIVE BRIDGES

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Introduction: Partial unidental edentations of dental arcades in the front side, including the absence of the premolars lead to disorder from aesthetic perspective and of the occlusal function. In line with the biological principle, the modern concept of stomatological treatment provides for mini-invasive interventions on the dental tissues. On the background of this concept, fixed prosthetic restoration supported on implantation blunts continue to be elected therapeutic solutions of treating unidental edentations. In clinical situations with relative or absolute contraindications to implantation therapy, the adhesive bridges, achieved by direct restoration technique, ensure a long-lasting in-between solution in the dentist treatment schemes. Using the wax-up technique under this treatment is efficient because of visualizing the form and design of the future construction, but also as a reference for the individual rehabilitation of the overjet and overbite, occlusal parameters that characterize the anterior guidance.

Materials and methods: There were examined and assessed 5 patients with partial unidental edentations in the front side of the dental arcades, including the lack of premolars. Along with the clinical examination, there were performed orthopantomographies; if needed-dental-periodontal x-rays; as well as instrumental functional diagnosis. Based on the diagnosis models, there were assessed the parameters of the potential prosthetic space. The data of the aesthetic evaluation were input in a special fiche developed by us.

Results: Data of the clinical-instrumental examination provided us information about the condition of the teeth, condition of the mucous membrane, form and profile of deprived teeth ridges. Assessment of parameters of potential prosthetic area in the selected clinical cases proved insufficient space to plan an implant-prosthetic treatment. Wax-up has been performed on diagnosis models mounted in the adjustable articulator, taking into account the condition of the overjet and overbite, which feature the anterior guidance. The data from the aesthetic evaluation fiche provided useful information in the treatment consisting of direct restoration with adhesive dental bridges.

Conclusions: The results of the aesthetic evaluation, as well as the data of the examination of unidental edentation patients governed the choice of a treatment with adhesive bridges, accomplished by means of direct method.

Keywords: Function, aesthetics, adhesive bridges, occlusion

2. THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC GRANULATE PERIODONTITIS

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Introduction: Chronic periodontitis is an inflammation of the apical parodontium mainly infectious etiology, manifested by chronic inflammation of the apical periodontal space and alveolar bone demineralization, more or less extensive, diffuse. Streamlining and improving the methods of treatment of chronic granulate periodontitis is one of the most actual problems of dentistry.

Purpose and Objectives: To study the methods of treatment of chronic granulate periodontitis and to choose the best one, choosing tools and materials that will lead to the desired result.

Materials and methods: In accordance with the purpose and objectives, conservative treatment was performed on 18 patients with chronic granulating periodontitis. Treatment was carried out in several visits, using a temporary filling material “Diapex” based on calcium hydroxide and iodoform.

Results: Optimal type of treatment of this pathology is the endodontic technique while a surgical method is more traumatic for the patient. The endodontic technique includes instrumental removal of necrotic debris from the root canal, antiseptic irrigation and 3Dimensional obturation of edodontic space. The evacuation of disaggregated masses in periodontitis is effectuated by using several steps, part by part, without pressure, under the protection of antiseptic, to not to push the necrotic contents in periapical tissues. Currently the most common root canal irrigation solution is considered sodium hypochlorite. The combination of ultrasonic energy with this antiseptic solution increases its effectiveness. Final filling of root canals can be performed only when the tooth is asymptomatic and his endodontic space can be dried. In other case the temporary obturation is recommended. The most often it is efectuated by the pastes based on calcium hydroxide having the following properties: it has antimicrobial activity, have the ability to remove persistent apical secretions, stimulates the formation of calcified tissue, accelerates the decomposition of necrotized masses.

Conclusion: Successful treatment of chronic granulate periodontitis depends on the strict compliance of requirements that need to be respected during each stage separately. The use of sodium hypochlorite in combination with ultrasound and with the drugs based on the calcium hydroxide increases the effectiveness of the treatment of chronic granulate periodontitis.

Keywords: chronic granulate periodontitis, treatment, irrigation, obturation

3. THE SAFETY OF TEA DRINKING IN REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Introduction: Tea is one of the most common beverages in Republic of Moldova. Besides its beneficial effects, studies have shown that tea infusions provide a high intake of fluoride in the human body. Therefore, with time, tea drinking can cause fluorosis – a poisoning which has destructive effects on bones and teeth.

Purpose and Objectives: this study is to analyze the fluoride concentration of the most popular brands of tea in Republic of Moldova, in relation to individual consumption habits for the assessment of risks of these beverages.

Material and Methods: We have developed an online questionnaire regarding individual preferences and some brewing habits of tea in the Moldovan and Romanian population. 145 people aged between 15 and 60 years completed the questionnaire. According to the performed ranking, we selected 45 varieties of teas and analyzed them to the Biochemistry Department of UMPH Tîrgu Mures. We used a fluoride ion selective electrode Orion 720 A and Hanna pH meter.

Results: Greenfield, Lipton and Ahmad brands are the most preferred in Republic of Moldova. The laboratory results showed that black teas (n=18, [F]=1.32 ppm) contain more fluoride than green teas (n=19, [F]=0.85 ppm). Other teas (n=6, [F]=0.772 ppm) contain a moderate amount and the hibiscus teas (n=2, [F]=0.056) are the poorest in fluoride. Green tea has the highest pH (pH=5.97), hibiscus teas are the most acidic (pH=3.315).

Conclusion: The teas which are consumed in Republic of Moldova have optimal fluoride concentrations. The harm can occur if it overlaps with a high fluoride concentration of drinking water. We recommend a moderate tea consumption, especially in areas with increased risk of fluorosis.

Keywords: fluoride, food safety, tea, pH, fluorosis