

## 7. MANIFESTATIONS OF GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES IN THE ORAL CAVITY

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**Introduction:** Oral health is integral to overall health and can not be separated. Impact of conditions and systemic diseases on oral health is already recognized therefore, we can say that certain conditions which commonly affect various organs in our body may influence the buccal mucosa. Thus, patients with gastrointestinal disorders require special attention regarding dental treatment, not only because of the specific conditions of the disease and its many oral manifestations but also due to side effects and peculiarity of treatment administered. Risk assessment and oro-dental care involves a detailed examination of intra-and extraoral soft tissue, a radiographic examination and consultation with a hepatologist or other specialists.

**Purpose and Objectives:** The goal of study is to highlight the importance differentiation of gastrointestinal disease manifestations in the oral cavity , evaluation of clinical symptoms in order to perform a professional and effective treatment.

**Materials and methods:** The study was performed on an example of 50 patients diagnosed with various gastrointestinal diseases. Rigorous research involved examination of these patients, a questionnaire containing questions about buccal disorders, their evolution, their jugular during the treatment, as well as laboratory indices for every single condition. Simultaneously, we analyzed 150 patients' observation cards both in Republican Hospital, as well as in municipal hospital „Sf. Arhanghel Mihail” in 2013-2014, out from the amount that is 22 gastro-duodenum ulcer, 40 chronic gastritis, 25 chronic colitis flare, 23 gastro-duodenal, 5 Crohn's disease, 35 chronic hepatitis cases.

**Results:** Evaluation of the oral health of the group of patients with gastrointestinal disorders reveals the presence of the following types of pathologies of the buccal mucosa: language sabur, recurrent thrush. Along with mouth diseases there were detected other stomatognathic system disorders like: dental caries, gum disease, ulcers, disturbances in mastication and ingestion of liquids, edentulous, dental malocclusions, halitosis, tooth discoloration and pain.

**Conclusion:**

1. Our findings suggest that oral mucosa disorders are more severe in patients with chronic gastro-intestinal tract and induce a systemic inflammatory response.

2. The basic treatment of gastrointestinal diseases, as well as buccal reduces the inflammatory burden and diminishes the serum levels of the marker proving the importance of interventional therapy in patients with chronic gastrointestinal disorders.

3. The need for knowledge and differentiation of gastrointestinal disease manifestations in the oral cavity is an important preventive measure in everyday clinical practice.

**Keywords:** oral cavity, gastrointestinal diseases

## 8. THE STABILITY OF THE SKELETAL MOBILIZED PARTIAL DENTURES – CONTEMPORARY ASPECTS

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**Introduction:** The prosthetic treatment, no matter of the construction of the used dentures, has as a goal the recovery of the morphological aspect and functional-biological aspect of the stomatognathic system. In the case of the treatment with the help of the skeletal mobilized partial dentures, the realization of these objectives can be achieved by the construction of the prosthetic piece in correspondence with the individual peculiarities of the protein field, thus assuring its integration in biological and functional aspect with all the components of the stomatognathic system.

**Purpose and Objectives:** The evaluation of the factors that determine the stability of the skeletal mobilized partial dentures and the argumentation of the indirect maintenance means.

**Material and methods:** It was created a database having as a support the observation sheets of the patients with the partial bimaxillary edentation or unimaxillary and an individual questionnaire, which contains the results of the instrumental-clinical exam, diagnosis, the treatment plan, and the results of the treatment by the skeletal mobilized partial dentures.

**Results:** It was confirmed that the individualization of the construction of the mobilized partial dentures presents more aspects which need careful evaluation of the clinical picture peculiarities, partial protein field, and knowing the stabilization mechanism of the partial dentures. The mobilization of the partial dentures, including and those skeletal, are determined by a range of factors: occlusal forces, gravity, traction of the sticky elements, the mobility of the soft tissue around the protein field. Displacement of the dentures has a complex character and produce according to a straight or circular trajectory. For the contraction and limitation of the amplitude of these displacements as is it possible, there are used systems of maintenance, support and stabilization with the direct action as the indirect means of maintenance.

**Conclusion:** Planning the means of maintenance with direct and indirect action and their topographical location is based on the evaluation of the biomechanics of the partial denture displacement, on one hand, and morphological conditions of the protein field characteristic for this case.

**Keywords:** SMPD (skeletal mobilized partial dentures), stabilization, tipping, indirect means

## 9. REHABILITATION PARTICULARITIES OF COMPLETELY MANDIBULARY EDENTULOUS PATIENTS WITH OVERDENTURES SUPPORTED BY IMPLANTS

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**Introduction:** Prosthetic constructions with a muco-oseus support have a small performance, lead to a faster atrophy of the bone and anatomical elements cannot provide adequate stability of the prosthetic construction during function. The McGill Consensus (2002) cites that conventional prosthesis isn't anymore the optimal treatment modality for completely edentulous patients. That's why nowadays the overdentures popularity is rapidly increasing. The huge variety of elements for prosthesis anchorage, support and stabilization allows its application in different clinical situations.

**Purpose and Objectives:** The treatment evaluation of completely mandibulary edentulous patients with removable overdentures supported by 2 and 4 two stage dental implants and comparative analysis of the methods reported to the literature data.

**Materials and methods:** Two completely mandibulary edentulous patients have been included in the study. Both cases have been solved initially by removable prostheses. Because of poor stability and speaking difficulties, the removable prostheses have been transformed into implant supported overdentures at 8 weeks after surgery. The first case has been solved by an overdenture supported by 2 dental implants the second patient –phased, only two implants have been loaded after the second stage, the other two had special releasing holes in the prosthesis. They were connected only after 8 weeks, to create a time for patient adaptation to the prosthesis. The following steps were performed in both cases: impression obtaining with silicone material, determination of intermaxillary positions, ball-attachment fixation, occlusal adjustment, periodic control. The following values have been monitored for one year: Mombelli plaque indices measured on the o-ring, implant stability (Periotest Classic, Siemens AG, Bensheim, Germany), the status of denture and anchorage system.

**Results:** Because of a small implant number, the two implants supported overdenture is less stable during function and accelerates the bone resorption from the lateral regions of mandible and stabilization system wearing. 4 implants supported overdenture provided a better stabilization and lesser wearing of the o-ring. Both patients had second degree plaque deposits (Mombelli) during the control visit after 3 months from prosthetic delivery. After a short instructing in oral hygiene the