

plaque indice the following visit was 1(Mombelli). The secondary stability values were -6 for 5 implants and -7 for 1 implant.

Conclusion: The choice of one or another method depends mostly from bone volume, arch form, the demands and possibility of patients. The use of overdentures supported by two and four dental implants have a better stability than conventional prosthesis, provide a good esthetic appearance, improve the function of masticatory system.

Keywords: Overdenture, complete edentulism, ball-attachment

10. BENIGN MIGRATORY GLOSSITIS. ETIOLOGY. CLINICAL FINDINGS. DIAGNOSIS. TREATMENT

Popusoi Cristina

Academic adviser: **Sârbu Sofia**, M. D., Ph. D., Associate Professor, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Therapeutic Dentistry, University „Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Geographic tongue or benign migratory glossitis is a condition that can be observed at any time in life. The occurrence appears to be spontaneous and only occasionally associated with a physical, chemical, or environmental exposure. Since the manifestations are often subtle and without symptoms, an exact prevalence remains unknown, but could involve as many as 10% of a population. Once geographic tongue occurs, it usually remains in a chronic or cyclic form indefinitely.

Purpose and objectives: Secondary glossitis are a topic of discussion in many literature, but in many cases the information is not so wide, therefore, we aimed to study more details about geographic tongue, based on bibliography and own clinical cases.

Materials and methods: In the current study we examined 55 patients. The clinical examination and anamnesis was completed with photostatic method.

Results: We examined 55 patients, of which 5 were diagnosed with benign migratory glossitis, which is 8%, of which 2 are children, two women and one man. Changes were detected accidentally on clinical examination of the oral. Although geographic tongue is one of the most prevalent oral mucosal lesions, there are virtually no studies available with the objective to elucidate the etiology behind this disorder. In our cases heredity has been reported, suggesting the involvement of genetic factors in the etiology, and also in one case the etiology is supposed to be related with gastrointestinal diseases. There are classic clinical findings of depapillation of the filiform papillae on the dorsum of the tongue, causing erythematous configurations that can be variable in size, shapes, and number. These areas are bordered by a slight increase in the surrounding filiform papillae, forming a white-appearing, narrow, peripheral margin. We did the differential diagnosis with others Surface tongue lesions that are generally asymptomatic include candidiasis, lichen planus, and lupus erythematosus. In addition, the clinician must be aware of the possibility of premalignant dysplasia. No treatment is required in asymptomatic cases, but in other cases is indicated. Symptoms are treated empirically.

Conclusion: It is important for patients to be insured that although this is a chronic or cyclic condition, benign migratory glossitis does not represent a neoplastic, infectious or contagious disease.

Keywords: Benign migratory glossitis, chronic, heredity, asymptomatic

11. THE TREATMENT OF MANDIBULAR CONDYLE FRACTURES

Sali Eugeniu

Academic adviser: **Sirbu Dumitru**, M.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University “Nicolae Testemițanu”

Introduction: Mandibular condyle fractures, as seen by specialists in the field, are some of the most difficult, given the anatomical complexity and complications that may arise. There are two basic methods of treatment of mandibular condyle fractures - conservative – orthopedic and surgical. In most cases, treatment is conservative, using different procedures and orthopedic devices like, standard or