18. 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 unimaxilary 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.

19. POSTCOMBUSTIONAL SCAR DEFORMITIES OF THE HEAD AND NECK AT CHILDREN

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Introduction: Burnings represent severe trauma injuries both through the development of the skin restitution process and scarring sequelae, often manifested for the rest of the life. A current problem of the pediatric combustiology department is justifying the effective rehabilitation tactic of post-burn convalescent individuals. The vast majority of patients (75%) who suffered from serious burn injuries need conservative treatment, every second patient requiring different reconstructive-restorative surgical interventions. The reconstructive and esthetic pediatric surgery at children with postcombustional scar deformities are based on various surgical treatment methods.

Purpose and objectives: The assessment of treatment methods applied in removing post-burn scars of the head-neck region at children and estimation of their clinique efficiency.

Materials and methods: In this study was analized and investigated a sample of 50 childrens' medical records with burn injuries with ages ranging from 0-18 years hospitalized in the Public Clinical Hospital "Emilian Cotaga".

Results: The purpose of the reparatory surgical treatment consists in restoring the anatomic structures and creating the optimal physiological conditions for an intact functionality. The