

- Group 1: includes 6 women at 1<sup>st</sup> trimester.
- Group 2: includes 11 women at 2<sup>nd</sup> trimester.
- Group 3: includes 13 women at 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester.

A questionnaire was taken from all pregnant women. The examination was done in a dental clinic using periodontal probe and dental mirror, estimating oral hygiene index "OHI" G. Green, J. Wermillion, gingival index by Loë H. and Silness, papillary bleeding index (Mühlemann).

**Results:** It was revealed that the prevalence of gingivitis was 63,3 % (19 persons) in the studied sample. It was determined that the severity of the inflammation is exacerbating during the 2<sup>nd</sup> month of pregnancy reaching a peak at the 8<sup>th</sup> month. Gingival bleeding occurred in 52,6% of cases in the first trimester, and in 47,4 % in the second trimester. The results showed that 31,5% of the total sample had gingival recession and that the affected teeth are upper and lower incisors and canines. Regarding the tooth surface, it appears that facial surface was more affected than the gingival or palatal surfaces. The prevalence of plaque was 73% among all subgroups with non-significant differences. The direct relationship between the frequency of brushing and the incidence of gingivitis gravidarum shows that the condition can be minimized by better oral hygiene. The pregnant women were instructed to use a dentifrice with 0.30% triclosan, an antimicrobial compound. Self-performed tooth brushing with a triclosan/copolymer-containing toothpaste improves the daily plaque control and reduces the gingivitis formation significantly.

**Conclusion:** The importance of local factors in gingivitis in pregnancy cannot be minimized, but the role played by systemic disturbances due to changes in hormonal balance must be considered. The local treatment in a preventive oral hygiene program from early pregnancy is very important to prevent further progression of any inflammation.

**Keywords:** pregnancy-related gingivitis, gingivitis gravidarum, prevalence

## 24. AFFECTIONS OF NON CARIOUS ETIOLOGY AT CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

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**Introduction:** Affections of non carious etiology are a large group of hard tooth structure damage, which either acts as a separate nosologic unit or combined with various addictions of development and functioning of organs and organ systems. The development of dental tissue injuries are dictated by both endogenous and exogenous harmful factors, as well as certain dysfunctions of dental development that is mainly of a genetic trait. It is necessary that the affections of non carious etiology to be viewed through the prism of the hereditary and acquired anomalies which manifests varied polymorphism in terms of both local clinic and general level. Thus the most vulnerable and most affected group of patients is, unfortunately, children with physical and mental disabilities. They also often are questioned and examined superficially due to the difficulty of working with them or because of ignorance and indifference. R.M. statistics on children diagnosed with primary disability aged under 18 years, namely the category of congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities have been shown to increase from 0.4% to 0.69% in 1000 children, since 2000 until 2012. This statistics emphasizes once again the need to know the interdependence of oral manifestations and dental hard tissue injuries and increased possibility of various affections of organs and child body systems. So non carious affections remain current with their frequency increasing, the peculiarities of development and manifestation of the various groups of patients through specialized assistance system and the lack of universal and effective methods of treatment.

**Materials and Methods:** For the study, research sample included 24 children with various general and dental disorders (8 children from day center "Dorința", of city Călărași, 7 children from special boarding school of deaf children in the village Hîrboveț, Călărași city, 8 children from special children school with poliomyelitis and infantile paralysis, of Ialoveni). The study used the following research methods: 1. Methodology of journal literature. 2. Clinical methods that include subjective clinical examination, with its parts (accuse, life history), clinical objective, evaluation

indexes of oral hygiene and general health. 3. Paraclinical methods included: radiological methods of investigation and study of medical records.

**Results:** After collection, analysis of data obtained through the completed questionnaire and clinical, paraclinical examination which underlined the interdependence of the clinical expression of non carious affections, involving hereditary and congenital factors.

**Conclusion:** As a result of theoretical systematization of clinical information about affections of non carious etiology, we conclude that these injuries are the result of symbiosis of both hereditary predisposition as well as neonatal factors, often having repercussions not only at the stomatognathic system and involvement of different organ systems. The correct diagnosis offers the possibility to achieve a qualitative interdisciplinary treatment of non carious affections and not least the organ systems potentially affected.

**Keywords:** Affections of non carious etiology, hereditary and congenital factors, interdisciplinary treatment

## 25. MODERN APPROACHES TO TREATMENT OF FLUOROSIS

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**Introduction:** Dental Fluorosis represents an endemic affection caused by Fluorine intoxication, mostly as consequence of high Fluorine concentration in drinking water. This pathology presents high interest also in Republic of Moldova, as there are many regions with a high Fluorine concentration in drinking water over established international standards, more than 16 mg/L. Fluorosis treatment requires modern approaches, easy to use at home.

**Purpose and Objectives:** Comparative study of results, obtained after the whitening treatment with Opalescence and Opalescence (PF) systems, at home.

**Materials and methods:** Modern methods of Fluorosis treatment include home use of gel whitening systems, applied in a tray. Opalescence and Opalescence (PF) whitening methods are easy, conservative and safe to apply at home with the gel concentrations of 10% , 15 % , 20 %. Our study included 12 patients, residents from regions with high Fluorine concentration in drinking water, which were examined and treated in the Stomatological Clinic of USMF. The patients were divided in two groups according to the whitening system applied: Ist group – treated with Opalescence system (6 patients) and IInd group – treated with Opalescence (PF)-(6 patients)

**Results:** First group of patients treated with vital whitening system Opalescence presented hyperesthesia of the enamel (3 patients), which disappeared after the treatment interruption, while patients from the second group treated with Opalescence PF didn't present these complications.

**Conclusion:** According to the aim of our study and analysis of the obtained results, we can state that Opalescence system is a modern, safe and easy to apply at home method of local treatment of the Fluorosis, especially Opalescence (PF) system which besides the carbamide peroxide contains also Potassium Nitrate and Fluorine, reducing enamel sensibility to caries, rising it's resistance, and lowering considerably dental sensitivity during whitening procedures.

**Keywords:** Fluorosis, Opalescence (PF), treatment

## 26. BIOMATERIALS USED AS BONE GRAFT SUBSTITUTES

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**Introduction:** In daily practice doctors encounter clinical situations in which patients suffer from insufficient hard and soft tissue volume and quality, caused either by edentation or by different