

Conclusions:

1. Incidence of dental caries in children aged $14,37 \pm 0,9$ years is high and constitutes 86,52% in the study.
2. Increasing the efficiency of caries diagnosis within the prophylactic examinations requires combining clinical examination with additional tests, through the floss sign, which allowed definitive diagnosis in 2,6% of cases.

Keywords: caries, incidence index, floss sign.

CLINICAL EVALUATION OF THE CERAMIC ON ZIRCONIUM CROWNS AND BRIDGES IN AND ON IMPLANTS: RESULTS AFTER 4 YEARS

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Introduction: Zirconium as a dental material generated special interest for dentistry, being used on a large scale for fixed dentures because of its special properties: chemical and dimensional stability, high mechanical resistance, its Young module (210 Gpa) is compatible with that of steel alloys (193 Gpa). Our studies are focused on the resistance and reliability of zirconium blunts on implants, especially of the individual ones, but also the type of ceramics used for dental bridges. We made ceramic – zirconium crowns and bridges for 89 patients (56 women, 33 men), aged between 15 and 57 years, for a period of 4 years.

The method used in the lab was the CAD-CAM system, then scanning with a Dental Wings scanner and later milling by CAM system from Wieland. The ceramic used was from 3 different manufacturers: Wieland (ZenoTec), Vita(VM9) and IVOCLAR (Emax)- and also different labs. During the follow-up period we noticed that the physiognomic component was chipped, especially in the ZonaTec bridges, and that the frame of the bridges was fractured on the pontic.

Key words: zirconium, dental bridges, dental ceramic.

MINIMALLY INVASIVE PROSTHETIC TECHNOLOGY IN DENTO-SOMATO-FACIAL ESTHETICS

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One of the major challenges in dentistry today is tooth restorations with biocompatible materials which are sufficiently strong to endure masticatory forces. It's necessary to use ceramics in prosthetic restorations because of the material's qualities: high wear resistance as well as special esthetic qualities. The minimally invasive techniques allowed us to make prosthesis which are more biological and prophylactic because of the limited tooth preparation. Maryland bridge the facets technique is the second minimally invasive prosthetic solution, it consists of removing a very small amount of healthy tooth surface when esthetic corrections are needed for the front teeth.

Key words: minimally invasive prosthetic technology, facets, maryland bridge, dento-somato-facial esthetics.