We tried to mirror the pathological anatomy, clinical signs, radiography, progression and treatment of the odontogenic tumor - ameloblastoma.

Results: Following a statistical analysis for the past 11 years, performed at the Institute of Oncology, we have detected 16 cases of ameloblastoma, showing a higher frequency compared with other odontogenic tumors of the jaws.

Ameloblastoma is a benign tumor, locally invasive, found most frequently between ages 20 to 40. Ameloblastomas typically occur as hard painless lesions near the angle of the mandible in the region of the 3rd molar tooth (48 and 38) although they can occur anywhere along the alveolus of the mandible (80%) and maxilla (20%). Although benign, it is a locally aggressive neoplasm with a high rate of recurrence. The tumor has a very slow growth, with no general symptoms, usually are asymptomatic until a swelling is noticed and without metastases, but recurs after incomplete removal.

Conclusions: Odontogenic jaw tumors present a difficult and complex issue, which requires extensive studies, in order to make an appropriate treatment. Ameloblastoma is the most common odontogenic tumor, and the analysis results show that the frequency of this type of odontogenic tumors is relatively high, with the most clinical and therapeutic importance of all odontogenic epithelial tumors.

World Health Organization data show about 10 million annual primary cancer patients. Moldova is not an exception, showing annually about 8000 patients with various primary sites of cancer process and the "Cancer-National Register" highlights that the indices are growing steadily. Analysis results show that the frequencyof this type of odontogenic tumor is relatively high.

Keywords: Odontogenic jaw tumors, ameloblasts, ameloblastoma, slow growth.

ANGLE CLASS III MALOCCLUSION. DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT DENTOAVEOLAR FORM

Gagauz Anita

Academic adviser: Trifan Valentina, M.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemiţanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Angle Class III malocclusions relate to abnormalities of sagittali are fairly common and complex pathology of maxillofacial region, which can lead to various complications such as impaired function of mastication, increased risk of periodontal disease, the development of disorders of the TMG and need of timely diagnosis and treatment of this pathology.

Methods: The study is based on observations of the dynamics in the treatment of 12 patients with Angle Class III malocclusions, aged 9 to 12 years and performed at the Department of Pediatric Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Therapeutic Dentistry childhood and Orthodontics at the Republic Children's Clinic «E. Cotaga».

Results: On the basis of observations of patients with Angle Class III malocclusions on clinical examination revealed violations of personal, functional, clinical and morphological traits and disorders in photometric, biometric and radiographic methods of investigation.

Conclusions: At the heart of a dental anomaly of Angle Class III malocclusion are functional disorders, not corresponding to the size of jaw and teeth, as well as genetic factors.

Class III malocclusion notes a violation of the facial profile, pronounced nasolabial fold and smoothed chin tuck. For intraoral examination indicated a combination of sagittal anomalies of occlusion with transversal anomalies.

On the basis of biometric examinations it was noted a violation of premolar and molar index by the method of Pont, as well as increase in the index of Bolton.

Class III malocclusion in removable bite used functionally active orthodontic appliances, in the permanent dentition is used removable design, straight-wire or self-ligating appliances.

The cephalometric examination for the study identified an increase in the angles SNB, ANB and the decrease SNA.

Keywords: Angle Class III malocclusion, dental anomaly, pronounced nasolabial fold and smoothed chin tuck, straight-wire or self-ligating appliances, angles SNB, ANB.

TEETH WHITENING METHODS

Ciobanu Ana

Academic adviser: Sîrbu Sofia, M.D., Ph.D., Professor,_State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Facial appearance is part of human communication channels. Communication based on the aesthetic interest our intimate relationships, the family one, the social, professional or unprofessional. Therefore we can not ignore the growing importance that dental aesthetic has. In last few years whitening methods takes a leading place in treatment of tooth discoloration. The aim of this research is to study and apply in practice some teeth whitening methods.

Material and methods: 35 patients in age from 18 to 37 were examined (33 women and 4 men with different tooth discolorations). In order to demonstrate the effectiveness of Opalescence whitening system, own clinical cases have been analyzed.

Results: In all 4 groups of patients, whitening system "Opalescence" has presented good results. All patients had a decrease of tooth discoloration which was observed form the next visit. In 2 cases, patients have a temporary hypersensitivity to cold and warm, which was removed by applying gels like Flor Opal or Ultraeze (Ultradent). Patients have been instructed how to take care of their teeth in order to maintain newly acquired color. From prophylactic considerations, we recommended fluoride toothpaste "Sensodyne" and whitening toothpaste "Opalescence".

Results: Analysis of literature data shows that dentists now have multiple methods of treatment for tooth discoloration (veneers, bleaching), but these have to be applied according to the damage degree of dental tissues. Teeth whitening methods require patient monitoring and have to be performed in combination with remineralization therapy.

Key words: teeth whitening, opalescence, bleaching.

DENTAL ROOT ABNORMALITIES

Nazari Ana

Academic adviser: Sîrbu Sofia, M.D., Ph.D., Professor,_State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: The tooth is the result of a long process of cellular changes occurring in the ecto-mesodermic tissues of the stomodeum. Theoretically, but not practically, the tooth can be morphologically