

TOTAL EDENTATION RESTORATION WITH REMOVABLE COMPLETE DENTURES. ATYPICAL TEETH ARRANGEMENT

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Introduction: Total edentation is a handicap concerning the functional masticatory aspect, as well as the socio-psychological one, with a negative impact on the quality of life. The prognathism condition is characterized by an enlarged mandible, an increased mandibular angle and arch of the circle of the sigmoid notch, and masticatory and phonetic disturbances. Our goal is to restore the intermaxillary relation, occlusal aspect, physiognomy, stability and retention with complete dentures in a patient with accentuated mandible prognathism (class III malocclusion).

Methods: We used an atypical teeth arrangement in order to downgrade the class III malocclusion to class II, with transitional removable complete denture.

Results: We achieved the occlusal restoration, the improvement of the physiognomy, masticatory and phonetic functions. Also, the integration of the removable complete denture was attained.

Discussions: In arranging the teeth atypically, our goal was to enhance the intermaxillary relation. The correct use of anthropometric points was observed. The complete denture specially designed for this case restored the correct vertical dimension of the occlusion, restoring the patient's physiognomy. Also, the arrangement permitted us the improving the masticatory function. Because abnormal jaw relations lead to difficulty in pronunciation of the 'S' sound, we aimed to improve the patient's phonetics.

ROOT CANAL OBTURATION WITH THERMOPLASTIC GUTTA - PERCHA USING „SYSTEM B"

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Introduction: The treatment of apical periodontitis is an actual problem of modern therapeutic dentistry. Sometimes contradictory, multiple methods of treatment cause difficulties in choosing the curative remedy and canal obturation technique. In case of inadequate treatment, or bad quality filling of the canals, there can appear various complications as odontogenic inflammation followed by consumption. Latest studies have shown that 60% of the failure in endodontic therapy is because of incomplete fillings of canal space.

Endodontic treatment that consists of sealing hermetically the root canal, over its whole length and width, will be completed by three-dimensional filling. A precise, hermetic and durable fill puts the canal system out of the circuit and isolates it from periapex. In such a way the periapex will remain well isolated from endodontic space, thus preventing possible complications.

The goal of the current research is to study the thermomechanical gutta-percha condensation technique for root canal filling.

The aims:

1. To study the advantages of the thermomechanical gutta-percha condensation technique;
2. To implement the nominated approach in performing this study of root canal filling in cases of periodontitis.

Methods and materials: The analysis of bibliographic data and root canal filling methods pointed out the idea of studying the heated lamination technique, System B. According to the world-class endodontic specialists, the root canal filling by using the vertical condensation method with thermoplastic gutta-percha, is nowadays the safest method to seal the endodontic canal system. The specialists from US have the same opinion- as it is a well-known center of modern endodontia.

The method has been studied at „Fală Dental”clinic. We assisted 11 patients with chronic periodontitis. Also we put into practice the method itself twice by obturating two cases of periodontitis of root canal.

The results: Analyzing 11 cases that we have been monitoring and two cases that we have put into practice, we observed that there were no complications arising after root canal filling with plastified gutta percha using System B.

Conclusions:

1. According to the bibliographic data, the usage of gutta percha for different canal filling techniques, is very popular among all the dentists in the world.

2. The System B of filling the root canal with thermoplastic gutta percha shows no difficulties in implementation.

3. The technique of root canal filling using System B does not require significant time.

Keywords: apical periodontitis, three-dimensional filling, thermoplastic gutta percha.

USAGE OF THE SILICONE KEY FOR AN AS ACCURATE AESTHETIC RESTORATION

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Intoduction: The present study discusses the most efficient restoration methods in the frontal area, as well as the distribution of their application according to age and sex.

Objectives of the study: The objective of the study, after establishing the incidence of aesthetic restorations through physiognomic obturations as the main method applied for the preservation of the teeth with aesthetic value according to age and sex, was to settle, starting from clinical data and radio-graphic images, a most adequate therapeutical scheme

Materials and methods: The study was performed on a group of patients with ages between 14-66 years, the working method including usage of the silicone key for an as accurate as possible dental morphology permitting the application of layered obturation, capable of reproducing most correctly the “natural” aspect of the tooth under discussion, comparatively with the classical methods of composite obturation by monoblock or sandwich techniques.

Results: Application of the technique of composite layering may solve the aesthetic defetcs that may occur in the restoration of teeth having an aesthetic value. Restoration of the physiognomic function will be completely established especially when applying the principle of a minimum invasive therapy, assuming conservation, as much as possible, of the natural tissues present in any type of restoration, along with implicitly satisfying high aesthetic qualities, once known that no obturation material is aesthetically better than the natural tooth structure

Conclusions: Consequently, layered stratification is viewed as an extermely valuable procedure for the recovery of the aesthetic function, as it succeeds, to a considerable extent, to reproduce layering of