



29. GINGIVITIS FOLLOWING ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT. METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

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Introduction. Periodontal disease is currently one of the most common diseases of the dental and jaw systems. The rapid increase in the incidence and frequency of this disease, its severe onset, its progressive tendency, the impairment of the general condition of the body and the decrease in the quality of life make this disease one of the most widespread pathologies today. This leads to massive tooth loss. According to the OMS, tooth loss due to periodontal disease is five times more common than tooth decay and its complications.

Aim of study. Aim of study was studying methods of diagnosis and treatment of gingivitis in patients with orthodontic appliances.

Methods and materials. In this statistical study descriptive methods were used for the analysis of clinical cases. The aim of this study is to clarify the involvement of promoter factors in the development of gum disease in patients wearing orthodontic appliances. For this study, patients underwent subjective and objective clinical examinations, collecting detailed anamnestic data to determine the triggers and determinants of gingivitis development, they also underwent paraclinical examinations. A thorough analysis and correct diagnosis of a patient with gingivitis provides an opportunity to start a comprehensive treatment. Determination of bacterial plaque index and determination of bleeding gums on probing with periodontal probes was performed. Based on the results obtained we established the diagnosis of gingivitis and its type.

Results. Regular monitoring of gum health, patient training in effective oral hygiene techniques and promoting a healthy diet are essential elements in the preventive approach to gingivitis. Proper hygiene of dental surfaces and orthodontic appliances is crucial to prevent bacterial plaque build-up and reduce the risk of gum inflammation.

Conclusion. Integrated approach to gingivitis in orthodontic treatment requires close collaboration between patient and doctor. Ongoing patient education on oral hygiene, close monitoring of gum health and early intervention if inflammation develops are key to maintaining long-term oral health during and after orthodontic treatment.