

338. CLINICAL EVALUATION OF DENTAL STATUS REGARDING SIX-YEAR MOLARS AT CHILDREN AGED BETWEEN 8 AND 11 YEARS OLD

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Introduction. The first permanent molar, also named "the six-year molar", is well-known for its importance in the oral cavity because it is key factor in occlusion. It bears the maximum occlusal load, it maintains arch perimeter, has maximum surface area, provides best anchorage and it is most commonly decayed.

Aim of the study. The purpose of this study was to evaluate and analyze the dental status of six-year molars at children aged 8 to 11 years.

Materials and methods. An analytical study was conducted on 54 children aged between 8 to 11 years old from a primary school in Ludus, Mures county, Romania. We performed the clinical examination and completed a dental research chart. The participation in the study was voluntary and based on parental informed consent. For the clinical examination, we used disposable gloves and sterile, single-use dental instruments. After the examination, questionnaires were applied to each participant.

Results. Of the children participating in our study, 46% were 10 years old and 56% were girls. 48% of the permanent molars were clear and complete, 21% were decayed, 14% were filled, 8% were sealed, 7% were radicular rests, and only 1% were missing. Regarding oral hygiene, the answers from the questionnaire revealed that 61% of the children brushed their teeth every day, 44% once and twice a day, 74% in the morning. 83% visit the dentist only if needed and 43% did not remember when the last dental visit was.

Conclusions. The dental status of six-year molars is closely correlated with oral hygiene and dental check-ups. Having the first permanent molars sealed and treated in time is necessary, especially at young age.

Key words: dental status, six-year molars, children

339. IMMUNOGLOBULIN LEVEL IN ORAL FLUID AND BLOOD SERUM IN CARIORECEPTIVE CHILDREN

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Introduction. Dental caries are the most common affection of the human population, at the same time, the mechanism by which some people are carioreceptive, and others remain free of caries, is of interest to researchers in the field.

Aim of the study. assessing the level of immunoglobulins in oral fluid and blood serum and highlighting their influence on the susceptibility of children to dental caries.

Materials and methods. In the case-control study 162 children, aged between 7 and 18 years have been examined. In the research group (L1) were included 81 children with severe carious activity, and the control group (L0) was made up of 81 caries-free children. Also, were evaluated dental caries prevalence indexes (IP) and indices of caries experience (dft, dfs, DMFT and DMFS). Was identified acidogenic bacterial plaque, concentration of the *Streptococcus mutans* in saliva, dental biofilm and in salivary pH with the use of standart kits GC. Complex assessment of caries risk was done using Software Cariogram. Immunoglobulin level in oral fluid (OF) and