

311. ORAL CANDIDOSIS. CLINICAL AND THERAPEUTIC ASPECTS

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Introduction. Despite the modern medicine benefits, the significant increase of mycotic infection is caused by a large number of determinant factors that convert the saprophytic *Candida* flora into a pathogenic one. The immune system suppression induced by administration of antibiotics, cytostatics drugs and glucocorticoids have determined an increment in incidence of oral candidosis, considered by Wenzel an “illness produced by treatment”. Although there is a large number of antimycotic drugs, selecting a rational remedy is still a key problem for pharmacotherapy. In order to investigate these aspects, we studied the clinical features of oral candidosis and evaluated the obtained results of a complete antimycotic treatment.

Materials and methods. 20 patients with oral candidosis were selected for the study group, diagnose confirmed by clinical and laboratory examination (cultivation on Sabouraud medium and gram microscopy), among them 12 women (60%) and 8 men (40%) of different age, most of the affected persons of 30-49 years old (50%). All patients from the study group have been subject of a complex treatment: etiotrop, imuno-stimulating, hygienic and dietetic.

Results. In the study group, oral candidosis was found together with concomitant illness: endocrine (40%), cardiovascular (25%), gastrointestinal (45%), respiratory (30%). There was established a relation between candidosis and certain periods of the year, with an increased frequency during winter-spring season (25-40%), explained by respiratory pathways illness and antibiotic therapy treatment. Locally, the lesions were found on tongue, palatal and angular mucosa. Treatment efficiency was of 90%, number confirmed by clinical examination and laboratory tests.

Conclusions. The efficiency of oral candidosis treatment is based on a complex therapeutic approach, focused on etiology and interruption in the pathogenic chain, rebalancing the immune capacities, prophylaxis of relapses and prolonging the remission period.

Key-words: oral candidosis, complex treatment

312. SURVEY OF CARIES PREVALANCE AND INTENSITY IN CHILDREN

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Introduction. This survey was determined by the high incidence of dental caries, its severity, local and general complications that are caused. Harndt defines dental caries as a chronic destructive process that occurs without any inflammatory signs, generating dental tissue necrosis, and in the end, pulp and periodontal tissue inflammation. As the dental pulp is infected, it opens a gate for the microorganisms and toxins to the entire body. Dental caries, a chronic disease with insidious evolution, causes frequent pulpar and periodontal septical complications, spread of the infection in the near-by regions, triggering and maintaining different systemic diseases, the reason why Pickerill called it the disease of modern society.

Aim of the study. Evaluation of the frequency and intensity of dental caries in children during the prophylactic examination.

Materials and methods. The survey was conducted among 224 subjects from “Mihail Bârcă” Highschool, from Mileștii Mici, Ialoveni, aged 7 to 15, average age of 9,64±0,14. The total