

2. Maxillary ostium obstruction is an important factor to predict outcome of the treatment

Key words: Odontogenic maxillary sinusitis- OMS, treatment, causal tooth

331. THE PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE CBCT IN DIMISHING THE RISK OF OCCURRENCE OF INTRAOPERATIVE AND POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS IN ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGICAL TREATMENT

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Introduction. CBCT (Cone Beam Computed Tomography) – a modern device, crucial in oral maxillofacial surgical treatment. CBCT uses X-ray beam that diverges, thus forming a cone. It is a form of X-ray computed tomography. All of these images are save in the DICOM (digital imaging and communication in medicine) format, where they are then studied and edited of special software and/or in correlation with other modern techniques, like as CAD/CAM system.

Aimof the study. Demonstration of the practical importance of application of CBCT (Cone Beam Computed Tomography) with the aim of prevention of intraoperative and postoperative complications in oral and maxillofacial surgery.

Material and method: This study was conducted in the Dental Clinic “Omni Dent” and the OMF Surgery Section of the National Scientific and Practical Centre of Emergency Medicine (CNȘMPU), where 10 clinical cases have been studied, in the process of treatment of which the CBCT was applied. Therefore, the study included examination of medical documents, multimedia files (photo, video), radiological images, medical software projects. Also, based on the obtained data, we consulted specialty literature, scientific journals and medical staff. As methods of study, we used the descriptive and analytical method and the synthesis of literature data.

Results. By effectuating the study, we observed that the usage of CBCT in the oral and maxillofacial surgical treatment of 10 patients allowed the precise establishment and confirmation of the diagnosis, as well as planning and monitoring of the treatment evolution without occurrence of the intraoperative and postoperative complications.

Conclusions. The application of CBCT is a crucial factor in the oral and maxillofacial surgical treatment, by virtue of what the doctor, with the aid of the obtained data, has the possibility of raising considerably the rate of success of the surgical intervention, by careful and thorough formation of the treatment plan and its practical application.

Key words: CBCT, complications, treatment, surgery, imaging

332. THE REASONABLE POSTOPERATIVE DRUG THERAPY OF PATIENTS WITH LOWER THIRD MOLAR IMPACTION

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Introduction. Clinical forms of lower third molar impactions are extremely varied; generally erupt between the ages between 18 and 35 years old. In majority of cases, surgical treatment is supplemented with antimicrobial medication with the aim to reduce the risk of complications. Empirical prescribing of systemic antibiotics lead to increasing resistance of microorganisms and disruption of saprophytic microbial flora in organism.