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Introduction. Nursing caries occurs at an incidence of 19.7% in the USA (Jeffrey Dean, 2016) and 15% in Romania (Luca R., 2017). Nursing caries is a specific form of dental decay that affects the deciduous dentition. The onset of nursing caries is at an early age and progresses rapidly both in depth and on surface. The risk factors in the development of nursing caries can be divided into three main categories: pathogenic microorganisms of the oral cavity, fermentable carbohydrates and dental substrate.
Aim of the study. To evaluate the incidence of nursing caries during the prophylactic examination.
Materials and methods. This study was conducted at the PMSI Municipial Stomatologic Center for Children , Department of Maxillo-Facial Surgery, Pedodontics and Orthodontics, Nicolae Testemițanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chișinău, in 2017. The total sample size of the cross-sectional study constituted 39 children aged between 1 and 3 years (average age 1,9±0,21 years). The evaluation, performed according to the World Health Organization methodology, involved direct visual inspection and indirect one using dental mirrors. The periodontal probe was also used to examine nursing caries on the dental surfaces. The results and observations of the inspection were collected in the dental medical records (form № 043/e).
Results. Among the 39 examined subjects, 6 children were found to have nursing caries (15.38% of cases).
Conclusions. Based on the conducted research on 39 subjects (average age 1,9±0,21), the incidence of nursing caries accounts for 15.38% (6 out of 39). The survey findings correspond to the data of other international studies involving the evaluation of nursing caries.
Key words: nursing caries, index of incidence, dietary habits

320. RADIOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF ANGULATION OF CURVATURE OF ROOT CANALS AND THE PROBABILITY OF COMPLICATIONS OCCURRENCE USING SCHNEIDER AND WEINE'S METHODS

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Introduction. The knowledge of the endodontic system by the practitioner, is the succes of the reliable root canal treatment.
Aim of the study. This study provides the evaluation of radiographic angulation of root canals and the risks of making errors and complications during endodontic treatment by using Schneider and Weine's examination methods.
Materials and methods. Radiographic evaluation was based on examination of orthopantomographic images of 12 patients, wich needed endodontic treatment, and presented obvious curved anatomy of the roots. There were analyzed 22 molars and 7 premolars, in order to determine the angulation of root canal curvature by using Schneider's method, and Weine's method, which are the most practically to apply in the daily practice.
Results. The datas obtained, based on the analysis of the 22 molars and 7 premolars with different degree of root curvatures, by the method of Schneider, were compared with the results obtained by the method of Weine. We can observe the prevalence of root canals with a degree of angulation greater than 20°, at the premolars and the molars which indicates the presence of severe curvatures and great risk of developing the complications. The most common separations of endodontic instruments can be found in the mesial root canals of molars, which are showing a greater degree of angulation of 300. According to obtained datas, 5 out of 7 premolars and 20 of

22 molars analised in study, have an increased risk of fracture (> 50%) of endodontic instruments and creating ledges during work in the root canal.
However, both methods have a percent of errors, which is due to bucal or oral orientation of curvature and not always can be determined by radiographicaly as they present 2D plans, but is still a real value, and it is useful for planning a root canal treatment.
Conclusions. Schneider and Weine's methods of radiographic analysis, proved to be easy to apply in daily endodontic practice, by allowing to elaborate an individual plan of treatment, to visualize and to outline a proper endodontic acces, and to avoid complications during endodontic treatment like: separation of the instruments, perforations and formation of the ledges. These two methods of radiographic analysis are easily applicable and have a major importance in achieving a qualitative endodontic treatment.
Key words: radiographic, analysis, Schenider, Weine, methods

321. CAD/CAM IN MODERN ORTHOPEDIC DENTISTRY

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Introduction. CAD/CAM (Computer - aided Design, Computer - aided manufacturing) is a perspective branch of digital dentistry. The whole CAD/CAM technological process from taking impressions until fixation is performed by chairside and can take only one visit. According to polls (2016), 89% of dentists consider that CAD/CAM technology has to replace conventional process of modelling and manufacturing of prosthetic constructions in the nearest future.
Aim of the study. to analyze technological possibilities of CAD/CAM in orthopedic dentistry, to reveal advantages and disadvantages of CAD/CAM technology on the example of a clinical case.
Materials and methods. Was carried out a review of the publications of the last 10 years on the selected theme using PubMed system. According to a key phrase "CAD/CAM" 1862 publications were found, 80 publications were selected and analyzed. Research includes data from 20 publications. Examination of a patient at the age of 32 years with partial defect of solid tissues of lateral teeth of the maxilla was performed. Defect was treated with the help of zirconium crowns manufactured by means of CAD/CAM technology.
Results. The analysis of literature allowed to define the main advantages of CAD/CAM technology: 1) accuracy of marginal fit and occlusal contacts; 2) high esthetics; 3) concept of one-visit dentistry; 4) decrease of human factor; 5) stability and predictability of treatment. Presented clinical case confirms mentioned advantages of CAD/CAM technology. According to five sources, marginal discrepancy of the CAD/CAM crowns varies from 30 to 60 microns. At the same time traditional full ceramic crowns have an average discrepancy 90 microns. Researches demonstrate maintaining of 95-98% of CAD/CAM crowns for the 6-year period of clinical observation (R. Van Noort, 2012, M. Fages, 2017, Alqahtani, 2017). The analysis of literature revealed fact that rather small significance is attached to applying of CAD/CAM digital workflow in treatment of handicapped people and other categories. Possibility to minimize the number of visits for this group of patients is the greatest advantage. Were defined the following shortcomings of CAD/CAM technology: 1) high cost; 2) increased material consumption; 3) limitations in several types of prosthetic constructions.
Conclusions. 1. The analysis of literature showed that CAD/CAM the technology has large prospects in modern dentistry due to constant perfecting. 2. The quality of CAD/CAM crowns and bridges surpasses the quality of conventional constructions of the same type. However, partial and complete CAD/CAM dentures, as well as some other constructions, still have lack of precision.