sample size comprised 119 boys (53,12%) and 105 girls (46,88 %). The examination was made according to WHO practice, by direct and indirect inspection with a dental mirror. The results and observations were recorded in dental charts (Blanck 0/43e).
**Results.** During the examination of 224 subjects, the presence of dental caries was determined in 194 subjects, accounting 86,6% from the total number. The DMF index of dental caries was determined as 4,28±0,17.
**Conclusions.** 1. Prevalance of dental caries in the surveyed children is high, being 86,6%.
2. Intensity of dental caries in the surveyed children is average, being4,28±0,17.
**Key words:** dental caries, prevalance index, intensity index

## 313. RADIOLOGICAL DETECTION OF OSTEOPOROSIS IN FEMALE PATIENTS IN REHABILITATION FOR MANDIBULAR IMPLANT PROSTHESIS

Author: **Chiril Voloc, Evelina Corcimari**
Scientific advisers: Sîrbu Dumitru, MD, PhD, Associate professor; Topalo Valentin, MD, PhD, Professor, Department of Oral and Maxillo-facial Surgery and Oral Implantology *Arsenie Guţan Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

**Introduction.** Implant prosthesis rehabilitation may be affected by osteoporosis, which occurs more frequently in women than in men in a 4:1 ratio. Early radiological changes of osteopenia/osteoporosis determined on orthopantomography and CT-scans provides data that can be taken into account when planning implant treatment.
**Aim of the study.** The aim is to determine the correlation of osteoporosis with peri- implant bone resorption based on the data obtained by radiological examinations.
**Materials and methods.** In this study, we have included 158 female patients with mandibular edentations, which underwent radiological examination (576 OPGs and 162 CTs). After processing the information from OPG on the available equipment offered by the OPG digital image processing software (Sidexis 4.0) using Klemetti's classification, in four age-based study groups we have determined the presence of osteoporosis, its correlation with peri-implant bone resorption during the surveillance period.
**Results.** The results obtained in the age-based groups allowed us obtaining data on the proposed subject, highlighting the correlation between age – number of implants – osteoporosis – resorption. The examination period was 3-72 months, a period sufficient to analyze and determine peri-implant resorption occurring over time in patients form all study groups. The number of implants in the general characteristic of the patients was equal to 655 implants divided into 4 groups. A moderate direct statistical correlation was observed between the age and the number of inserted implants ($r_{xy}=0.231$, $p<0.01$). This phenomenon is also confirmed by a strong direct correlation between the age and the degree of osteoporosis ($r_{xy}=0.676$, $p<0.001$). We have determined a dependence between the female patients' age, the detection of peri-implant resorption in relation with the number of implants, their location, and functional overload.
**Conclusions.** The examination using the OPG allows establishing an accurate, clear and correct diagnosis, as well as choosing a safe treatment plan acceptable in each clinical case. In case of edentation in female patients of an elderly age, prosthetic rehabilitation through dental implants for its controlled functional load on the bone can be considered a pathogenetic treatment to prevent regional atrophy and osteoporosis of the jaws.
**Key words:** osteoporosis, edentation, orthopantomography, mandible, implant prosthesis rehabilitation

## 314. TRAUMATIC ISOLATED AND ASSOCIATED FACIAL INJURIES

Authors: **Dita Corina, Irina Armas, Severina Baciu, Aliona Teletin**
Scientfic adviser: Dumitru Hitu, MD, PhD, Associate professor, Department of Oral and Maxillo-facial Surgery and Oral Implantology *Arsenie Guţan*
*Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

**Introduction.** Facial injuries generate a set of problems and the implementation of treatment-diagnosis algorithm of patients with traumatic isolated and associated facial injuries, could lead to earlier recovery.
**Aim of the study.** Assessment of comparative observational descriptive study of recent cases of traumatic isolated and associated facial injuries.
**Materials and methods.** For the implementation of proposed objective for years 2014-2015, 712 people affected by traumatic isolated and associated facial injuries, traumatic isolated and associated mandibular traumas and maxillofacial injuries have been examined and have benefited from medical assistance, received at Oral and Maxillofacial Clinic (ChOMF) that is located within the Institute of Medical Emergency from Chisinau city.
**Results.** For two years, recent facial injuries cases have constituted 18, 73 of all cases at ChOMF Department. Recent traumatic facial isolated injuries cases have been registered in - 72% and associated in - 28%. Recent cases of traumatic isolated and associated mandibular injuries were present in ratio 3 to 1. Patients with isolated traumas constitute 2,41 % in comparison with one patient with facial associated injuries. The only facial fracture which has showed the opposite proportion is related to one patient with isolated fracture of superior maxilla, in comparison with 2 patients with associated injuries.
**Conclusions.** Ratio of recent facial isolated injuries to those associated is 3 to 1.
**Key words:** traumatic, isolated facial injury, associated facial injury

## 315. DIRECT DENTAL RESTORATIONS OF FRONT TEETH WITH FLOWABLE COMPOSITE MATERIALS

Authors: **Corneliu Gorea, Ion Roman, Alexandru Danici**
Scientific adviser: Ciobanu Sergiu, MD, PhD, Professor, Department Odontology, Paradontology and Oral pathology
*Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

**Introduction.** Dental aesthetics is a very wide field, which allows each subdomain of the dental medicine to be approached through the aesthetic component.
**Aim of the study.** Restoration of odontous lesions of different degrees of damage to composite fluids.
**Materials and methods.** The study was based on the treatment of 20 patients with odontous lesions. Direct dental restorations with CLEARFIL AP-XEstheticsFlow flowable composite materials were performed. The restoration protocol included: oral hygiene; anesthesia when needed; isolation of the field by application of cofferdam; preparation of carious cavity by minimal invasive technique; treatment of dental wound with sol. 0.05% Chlorhexidine; engraving dental tissues (orthophosphoric acid 37%, 15-30 seconds) and removing it with a jet of water; application of bonding and light-curing; restoration with ONE-Shade flowable composite materials; polishing the restoration.
**Results.** The following study found the benefits of odontous lesion treatments with the use of flowable composite materials by the direct method of restorations using the minimal invasive technique. Patient monitoring was performed (clinically and paraclinically) at 3 months, 6 months and 12 months.
In the treatment of odontous lesions, this protocol was selected using composite materials based on their properties: reduced viscosity (good handling and easy placement); exhibits increased