

**Key words:** malocclusion, model analysis, Pont index

### **325. RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CONTACT POINT WITH THE PALODENT V3 SYSTEM.**

Author: **Ecaterina Borta**

Scientific adviser: Iurie Marina, MD, University assistant, *Pavel Godoroja* Dental propedeutics *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

**Introduction.** The contact point has a very important role in protecting the interdental papillae; it spreads uniformly the masticatory pressure that is developed during the mastication act.

**Aim of the study.** To achieve a three-dimensional restoration of the proximal surface with punctiform contact.

**Materials and methods.** The study was based on the use of matrices with anatomical relief from the Palodent V3 system, with the control of matrix adherence at the cervical and lateral sides on clinical simulators. Reconstruction of the contact point on the clinical simulators was performed by the direct method, using atraumatic pins, anatomic relief matrices and strong Ni-Ti rings. The titanium nickel rings are long lasting, surpassing the stainless steel rings. The strength of the ring retainer improves the retention in the tooth. Rings and wedges can overlap and work well in complicated class II restorations, such as those with a missing cusp. The matrices, wedges and protection wedges are anatomically designed to provide a better seal and narrower contacts.

**Results.** The Palodent V3 system components work together to seal and shape the restoration, minimizing the required time to finish it, as well as the possibility to re-do the restoration due to a poor contact. The system can be configured for multiple restorations at once, and the WedgeGuard provides added efficiency by protecting the adjacent tooth, allowing the clinician to prepare the cavity without complications. The tines on the rings help to provide excellent retention on the tooth and the system seals the restoration to minimize the amount of finishing required. It was noticed that adapting the wedges to the matrix leads to firm gingival closure and firm predictable contacts. The narrow rings adapt the matrix to the lateral teeth and enlarge the interdental space at the micron level.

**Conclusions.** The use of the Palodent V3 system allows us to get a predictable, easy and fast result.

**Key words:** contact point, wedge, matrix, rings

### **326. MEDICO-LEGAL ASPECTS OF DENTAL FLUOROSIS AMONG CHILDREN OF ENDEMIC AREAS FOR FLUOROSIS**

Author: **Eugenia Ferdohleb**

Scientific adviser: Elena Stepco, MD, PhD, Associate professor, Department of Maxillo-Facial Surgery, Pedodontics and Orthodontics

*Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

**Introduction.** Dental fluorosis presents an important medical and social problem. The results of drinkable water surveys in the Republic of Moldova show that in about 17% of the pre-university institutions located in more than 2/3 of the administrative territories, where do study 13.5% of the total number of students, the water samples are inadequate because of the excess of fluoride in water. As a result, every 7th student in the country is at risk of developing fluorosis.

**Aim of the study.** The aim of the research is to analyze the patients' right to information about the risk of dental fluorosis and to develop measures to remove obstacles on the subject and promote oral health in endemic communities.

**Materials and methods.** In accordance with the aim and objectives of the study, a selective transversal epidemiological study of dental fluorosis was performed, in which 93 children aged 12 and 15 years from the village of Parlita, Ungheni district were examined.

**Results.** The incidence of dental fluorosis in children in the endemic area - Parlita, IF represented 83.54%. The Community Fluorosis Index, CFI is 1.17, dental fluorosis having a repercussion on public health of medium significance. The study found all forms of fluorosis according to WHO classification, from questionable to severe in different proportions. Thus, following the analysis of the results, the following values were obtained: the questionable form - 27 (40.9%) cases, very mild - 14 (21.21%) cases, mild - 11 (16.6%) cases, moderate - 13 (19.6%) cases and serious - 1 (0.15%) case.

**Conclusions.** The value of the collective COE indicator consisted of 96 teeth and the index of caries intensity was 1.21, so the level of this nozology's intensity was estimated to be low (1.2-2.6) according to the WHO (1980) standards for children in the area endemic fluorosis.

Every second interviewed student considered his right to information on dental fluorosis prophylaxis to be denied, only 25% were informed by the dentist and 36.4% by the physician, motivated by very low ensuring with physicians and dentists in the endemic district.

**Key words:** dental fluorosis, Community Fluorosis Index, COE indicator, endemic areas, right to information

### **327. THE IMPACT OF THE FAMILY ENVIRONMENT RISK BEHAVIOR ON ORAL HEALTH IN PRE-SCHOOL AGE, IN EARLY CHILDHOOD**

Authors: **Eudochia Traista, Elena Hristea, Olga Balteanu, Svetlana Plamadeala, Svetlana Grec**

Scientific adviser: Spinei Aurelia, MD, PhD, Associate professor, Department of Maxillo-Facial Surgery, Pedodontics and Orthodontics

*Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

**Introduction.** Early Childhood Caries (ECC) represents one of the important problems in children from a very early age and it is a major public health problem. The basic concept of individualized prevention is to recognize high-risk patients and individual behavioral risk factor modification by establishing an efficiently preventive program.

**Aim of the study.** The aim of the study is to determine the relationship between behavioral risk factors in the family environment and susceptibility to dental caries in young children.

**Materials and methods.** The clinical material of this paper includes the investigation data of 126 children of 1-3 years. There were estimated the frequency and intensity indices of dental caries, behavioral risk factors in the family environment of the children who took part in the study. Acidogenic bacterial plaque has been observed, also the *Streptococcus mutans* concentration in the saliva and salivary pH had been determined, using the kit standards of GC. Complex evaluation of caries risk was performed with Cariogram software. The study was performed according to ethical requirements, with written consent of parents of children, or their legal representatives.

**Results.** ECC was found in 30.16% of examined children. There were determined the cumulative influence of a complex of risk factors: high exposure to sugar- in 42.86% of cases, early exposure to common oral mouth germs due to poor oral health which accidentally spreads germs in children - 49.21%, poor oral health habits (such as lack of regular tooth brushing - in 51.59%, night time bottles with milk - in 53.97% of cases). The direct relationship between increased susceptibility in dental caries in pre-school age and unhealthy family habits environment there was established.

**Conclusions.** Complex evaluation of behavioral factors of risk caries from family environment represents an important measure contributing to the better understanding of the caries profile in