

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.

**Aim of 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.

**Aim of the study.** Determining the effectiveness of anti-inflammatory medication after extraction in reducing the risk of complication, reducing the Celsian signs of inflammation and in the same time to avoid systemic use of antibiotics.

**Materials and methods.** This study is a prospective record based study of the patients with symptomatic impacted mandibular third molars that were treated during 2017 and up to January 2018. The 60 panoramic radiographs and the patient's clinical record files were retrieved for evaluation. To systematize the diagnosis and establish the difficulty degree of the surgery, there were taken measurements of the radiological space formed by the distal surface of the second molar and the temporal crest of the mandibular ramus. Also it was measured the mesio-distal diameter of the inferior third molar crown by introducing panoramic radiographs in Adobe Photoshop and making their digital analysis. The patients were divided in two research groups, according to the collected data. In 30 patients was performed lower third molar extraction with systemic use of antibiotics and in the other 30 patients were prescribed only anti-inflammatory drugs after the tooth extraction.

**Results.** According to the obtained data at the end of the study, it was found that the impaction degree influences the surgical extraction method, as it determines the post-operative antimicrobial indications. In addition, there are no significant differences between the results of the two groups.

**Conclusions.** The use of systemic anti-inflammatory therapy reduce the risk of complications, reduce postoperative swelling, reduce the trismus, but it does not have the same side effects of systemic administration of antibiotics, such as increasing resistance of microorganisms and intestinal flora disruption.

**Key words:** third molar, anti-inflammatory medication, antibiotic

### 333. TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES OF ISOLATION OF THE WORK FIELD IN DENTAL TREATMENT

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**Introduction.** In the contemporary dental literature we find very often questions about isolation dental technique. When performing dental restorations with hydrophobic composite materials there are problems with biological fluids like: saliva, gingival fluid, blood, condensation of vapors from the exhaled air. Some of this issues might be avoided by using wool rolls, saliva vacuum cleaners, gingival retraction yarn, thread but when the issue is about condensation of vapors from the exhaled air the only solution is high quality isolation of teeth. To have best isolation of operative field the best choice is to use rubber-dam isolation system.

**Aim of the study.** Argumentation of the importance of using the rubber-dam isolation system and familiarization of dentists with the particularities, components and methods of using this system.

**Materials and methods.** The study was based on a complex of questions given to dentists from different areas of the Republic of Moldova. A total of 140 doctors were questioned out of which 95 doctors were from Chişinău and 45 doctors were from the North and the South of the country. The questions they answered were:

1. Do you know about the isolation rubber-dam system?
2. Do you use this system in your daily work?
3. Are you satisfied with the quality of the operative field with this system?
4. The quality of isolation of the operative field?