

changes of cystic lesions to determine the time of enucleation, by using the threshold method, each cyst was virtually segmented.

**Results.** In all 4 cases semi-automatic virtual segmentation of the cystic lesion, was performed. The duration of decompression ranged from 6 to 24 months. The reduction rates of cystic lesions in analogue group ranged from 39,64% to 87,23% with a mean of 63,43%, and in CAD/CAM group ranged from 60,47% to 98,32% with a mean of 79,39%.

**Conclusions.** Even though traditional analogue methods have shown good results in reduction rates of cystic lesions, CAD/CAM is a subject of significant interest in the last years, which had shown promising results. The main advantages include the possibility to obtain a patient specific implant with increased precision which is less invasive with fewer surgical procedures, but further studies are necessary in order to confirm this statement.

**Key words:** cyst, decompression, CAD/CAM technology

### **347. CHRONIC GANGRENOUS PULPITIS. METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT**

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**Introduction.** Gangrenous pulpitis is characterized by septic modifications of the dental pulp and its decomposition under the action of aerobic and anaerobic germs that strictly involve the teeth and apical periodontium. The fermentative decomposition of proteins in dentinal canals and the organic substance in the tooth structure causes a decreased tooth resistance. Pulp gangrene can be an infection focus for the whole organism. It is therefore necessary to remove the infection focus in time, endodontically and effectively. The effectiveness of endodontic treatment depends on several factors: biomechanical preparation, irrigation, medicated dressings, endodontic space sealing and restoration of the anatomical shape of the dental crown.

**Aim of the study.** To study the etiology, pathogenesis and clinical evolution of chronic gangrenous pulpitis and the optimal treatment methods.

**Materials and methods.** A group of eight patients (3 women and 5 males) aged 25-50 years, were subjected to complex examination and endodontic treatment, being diagnosed with chronic gangrenous pulpitis. To increase the treatment efficacy, APEXDENT preparation was used, being applied on temporary dressings. It has an effect of inducing the formation of calcified tissue, antimicrobial action, decomposition and elimination of necrotic material and its discharge from the root canal. In the treatment we have applied modern technologies of permeabilization, sterilization and filling of the root canals.

**Results.** Of the 8 patients treated endodontically, only 2 relapsed. The study confirms that APEXDENT preparation corresponds to 75% of its properties and is effective in the treatment of chronic gangrenous pulpitis.

**Conclusion.** Temporary application of APEXDENT paste in the root canal resulted in a good sterilization of the root canals. Most importantly, the obtained results allowed us to use APEXDENT paste in the treatment of chronic gangrenous pulpitis.

**Key words:** pulp, pulp gangrene, infection focus, endodontic treatment

### **348. CHRONIC APICAL PERIODONTITIS. METHODS OF CONSERVATIVE AND SURGICAL TREATMENT**

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**Introduction.** One of the priority issues of contemporary dental therapy is chronic apical periodontitis. This disease presents an inflammatory reaction of the periapical tissues and mass destruction with the bone tissue resorption in the root apex region. Despite the fact that endodontic treatment is performed with a perfect sterilization of the root canal system, there are cases when surgical treatment is indicated - with the resection of the affected root apex.

**Aim of the study.** To determine the effectiveness of calcium hydroxide preparations in the regeneration of periapical tissues as well as the role of surgical treatment of teeth that do not respond to endodontic treatment.

**Materials and methods.** The study included 12 patients who were clinically and paraclinically examined. The root canal therapy was performed using calcium hydroxide preparation Metopex. Following the root canal treatment, 2 of the 12 cases with clinical forms were not managed therapeutically, being subjected to surgical treatment.

**Results.** The use of endodontic curative material contributed to the pathogenic flora destruction in the root canal system. In cases where the pathological process was not stopped using the curative material, surgical treatment was performed.

**Conclusion.** The clinical trial highlighted the favorable treatment with calcium hydroxide curative materials, but there are cases when the treatment can not be stopped and the surgical treatment is used.

**Key words:** periodontal diseases, root canal system, curative treatment, apical resection

#### 349. DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT ERRORS IN DENTAL CARIES

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**Introduction.** Dental caries is a common disease of dental hard tissues and is a major problem among the population. The dental caries errors occur quite frequently, and being not treated in time they can lead to severe complications. Their late detection implies the implementation of contemporary diagnostic methods and the choice of an appropriate treatment tactics.

**Aim of the study.** To assess scientific literature with reference to possible errors in the diagnosis and treatment of dental caries.

**Materials and methods.** There were selected and analyzed the clinical cases and X-rays of 25 patients aged 20-50 years, who received dental care at University Clinic of Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, in Chisinau. The patients enrolled in the study were subjected to clinical investigations to make the right diagnosis prior to the treatment in order to determine the condition of the dental hard tissues, and to evaluate the treatment performed by the dentist after the investigations.

**Results.** According to the studied cases, it was found that although the level of dental care is relatively high, with the implementation of multiple modern treatment technologies, in some cases there are a number of errors in the doctors` tactics, resulting in severe complications.

**Conclusion.** The study determined that the most common errors were found during the diagnosis, being followed by the errors in preparation and filling methods.

**Key words:** dental caries, errors, complication.

#### 350. LATERAL SINUS LIFTING: POSTOPERATIVE REABILITATION OPTIONS