

Introduction. Temporomandibular disorders represent a group of dysfunctions that involve the relationship of the mandible to the maxilla, characterized by articular, muscular and orofacial pain, bruxism, locking of the jaw, crepitus and crackles. With a various etiology, this condition is widely treated nowadays by using occlusal splints- removable artificial devices, that affect the mandible position and allow it to reseal in a physiological position, by creating a mechanical impediment for parafunctions.

Aim of the study. To determine efficiency of splint therapy in treatment of temporomandibular disorders.

Materials and methods. Five patients with temporomandibular dysfunctions were examined clinically and paraclinical, with the following complaints: headache, neck ache and ear ache, signs of orofacial pain, tinnitus and ear fullness, bruxism and teeth abrasion. The clinical examination revealed a set of signs and symptoms: pain in temporomandibular joint (TMJ) and facial muscles, observed during palpation, especially in the lateral pterygoid muscle, limitation in mouth opening up to 18 mm, deviation in mandibular path of motion, pathological sounds: crepitus and crackles. The paraclinical examination was performed for all patients and included: study models, electromyography and CT of TMJ. In order to fabricate occlusal splints, CR was determined using leaf gauge technique and impressions were taken for the upper and lower jaw. The patients were instructed to wear the appliance as long as possible during 1 month.

Results. We observed an improvement of pain symptoms, bruxism and muscle tension. CT revealed the reposition of condyles in CR.

Conclusions. Splint therapy ensures an efficient treatment of temporomandibular disorders, allow muscle relaxation and guide the condyles in a physiological position, improving the pain symptoms.

Key words: TMJ- temporomandibular joint, CT- computed tomography, CR- centric relation

304. RESTORING OF FRONTAL TEETH USING SILICONE TEMPLATE

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Introduction. For centuries, the literature and art have indicated that the smile represents a key role in facial aesthetics and thus in the integration into society of the individual. The technological progress has made modern dentistry to seek less invasive methods to restore masticatory apparatus functions. For modern dentist, the challenge is to conciliate the aesthetic and functional objectives, trying to get the best result. Thanks to a variety of options for dental restoration , we have many choices for repairing, worn, decayed, demaged or missing teeth restoring a healthy and beautiful smile.

Aim of the study. The silicone guide with wax up technique allows the placement of direct composite on the palatal surfaces of upper anterior teeth in an efficient and accurate manner. We planned to realize a smile analysis and method of frontal teeth restoring, exploring techniques of manufacturing silicone template and to achieve esthetic and long- term results.

Materials and methods. The study was performed on a group of 12 patients (5 female and 7 male), aged between 24-27, showing aesthetic impairment. Of the 12 cases, 8 were diagnosed with non-caries lesion on anterior teeth and 4 cases with caries lesion. 8 were treated by simple preparation for better retention and 4 were treated by preparation and removing of necrotic dentin in the tooth cavity. The silicone key was made according to the wax up.

Results. The results of the aesthetic analysis were collected from the level of face, lips, dental arches and occlusal level.

Conclusions. Restoration using the Silicone Guide technique and wax technique are combined to give an aesthetically conservative and beautiful result, benefiting from a considerable saving in time and cost.

Key words: anterior teeth, composite, silicone template

305. CONSERVATIVE AND SURGICAL TREATMENT OF CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS

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Introduction. It is well known the fact that untreated chronic periodontitis will increase the level of destruction of surrounding tissues, progressing from one one type to another, finishing frequently with dental extractions and following measures of tertiary prevention – prosthetic interventions or implantology, both of them being expensive. In order to finish the conservative endodontic treatment, we apply to a kind of treatment called apical resection when it is impossible or is not recommended, saving 2/3 from the root minimum.

Aim of the study. Studying the methods of conservative and surgical treatment in chronic apical periodontitis in order to ensure the future functionality of the tooth and saving its integrity.

Materials and methods. The research is based on data obtained as the result of treatment applied for 43 patients with chronic apical periodontitis, during the 2017 and 2018 years, who addressed to University Clinic Nr. 1, to private dental studio “ExpoDent”, Chisinau city, including 24 (56%) males and 19 (44%) females between 18 and 46 years.

Results. One of the priority directions of research in modern dentistry is prophylaxis, diagnosis and treatment of chronic apical periodontitis. Although they have been used as a object of study for a long time, until now chronic apical periodontitis is a professional problem, for which were proposed new methods and remedies in the conservative treatment. Therefore, it is important that the most advisable methods for the removal of apical and periapical pathological outbreak to be known, thus creating conditions for healing pathological processes for the full tissue restructuring, in all cases endeavoring to keep the causative tooth. In this paper we have studied the medical records of 60 patients who have been treated during 6 months by the therapeutic method-58 patients (96,4%), and conservative surgical method-2 patients (3,3%). The reference group included three patients, two among received a therapeutic treatment and one of them a surgical treatment (apical resection). In order to achieve the periapical regeneration was used the calcium hydroxide lotion “UltraCal”, with a treatment success rate of 80%. Conservative surgical treatment should be performed only after the therapeutic one.

Conclusions. After treatment with calcium hydroxide “UltraCal”, during 6 months, including more visits we obtained approximative 80% recovery from all patients. In some cases of chronic periodontitis with sever lesion types, those with root canal secretion is absolutely necessary association of surgical intervention.

Key words: conservative treatment, surgical treatment, chronic periodontitis

306. PREDICTION OF DIFFICULTY IN IMPACTED LOWER THIRD MOLARS EXTRACTION

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