

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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