

Key words: CAD/CAM, zirconium crowns

322. SURGICAL TREATMENT OF MANDIBULAR FRACTURES

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Introduction. Due to its position, shape and function, the mandible is most often exposed to trauma across the whole oro-maxilo-facial area. The mandible fractures take the first place in facial trauma, so their treatment requires a comparative analysis of all treatment methods and the choice of the optimal variant. The most common used method is conservative-orthopedic treatment, used on average in 60.86% cases. In situations when it is impossible to reduce and fix fractured fragments with orthopedic devices, the surgical method of treatment is used. As a rule, the exooral approach is used being the best visibility method, but it also has disadvantages, such as excessive trauma to tissues adjacent to fracture and prolonged healing time. To remedy these disadvantages, the method of osteosynthesis is used by endooral access, but as a treatment method it continues to be used much less frequently.

Aim of the study. To perform a comparative analysis of several sources of information on the methods of surgical treatment of mandibular fractures and their effectiveness.

Materials and methods. The research material of the statistical study comprised a group of 580 patients with mandibular fractures, female and male, aged between 20 and 89 years, which is 70.55% of viscerocranial fractures. Clinical cases were selected from 5523 records for the last three years during 2015-2017, examined, operated and treated in the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Department of the Emergency Medicine Institution (EMI) in Chisinau. Clinical case data have been taken from patient records in the archives (EMI) and examined using Microsoft Excel.

Results. Surgical methods were used in 227 patients, 123 surgical interventions were performed by osteosynthesis with miniplates, with exobuccal access - 69.1% and endobuccal access - 30.9%). Osteosynthesis with metallic wire was performed in 76 patients, with exobuccal approach - 73, 68% and endobuccal approach - 26.32%. In other 38 interventions, fractures were managed by combined method.

Conclusions. The mandibular fractures occupy the leading position in facial trauma due to mandible position, shape, and function. Surgical treatment using various methods of osteosynthesis was applied in 39.14% of patients with mandible fractures.

Key words: mandibular fractures, osteosynthesis, surgical treatment

323. CLINICAL EVALUATION OF PERIODONTAL STATUS IN POSTPARTUM WOMEN

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Introduction. Due to significant hormonal changes during pregnancy, clinical consequences can be noticed in the oral cavity, mostly in the third trimester of pregnancy and immediately after.

Aim of the study: The paper intended to demonstrate the clinical modifications of oral cavity in postpartum period, especially those of the periodontium.

Materials and methods. Twenty volunteers were recruited among postpartum women, of which two of them withdrew along the study. The subjects were patients from the Obstetrics-Gynecology Clinic of County Emergency Clinical Hospital Tirgu Mures. The participation in the study was voluntary and based on informed consent. The elements of the oral cavity were clinically examined, focusing on periodontal changes. The anamnestic data with significant relevance in the etiopathogenesis of these specific modifications in pregnancy and postpartum period were noted and afterwards analyzed in a questionnaire imagined by the author.

Results. Of the eighteen postpartum women from our study, 33% of them were giving birth for the first time. 61% came from rural area, 67% of them had medium educational studies and only 44% had a correct follow-up of the pregnancy (family doctor + OB-GYN). 22% had the last dental check-up before pregnancy, 56% were regularly smoking, 83 % presented bacterial plaque & calculus, 61% had caries, 67% claimed that brushed their teeth twice a day. Regarding the periodontal modifications, 82% presented red, swollen gums with soft consistency, 78% were bleeding on brushing, 17% were spontaneously bleeding, 28% had dental mobility, 17% superficial periodontal bags and at 11% of the patients gingival epulis was found.

Conclusions. The periodontal modifications specific to pregnancy can also be observed postpartum. The inflammatory phenomena were less emphasized at the patients that had their last dental cleaning and check-up right before pregnancy. Moreover, the statistical results represent a certainty of the fact that the educational, hygiene and sanitation factors, as alimentary noxae and vicious habits have a significant impact on the periodontium. Having a dental check-up before pregnancy seems to be crucial to periodontal health.

Key words: periodontal, postpartum, pregnancy

324. ANGLE MALOCCLUSION CLASS II/1

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Introduction. Class II / 1 malocclusion is a quantitative and directional growth disorder, produced at the jaw or dental level, whose essential characteristics are: insufficient development in the transverse plane (mono or bimaxillary, symmetric or asymmetric), distalized occlusion type, sagittal inoclusion with a normo, hyper or hypodivergent facial pattern, associated with functional and aesthetic disorders.

Aim of the study. Studying and evaluating etiology aspects, diagnostic methods such as photostatic exam, digital cephalometrics and biometric study of models in dento-maxillary abnormalities Class II / 1 Angle.

Materials and methods. The basic material for the research performance is the result of the biometric analysis and model study according to the methods proposed by Pont, Korkhaus, Nance, Linder Hart, Bolton, where eight patients with class II / 1 Angle malocclusion were analyzed.

Results. The analysis of Pont's modeling models, Linder Hart, determined that in the class II / 1 Angle abnormalities, both jaws suffered transversal shortage. At the premolar (at the maxillary: Pont -100% Linder Hart -80%, mandible: Pont -80% Linder Hart -33.33%), at the molar level (at the maxilla: Pont and Linder Hart -93.33% at the jaw: Pont -60% Linder Hart -33.33%) Nance lists both excess space in 60% and 40% deficit which demonstrates the variety of class II / 1 Angle malocclusion. The Korkhaus analysis found elongation of the anterior maxillary sector in 66.67%. **Conclusions.** Class II malocclusion Angle is one of the most common and difficult to treat anomaly compared to others because of a wide variety, and the interaction between different etiological factors