

Materials and methods. In accordance with the aim and objectives of the study, a selective transversal epidemiological study of dental fluorosis was performed, in which 93 children aged 12 and 15 years from the village of Parlita, Ungheni district were examined.

Results. The incidence of dental fluorosis in children in the endemic area - Parlita, IF represented 83.54%. The Community Fluorosis Index, CFI is 1.17, dental fluorosis having a repercussion on public health of medium significance. The study found all forms of fluorosis according to WHO classification, from questionable to severe in different proportions. Thus, following the analysis of the results, the following values were obtained: the questionable form - 27 (40.9%) cases, very mild - 14 (21.21%) cases, mild - 11 (16.6%) cases, moderate - 13 (19.6%) cases and serious - 1 (0.15%) case.

Conclusions. The value of the collective COE indicator consisted of 96 teeth and the index of caries intensity was 1.21, so the level of this nozology's intensity was estimated to be low (1.2-2.6) according to the WHO (1980) standards for children in the area endemic fluorosis.

Every second interviewed student considered his right to information on dental fluorosis prophylaxis to be denied, only 25% were informed by the dentist and 36.4% by the physician, motivated by very low ensuring with physicians and dentists in the endemic district.

Key words: dental fluorosis, Community Fluorosis Index, COE indicator, endemic areas, right to information

327. THE IMPACT OF THE FAMILY ENVIRONMENT RISK BEHAVIOR ON ORAL HEALTH IN PRE-SCHOOL AGE, IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

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Introduction. Early Childhood Caries (ECC) represents one of the important problems in children from a very early age and it is a major public health problem. The basic concept of individualized prevention is to recognize high-risk patients and individual behavioral risk factor modification by establishing an efficiently preventive program.

Aim of the study. The aim of the study is to determine the relationship between behavioral risk factors in the family environment and susceptibility to dental caries in young children.

Materials and methods. The clinical material of this paper includes the investigation data of 126 children of 1-3 years. There were estimated the frequency and intensity indices of dental caries, behavioral risk factors in the family environment of the children who took part in the study. Acidogenic bacterial plaque has been observed, also the *Streptococcus mutans* concentration in the saliva and salivary pH had been determined, using the kit standards of GC. Complex evaluation of caries risk was performed with Cariogram software. The study was performed according to ethical requirements, with written consent of parents of children, or their legal representatives.

Results. ECC was found in 30.16% of examined children. There were determined the cumulative influence of a complex of risk factors: high exposure to sugar- in 42.86% of cases, early exposure to common oral mouth germs due to poor oral health which accidentally spreads germs in children - 49.21%, poor oral health habits (such as lack of regular tooth brushing - in 51.59%, night time bottles with milk - in 53.97% of cases). The direct relationship between increased susceptibility in dental caries in pre-school age and unhealthy family habits environment there was established.

Conclusions. Complex evaluation of behavioral factors of risk caries from family environment represents an important measure contributing to the better understanding of the caries profile in

patients and a first step in developing of the individualized prevention program of dental caries in young children dental caries.

Key words: early childhood caries, factors of risk, caries risk assessment

328. ENDO-SINUS BONE GAIN IN LATERAL SINUS FLOOR ELEVATION WITH SIMULTANEOUS IMPLANT PLACEMENT WITHOUT GRAFTING MATERIAL

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Introduction. Many studies describe the necessity of using grafting materials in case of lateral sinus floor elevations. Besides the advantages of it, an important role plays the autogenous bone which is often mixed with xenograft or synthetic materials in order to achieve a better quality tissue. However, these methods are often related to complications like sinusitis or failures.

Aim of the study. To appreciate the endo-sinus bone gain in case of lateral sinus floor elevation with immediate implants placement without any grafting material.

Materials and methods. The study was axed on 5 patients (mean age 38.23 ± 3.12 years) who received 12 implants in posterior sides of upper jaw. The implants insertion was performed simultaneously with lateral sinus floor elevation using the trap door technique. Before implants insertion the sinus cavity formed after elevation were filled only with blood collected from peripheral vein. After suturing, platelet rich plasma was injected from buccal aspects. Six months later, the second surgical step was performed, and the prosthetic treatment was performed after another 4 weeks. Periimplant bone loss as well as endo- sinus bone gain during healing and 1 year postprosthetic has been evaluated. Statistical analysis was made by calculating mean values, standard errors and Pearson correlation test.

Results. All implants successfully integrated. Residual bone height from mesial and distal aspects was 5.96 ± 0.4 mm and 5.05 ± 0.21 mm, while the length of implants protruded into sinus were 5.81 ± 0.35 mm and 6.15 ± 0.19 mm respectively. At the end of healing period, the endo-sinus bone gain consisted 7.38 ± 0.402 mm (mesial) and 8.17 ± 0.11 mm (distal), but radiographically it had a lower opacity than the native one. One year later, the bone became mature with good corticalization of the new sinus floor, with dimensions of 5.93 ± 0.56 mm and 6.65 ± 0.087 mm from mesial and distal aspects. During this period, a shrink of 1.45 ± 0.16 mm and 1.51 ± 0.19 mm occurred. The cortical periimplant bone loss around implants from mesial and distal aspects was: 0.23 ± 0.086 mm and 0.21 ± 0.043 mm during healing; 0.4 ± 0.12 mm and 0.68 ± 0.07 mm during 1 year. A strong correlation between implant protruded length and endo-sinus bone gain was observed: 0.92 and 0.682 (from mesial and distal aspects).

Conclusions. In appropriate conditions, the lateral sinus floor elevation without grafting material and with simultaneously implant placement lead to formation of an adequate amount of endo-sinus bone. By this way, it is possible to avoid the use of grafting materials. However, more studies and longer follow-up periods are necessary in order to appreciate the limits and indications of this method.

Key words: lateral sinus lifting, dental implants

329. LOCAL MEDICATION IN ACUTE PERICORONITIS

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