

Results. The analysis of the methods used to diagnose the oral mucosal diseases revealed the important role of knowing their etiology on establishing the correct treatment plan. Besides the clinical diagnostic, a big importance in diagnosis has the paraclinical examination, which includes: biopsy of the affected tissues, microbiological tests, radiological examinations, immunofluorescence tests. In addition to these examinations, the tests for chronic viral hepatitis B and C have to be done, such as: serologic examination (hepatic markers), molecular-biological and immunologic tests.

Conclusions. According to the five scientific articles, the diagnosis of oral mucosal diseases of the patients with chronic viral hepatitis B and C involves four sequential steps: 1. obtaining of comprehensive overview of the patient's local and general status; 2. evaluation of all the findings to correlate the chief sign of symptoms with the current history, 3. physical findings and medical history; 4. establishment of differential diagnosis.

Key words: oral mucosal diseases, diagnosis, viral hepatitis B and C

299. USE OF CALCIUM HYDROXYDE IN A DEEP CARIOUS LESION- CASE PRESENTATION

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Introduction. Caries remains the most widely spread dental disease. Because of the low rate of addressability and late detection the carious lesions are mostly deep carious lesions. Frequently this leads to losing the tooth vitality. In order to maintain the tooth vitality, we can use the method of direct or indirect pulp capping.

Aim of the study. The aim of this study is to present a case of use of calcium hydroxide in a deep carious lesion.

Material and methods. A clinical study was performed on one patient with the clinical diagnosis: deep carious lesion. The patient was treated by the method of indirect pulp capping using calcium hydroxide.

Results. The usage of calcium hydroxide in deep carious lesions has proven to be a very good material, showed high biocompatibility. The treated tooth showed no post-operative sensibility and vitality of the tooth was preserved.

Conclusions. The usage of calcium hydroxide has a positive effect on new dentine bridge creation in order to maintain the tooth vitality. Moreover, it seems to facilitate the healing process and decrease the risk of postoperative complications.

Key word: calcium hydroxide, tooth vitality, indirect pulp capping, deep carious lesion

DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRIC ORO-MAXILLO-FACIAL SURGERY, PEDODONTICS AND ORTHODONTICS

300. THE VALUE OF ORTHODONTIC STUDY MODELS FOR TREATMENT PLANNING

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