

394. MODERN TECHNIQUES IN RESTORING THE FRONT GROUP OF THE TEETH

Author: **Nadia Sococol**

Scientific adviser: Ciobanu Sergiu, MD, PhD, Professor, Department of Odontology, Periodontology and Oral Pathology, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction. Currently aesthetic problems are often present in stomatology. The causes which make the patient to consult the dentist are troubles at the level of the frontal teeth which browbeat the patient to smile. Direct tooth restoration is one of the most frequently applied methods in treatment of anterior odontal coronal lesions. Applying of the material in layers and returning of the tissues of the dentine and enamel make the composite materials of the last generation to return exactly the aesthetic and of the dental function.

Aim of the study. Studying, systematizing and implementing the techniques and procedures for restoration of the front teeth respecting the principles of proportionality and aesthetic functionality.

Materials and methods.. A clinical study has been performed on a group of 15 patients, 9 of them female and 6 male, aged 15 to 45. Each of them reported disorder of the aesthetics of the frontal teeth. Treatment protocol : clinical and radiological examination, oral cavity hygiene, getting dental impressions, getting the silicone matrix, determining the color of the future restoration, local anesthesia, isolation of the working area, preparation of the hard dental tissues, application of the etching gel and adhesive system, stratified application of the composite material, restoring the contact points, adaptation of the restoration in occlusion, finishing and polishing of the restorations.

Results. The practical use of silicone matrix demonstrates clinical efficiency of this technique, while the possibility of form appreciation in common with the patient is an important step for accepting the final restoration. The palatal surface and incisal edge are restored with high precision. Meanwhile the final correction are minimal.

Conclusions. In order to create a perfect harmony between the parameters and the criteria of the facial and dental aesthetics, it is necessary to take into account the anatomical characteristics of the face and the teeth because they are individual to each person and require a different approach for each patient.

Key words: aesthetic, odontal coronal lesions, frontal restoration, composite materials, silicone matrix

DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRIC ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY AND PEDODONTICS ION LUPAN

395. CARIES RISK ASSESSMENT AT CHILDREN DURING THE DENTO-MAXILLARY ANOMALIES CORRECTION PERIOD

Author **Irina Buşmachiu-Bulmaga**

Scientific advisers: Spinei Aurelia, MD, PhD, University Professor, Busmachiu Ion, MD, PhD, Associate Professor, *Ion Lupan* Pediatric Oral And Maxillofacial Surgery and Pedodontics, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction. The basic concept of individualized prophylaxis is the recognition of high risk patients and the adjustment of individual behavioral risk factors by establishing an effective preventive treatment. For the constructive prevention of dental caries in children during the correction period of dento-maxillary anomalies (DMA), the complex study of individual cariogenic risk factors is currently progressing.

Aim of the study. Assessment of the dental caries occurrence risk in children during the correction of tooth-maxillary anomalies, using the Cariogram software.

Materials and methods.. The case-control study was performed on 56 children of different age (between 12 and 18 years). The research group 1 included 14 children with undergoing orthodontic treatment, particularly with a fixed system. Group 2 - 14 children undergoing orthodontic treatment with mobile devices and the control group 3 - 14 children with DMA at the planning stage of orthodontic treatment. To determine the morbidity degree through dental caries, the frequency index of dental caries and the COA index have been estimated. For the assessment of oral hygiene, the OPI index (Orthodontic Plaque Index, Heintze et al., 1998) has been approximated. The risk of tooth decay has been evaluated using the Cariogram software. The study complied with ethical requirements, therefore requesting the written consent of the parents or the legal representative of the children. Epi Info software was applied to analyze the statistical data.

Results. For most children during the DMA correction period, the simultan action of several caries risk factors was identified, the most essential being: poor oral hygiene, Mutans Streptococcus concentration $> 5 \times 10^5$ UFC/ml of saliva and reduced self-cleaning capacity. The average frequency of very high caries risk in children with DMA was 5.0 times higher compared to children in the control group. The probability of avoiding the appearance of new cavities in children with fixed orthodontic appliances was $29.21 \pm 7.44\%$, as opposed to $74.22 \pm 8.17\%$ estimated in the subjects within the control group.

Conclusions. For children during DMA correction the chances of avoiding the appearance of new cavities are 2.12 times lower, as opposed to conventionally healthy children, which reflects the increased susceptibility to dental caries. Thus, the study demonstrated the importance of individualized prediction of dental caries in children for the selection of preventive measures targeted on identified cariogenic factors.

Key words: dento-maxillary abnormalities, dental caries, caries risk, risk factor, Cariogram.

396. THE INCIDENCE STUDY OF PULPITIS IN THE TEMPORARY TEETH.

Author: **Elena Mazur**

Scientific advisers: Ciumeico Igor, MD, PhD, Associate professor, *Ion Lupan* Pediatric Oral And Maxillofacial Surgery and Pedodontics, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction. The inflammatory process of dental pulp represents a major problem in pediatric dentistry because of an increasing number of affected children, complications and difficulty of treatment. The pulp of temporary teeth is more sensitive to inflammatory changes of carious invasion than the permanent ones. Inflammatory changes become irreversible in a short period and extend within the root and periodontal area. However, the early loss of temporary teeth may lead to temporary or permanent occlusal, masticatory, aesthetic and phonetic disorders.

Aim of the study. The integral research on the evolution of pulpitis in temporary teeth monitoring a wide range of clinical requires.