

Materials and methods.. In conformity with the purpose and research objective towards the problem, undergo through examination 9 patients with pulpitis of temporary teeth. The research was done within the department of IMSP CSMC, mun.Chisinau, pediatric OMF Surgery and pedodontics Ion Lupan. Researches were executed within the period September 2019 - January 2020. Subject research also included and took into consideration evolution of pulpitis and sex membership.

Results. After the detailed study of the subjects was determined the presence of pulpitis on temporary teeth with acute evolution on 3 children, however chronic evolution of pulpitis within temporary teeth were estimated to be around 6 patients. Between the chronic evolution of pulpitis all the patients presented the same form - the simple one, while the acute evolution was determined in two forms - diffuse purulent form in 2 cases and diffuse serous form in 1 case.

Conclusions. Across the conducted study the occurrence of subjects with acute evolution of pulpitis on temporary teeth accumulated roughly 33,3%, on the other side with chronic evolution summed around 66,7 %. Pulpitis incidence of temporary teeth was observed at boys around 22,2%, while on girls 77,8%.

Key words: Temporary teeth, acute pulpitis, chronic pulpitis

397. MANAGEMENT OF THE SOFT TISSUES OF HEAD AND NECK AFTER DOG BITES AT CHILDREN

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Background. Even though the injuries of head and neck are mostly produced after car accidents (in 80% of cases), dog bites which are 90% of all animal bites are frequent at children. Bite wounds have always been considered complex injuries contaminated with unique polymicrobial inoculum. Because wounds of the extremities constitute the majority of bite cases, most relevant studies have focused on the wound infections rate in these areas. However, a substantial subset of dog bites are located on the face, where fear of potential disfigurement is a concern and the associated psychological consequences can be devastating. (K,Stefanopoulos). 25% of the victims of dog bites are under age 6, and 34% are aged 6 to 17. In small children, most bite wounds are on the head and neck; in older children and adolescents, most are on the limbs. There have been estimated a total of 44,000 facial wounds due to dog bites each year in the USA. In the Republic of Moldova there is also a significant number of 740 to 100,000 persons, which is three times less than the real number of dog bites wounds. The injuries that result after these bites need a complex treatment and hospitalization. There is a large range of lesions and infectious complications that can result after dog bites, therefore studying the surgical methods and the complex pharmaceutical treatment is of a paramount importance. The interdisciplinary management is recommended in dog bites inflicted to the head and neck at children. The antibiotic prophylaxis is used only in high risk of infection, depending on the type, localization, animal species and patient characteristics. Many of bites appear at children that are familiar to the dogs that attack them, therefore knowing the epidemiology of them (scientific support, provocation, type of injury, risk factors) could help in

spreading the information to parents, teachers and the general public to understand the behavior of dogs over the vulnerable persons.

Case report. Patient X, male, 3 years. Diagnosis: Multiple injuries in the head and neck region with tissue defect of 2/3 in the skin part of the head in occipital parietal front with cortical exposure. Treatment: 1. Primary surgical treatment 2. Boring of cortical in the occipital parietal front for stimulating the granulation tissue 3. Revision and extension of the wholes for stimulating the granulation tissue 4. Grafting the granulated wounds of the head with split grafts 5. Excision of skin for grafting 6. Split skin grafts on small granulated zones 7. Excision of skin for grafting 8. Wound dressing 9. Debridement of skin and subcutaneous tissue 10. Treatment in resuscitation / intensive care the evolution of the disease with improvement. No particularities. The patient's condition upon discharge is satisfactory. Internment date: 20th of September 2019 Discharge date: 24th of November 2019

Conclusions. 1. Due to the small stature of the children up to 5 years, most of the injuries resulting from the aggression of the dogs return to the level of the head and neck. The traumatic lesions of the given region represent a surgical emergency due to the localization of organs with vital functions such as the eyes, nose, mouth, ears, etc. but also to the aesthetic aspect of the Maxillofacial region. 2. One of the most effective methods of restoring the massive defects of the scalp after dog bites in children is the exposure of the diploid by multiple trepidation of the scalp. After about 4 weeks the granulation tissue from the holes begins to cover the defect, forming a favorable vascular bed for the skin grafts. 3. Dog bites management should include measures to ensure wound care as close as possible to the accident. These actions should be directed towards identifying and minimizing the risk of infection or other serious complications. Surgical treatment includes general measures of local therapy, as well as anti-infectious prophylaxis. Interdisciplinary collaboration is recommended to ensure the best aesthetic and functional result. 4. Implementing prevention strategies (educating owners and training dogs, monitoring threatening behavior and tackling future safety measures) can be helpful in developing policy that can reduce this type of preventable trauma.

Key words: dog bites, children, head and neck, soft tissue, surgical treatment, infection, prophylaxis, scalp defects, statistics, prevention

DEPARTMENT OF ORTHODONTICS

398. ORTHODONTIC FORCES USED IN PATIENTS WITH PERIODONTAL DISORDERS

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Introduction. Orthodontic treatment of patients with periodontal disease is one of the most difficult tasks in dentistry. In adult patients, the altered periodontal health might result in teeth loss, altered function and compromised aesthetics. Most of these patients present a variety of problems, which include teeth overeruption, migration, traumatic occlusion, irregular interdental spacing, consumed occlusal surfaces, irregular occlusal planes and loss of vertical