

382. AESTHETIC RESTORATIONS OF THE ANTERIOR GROUP OF TEETH WITH ALL- CERAMIC FIXED MICROPROSTHESIS.

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Introduction. Nowadays, the natural aspect is the main aim to be achieved in the aesthetic dentistry domain. Patients not only want to restore the dental arches with a good and durable material, but also the appearance has to be as pleasant as possible. According to these needs, physiognomic dental crowns were created. The global trend in dentistry is to replace the metal component, which although responds well to functional requirements, from an aesthetic point of view is not desirable. Thus, the metal alloys used in the dental treatments, even from gold alloys, lose ground in front of the new generations of integral ceramics masses.

Aim of the study. Studying the particularities of the clinical picture of the dental coronary lesions, establishing the indications for the constructing of the fully ceramic physiognomic crowns IPS e.max Press and applying the Vitapan-3D-Master color key to the clinical stage of color appreciation.

Materials and methods.. 7 patients (3M; 4W) aged 25-45 years were included in our study with the diagnosis of dental coronary lesions of the anterior teeth group, IV class by Burlui, as a result of complicated decay with aesthetic and morphological disorders. In the treatment of 3 patients, we applied fixed metal-ceramic microprosthesis, and in 4 patients all - ceramic fixed microprosthesis.

Results. Dental coronary lesions treated using fully ceramic fixed microprosthesis restore the more natural appearance of the teeth due to the reflective properties of IPS type ceramic masses, a higher biocompatibility and a perfect marginal closure than the fixed metal- ceramic microprosthesis.

Conclusions. All - ceramic fixed microprosthesis reduce the number of clinical-laboratory steps, offer an excellent aesthetic appearance and high biocompatibility. The scientific progress in the field of dentistry over the years develops and allows the practical application of new types of materials and technologies.

Key words: physiognomic dental crowns, dental aesthetics, all - ceramic fixed microprosthesis.

383. PROSTHETICALLY DRIVEN IMPLANT PLANNING

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Introduction. Ideal implant treatment planning requires close collaboration between the prosthodontist and the surgeon to determine the optimal placement of the implant in relation to the available bone and the prosthetic requirements. The ideal placement of dental implants should be determined by prosthetic parameters which depend on the position of a tooth in the

arch and occlusion. The exact position of the implant in the bone with respect to location and angulation is often difficult to accurately achieve.

Aim of the study. Evaluation of the most commonly used surgical guides for backward planning.

Materials and methods.. Five patients, 3 men and 2 women (aged between 30 and 50 years old), have been included in the research. Two cases out of 5 were with frontal single tooth edentation, 1 patient had Kennedy Class II partial edentation, 1 patient with Kennedy Class I edentation and 1 patient with complete edentulism. Ten implants of 2 stages were inserted with partially guided surgery (static guided surgery). One-demand software was used for CBCT analysis and for planning. The Blue Sky Plan and 3Shape softwares were used for surgical guide fabrication. As for the initial planning in 4 cases wax up had been made and scanned, in 1 case for CBCT patient's old prosthesis had been contrasted. Different surgical guides have been used: 3 of them were tooth-supported, 1 was tooth and tissue supported and 1 was solely tissue supported without the usage of support pins. The deviation degree was analyzed after the implantation by merging the CBCT with the initial planning.

Results. In this study, 1 surgical guide was fractured, another surgical had positioning difficulties which required adjustment. Other guides fitted with no adjustments. After the radiological evaluation it was found a favorable/good angulation and position which was almost alike with the one planned initially.

Conclusions. It can be concluded that the surgical guides will continue to be a valuable adjunct to achieve precision in today's prosthetic driven implantology. Backward planning allows for a precise and predictable implant placement that improves the communication between prosthodontist and surgeon with the achievement of a better result of the treatment.

Key words: implant, surgical guides, prosthetically driven implantology.

384. COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF GOLDEN DENTAL PROPORTION AND RECURRING ESTHETIC DENTAL PROPORTION (RED)

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Introduction. In order to understand the aesthetics in the dental practice and to determine some objective and universal proportions, which describe the size of the teeth, various studies have been conducted. The width ratio of the maxillary teeth is an important factor in dental and facial esthetics. It reveals objective data which is necessary in restorative treatment planning. The Golden proportion (1/1.618 or 62%) and the recurring esthetic dental proportion (RED) are two different theories that have been suggested to rehabilitate an optimal smile. Red proportion allows using individual proportion in different cases, as long as it remains consistent, proceeding distally in the arch.

Aim of the study. The aim of this study was to evaluate and compare the Golden and RED proportions in physiologic permanent dentition.

Materials and methods.. This study was conducted on 22 patients. Photographs of each patient's maxillary model were taken from the frontal view in order to study apparent teeth width ratio. The perceived width ratios of lateral incisor to central incisor, canine to lateral incisor, first premolar to canine and second premolar to first premolar were calculated. In this study, the Golden proportion (62% or 0.62) was evaluated within the range of 59-65% (0.59 –