

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.

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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.

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