

the edentulous patient. Implant-supported prosthesis in many cases is possible only due to regenerative methods.

Aim of the study. Determination of the effectiveness of the use of bone additions with xenogenic materials and collagen membranes in comparison with autogenous grafts.

Materials and methods.. A clinical study has been performed in three patients with different types of bone atrophies. These patients were treated using xeno- and autogenous grafts, as well as with combination of the upper mentioned. In all the cases, buccal bone augmentation has been performed. The postoperative care and healing period (6 months) was evaluated for any healing events. At the end of healing, implants placement has been performed and the integration of graft as well as the quality of bony tissue were appreciated.

Results. The use of guided bone regeneration techniques provides satisfactory results under certain conditions and clinical indications. The best result was observed when using autogenic grafts and the Khoury technique. The xeno-genic material usage for GBR without being mixed with the autogenic bone graft did not give successful results due to a poor integration of graft. The usage of collagen and hydroxyapatite for contour grafting showed satisfactory result as a volume maintaining procedure.

Conclusions. The use of guided bone regeneration techniques with autogenic bone leads to a significantly higher bone quality compared to xenogenic ones. Application of guided bone regeneration technique with xenogen material can give successful results without mixing with autogenic bone only in situations of contour bone addition, in order to maintain a contour of augmented area.

Key words: bone regeneration, implant-prosthetic rehabilitation

364. SUBANTRAL SPACE - ANALYSIS OF THE APPEARANCE OF ORO-ANTRAL COMMUNICATION

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Introduction. The daily practice of the dentist is sometimes associated with accidents and complications, one of these being the oro-antral communication, with a post-extraction incidence of 80%. A major role in the etiology of the oro-antral communication is played by the thickness of the maxillary bone located between the apex of the maxillary teeth and the inferior wall of the maxillary sinus, dimension that varies depending on the age, sex and anatomy of the region. The frequency of involvement of the teeth in the production of oro-sinus communication is different and depends on the group (canine, premolars, molars).

Aim of the study. Analysis of the subantral space and the probability of involving the teeth in the production of oro-antral communication, comparing the data with those exposed in other studies.

Materials and methods.. The paraclinical study included 50 patients, 25 men and 25 women, aged between 20 and 68 years. 546 teeth with 1046 roots were investigated by performing CBCT in the dental clinic "OMNI DENT". With the help of SEDEXIS software, designed for research and analysis of DICOM data, the three-dimensional analysis of each root was performed, the measurements being made between two landmarks, in 3 planes - axial, transversal, sagittal: the first point - the closest one to the apex; second point - on the external

bony surface of the maxillary sinus. The subantral distance between points 1 and 2 was measured, drawing a line perpendicular from point 1 to point 2. The data were analyzed in Microsoft Excel and processed with special formulas, to obtain the medium, minimum and maximum values.

Results. Following the analysis of the data and the obtained values, it was established that the closest tooth to the maxillary sinus is the 3rd molar (average distance 0.27 mm), followed by the 2nd molar- 0.54 mm, first molar- 0.87 mm, 2nd premolar- 1.36 mm, first premolar- 4.58 mm and canine - 5.47 mm.

Conclusions. The data obtained in the present study coincide with the data stipulated by the specialized literature, insignificant differences being expressed in the average values. Analysis of the subantral bone thickness allows to establish the correlation between its volume and the probability of creating an oro-antral communication after dental extraction.

Key words: Oro-antral communication, subantral space, mean distance.

365. EVALUATION OF DIFERENT SURGICAL APPROACHES IN MYCOTIC SINUSITIS TREATMENT

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Introduction. The incidence of mycotic sinusitis in the immunocompetent population has increased in recent decades. This is due to the improvement of diagnostic research, in particular, the new radiographic techniques (CT, MRI) and the increase of conditions that favor fungal infections, corticosteroids and immunosuppressants, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, immunodeficiency disorders. More often in dental practice we will meet with non-invasive maxillary sinus mycosis. The importance of restoring the function of the nasal mucosa after a fungal process is essential in improving the quality of life of our patients.

Aim of the study. Analysis of the factors and sources that determine the fungal infection of the maxillary sinuses, effectiveness appreciation of the treatment methods in the maxillary sinuses: Caldwell-Luc radical cure or functional endoscopic surgery.

Materials and methods.. The study included 36 patients, 16 men and 20 women, with a mean age of 41.3 years, and between 23 and 70 years of age, with a clinical diagnosis of the micotic sinusitis. All the patients in the study have been endodontically treated of the lateral teeth of the upper jaw. The radiological examination confirmed the diagnosis. In all 36 cases, CTs provided the most comprehensive information. The causal teeth were distributed as following: in 20 patients-d. 15, in 9- d. 26, in 2- d.16 and in other 5- the causal tooth was not established because they were extracted previously. The patients in the study were divided into two groups. The first group consisted of 16 patients, who were operated by Caldwell-Luc method and 20 patients operated endoscopically, who made up the second group. The study groups were compared according to the following criteria: postoperative pain, postoperative edema, length of stay in hospital, need for administration of antibacterial treatment.

Results. The Caldwell-Luc method doesn't allow the release of the natural ostium, therefore the sinus ventilation and drainage are not restored and often relapsed. We determined that no patients in group 2 required analgesic therapy during the postoperative period, while patients in the first group received analgesics 2-5 days. The average length of hospitalization was 5.33