

**Objectives:** Investigation of modern aspects of morphology and physiology of dentition. Determination of correlation between tooth migration and clinical manifestation of partial edentation. Optimization of methods for restoring the occlusal plane.

**Methods:** we have created a database under the patient cards of patients with partial loss of teeth, complicated by tooth migration, which contains information about clinical and paraclinical examination and treatment results.

**Results:** on the basis of clinical and paraclinical examination of patients with partial secondary edentation complicated by tooth migration, we detected lesion of dentition, parodontium, temporo-mandibular joint and muscles of mastication. They were clinically manifested by deformation of occlusal plane, violation of occlusal relationships, loss of multiple teeth contacts, injury of the oral mucosa as well as violation of temporo-mandibular joint and chewing muscles.

**Conclusion:** tooth migration is a widespread complication of partial edentation. This phenomenon determines establishment of occlusal imbalance and appearance of morphological and functional disorders at the level of parodontium, chewing muscles and temporo-mandibular joint.

**Keywords:** partial secondary edentation, tooth migration, restoring the occlusal plane.

## REFERENCES ON COMPLICATED DENTAL CARIES

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**Introduction:** Periodontitis is revealed more frequently in case of lack or inadequate management of regular check-ups of the oral cavity in children. Frequency of occurrence of periodontitis in the deciduous teeth increases with age. If at the age of 2-3 years periodontitis occurs in 0.1%, then at 7-8 years it occurs in 20-30% of children (Spinei Iu., Spinei A., 2010). Treatment of periodontitis in children is linked with many difficulties associated with anatomic and physiological peculiarities of the temporary teeth and periodontal tissue during different periods of development. Surgical and conservative methods of treatment are used in treatment of deciduous teeth.

**Purpose and objectives:** To assess the incidence of periodontitis of the temporary teeth in children and its methods of treatment.

**Materials and methods:** To achieve the established purpose, 127 dental health records from MSPI of the Municipal Stomatological Center for Children were examined in the study. Patients were referred to be performed sanitation of the oral cavity during September – December 2011. Mean age of patients in the study was of  $7.21 \pm 0.3$  years with a range between 5 and 9 years.

**Results:** Of the 127 subjects, 43 children (33.86% of cases) had periodontitis of the temporary teeth. The conservative method of treatment was carried out in 19 children (41.86% of cases), of the 43 subjects who had periodontitis of the temporary teeth. 24 children (58.14% of cases) were subject to the surgical method of treatment (tooth extraction).

### Conclusions:

1. Incidence of periodontitis of the deciduous teeth in children aged  $7.21 \pm 0.3$  years constitutes 33.86% in the study.

2. Treatment of periodontitis of the deciduous teeth in children aged  $7.21 \pm 0.3$  years was performed by the conservative method in 41.86% of cases and by the surgical method in 58.14% of cases.

**Keywords:** deciduous tooth, periodontitis, index of incidence.