

The 8th International Medical Congress for Students and Young Doctors

Aim of the study. To establish the predominant microorganisms involved in the etiology of acute pericoronitis for a targeted antibiotic therapy.

Materials and methods.. This explorative study was conducted in the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Oral Implantology „Arsenie Guțan” in collaboration with three private laboratories of medical investigations during October 2018 - December 2019. Pericoronal pockets of mandibular third molars from 23 patients showing symptoms of acute pericoronitis were sampled and subjected to microbiologic analysis.

Results. In the majority of cases (15/23), the anaerobic flora predominated. Obligate anaerobes were present in 19 of the 23 samples. The bacteria most commonly detected were alpha-hemolytic streptococci (23/23), Prevotella (12/23), Veillonella (12/23). Amoxicillin and Cefixim were the most active in reducing the anaerobic cultivable counts. Besides obligate anaerobic bacteria, a predominantly pathogenic aerobic microflora was cultivated: Streptococcus viridans (78% of samples), Stomatococcus salivarius (71%), and Rothia dentocariosa (57%).

Conclusions. These results highlight the diversity of the microflora associated with pericoronitis and their susceptibility can vary even within a species. As the anaerobic flora predominates, beta-lactame or any penicillins are highly recommended.

Key words: pericoronitis, microflora

DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGICAL PROPAEDEUTIC, PAVEL GODOROJA**376. CANNABIDIOL (CBD): AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH IN GUM DISEASE MANAGEMENT**

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Introduction. Periodontal diseases are one of the most common diseases in the oral cavity- as the statistics given by the American Academy of Periodontology (AAP) suggest over forty-seven percent (64.7 million adults) of Americans over the age of thirty suffer from severe manifestations of periodontitis. The symptoms of periodontal disease include redness of the gums as well as gingival inflammation, formation of periodontal pockets, and the destruction of supporting tissue. Recent studies demonstrate that cannabidiol may have positive effects on reducing or in some cases ceasing gum disease by its anti-inflammatory, analgesic, ability to interact with CB2 receptors and antibacterial properties. It is necessary to demonstrate the effects of CBD and it's counteraction against these diseases.

Aim of the study. The effects of cannabidiol on the treatment of symptoms associated with periodontal disease.

Materials and methods. The design of our study and the scoping review involves a systematic exploration of various research however does not indicate an analysis of the methodological quality of studies. This review presents an analysis of the available articles in literature by providing a prospectus of existing content that is setting the future for research paths and

pointing to the gaps within the literature. We conducted a review by applying a structured search method in PubMed, Science Direct, LI- LACS, and SciELO.

Results. When conducting our research, we reached the conclusion that cannabidiol possesses a positive effect on periodontal and gum diseases by reducing the pain and inflammation and may even have an effect on preventing the disease entirely.

Conclusions. The research and statistics compiled uncovers that the benefits of cannabidiol in treating symptoms of periodontal diseases outweigh the substance's disadvantages. Moreover, cannabidiol proves to have capabilities in the advancement of dental medicine by demonstrating its potential to prevent such diseases as well as proving its worth for further research aimed in the prevention of such diseases.

Key words: Cannabidiol, CBD, periodontitis, gingivitis, gum disease

377. MODERN METHODS OF THREE-DIMENSIONAL FILLING OF THE ENDODONTIC SYSTEM

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Introduction. The root canal has a complex anatomy, with irregularities, isthmus and lateral channels, which contain bacteria and necrotic tissue. The tooth root are provided with main, accessory and lateral channels, apical delta and communications between different channels. Some of these areas are difficult to seal using traditional techniques. The major objective of the root canal treatment is the three-dimensional filling of the endodontic space after it has been completely cleaned, conformed and disinfected. The purpose of the canal filling is to seal any "exit gate", not to allow any exchange between the endodontic and periodontal space. Therefore, to achieve this goal, it is necessary to fill the canal as tightly as possible, without empty spaces enclosed. It is shown that the vast majority of endodontic failures are closely related to incomplete canal filling. By the most of the techniques used actually is possible to fill the main root canal, but not to fill its lateral or apical channels. So, a variety of sealing techniques were developed using thermoplastic gutta-percha. They try to create a specific filling for each channel, root, which generates a three-dimensional filling that reproduces its own anatomy

Aim of the study. Studying and applying in practice the modern methods of three-dimensional filling of the endodontic system

Materials and methods.. In the study were used methods of research and analysis of national and international bibliographic sources regarding the thermoplastic sealing of the endodontic system. The study is based on data obtained following the treatment applied to a sample of patients diagnosed with acute and chronic pulpitis, aged between 18 and 50 years. The object of study was the patients diagnosed with pulpitis, both types: acute and chronic

Results. Following the practical application of modern methods of three-dimensional filling of the endodontic system, patients received adequate treatment, obtaining a tight filling without empty spaces, demonstrating the effectiveness of using modern methods in endodontic treatment. The results of this study have shown us that it is very important to consider that the