

TOTAL EDENTATION RESTORATION WITH REMOVABLE COMPLETE DENTURES. ATYPICAL TEETH ARRANGEMENT

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Introduction: Total edentation is a handicap concerning the functional masticatory aspect, as well as the socio-psychological one, with a negative impact on the quality of life. The prognathism condition is characterized by an enlarged mandible, an increased mandibular angle and arch of the circle of the sigmoid notch, and masticatory and phonetic disturbances. Our goal is to restore the intermaxillary relation, occlusal aspect, physiognomy, stability and retention with complete dentures in a patient with accentuated mandible prognathism (class III malocclusion).

Methods: We used an atypical teeth arrangement in order to downgrade the class III malocclusion to class II, with transitional removable complete denture.

Results: We achieved the occlusal restoration, the improvement of the physiognomy, masticatory and phonetic functions. Also, the integration of the removable complete denture was attained.

Discussions: In arranging the teeth atypically, our goal was to enhance the intermaxillary relation. The correct use of anthropometric points was observed. The complete denture specially designed for this case restored the correct vertical dimension of the occlusion, restoring the patient's physiognomy. Also, the arrangement permitted us the improving the masticatory function. Because abnormal jaw relations lead to difficulty in pronunciation of the 'S' sound, we aimed to improve the patient's phonetics.

ROOT CANAL OBTURATION WITH THERMOPLASTIC GUTTA - PERCHA USING „SYSTEM B"

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Introduction: The treatment of apical periodontitis is an actual problem of modern therapeutic dentistry. Sometimes contradictory, multiple methods of treatment cause difficulties in choosing the curative remedy and canal obturation technique. In case of inadequate treatment, or bad quality filling of the canals, there can appear various complications as odontogenic inflammation followed by consumption. Latest studies have shown that 60% of the failure in endodontic therapy is because of incomplete fillings of canal space.

Endodontic treatment that consists of sealing hermetically the root canal, over its whole length and width, will be completed by three-dimensional filling. A precise, hermetic and durable fill puts the canal system out of the circuit and isolates it from periapex. In such a way the periapex will remain well isolated from endodontic space, thus preventing possible complications.

The goal of the current research is to study the thermomechanical gutta-percha condensation technique for root canal filling.

The aims:

1. To study the advantages of the thermomechanical gutta-percha condensation technique;
2. To implement the nominated approach in performing this study of root canal filling in cases of periodontitis.