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Abstract Book

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Purpose:

1. To determine the ways and conditions of achieving an efficient and stable retention in patients with lateral malocclusions.
2. To study the ways of creating a durable temporary retention after preprosthetic orthodontic treatment.
3. To determine the possibilities of applying multiflex –wire, fixed retainer in the front zone of the superior dental arch.

Materials and Methods: We have selected 12 patients, aged 12-18, for achieving the goals and objectives of our study. Patients were divided into the following groups:

- 1st Angle class with crowding – 5 (41,6%) cases;
- 1st Angle class with spacing – 1 (8,3%) cases;
- 2nd Angle class, 1st subdivision – 3 (25%) cases;
- 2nd Angle class, 2nd subdivision – 1 (8,3%) cases;
- 3rd Angle class – 2 (16,7%) cases.

We had 7 (58,3%) females and 5 (41,7%) males in our study, 8 (66,7%) of them from urban zones and 4 (33,3%) – rural zones. The patients were subjected to the following investigations: clinical and X-ray exam, biometric study of casts (Pont, Korkhaus methods, Tweed total space measurement).

Results: All our patients were treated with modern, Straight-Wire technique – appliances with .022 inch slot, Roth and MBT methods being used.

The major part of the treated malocclusions in our study included the use of the following types of retention:

- Multiflex, fixed retainer in inferior front zone – 7 patients;
- Multiflex, fixed retainer in superior front zone – 2 patients;
- Multiflex, fixed retainer in lateral zones of dental arches – 3 patients.

We established the presence of a good, durable result in 91,7% cases, patients being followed up during one year, after the end of the treatment.

Conclusions:

1. Use of fixed retainer increases the retention efficiency in lateral zones of dental arches.
2. This type of appliance can be used in different types of malocclusions associated with oral position in premolar zone, especially the inferior dental arch.
3. The fixed retainer is indicated in patients with posttreatment incisal overlay of 2 mm or less in the front zone of superior arch.

Keywords: Retention, fixed retainer, malocclusion, orthodontic treatment, dental arch, straight-wire technique.

SOME ASPECTS OF STANDARDIZATION OF THE STOMATOLOGICAL GEL «SONIDENT»

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Introduction: The high prevalence of pathological inflammatory diseases of the parodontium talks about the necessity of realizing mass prophylactic and therapeutic measures. Medicinal facilities of a prolonged action are therefore perspective, creating a high therapeutic concentration of operating substance in the areas of the use without the considerable increase of medicinal substance level in system circulation. These requirements conform to medicinal tapes and gels, prolonging action of what has been achieved by immobilization of operating substances on various polymeric carriers.

As a result of undertaken preliminary studies we worked out the composition and offered the technology of preparing the dental gel «Sonident», that has as operating substances a tincture of scholar-tree and nimesulid. The pharmacological study of the gel has shown antimicrobial, reparative, antiinflammatory, angioprotectory activity and is recommended for the treatment and prevention of stomatological diseases.

Purpose: Choice of methods authentication and quantitative determination of active substances in the experimental models of gel «Sonident» and studies of their physical-chemical properties for development of project AND on preparation.

Materials and methods: Researches were conducted according to the generally-accepted pharmacopoeia methods of determining the original appearance of gel: its color, smell, homogeneity, pH level, microbiological cleanliness, quality reactions and quantitative determination.

Results: The conducted research devised the methods of authentication of the operating substances. For the tincture of scholar-tree reactions we suggested the solution of chloride oxydic iron (on phenol compounds), with hydrochloric acid and zinc (on flavonoids), TLC (on rutin). For nimesulid reactions we propose the authentication method of UV-spectroscopy and TLC.

Methods: the quantitative analysis is worked out on the content of nimesulid and sums of flavonoids in preparation. Determination was conducted on the spectrophotometer Specord 200. Adsorption spectrums took off in a cuvette with the thickness of layer a 10 mm at the wave-length of 299 nm (for nimesulid) and 467 nm (for the sum of flavonoids). The painted complexes of gel solution with a chlorous aluminium have maximums of absorption in the intervals of 385-460 nm (rutin) and 296 nm (nimesulid).

Conclusions: Methods of authentication are devised and physical-chemical descriptions of stomatological gel «Sonident» are studied with the use of instrumental methods of analysis.

For quantitative determination a spectrophotometry method is offered and it is first well-proven, that basis and tincture of scholar-tree do not influence the spectrum of absorption substance nimesulid and does not interfere with application of spectrophotometry for realization of quantitative analysis nimesulid in preparation.

Key words: stomatology, gel, standardization.

MAXILLOFACIAL INFLAMMATORY PROCESSES: A RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW OF 108 CASES

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Objective: Maxillofacial inflammatory processes (either abscess or cellulitis) occur within the potential spaces and fascial planes of the head and neck. Maxillofacial inflammatory processes should not be ignored, and no surgeon should underestimate the necessity of appropriate and timely treatment of deep

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