

Congress summary

1. INFLUENCE OF FLUORIDATED MILK AND TEA CONSUMPTION ON FLUORIDE BIOAVAILABILITY IN YOUNG ADULTS

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Abstract:

Aims: Fluoride availability may be influenced by simultaneous intake of foods, drinks and fluoride containing compounds in a positive or negative manner. The aim of this study was to compare the bioavailability of fluoride administered in milk together with or without tea consumption by monitoring urinary fluoride excretion in young adults.

Material and methods: The current study comprised 36 subjects (mean age 20.6±2.8 years) living in the city of Targu-Mures. Our experiment was divided into three phases of two weeks during which the subjects have been drinking daily : 1) 200 ml tea (2.11 ppmF); 2) 200 ml tea and 200 ml fluoridated milk (5mg F/l) ; 3) 200 ml fluoridated milk (5mg F/l).

Urine sampling during 24-hours were conducted and the fluoride was analyzed using ORION 720A fluoride meter with 9609 BN fluoride electrode. Bioavailability of fluoride was calculated from the 24-hour urinary fluoride excretion data. **Results :** The mean values of the daily urinary fluoride excretion were: at baseline 0.297±0.101 mgF, and after phases 1) 0.451±0.111 mgF; 2) 0.757±0.162 mgF; 3) 0.603±0.168 mgF, respectively. The statistical analysis revealed significant differences (p<0.0001). The bioavailability of fluoride from the fluoridated milk administered together with and without tea consumption was 90.38% and 86.84%, respectively. **Conclusions:** The present study indicate that fluoridated milk might be used for fluoride supplementation and it is not adversely affected by the tea consumption. Supported by The Borrow Foundation.

2. THE IMPLICATION OF DENTISTS IN ORAL HEALTH PROMOTION

Authors: Stela Carmen Hanganu¹, Alice Murariu¹, ¹Faculty of Dentistry, University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Gr. T. Popa” Iași, Romania.

Abstract:

Many scientific studies over the past few years exploring the influence of tobacco use on oral health have well recognized the detrimental effect of tobacco products on the oral mucosa and the periodontal tissues.

Additionally, a great part of periodontal literature is providing sufficient evidence that next to plaque control, smoking cessation is the most important measure for the prevention and treatment of periodontal disease. Based on high level of prevalence smoking in Romanian students from Iasi, this paper suggests that the dental team has a significant role to play in tobacco control initiatives and to become involved in smoking cessation programmes.

Oral health professionals are in a unique position to contribute to tobacco control in a number of complementary ways: as role models by not smoking; in counseling patients not to smoke; in referring patients to smoking cessation services; in speaking out publicly; and lobbying for comprehensive public policies to control tobacco use.

It is important also to target dental students by motivating and encouraging them to become more engaged in tobacco control as they are the most open to a new understanding of their professional responsibilities.

The dentist's office is an ideal place to give people personalized messages about their health, and offers long-term follow-up.

It is now accepted that helping tobacco users to quit is part of the role of health professionals, including dentists and other oral health professionals. It is also formally recognized that tobacco cessation is part of the practice of dentistry and health promotion.

3. THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL FACTORS IN PERIODONTAL HEALTH PROMOTION

Authors: Alice Murariu¹, Carmen Hanganu¹, Ioan Dănilă¹; ¹Faculty of Dentistry, University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Gr. T. Popa” Iași, Romania.

Abstract:

Oral health promotion strategy requires a through analysis of social factors because of their important role in most of the process determining oral diseases or disfunctions. The *aim* of this paper was to establish the interrelations and the importance of social risk factors in the process of maintaining promoting periodontal health. *Methods*: A sample of 928 adults aged 35-44 years in Iasi were selected and clinically examined according to WHO criteria. Frequency and intensity indicators (prevalence and CPITN, respectively) were calculated and the following risk factors were considered: social factors (residence area-urban or rural); demographic factors (sex); economic factors (income) and behavioral factors (smoking and oral health). *Results*: The following risk factors determined statistically significant differences ($p < 0,05$) in periodontal disease prevalence scores: sex (males-72,78%, females-65,63%); economic status (low-89,40%, high-56,44); smoking (smokers-75%, non-smokers-64%); oral health (poor-74%, good-62,2%). *Conclusions*: The results of the study underline the importance of socio-cultural factors in periodontal disease evolution and severity and stress on the necessity of sustained policy that gives priority to projects targeting the prevention and control of risk factors: poverty and poor living conditions, unhealthy habits within the family and the community the individual lives in. *Key-words*: social factors, health promotion, adults, periodontal status.

4. SALIVARY AND MICROBIOLOGICAL RISK FACTORS IN THE PREDICTION OF DENTAL CARIES AT SCHOOLCHILDREN FROM BUCHAREST

Authors: Adina Mihaela Dumitrache, Roxana Ranga¹, Corina-Mona Buzea¹, Marian Cuculescu¹, Ioan Dănilă²; ¹Faculty of Dentistry, University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Carol Davila”, Bucharest, Romania, ²Faculty of Dental

Medicine, University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Gr. T. Popa”, Iași, Romania.

Abstract:

Estimation of the cariogenic bacteria levels in pre-stimulated saliva was used in caries prediction for decades, many studies reports a positively association between Streptococcus mutans, Lactobacili levels and caries experience. A total of 855 schoolchildren were examined and caries experience was assessed according to WHO criteria. Paraffin stimulated saliva samples were collected from 91 schoolchildren 7 and 12 – yr old, randomly selected, for assessing the salivary flow, buffer capacity, using CRT buffer test and the levels of mutans streptococci and lactobacilli, using CRT Bacteria test (Ivoclar, Vivadent). There was a significant trend of increased DMFS with increasing S. mutans counts. Significant and strong correlations were sought between defs and S mutans ($r = 0,524$), $p < 0,01$, medium between S. mutans levels and LB levels ($r = 0,431$), $p < 0,01$ and low, but significant correlation was found between S. mutans, and plaque index Silness Loe ($r = 0,253$, $p < 0,05$). *Key-words*: Caries risk, cross-sectional study.

5. ASPECTS OF DIET CONTROL TO SCHOOLCHILDREN

Authors: Corina-Mona Buzea¹, Mihaela Adina Dumitrache¹, ¹Faculty of Dentistry, University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Carol Davila”, Bucharest, Romania.

Abstract:

The *aim* of this study is to establish the level of knowledge regarding the pathogen role of the cariogenic food and sweeten drinks in occurring of the dental decay and the importance of the changes of the health attitudes and behavior of the pupils. *Material and method*: This study was developed on a group of 66 pupils from the first class and 68 pupils of the third class, belonging to some schools of Bucharest. After the initial evaluation of the knowledge and practice for diet control by questionnaires, we developed oral health education lessons. *Results and discussions*. After applying of oral health education lessons we realized that the pupils changed the behavior regarding preventive methods: alimentary habits, teeth brushing and periodical dental

checking **Key-words:** diet control, oral health education lessons, health attitudes.

6. CLINICAL STUDY ON CARIES SECONDARY PREVENTIVE TREATMENT NEEDS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN IN IASI

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Abstract:

Objective: The study aimed to assess dental preventive and curative treatment needs of schoolchildren aged 7- 12 years in Iasi, based on the clinical data provided by the studies on their oral health status.

Methods: The study included 307 children attending classes I- VI of 3 schools in Iasi. The following elements were considered in order to assess the dental treatment needs in permanent teeth: the mean number of dental caries per subject; their evolution stage; the number of affected surfaces; the child's caries risk profile. Data were provided by the dental history and clinical examinations according to the WHO criteria.

Results: Most of the examined schoolchildren (47,88%) presented a moderate caries risk. The mean number of decayed teeth was 1,22 per subject. Most of these lesions (55,84%) allowed preventive treatments- dental sealants and resin preventive restorations (a mean of 0,41 and 0,26 teeth per subject, respectively). One surface fillings were required as the treatment need by a mean of 0,25 teeth per subject, two surfaces fillings- by 0,12 teeth per subject and three surfaces fillings- by 0,04 teeth per subject. Most of the lesions in younger children allowed to be treated with dental sealants. Resin preventive restorations were predominantly indicated in 9- year-olds, whereas two dental surfaces restorations were mostly required in the group of 12- year-old children. **Conclusions:** 55,84% of the carious lesions in the 7- 12- years- old examined schoolchildren (a mean of 0,67 teeth per subject) allowed preventive treatments. 0,41 teeth per child (34,16% of the lesions) required one, two or three surfaces fillings. The results of the study underline the importance of continuing and extending school- based programs for primary and secondary prevention of dental diseases.

Key-words: schoolchildren; dental sealants; resin

preventive restoration; fillings.

7. CARIES PREVALENCE AND SEVERITY IN 6 AND 12 YEARS OLD CHILDREN FROM CONSTANTA CITY

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Abstract:

The epidemiological studies made in 2000 year in Constanta city showed a very high prevalence of dental caries in children, with values of 5,15 for deft and 9.01 for defs in 6-years-old and of 4.51 for DMFT and 7.55 for DMFS in 12-years-old children. After starting, in 2001, of the Caries Preventive Programme P.N.I.5, the prevalence of this disease registered an important decreasing, but it's periodical screening is still obligatory.

Material and method: this epidemiological, cross-sectional and descriptive study was carried out on representative randomly selected samples of children aged 6 (n=92) and 12 (n=188) from Constanta city ($\alpha=0.05$), in march 2007. The subjects were examined by four calibrated and trained examiners, using WHO criteria for caries diagnosis and evaluation of DMFT, DMFS, deft, defs and SiC indices. Data analysis was done using Excel, STUDENT and SPSS 12 for Windows.

Results: For 6-years-old children the prevalence of dental caries was 47.83% for permanent teeth and 81.52% for temporary teeth, with following values for caries indices: 1.09 ± 0.27 – DMFT (1.07 ± 0.2 - DT; 0 - MT; 0.02 ± 0.03 - FT), 1.69 ± 0.47 – DMFS and 2.74 ± 0.29 – SiC for permanent teeth and 4.82 ± 0.76 -deft (4.30 ± 0.70 - dt; 0.28 ± 0.14 – mt; 0.23 ± 0.11 – ft), 9.63 ± 1.97 – defs and 8.87 ± 0.84 – SiC for temporary teeth (C.L.95%), without statistic significant differences between boys and girls ($p > \alpha = 0.05$, t-test). For 12-years-old children the prevalence of dental caries was 78.78% and the values of caries indices were 3.69 ± 0.47 – DMFT (3.34 ± 0.45 – DT; 0.12 ± 0.06 – MT; 0.21 ± 0.08 – FT), 5.68 ± 0.80 – DMFS and 7.39 ± 0.65 – SiC (C.L.95%), with bigger values for girls than boys ($p < \alpha = 0.05$, t-test). **Conclusion:** The results of this study revealed a reduced prevalence of

dental caries compared with 2000 year but with more bigger values than those registered in the developed European countries, a high level of dental treatment need for both age studied groups and the necessity of additional preventive programmes in order to achieve the WHO goals for oral health. **Key-words:** caries prevalence, caries diagnosis, SiC Index.

8. THE ROLE OF ORAL HEALTH ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN ELDERLY COMPLETE EDENTULOUS PATIENTS

Authors: D.N.Bosînceanu¹, Silvia Mihaela Silvaş¹, Dana Budală¹, Roxana Vasluianu¹, Faculty of Dental Medicine, University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Gr.T.Popa" Iaşi, Romania.

Abstract:

Introduction: Complete edentation represents a pathological entity that changes not only the stomatognathic system but also the whole organism rising numerous problems such as biopsychosocial ones to the practitioner. Furthermore, the oral cavity is the center of many daily activities (smile, talking, expressions) and plays an important role in relationships and in individual self-perception, therefore, her mutilation through complete edentation will be strongly bound to the quality of life.

Purpose: Taking up from the health's definition formulated by O.M.S. the tridimensional concept of approaching the patient-somatopsychosocial one, the purpose of this study was to assess the impact that oral health affected by complete edentation had to the quality of life of elderly, the quality of life being herself assessed from somatologic, psychologic, social and physiognomic point of view.

Material And Method: The lot of study was made up by 126 elderly complete edentulous patients. They were 72 men and 54 women, ages between 42-98 years old (the mean age 61,3) who were treated in the Clinic of Gnatoprosthetic in Iasi during 2004 and 2006. The impact of oral health on the quality of patients' life was assessed by using a questionnaire containing questions on all the life's aspects that may have been influenced by the complete removable prosthesis.

Results and discussions: The results relieved a very high rate of interviewed patients (89,6%) that reported that their oral health influenced by

complete edentation acted on their quality of life, in one or more fields. **Conclusions:** The impact of oral health on quality of elderly complete edentulous patients' lives was proved to be, as it was proven in many others studies before, extremely important and high. It is an aspect that can and should guide the doctor in understanding the needs and behaviour of the elderly complete edentulous patients as well as in assessing correctly the influence that a total removable prosthesis may have on the quality of life. **Key-Words:** complete edentulous, oral health, quality of life. - **Poster**

9. EARLY LESION DETECTION AT 6-7 YEARS AND 12-13 YEARS SCHOOL-CHILDREN FROM BUCHAREST, A PREDICTION FACTOR OF DECAY EVOLUTION

Authors: Roxana Ranga¹, Mihaela Dumitrache¹, Marian Cuculescu¹, ¹University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila" Bucharest, Romania.

Abstract:

The **aims** of the study are that in the end a preventive programme will be elaborate and implement in colectivity in order to decrease caries risk and to make the school dentists realise that clinical exam is not sufficient for dental diagnostic and new methods can be economically more effective.

Material and method: Almost 1000 school-children from Bucharest have been examined. After rinsing with water teeth were clinically examined and with fiberoptic transillumination (FOTI) using Microlux Transilluminator (AdDent Inc) after drying 5 sec to appear early lesion. **Results:** The number of early lesions found by FOTI was six times higher than by using clinical exam both for deciduous and permanent teeth. **Conclusions:** This study has concluded that it must be implemented preventive programmes even before 6 years because at this age they already have early lesions and active decays and by 12 years old the risk is higher if the dentists together with the parents will not supervise plaque control, diet control and fluoridations. **Key-words:** early decay, FOTI, preventive programmes. - **Poster**

10. STUDY REGARDING DECAY PREVALECE AT THE SIX YEARS OLD

MOLAR IN CHILDRENS WITH ORTHODONTIC PROBLEMS

Authors: Irina Totolici¹, Dragoş Totolici¹, Cristina Puşcaşu¹, Gîrdea Marta¹, Andreea Ionescu², ¹Faculty of Dental Medicine and Pharmacy, "Ovidius" University, Constanta, Romania, ²M.D. Private Practice, Constanta, Romania.

Abstract:

The decayed six years old molar is quit frequent, even the preventive dentistry is improved every day. This fact is motivated by the characteristic of this molar to be confused with the temporary molars due to the period of the eruption and the position behind the deciduous teeth.

Our study important *goal* is to observe the six years old molar state of health in a sample of children with dento-maxillary anomalies and orthodontic treatment. Is well known the important role in occlusion of the six year old molar. In our study we investigate the six years old molar state of health in the children between 6 to 12 years old. **Material and method:** The sample included a number of 200 children in which was examined the six years old molar state of health. The examination was made clinical and on the study cast because all these children are with orthodontic treatment.

Results: Analyzing the data collected by examination of our sample of children with age between 6 to 12 years old, we can *conclude* that the decay frequency in the six years old molars is approximate of 1/3, the rest of 2/3 of six years old molars are represented by the molars with feelings and that healthy ones.

Decay incidence in the first molars show relatively big values which motivated the need of periodical checking for to monitor the eruption and the oral state of health of the children. Also we must underline the necessity of sanitary education in schools and not at last the sanitary education for mothers. **Key-words:** six years old molar, prevalence of decay. - **Poster**

11. STUDY REGARDING THE CHILDRENS' KNOWLEDGE RELATED TO THE ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT POSSIBILITIES

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Abstract:

The multiple studies made in our country and also out of borders has shown an increase incidence of the dento-maxillary anomalies in children and also present the implications of this in the state of health of the dento-maxillary system. For to underline the importance of starting as soon as possible the orthodontic therapy we image a questionnaire that was filled up by the children for to evaluate the knowledge referred to the possibilities of orthodontic therapy. The questionnaire was filled up by an number of 136 children with age between 11 and 13 years old and contain a number of 26 questions with close ending with two answer variants and also 4 items completed by the authors in connection to the type of dento-maxillary anomalies. The study *results* shown that all the subjects consider important that the teeth have to be aligned and also 64, 71% consider that are satisfied with their teeth alignment. From the data analyze of the completed questionnaire the boys heard about the orthodontic doctor in a higher number than the girls but the values for both, boys and girls are smaller than 50%. These facts conclude that almost half of the children heard about the orthodontics.

The increased incidence of the anomalies among the young population imposes the necessity of an interceptive treatment in order to begin as soon as possible a precocious treatment, being well known the fact that esthetics has a major role in the social life. **Key-words:** dento-maxillary anomalies, orthodontic treatment, teeth alignment. - **Poster**

12. STUDY REGARDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ORAL HYGIENE, MESSURED BY API, AND CARIOUS ACTIVITY IN A TEENAGER STUDY GROUP

Authors: Anca Nicolae¹, Luiza Ungureanu¹, Viorica Teodorescu¹, ¹Faculty of Dental Medicine and Pharmacy, "Ovidius" University, Constanta, Romania

Abstract:

Aim The relationship between the oral

hygiene (measured by API) and carious activity (measured by DMFT) in a 30 teenagers, between 15 and 19 years old, from Constanta. **Material and method:** 30 teenagers, between 15 and 19 years old, presented in the dental practice for different reasons, were co-opted in this study. In order to appreciate the dental hygiene and to test the oral health knowledge, two methods were used: Approximal Plaque Index determination and a 20 questions test about the personal oral health habits. DMFT index was used to measure the carious activity. **Results:** At the first measurement API was 44.58%. After 4 months, when the correct toothbrushing method and the importance of oral health have been shown, API was 21, 52%; First DMFT was 7, which means high risk for dental decay (Axelsson 1999); The DMFT correlated with API was: for the patients with API < 30, representing 23% from the group, DMFT was 4.4, for the patients with API 30-70%, representing 66% from the group, DMFT was 7, and for the patients with API > 70%, representing 10%, DMFT was 15; **Conclusion** Corroborating questionnaire's analyses and the API and DMFT results, we conclude again that there is a direct correlation between the oral health status and the unhealthy alimentary habits, for a large number of teenagers. **Key words:** teenagers, oral health, API, DMFT. - **Poster**

13. PERFORMANCE OF A NEW LASER FLUORESCENCE DIAGNOSTIC DEVICE IN EARLY DECAY LESION DETECTION

Authors: Roxana Ranga¹, Cristian Comes¹, Marian Cuculescu¹, Mihaela Dumitrache¹, Oana Slușanschi¹, Cristian Funieru¹, Adrian Țandără¹, ¹Faculty of Dentistry, University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila", Bucharest, Romania.

Abstract:

The latest method of detection for the early decay lesion-**DIAGNOdent pen**- based on red laser light induced fluorescence was introduced for the detection of approximal and occlusal caries. The aim of this study was to show the efficiency of this device versus clinical examination and fiber optic transillumination (FOTI). **Material and method:** There have been examined *in vivo* 430 permanent teeth that is 2150 surfaces and 90 deciduous surfaces, cleaned by per-

sonal toothbrushing. **Results:** **DIAGNOdent pen** reveals 10 times more occlusal early lesions than clinical exam and FOTI; for approximal surfaces is better to use FOTI. **Conclusions:** In this study the new laser fluorescence device performed on occlusal surfaces as well as the available device. Regarding the smooth and approximal surfaces, because of the standard values that we must take in consideration, we can decide a preventive or invasive approach according to the preventive goals of the 21st century. **Key-words:** early decay; occlusal caries; laser fluorescence; **DIAGNOdent pen**.FOTI.

14. STUDY REGARDING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE ORAL HYGIENE STATUS AND THE PERIODONTAL INVOLVEMENT IN A GROUP OF ADULT PATIENTS EXHIBITING PERIODONTAL DISEASE

Authors: Cristina Pușcașu¹, Irina Totolici¹, Maria Mariș¹, Luiza Ungureanu¹, ¹Faculty of Dental Medicine and Pharmacy, "Ovidius" University, Constanta, Romania.

Abstract:

The purpose of the study consists in the assessment of the level of oral hygiene and periodontal condition in comparison with plaque control methods used by our patients and consequently the importance given to the oral hygiene maintenance.

Method: The study group includes 94 adult subjects aged between 18-64 years, divided in three age groups, which came during January-April 2007 at the periodontology discipline as well as at the Dental Medicine Social Center of Constanta Faculty of Dental Medicine and Pharmacy, requesting dental and periodontal treatment. The objective examination was correlated with a subjective investigation using questionnaires including 11 questions about the totality of individual plaque-control methods, which were answered by each patient. The collected data were analysed using two programmes: Microsoft Excel® and Med Calc®. The **results** show a higher distribution (68%) of young patients (age group 18-34 years) among the total group. The oral hygiene measured by using Oral Hygiene Index (OHI) was found to be correlated with the subjective opinion of the patients (correlation coefficient $r=0,5101$, with a probability

index $P < 0.0001$) and with the correctness of manual toothbrushing and only in a low proportion with the electric toothbrush (22%), as principal method of plaque control. Among the secondary plaque control methods the dental floss seems to be used only by a low number of patients (20,21%). No significant statistical difference was found between the oral hygiene level in smokers and non-smokers (mean value of OHI in smokers is 2,0976, probability index $P = 0,059$, versus mean value of OHI in non-smokers 1,9558, $P = 0,373$). *The conclusions* of the study show an existing connection between the objective assessment and the subjective evaluation of oral hygiene, which depends directly on the correctness of using principal methods of plaque control. Gingivitis are the majoritary periodontal pathology found in the studied group, and the periodontitis show to be present with the increasing of age, predominating only in the third age group. **Key-words:** periodontal disease, oral hygiene index, bacterial plaque.

15. THE STUDY OF ANTIFUNGUS ACTIVITY OF CHLORHEXIDINE COMBINED COMPLEXES WITH ZN, CU AND AG

Authors: Victoria Badea¹, Ticuța Negreanu-Pârjol¹, Gabriela Lilioș¹, Badea F.C.¹, Badea L.²; ¹Faculty of Medicine, "Ovidius" University, Constanta, Romania, ²M.D. Private Practice, Constanta, Romania.

Abstract:

Introduction: The medical interest for pharmaceutical recipes on base of complex form of biguanide like chlorhexidine with metals (Cu,Zn,Ag) is high. These solutions could be applied on skin, mucosa, and medical instruments on inert surfaces.

Objectives: Our study is proposing: 1.The obtaining of complex combinations of chlorhexidine with ions of some metals. 2. The testing of antifungal actions of combinations obtained by isolating *Candida Albicans* in the oro-faryngian cavity.

Materials and Methods: We used Sabouraud environment on which we had seeded the strain of *Candida albicans*; we made sectors and applied 30 mg with each substance. The principles of the method is similar with that of the antibiogram. **Results:** We have tested the bio-

logical activity of 3 substances: 1.Chlorhexidine 98%, chlorhexidine diacetat monohidratat, 2.Chlorhexidine complexed with Cu,Zn,Ag 3.Anorganic complexes with Cu, Zn, Ag on *Candida Albicans* strains. **Conclusion:** our study have demonstrated increasing activity from 24mm-chlorhexidine to 25 mm-combined chlorhexidine with Cu, Zn, Ag. **Key-words:** Chlorhexidine, complex combination, *Candida albicans*. - **Poster**

16. USE OF SALIVA TOTAL ANTIOXIDANT STATUS – A USEFUL METHOD FOR SCREENING ORAL HEALTH - PRELIMINARY STUDY

Authors: Doina Paula Balaban¹, Cristina Nuca¹, Emi Cherim¹, F. Bartok¹, C. Badea¹, A. Odor¹, A. Faighel¹, C. Bălan¹, ¹Faculty of Dental Medicine and Pharmacy, "Ovidius" University, Constanta, Romania.

Abstract:

Aim: To develop a simple and cheap method for screening oral health by means of total antioxidant status and uric acid concentration of saliva. **Materials and methods:** The total antioxidant status and uric acid concentration have been investigated on 43 students of first year – Faculty of Dental Medicine Constanta. The students haven't clinical investigated of point of view of oral health. Unstimulated saliva samples have been collected from this group. Flow rates have been determined, and samples have been analyzed for total antioxidant status and uric acid concentration. Total antioxidant status has been estimated using ABTS assay. The uric acid concentration has been calculated by uricase method. After the laboratory determination, the students have been clinical investigated.

Results and discussions: The results of clinical investigation and laboratory determination indicate that the values of total antioxidant status and uric acid concentration were found to be higher in saliva of smokers healthy subjects and nonsmokers subjects with active caries and gingival inflammations in comparison to nonsmokers healthy subject. **Conclusions:** 1. By means of this method for screening we have establish the status of oral health for the students of first year. 2. More clinical and laboratory studies are needed to determine on saliva the exact relationship between the total antioxidant status, uric acid

concentration and oral health. **Keywords:** saliva, total antioxidant status, uric acid, oral health. – **Poster**

17. CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING SPECIALTY CARE IN ORAL-MAXILO-FACIAL SURGICAL CLINIC FROM CRAIOVA

Authors: Emilia Pătru¹, Andreea Loredana Golli¹, Aurelia Lascu², Ștefan Bogdan Persu³, Ciprian Laurențiu Pătru¹, ¹University of Medicine and Pharmacy Craiova, Romania, ²Clinical Hospital “Filantropia”, Craiova, Municipal Hospital Caracal, Romania.

Abstract:

For the improvement of the efficiency and quality of hospital medical services, beginning with the year 2004, in the Romanian hospitals it was introduced a new way of financing, based on resolved case. From this point of view, we are going to expose, in this study, the characteristics of the oral-maxilo-facial medical care in the university oral-maxilo-facial surgery clinic.

Methods: The study was realized on a lot represented by discharged patients from this clinic in the year 2004 and 2005. The research followed the analyze of the DRG Chart of a discharged patient and of performance indicators of the clinic (indicators of utilization of services, financial-economical and of quality).

Results: The large number of discharged patients reflects a big quantity of work in this clinic and the satisfaction of the patients in choosing the clinic in which they want to be treated. The long hospitalization time and also the case-mix index, which presented very close values of the national values, reflect care efficiency, the utilization of the available technology for the best possible services and the adequate care process. The efficacy of the services is also evidenced by the absence of the re-hospitalized patients (without appointment) in the first 30 days from discharge and by hospital mortality rate which registered very low values. The small rate of nosocomial infections, as well as lack of complications, determined the safety of the patient, of personnel and also the safety of the place in which medical care is given. The absence of claims from the patients and the lack of the waiting period pay attention about the orientation and respect of the personnel for the patient. **Conclusions:** “The oral-maxilo-

facial surgery clinic offers services which resolve medical problems of the patients (efficacy) in the best way (quality) and economical (efficiency) way possible.

18. ASPECTS REGARDING THE QUALITY MANAGEMENT OF DENTAL MEDICAL SERVICES IN A MEDICAL DENTAL AMBULATORY FROM CRAIOVA

Authors: Emilia Pătru¹, Andreea Loredana Golli¹, Claudia-Raluca Persu², Ciprian Laurențiu Pătru¹, ¹University of Medicine and Pharmacy Craiova, Romania, ²Railway Hospital Craiova, Romania.

Abstract:

Quality management represents an important component of organizational management which has in view planning, organization and quality coordination, personnel’s implication in this action, control, insuring and quality improvement. The motivation of introduction of quality management of medical services results from the fact that these are in continuous changing and under permanent pressure made by the competitors. The increasing need of medical care determined the manifestation of standardization need and control of the variation from the standards.

Methods: Our study was realized in a Medical Dental Ambulatory from Craiova. The followed principal objective was the reducing of the waiting time, under 15 minutes, of the patients who address for dental medical services in this ambulatory. For achieving this objective was formed a team from six dentists, which must work for improvement of the identified process. 60 patients were selected (30 for each working schedule), with or without appointment, present in the between 25 and 80 years of age, with different school level and residence territory. Each patient filled in a questionnaire regarding dental care. All implicated persons in improvement process of the waiting period (dentists, nurses, patients) participated at the realization of the cause-effect diagram (Ishikawa diagram) which visualized the way of interaction and interconnection between different steps in the process. **Results:** Over 66% from the patients were unsatisfied by the long period of waiting (over 15 minutes) before the beginning of the consultation, but they preferred the services offered in this ambulatory for the following reasons: lower

prices compared with private sector, doctors contractual relations with County Health Insurance House and in the ambulatory functions a dental radiology laboratory. The biggest crowd was observed in the morning working schedule, after the first hour from the beginning of the working schedule and in the first hours of the afternoon working schedule. The majority of the subjects, with or without appointment, presented themselves for dental therapeutic services (80%, respective 66,67%).¹¹ and respective 14 from the patients who presented themselves to the dentist during the two working schedule, necessitated another appointment in the following days, after they waited for over 30 minutes. **Conclusions:** By understanding the present situation using cause-effect diagram, we could illustrate the causes which determined a higher waiting period of time and we elaborated propositions for the remediation of the situation.

19. DISINFECTION AND STERILIZATION PROTOCOLS IN THE DENTAL OFFICES IN IASI

Authors: Lucia Bârlean¹, Ioan Dănilă¹;
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Abstract:

The effective infection control procedures and Universal Precautions in the dental office must prevent infection transmission that could involve dental office staff and patients. The *objective* of this study was to investigate the compliance for infection control protocols regarding disinfection and sterilization in the dental offices in Iasi. **Methods:** A survey was carried out by interviewing 220 dentists with a 30 items self-administered questionnaire on the procedures used for disinfection and sterilization. Data were analyzed using SPSS 10.0 system.

Results: All the respondents reported using heat sterilizers. The dentists declared that ovens were present in 84,5 % and autoclaves in only 36,3% of the surgeries. Periodic sterilization monitoring is usually carried out using chemical tests (85%). The instrument cleaning before sterilization is performed by manual technique in 95% of the dental offices. In most surgeries handpieces are not autoclavable and usually are wiped with alcohol-soaked gauze or spray. Data about the type of disinfectant used for

clinical and non clinical surfaces, disinfection procedures between patients, use of plastic covers and single-use disposable items, floor cleaning are analyzed. **Conclusions:** The present study indicates critical points in the management of disinfection and sterilization protocols and the need to increase knowledge and compliance with these methods of infection control. **Key-words:** Infection control, dentistry, disinfection, sterilization, compliance

20. ERGONOMIC AND PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS OF DIAGNOSTIC CODIFICATION

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Abstract:

Objective: Underlining of diagnostic codification systems and their ergonomic and practical importance. **Material and method:** Evidence based in the specialty literature of different diagnostic codification systems and their ergonomic and practical implication. Presenting different codifications frequently used in dental practice: FDI code for numbering teeth, Kennedy classification for partial edentulous with removable rehabilitations, Angle classification for malocclusion etc. **Results and discussions:** There were some attempts in order to make a global codification system to include all aspects present in the observation charts, as indexes compatible with computer analyze of data. For example the SNODENT diagnostic codes (Systematized Nomenclature of Dentistry) of ADA, includes more than 6000 diagnostic codes expressed as lines of letters and numbers. **Conclusions:** The codification systems used are not unique not even for teeth codification. Making an international codification system that includes the whole oral pathology is a challenge because it implies large interdisciplinary collaboration, efficiency, simplicity, global acceptance, common vocabulary compatible with computer data analyze. Such a system has advantages as: stocking data, analyze and simple and quick reevaluation of data; high efficiency of quality of specific activities, with ergonomic benefits; eliminates linguistic translations; creates big data bases useful in epidemiologic research, monitorises general specific activities, international exchanges, educational development. - **Poster**

