5.3 pg/ml respectively. In children with severe neurological injury CNTF increased up to 20.26 pg/ml and has been associated with severe clinical manifestations, i.e., paralysis, disorders of consciousness, and epilepsy. Conclusions: The increasing in CNTF serum level during acute period of stroke suggests the involvement of this factor in stroke-induced neurogenesis and in the pro-inflammatory processes occurring in this condition. Elevated serum levels of CNTF are in a direct correlation with the degree of damage of brain structures. This study provides a reliable ground for further research of the therapeutic strategies in stroke in children.

**Key words:** stroke, ischemic, pediatric, CNTF.

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**METHOD OF TREATMENT WITH PROVISIONAL RESTORATION IN IMMEDIATE LOADING OF DENTAL IMPLANTS**

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Modern dentistry has witnessed a rapid and continuing evolution. Concerning the implant-rehabilitation protocols, they have been redefined in order to satisfy patient’s increasing expectations in terms of comfort, aesthetic and shorter treatment period. Provisional restorations for partially edentulous patients are a well-accepted and predictable treatment modality. Aim of the research: The purpose of this review is to explore the concept of immediate loading, to analyze the features of the implant-prosthetic treatment with immediate provisional crowns loading for restoring the integrity of the dental arches and the indications for clinical practice.

**Materials and Methods.** Patients referred to the department of Prosthetic Dentistry and Oro-Maxillo-Facial Surgery (University Medical Center Chisinau, University of Moldova) for anterior implant treatment were considered. From the years 2014 to 2018, 20 consecutive patients (10 females and 10 males) ranging in age from 18 to 70 years (mean 44 years) presented partial edentia for the placement of 38 implants intended to support teeth acrylic crowns, after that we change for metal fused ceramic restorations. Dental implants in the study group were solved by temporary crowns with occlusal contact at the same day and in the control group was applied a temporary crowns in the occlusal contact by delayed protocol (3-4 month), after that were changed with porcelain fused to metal crowns. Following indexes were studied: the gingiva thickness after healing, stability of endoosseous dental implants (primary and secondary).

**Results.** Immediate loading of dental implants induce osteogenesis.

Statistical analysis was performed by the mean value and standard error indications, t-Student test and Mann Whitney test (p<0.05). The gingiva thickness was 5.95 ± 0.28 mm in the study group and 3.74 ± 0.27mm in control group (p> 0.05). After the statistical analysis it was revealed a negative correlation between the gingiva thickness and mucosal recession. The average Periotest values were -3.9 ± 0.32 (study), and -4.6 ± 0.16 (control) (p> 0.05). Mann Whitney test and t-Student test showed no statistical difference between groups.

**Conclusion.** Provisional restoration used to evaluate contours of the planned definitive restoration, which has immediate comfort and aesthetics, stopped dental migration in vertical and in horizontal plane, and maintaining initial prosthetic space, preservation of crestal bone and interdental papillae. Provisional restorations can be used to evaluate phonetic and occlusal function prior to delivery of the final implant restorations, while preserving the condition of the peri-implant and gingival tissues.
Provisional restoration restores the integrity of dental arches and masticatory activity in a short time.

References.


Key words: provisional restorations, dental implants, immediate loading, final implant restorations.

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POLYMORPHISM OF THE NFATC1 GENE FAMILY AS A MARKER OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION PROGRESSION IN ADOLESCENTS

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Arterial hypertension (AH) and its complications at the present stage occupy a leading place in the structure of polymorphism of vascular diseases. The increase in the percentage of hypertension in adolescents has been of particular concern in recent years. As it is known, hypertension in polymorphism of vascular diseases can have a long time course and is not very symptomatic, forming further damage to the target organs of hypertension (heart, kidneys, cerebral vessels and the organ of vision). Therefore, there is a need for further study of the etiological factors of hypertension in children and adolescents. In recent years, genetic studies have been a priority in the study of the etiology of hypertension. It is known that candidate genes take part in the implementation of hypertension, control various metabolic and homeostatic processes in the body. Disorders in these processes are, in turn, important in the pathogenesis of increased systolic, diastolic and pulse blood pressure [1,2]. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of the NFATC gene family (Nuclear factor of activated T-cells) do not directly affect blood pressure in humans, but can participate in the development of an adverse course of hypertension [3]. Rs2229309 (Glay160ala) can be noted