

*Saleh Sh.*

## **SHORT PERIOD MAINTENANCE TEETH WITH APICAL PERIODONTITIS**

*Scientific adviser associated professor PhD. Solomevich A. S.*

*Department of Periodontology*

*Belarusian State Medical University, Minsk*

**Introduction.** The therapeutic decision in dental medicine is a complex cognitive process that implies taking several factors into consideration. This way, the therapeutic decision becomes a process based more on experience and personal values than on the objective analysis of benefits, risks and costs. Establishing a treatment plan for a tooth that is affected by chronic apical periodontitis is a complex process. Apical periodontitis is an inflammatory response to a microbial challenge, involving the destruction of periapical tissues. The dentist must take into account a number of factors, such as the clinical and radiological aspect of the lesion, treatment possibilities in the dental office and the patient's preference. It is highly probable that an endodontist or an oral surgeon will take into account the recommendations of the guidelines specific for each specialization. S/he will also take into account personal experience and recommendations mentioned in the literature. An important aspect of the therapeutic decision for an apical periodontitis is the radiological aspect that allows a subjective interpretation by the dentist. When considering all of these aspects, the dentist must recommend a certain treatment plan for a tooth affected by apical periodontitis.

**Purpose:** to monitor short period maintenance teeth with apical periodontitis and evaluate the results.

**Materials and methods.** In the period of September 2021 to April 2022 we treated 6 different cases which had apical periodontitis, first we started root therapy by Calcium hydroxide for 3 weeks and then changed it to permanent AH plus and Gutta percha. we evaluated: PAI, CBCT-PAI, and PESS indexes were analyzed in detail using existing literature.

**Results and discussion.** The results were evaluated according to 'good', 'satisfactory' and 'unsatisfactory' results. In 5 patients we observed good results and 1 patient had satisfactory result. In 5 patients foci of bone destruction decreased 2.5-5 times ( $p < 0.05$ ). In 1 patient we didn't observe any changes in the foci of destruction.

**Conclusions.** According to our experience if we use this method of treatment, we can receive good results. We also continued studies in our group of patients.