

## PROSTHETIC REHABILITATION OF PATIENTS WITH MENTAL AND MEDICINES DISABILITIES

Kamel Earar<sup>1</sup>, Corina Cecilia Manole Palivan<sup>1</sup>, Iolanda Florentina Dumitru<sup>1</sup>, Neagu Anca Iulia<sup>1</sup>, Marius Maris<sup>2\*</sup>,<sup>1</sup>, Gabriel Bogdan Carp<sup>1</sup>, Topor Gabriela<sup>1\*</sup>, Ana Maria Ciubara<sup>3</sup>,  
Maha Ahmad Jaradat

<sup>1</sup>"Dunărea de Jos" University, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, Galați, Romania,  
<sup>2</sup>, Titu Maiorescu,, University, Faculty of Dental Medicine, Bucuresti, Romania

Corresponding author\* : e-mail: [marius@drmaris.ro](mailto:marius@drmaris.ro)  
e-mail: [topor\\_gabi\\_atu@yahoo.com](mailto:topor_gabi_atu@yahoo.com)

### ABSTRACT

Design and implementation of rehabilitation fixed prosthetics need to take account of the need for realization as long as possible of a congruence between the denture and tissues of stomatognathic system, but also ensure excellent resistance to environmental. Although the concepts underlying the principles listed are different, each of them incorporates elements of significance for the biomechanical balancing of the dento-prosthetic assembly. One of the main prophylactic problems is the discerning use of dento-periodontal or, as the case may be, muco-osseous support, in order to disperse as much as possible the pressure and traction forces on the different elements of the prosthetic field. Observing the curative principle involves obtaining a rebuilding morphofunctional able to provide replay functions altered, the optimal conditions. The transition from health levels to mental illness can be done gradually, the evolution being caused among others by: deterioration of brain function (imbalance in the bio-chemical functioning of the brain); hereditary, genetic inheritance (this has not been proven with certainty; what has been shown, however, is the tendency for this type of disease to appear - more than in other families); a high level of stress; a family life without harmony; professional and social conflicts; interpersonal conflicts; loss of a loved one, etc. Material and method: The material of study includes a number of 55 patients with disabilities mental and drug, rehabilitated prosthetic. Results and discussions: People with mental disabilities are protected in institutions such as mental asylum, hospitals with special regime, rehabilitation center for the disabled and other specialized institutions where people with this type of disability are employed. Conclusions: The description of the lesions is necessary for an etiological diagnosis because the appearance of stomatitis orients us on the medicinal origin.

**Key words:** prosthetics, mental disabilities, medicines, rehabilitation prosthetics.

### INTRODUCTION

Prosthetic dentistry is the branch of dentistry that deals with the replacement tooth missing or rehabilitation oral complex of

dental arches. By intervention of a prosthetic tooth to restore the integrity of the tooth affected by damage or degradation, using the work of prosthetic - prosthetic dentistry - fixed or mobile, individual patient, the facets

teeth, crown teeth, inlays, dental bridges and complex prosthetic works on implants. Restoration prosthetic by fixed means requires, most often, solidarity of a raised number of teeth for solving problems of biomechanics due to the amplitude of the edentulous space. The occlusal forces which act on a fixed prosthesis are transmitted through the body of deck teeth pillars which in among them, call structures of periodontal support[1-10].

The process is influenced by a number of variables, such would be the nature of occlusion, scope edentulous, area of periodontal support and state of health of periodontal, which may make the duration of maintaining the arcade for prosthetic restoration, and the pillar teeth as well.

The occlusal suprasolicitation can be due to an exaggerated bending in the bodies to bridge the large amplitude, being known the fact that it varies with the cube of the length of the bridge body. Observing the ergonomic principle in prosthetics therapy to lead not only the benefit of shortening the time for work, but also a more rapid and rigorous harmonization of the morphological parameters morphological of the piece[11-15].

The general trend in dentistry focuses on the replacement of materials that, although they meet the functional requirements, do not excel aesthetically. Thus, the new generations of composite materials or integral ceramics

take precedence over metal alloys used in dental treatments, from amalgam alloys to metal prosthetic restorations, including even gold ones.

By all-ceramic restorations is meant that type of prosthetic restoration that is made exclusively of ceramic, without a metal infrastructure. All-ceramic systems include all clinical and laboratory techniques and procedures by which all-ceramic restorations are performed. The success of all-ceramic systems is due to processes in the field of development of diacrylic cements with chemical initiation and especially dual-cure, which ensure a strong adhesion to the enamel-dentin / ceramic interface.

Dentinal adhesives also played an important role in the development of all-ceramic systems.

Nowadays, various prosthetic reconstructions can be made from all-ceramic systems: inlays, partial crowns, coating crowns, small bridges, dental implants, transfixing rods. For ceramic masses without metal infrastructure it is very important that: the embedded crystals are as small as possible, the quantity, respectively the density of the crystals, to be as high as possible; to contain crystals arranged as homogeneously as possible, in order to prevent the propagation of cracks; the connection between the crystals or the vitreous phase should be as strong as possible; to present as few micro-cracks as possible, not only on the surface, but also in the mass of the material[16-26].

All-ceramic systems have good biocompatibility. This is largely due to the stability of the bond between the components and the inorganic chemical composition of the ceramic, and the fact that by eliminating the metal components the phenomena of corrosion and galvanism are avoided. The aesthetics are incomparably better than that of metal-ceramic restorations.

The lack of metal in the construction of all-ceramic systems offers a great aesthetic advantage. The opacity and gray color of the metal should no longer be masked by ceramic layers to the detriment of the natural appearance. To the all-ceramic crowns next to this major advantage can be added: substance sacrifice dental smaller-0.6-2mm; they are lighter; they have a higher retentivity on the prosthetic abutment if they are cemented by the adhesive technique; are chemically inert; there is no risk of detaching the ceramic component from the metal support; no more color changes at the gingival level, if endodontic treatment is required, the access hole can be closed with composite material. Ceramic materials used in dentistry are considered to be extremely biocompatible. Biocompatibility is generally known as a quality of materials to be compatible biological environment, tissues. The ability of the material to interact with body tissues without causing or causing minimal biological reactions. A material used in dentistry is considered to be biocompatible if its functions and properties correspond to the biological environment

without causing unfavorable responses[27-30].

The results show that the ceramic materials involved, generally present a very low risk and offer a high degree of biocompatibility. That is why ceramic materials should be preferable in dental applications.

Based on current data and the current level of knowledge, it can be stated that IPS e.max Press has no toxic potential. If the material is applied according to the manufacturer's instructions, it does not endanger the health of patients, dental technicians or dentists.

The primary indications for ceramic restorations are improved aesthetics and low cost. Although the physical properties and strength of all-ceramic crowns have been improved, no study has shown that they can provide the same range of services as metal restorations. -carefully manufactured ceramics. Thus dentists should use them for patients for whom the aesthetics of the restoration is much more important than the longevity of the work[31-45].

The novelty of our study lies in updating the issue of conservative methods of teeth of aesthetic and prosthetic importance by highlighting the immediate prosthesis in maintaining the balance of the stomatognathic system, by restoring morphological and functional in order to prevent complications due to impaired oral health. Before performing prosthetic treatment in order to save a group dental appliance stomatognathic is important

equation requires filling in individual patient data recording of historical information necessary for diagnosis and justification of the proposed treatment plan. The special evolution of dental materials in the last decade forces dentists to use more and more dental ceramics with increased translucency in clinical applications where there are high requirements and where the restoration can "stick" to the tooth surface[45-49]. A pleasant dental appearance is given by the subjective appreciation of the shade, shape and arrangement but also of their relationship with the gums, lips and face profile. It is not totally easy to achieve the aesthetic harmony of patients but it is the most important side of the treatment and this is because our work is at sight. Accurate planning, critical evaluation and flawless technical execution are required to ensure success. Aesthetic improvements to the anterior teeth are the most important and are often the only reason for determining restoration[50-56]. The first and most important thing to achieve the success of the aesthetic result is to establish the nature of the patient's desires and this is done at the beginning of establishing the nature of the patient's desires and this is done at the beginning of treatment. One of the biggest challenges for dental practitioners performing crowns and physiognomic restorations is the need to match expectations in terms of the feasible technical and aesthetic element.

**Mental disease is a dysfunction that affects emotional and behavioral a person, requiring medical and psycho – therapeutical care.**

The doctor, a good psychologist, will make a close relationship with the patient, for the benefit of the latter. The affective openness of the doctor to the patient "the keystone in medical psychology", dispels his anxiety and uncertainties and humanizes the medical act. The power of the human soul is a medicine that nothing can surpass.

Always in somatic diseases and very frequently in mental ones, the motivational mechanism and psychic processes, as well as the affected organism becomes the object of the analysis of one's own "self", determining, besides the somatic and psychic symptoms given by the disease, also general psychic changes given by the affected person, due to the psychology coefficient, as a reflection of the subject's relationship to the somatic and mental aggression of the disease in general, a coefficient which, in turn, is variable and depends on the nature and severity of the disease, but also on the evolutionary moment, but especially by the premorbid personality and the psychological experience of the patient.

## MATERIAL AND METHOD

Complex oral rehabilitation of 55 cases clinical with mental and drug disabilities encountered in practice dentistry , which is in large part a challenge for doctor dentist due to the degree of high damage different, but present on all elements of the system; dysfunction installed is difficult to diagnose

and difficult to treat calling for attention and clinical sense from the doctor dentist .

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The investigated patient must finally benefit from a medical and a psychological diagnosis, establishing the degree of organic damage, but also knowledge of the psychological and social disability of the sufferer, individualizing the act of care, knowing that internal factors make the same external conditions, particularly reflected in each individual.

Disabilities can be caused by deficiencies (physical, sensory or intellectual), health conditions (mental / neuropsychiatric illnesses) or the environment. People with mental disabilities are protected in such institutions as asylums for people with mental disabilities, hospitals with special regime, rehabilitation center for the disabled and other specialized institutions where people with this type of disability are treated. Social institutions comply with the basic principles of social assistance and the main goals set.

People with disabilities are reflected in less valuable environments than other groups of people - at the hospital, on the street, at home, which influences the image of this group. In the vast majority of materials, stereotypical words such as handicap, invalid, sick, poor, etc. continue to predominate in which the respective terms are used, because they do not always represent reality and can harm human dignity.

The result of this study reveals the fact that patients with long term medication show a significant worsening of the oral health compared to those treated on the short term. This result also supports the results obtained by Aukland & Aga (1982) and Hede (1995) which claimed that psychic disorders influence oral health.

This study indicates the necessity of instituting urgent measures that could contribute to the improvement of the oral health condition and life quality for patients with psychic disorders, especially those who receive long term medication.

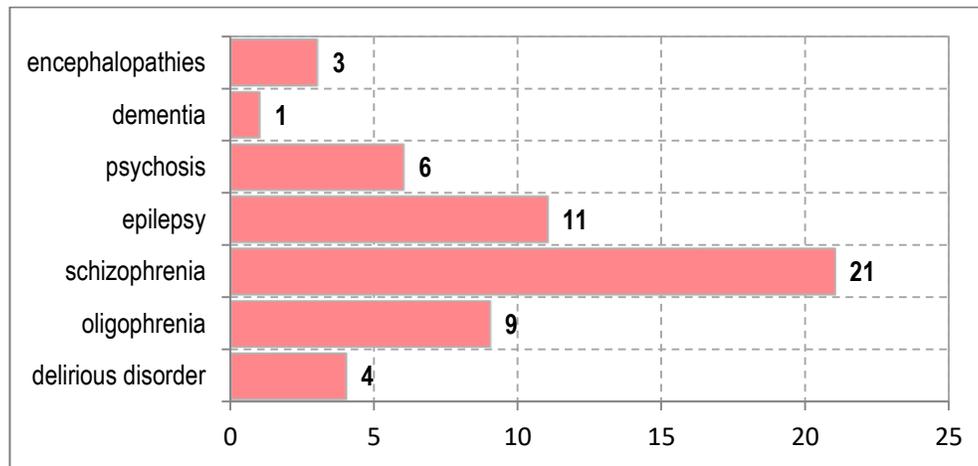


Fig.1. Sample's structure according to the psychiatric diagnosis

The clinical entities present in the psychiatric sections from Galati Hospital mainly reunite patients with schizophrenia, followed by epileptics, retardation, psychoses, encephalopathies and dementia(Fig.1).

Disability is the impairment of one or more essential functions of the human being, which may diminish its freedom of expression or action.

In some cases, the development of the maxillary and mandibular bone structures, in terms of shape and size, is initially altered by the chromosomal abnormality, and later compromised by insufficient lingual stimulation. The development of the upper jaw is more affected than the mandibular

one. Through the interaction between form and functionality, hypotonia on the background of the initially abnormal structure limits the oro-facial development. The clinical symptoms differ depending on the age at which the patient is examined. dental caries are reduced compared to the control group; malocclusions, have an increased incidence especially for class III malocclusion, dental abnormalities, especially anodontia, delayed eruption of permanent teeth, macroglossia with an incidence of up to 60%. Gingivitis results from the accumulation of bacterial plaque and is represented by smooth, red gums that bleed easily. Periodontitis is more severe and causes tooth loss if left untreated(Fig. 2).



Fig. 2 Paraclinical aspects of patient with schizophrenia

Tooth decay can occur due to vomiting, gastroesophageal reflux or poor hygiene. Bruising is common in people with brain damage or mental retardation. Malocclusion - inoclusion of the jaw with the upper one occurs frequently in people with disabilities. Muscle dysfunction contributes to malocclusion, especially in people with brain damage. Rotated or migrated teeth outside the arch are much more difficult to sanitize, leading to periodontal disease and tooth decay. It is necessary to consult an orthodontist for evaluation and specialized training in daily hygiene. The treatment of these oral pathologies is based on the same therapeutic principles as for any person[57-61].

The mental disease can be cured or kept under control by means of medicines or to other systems of support. A person with problems of mental health is need for intervention of such care for a short period of time and the support for a longer period.

Although few mental diseases can be prevented, most of them can be treated medically and healed. The causes of mental diseases are complex, being influenced by: social or psychological factors, of genetic (hereditary) factors, stressful experiences of life (shortages, loss of job, etc.) physical diseases, difficulties in the family, difficulties of adaptation. They involve states of depression, anxiety and confusion. The most frequent mental illness are: depression, schizophrenia and disorders of anxiety.

Depression has the following features: sadness that persists over long periods, low energy, lack of interest, disturbances of appetite and sleep, feelings of guilt and despair. It requires treatment, as it has certain implications on the patient's mind.

Schizophrenia has the following characteristics: hallucinations, delirium, behavior and disorganized thinking. It affects language, perception and triggers

psychotic states. This condition requires treatment during all life. Treatment medication may improve symptoms, and the patient can have an independent life.

Disorders of anxiety are characterized by: restlessness, tension, disorders of respiration. People with such disorders require a treatment, different people with problems of mental health often do not face pressures of everyday life and they may lose benefits, they are fallen of rights of parental or are deprived of their rights.

A mental disease is a condition that lasts throughout life, is a dysfunction that affects feelings and behavior. Thus, these patients present to the dentist, for rehabilitation prosthetics.

Explosion of the drugs in the last decade has made a contribution, important for improving and curing many diseases, but in addition to these great advantages they register side effects, which have increased the area of iatrogenic morbidity.

Medical practice is trying to apply an individualized use of the medicines, sometimes with major therapeutic effects, getting some effects and avoiding the offenses effects, sometimes with serious consequences, these secondary effects several times changing the array of clinical disease, adding iatrogenic symptoms.

Because some oro dental symptoms appear as a result of the side effects of the drugs, in addition to the picture of the clinical overall, it analyzes the events oro-dental to more usual drugs. The more frequently

encountered oro-dental events are: hiposalia or asialia, aptialism, xerostomia, sialorrhea, erythema and ulcers of the oral mucosa, dysphagia, sometimes even bone necrosis with perforation of the cheeks, edentulousness, etc[62-69].

Reactivity of the oral mucosa in contact with various drugs, changes in the secretion of salivary and of the environment orally are favouring factors. Outside drug stomatitis there are mentioned complications in saliva, dental, periodontal, jaws and neuromuscular. The description of the lesions is necessary for an etiologic diagnosis because the appearance of stomatitis has a medicinal origin. Edema of the oral mucosa with possible attachment of the gums may be the initial manifestation of any stomatitis[70-73].

Salivary disorders are observed in the treatment with neuroleptics, antidepressants and tranchilizants. The pluriganglionar symptom can be caused by a treatment extended to fenibultazon. Barbiturate derivatives have a wide therapeutic use. They have a strong depressant effect on the central nervous system. Sometimes there is a decrease in appetite, the particular smell of the breath and the sabural tongue. It also has a depressing action on the digestive- salivary and gastric secretion.

Tranquilizers are substances with a depressant action on the central nervous system. It removes the state of anxiety being also sedative (diazepam). The wetting

frequency of the lining of the mouth through ingestion of water in small amounts is in most cases sufficient for the diminishing the effect of unwanted medication tranquilizers.

Neuroleptics and major tranquillizers are substances which, in addition to the tranquilizer action have also the ability to reduce the normal excitability increased in the mental diseases. They action more intense the central nervous system, but also the secondary effects are undesirable and more numerous.

Pollak , gathers all the oral symptoms after the administration of psychotropics in the so-called → oral syndrome ← characterized by drying of the oral mucosa; congestive gingivitis , erythema of the entire oral cavity; tongue black pilose or contrary tongue smooth, red , depapilated and atrophied .

Through all the manifestations, unknown things are brought to light about the capacities, abilities, will and courage to face, day by day, the barriers that society still puts in the way of the full realization of people with disabilities, but also their need for complex services, therapies, technologies. The higher the awareness, the

more the society realizes its responsibilities and strengthens its constructive and supportive values to contribute to the elimination of prejudices and stereotypes, of discriminations, for the benefit of the full development of the potential of each of the children with disabilities; disability is defined as "*the result of the interaction between a person who has a disability and the barriers related to the social and attitudinal environment that he may encounter*".

### CONCLUSIONS

The lack of metal, not only manages to minimize the sacrifice of substance, but offers the restoration the possibility of achieving the chameleon effect, ceramic reflecting the shade of the dental substructures that surround them.

Mental health specialists claim that mental illness is caused by biological, genetic, psychological factors (vulnerability to stress, premorbid personality, poor cognitive functioning), social, cultural and environmental.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. American Psychiatric Association (2013). Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (Fifth ed .). Arlington, VA: American Psychiatric Publishing . pp. 74–85.
2. American Psychiatric Association, Diagnostical and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition. Arlington, VA, American Psychiatric Association , 2013.
3. Dehelean L., Enătescu VR, Bredicean C., Papavi I., Romoșan R Giurgi-Oncu C. Specification of Training for Psychiatry Adult , edition II, revised . Mirton Timisoara Publis hing House , 2013.

4. Gelder MG, Andreasen NC, Lopey-Ibor Jr. JJ and Geddes JR. *New Oxford Textbook of Psychiatry*. Second Edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009.
5. Lăzărescu M., Bărănescu R., *Descriptive psychopathology*. Iasi, Polirom, 2011.
6. Hurjui I., Delianu C., Hurjui L. L., Jipu R., Mitrea M., Balcoş C., Armencia A. O., Mârţu M. A., Grădinaru I., Platelet derivatives with dental medicine applications, *Romanian Journal of Oral Rehabilitation* Vol. 12, No. 1, January - March 2020, pp 142-152
7. Grădinaru I., Hurjui L., Macovei G., Chirica C., Hurjui I., Antohe M.E., Oral syndrome in the gout-disease of the dismetabolic diseases, *Romanian Journal of Oral Rehabilitation* Vol. 12, No. 1, January - March 2020, PP 222-229
8. Hurjui L.L.; Serban L.I.; Hurjui I.; et al., The value of salivary biomarkers in oral cancer diagnosis, *Romanian journal of oral rehabilitation* Volume: 12 Issue: 2, 2020, Pages: 59-64,
9. Tarniceriu C., Delianu C. Tanase M.D.; et al. The multidisciplinary team approach to oral rehabilitation of patients with inherited coagulopathies, *Romanian journal of oral rehabilitation*, Volume: 12 Issue: 2 Pages: 137-144 Published: APR-JUN 2020
10. Jipu R.; Serban I.L, Hurjui L.; et al., Taste sensitivity variations in different systemic diseases, *Romanian journal of oral rehabilitation*, Volume: 12 Issue: 2, 2020 Pages: 212-219
11. Stahl SM, *Stahl's Essential Psychopharmacology - Neuroscientific Basis and Practical Applications*, Second Edition, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2008.
12. American Psychiatric Association (2013). *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (Fifth ed.)*. Arlington, VA: American Psychiatric Publishing. pp. 74–85.
13. Bobu, L.; Murariu, A.; Topor, G.; et al., Comparative Evaluation of Casein Phosphopeptide - Amorphous Calcium Phosphate and Fluoride in Managing Early Caries Lesions, *Revista de chimie* Volume: 70 Issue: 10 Pages: 3746-3749 Published: OCT 2019
14. Stoian, A.; Earar, K.; Budacu, C.; et al., No Association Between Antioxidant Enzyme Gene Polymorphism and Albuminuria in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Cases, *Revista de chimie*, Volume: 67 Issue: 11 Pages: 2355-2359 Published: NOV 2016
15. Onisor, C.; Tutunaru, D.; Dinu, Ciprian A.; et al., Biological Chemistry and Physiopathology of Metabolism During Fever, *Revista de chimie* Volume: 70 Issue: 9, 2019, Pages: 3399-3402
16. Zegan, G., Golovcencu, L., Cernei, E, R., et al., Structural and Morphological Characteristics of Hybrid Nanomaterials Type Ascorbic Acid-hydroxylapatite Used for Stimulating Salivary Secretion, *Revista de chimie* Volume: 69 Issue: 5, 2018, Pages: 1244-1246
17. Cojocaru, E., Trandafirescu, M., Leon, M.; et al., Immunohistochemical expression of anti-CD68 antibody in atherosclerotic plaque, *Romanian journal of morphology and embryology* Volume: 53 Issue: 1, 2012 Pages: 61-66
18. Stoica, B. A.; Bunescu, S.; Neamtu, A.; et al., Improving Luminol Blood Detection in Forensics, *Journal of forensic sciences*, Volume: 61 Issue: 5, 2016, Pages: 1331-1336
19. Sadock BJ, Sadock VA Kaplan and Sadock's *Synopsis of Psychiatry, Behavioral Sciences / Clinical Psychiatry*, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 9th edition, 2003.
20. Semple D., Smyth R., *Oxford Handbook of Psychiatry*, 2nd edition, Oxford University Press, 2009.
21. Adela Magdalena, Ciobanu Camelia Popa. *Mental illness and social failure*, University Publishing House, 2013.
22. Forna N., (coordinator), De Baat C., Bratu D., Mercuţ V., Petre Al., Popşor S., Trăistaru T., *Dental Prosthetics Vol. II*, Encyclopedic Publishing House, Bucharest, 2011.
23. Foucault M., *Mental illness and psychology* (translated by Gheorghiu Dana), Timișoara, Amarcord, 2000.
24. Mihalache I., Armaşu V. (2005): "Evaluation and prediction of the danger of the mentally ill". *Bulletin of integrative psychiatry*, Edited by the Psychiatric Hospital "Socola" Iasi, 2005, Year XI, Vol. X, no.1 ( 24), p.163-170. ISSN 973-9375-08-1
25. Diaconu, D.; Tatarciuc, M.; Vitalariu, A.; et al., Researches on the Influence of the Resin Cements

- Micro-leakage to the Resistance of the Composite Inlays, *Materiale plastice* Volume: 51 Issue: 3, 2014, Pages: 271-274
26. Mihalache I., Roxana Chiriță (2009): „Prolegomena in appraising the recurrence risk of the mentally disordered offenders by the safety measure of hospital admission”. *Bulletin of Integrative Psychiatry, New Series*, Edited by „Socola” Clinical Psychiatry Hospital of Iasi, An XV, Vol. XIV, Nr. 3 (42), pp.30-33. ISSN 973-9375-08-1 ( listed CNCSIS - B).
  27. Mihalache , I., Roxana Chiriță (2010): “Evaluation of relapse risk at delinquents with mood disorders and with the safety measure of hospitalization”. *Bulletin of Integrative Psychiatry, New Series*, Edited by „Socola” Clinical Psychiatry Hospital of Iasi, An XVII, Nr. 2 (45) .ISSN 973-9375-08-1 ( listed CNCSIS - B +).
  28. Feier R. D., Forna N., Dascalu C. G.; et al., Career opportunities for dental students through european projects, *Romanian Journal of Oral Rehabilitation*, Volume: 9 Issue: 3, , 2017, Pages: 114-118
  29. Zegan G., Anistoroaei D.; Golovcencu, L.; et al., Physicochemical Properties of Advanced Nanostructured Materials for Dental Microimplant Coatings, *Revista de Chimie* , Volume: 68 Issue: 9, 2017, Pages: 2052-2054
  30. Ciorap R., Anisie E., Stafie C.; et al., IgE-and non-IgE mediated food allergy in children, *Medical-surgical journal-revista medico-chirurgicala* Volume: 119 Issue: 3, 2015, Pages: 944-949
  31. Stafie C., Therapeutic patient education for the self-management of chronic diseases, *Revista romana de bioetica*, Volume: 7 Issue: 2 , 2009, Pages: 103-107
  32. Stafie C., Apostol M., Application of a therapeutic education program on liver steatotic patients - A standard reproductive biopsychosocial behavioral approach, Conference: Conference on Advanced Technologies for Enhanced Quality of Life (AT-EQUAL)/ARTIPED Conference/REMEDI Conference/PRO-NEURO Conference/Summer School Conference on SOCORO Location: Iasi, ROMANIA Date: JUL 15-18, 2010, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES FOR ENHANCING QUALITY OF LIFE (AT-EQUAL) Pages: 110-113
  33. Feier R. D., Topor G., Anghel L.; et al., Rehabilitation and Creation of Favorable Conditions for the Improvement of the Comfort and Quality of Acrylates Used in the Sphere of Removable Dentures, *Revista de chimie*, Volume: 70 Issue: 9, 2019, Pages: 3188-3192
  34. Fotea S.; Pop N. A.; Fotea I., Developing an Understanding of Romanian Consumers' Perception of Family Firms, Conference: 13th European Conference on Management, Leadership and Governance (ECMLG) Location: City Univ London, Cass Business Sch, London, ENGLAND Date: DEC 11-12, 2017, Proceedings of the 13th european conference on management, leadership and governance (ECMLG 2017) Book Series: Proceedings of the Conference on European Management Leadership and Governance, 2017 Pages: 106-114
  35. Murgu, A. M.; Criscov, I. G.; Fotea, Silvia; et al. Particularities of the management and the treatment in a rare sepsis with *Candida tropicalis* of a Collodion baby: Case report, *Medicine* Volume: 96 Issue: 51, 2017, Article Number: e9387
  36. Stelea C. G., Constantin I.; Budacu, Cristian; et al., The Role of Chemical Agents in the Microbial Flora with Major Risk of Interventions in Maxillo-facial Surgery, *Revista de chimie* , Volume: 70 Issue: 6 , 2019 Pages: 1988-1991
  37. Al Abbadi A. K. Al O., Constantin, I., Romila, A. et al., The Morphological Substrate of the Sensory Pathways - Anatomy, Neurotransmission, Neurochemistry in Intraosseous Anaesthesia, *Revista de chimie* , Volume: 70 Issue: 6, 2019, Pages: 2218-2221
  38. Stafie C., Apostol M. M., The need for multidisciplinary approach in the treatment of eating behaviour disorders of the young population, Conference: ECSIS Symposium on Advanced Technologies for Enhanced Quality of Life (AT-EQUAL 2009) Location: Tech Univ, Iasi, ROMANIA Date: JUL 22-26, 2009, AT-EQUAL 2009: 2009 ECSIS SYMPOSIUM ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES FOR ENHANCED QUALITY OF LIFE: LAB-RS AND

- ARTIPED 2009. Pages: 66
39. Lungu M., Romila A., Nechita A.; et al., Neurological manifestations in thyroiditis, *Acta medica mediterranea*, Volume: 33 Issue: 3, 2017, Pages: 369-376
  40. Ardeleanu V., Nechita A., Francu L. L.; et al., Nuclear morphometry and proliferative activity evaluation in the gastrointestinal stromal tumors, *Romanian journal of morphology and embryology*, Volume: 55 Issue: 2, 2014, Pages: 319-323
  41. Coman, M., Chiscop, I., Matei, M, N.; et al., Dynamics of Biochemical Changes in Viral B Virus Hepatitis, *Revista de chimie*, Volume: 66 Issue: 12, 2015 Pages: 2144-2146
  42. Arbune, M., Fotea, S., Nechita, A., et al., Emerging Infection with *Elizabethkingia meningoseptica* in Neonate. A Case Report, *Journal of critical care medicine*, 2018, Volume: 4 Issue: 3 Pages: 96-100
  43. Busila, C., Stuparu, M. Cretu; Nechita, A.; et al., Good Glycemic Control for a Low Cardiovascular Risk in Children Suffering from Diabets, *Revista de chimie*, Volume: 68 Issue: 2, 2017 Pages: 358-361
  44. Leca, D., Calin, A. M.; Earar, K., et al., Biochemical Changes of Cerebrospinal Liquid in Viral Meningitis, *Revista de chimie*, Volume: 66 Issue: 12, 2015, Pages: 2005-2008
  45. Fornă N.; Feier R. D.; Dascalu C. G., Study regarding the possibilities to use the application of computerized score in the patient evaluation, *Romanian journal of oral rehabilitation* Volume: 10 Issue: 2, 2018, Pages: 113-118
  46. Dobre, M.; Georgescu, C.; Stefanescu, V.; et al., Homeostatic changes during anticonvulsant medication in children, *Farmacia*, Volume: 63 Issue: 3, 2015, Pages: 402-406
  47. Loghin, I.; Earar, K.; Nechita, A.; et al., Chemistry of Active Endocarditis Preserving with Vegetation on the Prosthetic Valve, *Revista de chimie*, Volume: 66 Issue: 3, 2015 Pages: 387-389
  48. Bejan, C., Matei, M. N., Dorobat, C.; et al., Biochemical Features in Hepato-renal Dysfunctions, *Revista de chimie*, Volume: 66 Issue: 2, 2015, Pages: 282-284
  49. Raftu, G., Mitrea, G., Macovei, L. A. et al., Chemical Additives from the Composition of Plastic Products and Other Materials in Establishing Diagnosis for Alergy Disease, *Materiale plastice* Volume: 55, 2018, Issue: 4 Pages: 609-612
  50. Marculescu, A. D.; Gavatu, C. C., Nechita, A.; et al., Investigation of linearity, detection limit (LD) and quantitation limit (LQ) of active substance from pharmaceutical tablets, *Revista de chimie* Volume: 70 Issue: 1, 2019, Pages: 259-262
  51. Gurau, G., Dobre, M., Nechita, A., Anti-tissue transglutaminase antibodies in patients with anti-glutamate dehydrogenase positive type 1 diabetes mellitus, *Revista romana de medicina de laborator* Volume: 20 Issue: 3, 2012 Pages: 39-46
  52. Moisei M., Ionel D.C., Dimofte A.R., Condurache G.G. , Assessment of local risk factors in the etiology and evolution of periodontal diseases, *Romanian Journal of Oral Rehabilitation*, 2019, Vol. 11. No.3, p.115-121
  53. Ionel D.C. , Condurache G.G, Rusu Negraia M., Immediate oral rehabilitation of dental arches with an emergency feature, *Romanian Journal of Oral rehabilitation*, Vol. 11. No.3, 2019, p:83-91
  54. Condurache G.G. , Matei M., Boancă A.C. , Buga V. , Earar K., Aesthetic aspects in oral rehabilitation correlated with access to nowadays equipment, *Romanian Journal of Oral Rehabilitation*, Vol. 12. No.2, 2020, p :155-164;
  55. Antohe M. E.; Fornă Agop D., Andronache M.; et al., Aspects of the therapy of partially extended edentation using modern methods - attachments as maintenance, support and stabilization, *Romanian journal of oral rehabilitation*, Volume: 8 Issue: 2, 2016, Pages: 16-25
  56. Saveanu C. I.; Fornă, N. C.a; Danila, I.; et al., Management attitudes of dentists in dental offices, *Romanian journal of oral rehabilitation*, Volume: 10 Issue: 4, 2018 Pages: 149-156
  57. Popescu V, Vasluianu E., Fornă, N. C.; et al., Comparative Study of the FTIR Analysis and the Performances of N,N,N-trimethyl Chitosan as Wrinkle-proofing Agent, *Revista de*

- chimie, Volume: 64 Issue: 11 Pages: 1284-1294 Published: NOV 2013
58. Antohe M. E. Dascalu, C.; Savin, C; et al., Study Regarding the Toxic Effects of Acrylic Resins, *Materiale plastice* Volume: 53 Issue: 4 Pages: 767-770 Published: DEC 2016
59. Gradinaru I., Hurjui L.L., Hurjui I., Antohe M.E., Study on elevation of partially removable prostheses in systemic context in geriatric patients, *Romanian Journal of Oral Rehabilitation*, Volume: 10, Issue: 4, 2018 Pages: 114-122
60. Cioata,R.,Balan,A., Antohe,M.E.,Savin,C., Ignat,G., Basno,A., Researches Regarding New Biomaterials Involved in Sports Mouthguard, *Mat. Plast.*, 2016, 53 (1), pages:147-149
61. Salcianu, I. A.; Bratu, A. M.; Bondari, S.; et al. Bone marrow edema-premonitory sign in malignant hemopathies or nonspecific change?,*Romanian journal of morphology and embryology* Volume: 55 Issue: 3 Supplement: S Pages: 1079-1084 Published: 2014
62. Popa, B. V.; Bratu, A. M.; Minoiu, C. A.; et al., The Role of Lipiodol in the Treatment of Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC) through Transarterial Chemoembolization (TACE), *Revista de chimie* Volume: 66 Issue: 3 Pages: 408-412 Published: MAR 2015
63. Barlean, M. C.; Balcos, C.; Bobu, L. I.; et al., Microbiological Evaluation of Surgical Site Infections in the Clinic of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery of the Sf.Spiridon Clinical Hospital in Iasi, Romania, *Revista de chimie* Volume: 70 Issue: 11 Pages: 4077-4082 Published: NOV 2019
64. Nemtoi, A. Nemtoi, A.; Fochi, A.; et al. CBCT Evaluation of the Mandibular Bone Quality in Relation to Skeletal Status After Treatment with Strontium Renelate in Diabetic Patients, *Revista de chimie* Volume: 70, 2019 Issue: 11 Pages: 4113-4118
65. Zegan G.; Cernei E. R., Carausu E. M.; et al., Structural Characteristics of Drug Intercalated Hydrotalcites Used in Dental Medicine, *Revista de chimie*, Volume: 70, 2019, Issue: 4 Pages: 1215-1217
66. Baroiu, L.; Beznea, A.; Condratovici, C. P.; et al. Comparative Effectiveness of Vancomycin and Metronidazole for the Initial Episode of Nonsevere Clostridium Difficile Infection, *Revista de chimie* Volume: 70 Issue: 10 Pages: 3741-3745 Published: OCT 2019
67. Cioloca, D. P.; Foia, L.; Holban, C.; et al., Systemic Diabetic Context-Induced Biochemical Periodontal Alterations in Children,*Revista de chimie*, Volume: 67, Issue: 12,2016, Pages: 2409-2412
68. Filip-Ciubotaru, F.; Manciu, C.; Stoleriu, G.; et al., Nadph oxidase: structure and activation mechanisms (review). note i, *Medical-surgical journal-revista medico-chirurgicala* , Volume: 120, 2016, Issue: 1 , Pages: 29-33