The interest of the topic tackled by the PhD thesis is twofold since it deals, on the one hand, with a very polymorphous and vast chapter of dental medicine, namely oral injuries, and, on the other hand, it thoroughly describes clinical entities that determine the occurrence and development of these polymorphous pathological components.

The first part of the thesis is dedicated to the current state of knowledge and it includes a short description of the specific data in the literature, comprising six chapters. The INTRODUCTION includes the reasons for choosing this research topic, starting from certain findings according to which oral symptoms often occur in patients suffering from infections triggered by a certain viral etiological agent. The following chapters consist of a systematic account of the issue of viral infections with oral manifestations, more precisely infections with the type 1 Herpes Simplex virus, varicella-zoster virus, Epstein-Barr virus and measles virus. Chapter six, the last of the general part of the PhD thesis, deals with a new matter in the specialized literature, that is the involvement of herpes viruses in periodontal pathology, both from the viewpoint of disease onset and from the standpoint of treatment evolution.

The second part, which is the personal contribution of the PhD thesis, comprises the results of the PhD’s own research work, also divided into 6 chapters. This part includes the results of the investigations carried out on various cases chosen depending on the diagnosis, within the patients of the “Sf. Parascheva” Infectious Disease Hospital of Iasi diagnosed with viral infections, who were examined to determine possible injuries of the oral mucosa accompanied or not by general clinical phenomena (fever, adenopathy, exanthema).

In order to get relevant results, the PhD student employed a set of specific tests applied depending on the type of data analyzed, such as the: ANOVA Test, Mann Whitney U Test, χ² Pearson Test.

The results obtained reveal the fact that the oral manifestations occurring within the whole study group were rather polymorphous, the varied oral pathology studied within this research seeming to account for the choice of the topic of this PhD thesis. Within the total number of patients under surveillance, a rather high number of cases (192 people, that is 40.2%) had no oral injuries at the time of the specialized intraoral clinical examination. The rest of the patients (286 people, that is 49.8%) experienced specific or less specific oral manifestations of viral pathology involved in disease onset and evolution.

Please note the practical applicability of her results, which draw attention to new morbid entities that are less known by dental medicine practitioners, which bring about an etiological diagnosis improvement and which would avoid useless antibiotic therapy.

The last chapter, called GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND PERSONAL CONSIDERATIONS WITH PRACTICAL APPLICABILITY, is a synthesis of the research results and a precious guide in understanding the essential role played by viruses in oral pathology.

Reviewer
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