



preventive medical examination of pregnant women by the dentist. The main direction of the work of the doctor at this stage should be preventive measures and, if necessary, early treatment of pathological conditions. It will allow preserving not only the dental health of the woman but also to carry out antenatal prevention of the caries of temporary teeth in the future child.

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FEATURES OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH LOWER JAW FRACTURES

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Treatment of fractures of the facial skeleton remains one of the urgent problems of surgical dentistry. In recent years, there has been a tendency not only for increasing of number of such patients, but also for complication of the nature of trauma occurring as a result of transport and domestic injuries. The number of patients with mandibular fractures remains high.

Almost a third of the patients are treated by using the surgical method of attaching and immobilizing jaw fragments. Wire suture remains as the main method of jaw fragments reposition in clinical practice.

The purpose and objectives of the study: to improve methods of surgical treatment of mandibular fractures; to identify the functional state of the maxillary soft tissues in the area of the fracture of the mandible and the dynamics of its change at different stages of conservative and surgical treatment of the patient; to identify changes in indicators of nonspecific resistance of the body in patients with fractures of the mandible when applying various methods of fragments repositioning, as well as clarify the possibility of using these indicators for prediction purposes; to determine the level of electrochemical potential of the lower jaw, its changes depending on the metal used for osteosynthesis, and the possibility of complications related to the presence of metal material.

Use of dental aluminum wire for repositioning of fragments and fixation of fragments in patients with lower jaw fractures and use of fixators made of stainless steel for osteosynthesis may cause electrochemical changes and development of galvanosis in the mouth. These fixators lead to reduction of the local and general capabilities of nonspecific resistance of the body.

On the basis of the results of the examination of patients, it was established that significant clinical symptoms of galvanosis may occur in patients with fractures of the mandible, and these are metallic and acidic taste in the mouth and burns of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity.

The best method for the conservative treatment of patients with mandibular fractures is to use steel tires for immobilization, and the use of aluminum tires is undesirable, since they often cause the development of galvanosis.

The best method for surgical bonding of jaw fragments is to consider the use of titanium miniplates, which can be used both in pure form and coated with bioinert ceramics (aluminum oxide).

The least traumatic surgical method of fixing the fragments of the mandible fractures is the use of titanium miniplates.

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THE INFLUENCE OF AIR POLLUTION OF WORKING SPACE WITH WOOD DUST ON THE DENTAL HEALTH OF THE WORKERS

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The woodworking industry is a part of the timber industry complex of Ukraine and takes a direct part in the forest management process, which consists in the seizure and use of forest resources, their reproduction and improvement. Levels of occupational morbidity are the main