



representatives of the genus *Proteus*. The presence of *Candida albicans* can be regarded as a marker of failure of local immunity of the oral cavity. Pathogenic microflora in the periodontal pockets was represented by pyogenic cocci *Str. pyogenes* and *St. aureus*. There was an increase in sowing *St. aureus* depending on the condition of palatine tonsils. The incidence rate of *St. aureus* increased from 11,5% in patients without tonsils pathology up to 22,0% in patients with periodontitis and compensated form of chronic tonsillitis.

Thus, chronic periodontitis is accompanied by significant quantitative and qualitative changes in the periodontal microbiocenosis, namely, a decrease in the content of normal microflora, an increase in the number of pathogenic staphylococci and streptococci, activation of microorganisms, which are uncharacteristic for the oral cavity (*Enterobacteriaceae*, *Candida*).

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INFLUENCE OF ORAL APPLICATIONS OF SMALL DOSES OF ADRENALINE ON THE BIOCHEMICAL INDICATORS OF PERIODONTAL TISSUES OF RATS

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Diseases of periodontal tissues are one of the most urgent problems of modern dentistry.

The aim was to investigate the condition of periodontal tissues of rats in hyperactivity of the sympathetic nervous system.

We used adrenaline to reproduce the sympathetic nervous system hyperactivity. The experiments were performed on old rats (13 months), daily, oral gel applications with an adrenaline content of 0.18 mg / ml at a dose of 0.2 mg / kg live weight were performed for 10 days. After animal euthanasia in the gum homogenates, the level of inflammatory markers was determined: the activity of the proteolytic enzyme elastase by hydrolysis of the synthetic substrate and the content of malondialdehyde (MDA) by the thiobarbitur method. Also, measurements of the activity of the bacterial enzyme urease by hydrolysis of urea (indicator of bacterial insemination), the activity of the antimicrobial enzyme lysozyme by lysis of bacterial cells of *M. lyzodeikticus*, the activity of the antioxidant enzyme catalase, and the ratio of the activity of catalase were conducted.

A significant ($p < 0.05$) effect of adrenaline showed only one indicator, namely urease activity, which increased by 30%. All other indicators did not change significantly, which may indicate a small dose of adrenaline (only 0.2 mg / kg daily for 10 days).

Thus, under the influence of small doses of adrenaline in bone tissues of periodontium, phosphatase activity and mineralization index increased significantly, other indicators remained practically unchanged.

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TREATMENT OF CONCOMITANT PATHOLOGY OF THE ORAL CAVITY IN PATIENTS WITH MAXILLOFACIAL INJURY

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Purpose: improve the efficiency of prevention and treatment of concomitant diseases of the oral cavity in patients with maxillofacial trauma by application of adaptogenic and mineralizing drugs in comprehensive therapeutic measures.

Objectives: 1. To determine the condition of the teeth, periodontal tissues, homeostasis of the oral cavity in the early period after trauma in patients with mandible fractures. 2. To assess the influence of adaptogens on the hygiene level of the oral cavity and periodontal tissues in patients with maxillofacial trauma. 3. To assess the influence of adaptogens on biochemical and immunological parameters of saliva and blood serum of patients with maxillofacial trauma. 4. To develop, substantiate and evaluate the effectiveness of a new method of prevention and treatment of concomitant pathology of the oral cavity in patients with maxillofacial trauma. Methods: clinical -