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7±2,2%, (<0,05);  
8±3,2%, (<0,05),  
2,6      2,4      (      - 2,8      2,7      -

<0,05);

SIRS),

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( 3 , Sigma, , 60 / ).

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Axioskop (Zeiss, )  
VIDAS 2.5 (Kontron Elektronik, ).

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**Bambuliak A.V.**

**CLINICAL EFFICIENCY OF BONE AUGMENTATION MATERIALS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS WITH MULTIPOTENT MESENCHYMAL STROMAL CELLS FROM THE PATIENT AFTER REMOVAL OF THIRD MOLARS**

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Despite the active ability to repair, often the independent potential of bone tissue is insufficient, which is a serious problem in reconstructive maxillofacial surgery, orthopedics, and traumatology. The use of stem cells and tissue engineering provides an innovative approach to identifying material that can be used not only to replace lost tissue but also to improve bone regeneration.

The aim of the study was to identify the clinical efficiency of bone augmentation materials and to determine the feasibility of using tissue equivalents of bone tissue based on multipotent mesenchymal stromal cells of adipose tissue to heal bone defects in patients after removal of retinal third molars. The study was conducted at the Department of Surgical Dentistry and Maxillofacial Surgery of Bukovinian State Medical University, Chernivtsi, Ukraine. The operation impacted third molars removal was performed on 72 patients. At the same time, 31.94% of the subjects underwent bone augmentation procedure after surgery using osteoplastic material "Colapan-L" (group A); 41.67% of patients - with a combination of multipotent mesenchymal stromal cells of adipose tissue + "Colapan-L" + platelet-rich plasma (group B) and in 26.39% of patients wound healing occurred under a blood clot (group B). Postoperative pain was assessed using the Numerical Rating Scale (NRS) based on patients' subjective pain. Visual assessment of the severity of collateral edema and hyperemia of the oral mucosa after surgery was also performed. A scoring system was used to determine the severity of collateral edema. To assess the course of the postoperative period in patients of all study groups, a protocol was completed daily during the hospital stay, which reflected the most important data of an objective and subjective nature. During the morning dressings, patients' complaints, general and local status were clarified: presence of appetite, quality of sleep, wound pain, postoperative edema, hematoma, hyperemia of the oral mucosa, presence of secretions from the wound, fever, type of wound healing.

It was found that at the final stage of postoperative observation in patients in whom the bone defect was filled with a combination of the drug "Colapan-L" with multipotent mesenchymal stromal cells of adipose tissue and platelet-rich plasma, the absence of pain was noted in 89.31%,