

dialdehyde, the activity of the microbial enzyme urease and the activity of the antimicrobial enzyme lysozyme. The control group consisted of 20 patients who were also treated in the gastrosurgical department of the Chernivtsi Regional Clinical Hospital.

From the first day of treatment, all patients in the experimental group were prescribed standard treatment (according to the protocol) and additional "Lysozyme-forte" (2 tablets 30 minutes before meals per person 3 times a day for 10 days). Patients of the second group (comparison group) received only standard treatment (according to the protocol). After 10 days, all patients were re-determined hygienic indices, collected oral fluid and performed biochemical studies.

The study obtained the following results: in patients with gastrointestinal pathology significantly increases the rate of salivation (55.5%), which after treatment is reduced by 21.4% and does not differ significantly from normal. The Silness-Loe index also triples, indicating the presence of an inflammatory process. The use of "Lysozyme-forte" increases this figure by more than 50%. From the data of determining the Schiller-Pisarev index, it is seen that in patients with gastrointestinal pathology this index significantly increases, and the use of "Lysozyme-forte" almost completely normalizes this indicator. The PMA index increases more than 3 times. The introduction of "Lysozyme-forte" significantly reduces this figure.

The level of elastase in saliva increases almost twice in patients, which indicates the presence of inflammation in oral mucosa. "Lysozyme-forte" significantly reduces the activity of elastase. The second marker of MDA inflammation does not respond to the condition of patients and changes little after treatment with "Lysozyme-forte". The results of determining the activity of the bacterial enzyme urease show that in patients with gastrointestinal pathology, urease activity increases 5 times, which indicates a significant increase in microbial contamination of oral mucosa. "Lysozyme-forte" reduces urease levels by 2 times, i.e. it effectively reduces microbial contamination. The activity of lysozyme, which is one of the factors of nonspecific immunity, in patients with gastrointestinal pathology in the saliva is significantly reduced, which indicates the suppression of nonspecific immunity. The introduction of "Lysozyme-forte" significantly increases the level of lysozyme, although it does not increase to normal.

Thus, the conducted clinical studies confirmed the positive results of the therapeutic and prophylactic action of "Lysozyme-forte", obtained in the experiment.

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MORPHOGENESIS OF THE MANDIBLE IN THE PRENATAL PERIOD OF HUMAN ONTOGENESIS

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The study of features and critical periods of prenatal development of the human dental and maxillofacial system is an important area of morphological research, which helps to solve an important medical and social problem - improving methods of prevention, early diagnosis and effective correction of birth defects and treatment of acquired mandibular diseases. Clarification of the features of development and topographic and anatomical changes of the mandible can be a morphological basis that will develop new and improve existing prevention measures, methods of early diagnosis and surgical correction of congenital malformations of the mandible.

The aim of the study was to determine the features of morphogenesis, the structure of the mandible in the dynamics of the prenatal period of human development. A set of methods of morphological examination was used (anthropometry; micro-macroscopy; production of histological sections; morphometry; three-dimensional computer reconstruction; statistical analysis. Morphometric study measured the following parameters: 1. The length of the mandibular bone - the distance between the proximal and distal points of ossification of the jaw; 2. Length of the mandible - the distance from the middle of the line connecting the distal points of both halves of the mandible to the middle of the line connecting the proximal points of both halves of the mandible; 3. Width of the mandible - the distance between the distal points of both halves of the mandible; 4. The distance

between the mental holes; 5. The average value of the angle of the lower jaw. Statistical analysis of morphological research materials was performed using computer technology with software in the form of a mathematical apparatus of spreadsheets "StatPlus 2005 Professional 3.5.3" (Analyst Soft). For the analysis of the obtained data the generally accepted methods of descriptive statistics and correlation analysis were used.

Identification of patterns of dynamics of morphometric parameters in the period of organogenesis is an important area of morphological research. Based on our obtained digital indicators ($M \pm m$) of the main morphometric parameters of the human mandible in the dynamics of the prenatal period of fetal development, we found out the critical periods of its morphogenesis and derived mathematical functions that describe the normal course of mandibular organogenesis. It can be used to improve the diagnostic algorithms of the norm during prenatal diagnosis and monitoring of the fetus. Critical periods of morphogenesis of the human mandible are the 6th week (the beginning of the formation of the mandible from the ventral processes of the mandibular arch), 9-10th weeks (period of intensive growth of the organ), which may initiate the formation of structural variants in these periods and can be the time of congenital malformations of the maxillofacial area.

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INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO THE PREVENTION OF DENTAL CARIES IN CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN

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Early dental caries is an important social and medical problem among all countries of the world, and it is one of the most common diseases among children. The results of previous epidemiological studies in Ukraine showed a high prevalence of caries of deciduous teeth, which reached 62.0% among children aged two years, and up to 70.3% among children aged three years. The antenatal period is important both for general and dental health of the child. Negative impact on the forming of good dental health of the unborn child has not only a multicomponent malnutrition of the mother, characterized by a deficiency of vitamins, macro- and micronutrients, but also a high prevalence of dental diseases of pregnant women. During the physiological course of pregnancy, periodontal tissue disease occurs in 96% of pregnant women, and the prevalence of caries is more than 90%.

Therefore, the aim of our study was to substantiate the scheme of prevention of dental caries in children and pregnant women. To achieve the given objective, we conducted a survey of 60 pregnant women in Bukovina, aged from 20 to 45 years. We formed two groups (main and control groups) each of which consisted of 30 children. In order to prevent caries in pregnant women, both groups carried out generally accepted local prevention measures, rehabilitated the oral cavity, provided recommendations of home hygiene, as well as kept to a balanced diet. In addition, the main group was orally administered vitamin-mineral and iodine-containing drug (1 tablet per day) throughout pregnancy, as well as probiotic chewable pills, which include 10^8 viable bacteria *Lactobacillus reuteri* DSM17938 and PTA5289 for a dose of 1 pill for 20 days. Among children born with these parameters, the index of oral hygiene, the prevalence and intensity of dental caries were determined.

As a result of dental rehabilitation and the first course of preventive measures, significant changes in the condition of the hard tissues of the teeth, naturally, did not occur. However, we have noticed certain trends. There was a slight increase in the intensity of caries from 5.0 (the second trimester) to 6.0 (the third trimester) and from 5.0 to 7.0 (after childbearing), which occurred due to the appearance of single initial forms of the disease. Our prevention scheme showed high efficiency, because in the control group of examined children there were more than 15% disorders of enamel mineralization than among children of the main group.

Therefore, the obtained data indicate the high effectiveness of our preventive measures during pregnancy. This helps to stabilize the intensity of dental caries among pregnant women, to