

improve dental health and to prevent the development of possible diseases of the dental system of the mother, as well as of her child as a whole.

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**A COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC GENERALIZED PERIODONTITIS
IN PATIENTS WITH FIXED DENTURES
AND COMORBID GASTRIC AND DUODENAL ULCERS**

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A comorbid course of chronic generalized periodontitis and gastric and duodenal ulcer disease, especially in the presence of fixed dentures, requires careful selection of a comprehensive treatment with correction of oxidant-antioxidant balance and restoration of metabolic processes of components of extracellular matrix in periodontium.

The aim of the study: to establish the effectiveness of usage of L-glutathione and connective tissue stabilizer (nemoliks C3) in the comprehensive therapy of chronic generalized periodontitis in the presence of fixed dentures at concomitant gastric and duodenal ulcer disease. Material and methods of research: 60 patients with chronic generalized periodontitis and concomitant gastric and duodenal ulcer disease in the cicatrization stage with fixed dentures were examined. Two groups of patients were formed: group 1 (25 people) who received L-glutathione in addition to traditional therapy and group 2 (35 people) who also received nemoliks C3. Clinical examination of the periodontal tissues and laboratory examination of patients were performed. The obtained results were statistically processed.

In the dynamics of treatment, a unidirectional and almost identical in strength decrease of the intensity of lipid peroxidation in patients of the 1st and 2nd groups ($p > 0.05$) was found. A more intensive effect of L-glutathione and nemoliks C3 on the natural system of antioxidant protection has been established. In patients of both groups after the course of treatment there was a significant increase in the content of reduced glutathione in erythrocytes (in 1.7 times, $p < 0.05$) with normalization of the value ($p > 0.05$). Analysis of the results of the study of cytokines in blood in the dynamics of treatment showed their reliable decrease in the 2nd group of patients: TNF- α , IL-1 – respectively in 2.2 and 2.9 times ($p < 0.05$) and increase of TGF- β 1 content – in 2.1 times ($p < 0.05$), while in patients of the 1st group changes were not reliable after treatment with the presence of intergroup difference ($p < 0.05$). According to the data obtained, the content of protein-bound hydroxyproline in the dynamics of treatment of patients of the 1st group remained unchanged ($p > 0.05$), but in patients of the 2nd group it increased in 1.7 times ($p < 0.05$) with normalization of the indicator. At the same time, the rate of free hydroxyproline in the blood of patients of the 1st group after treatment decreased by 11.5 %, and in patients of the 2nd group – by 28.6 % ($p < 0.05$) with normalization of the indicator ($p > 0.05$) and the presence of a difference with the indicator after treatment in the 1st group ($p < 0.05$).

Thus, the comprehensive therapy of patients with chronic generalized periodontitis and gastric and duodenal ulcer disease in the cicatrization stage with fixed metal-containing dentures with the inclusion of L-glutathione and nemoliks C3 helps to reduce lipid peroxidation, to reduce the level of proinflammatory cytokines, to restore the metabolic processes of components of extracellular matrix of periodontium.

Shostenko A.A.

**STUDY OF LOCAL IMMUNITY IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC GENERALIZED
CATARRAL GINGIVITIS BEFORE AND AFTER COMPLEX THERAPY**

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Significant prevalence, especially among young people, the number of increasing of cases of long-term course with frequent exacerbations on the background of insufficiently effective treatment, make the problem of generalized catarrhal gingivitis one of the most relevant and

unresolved in modern dentistry. The great importance in the pathogenesis of generalized catarrhal gingivitis belongs to the state of local immunity, which provides biocidal activity of the oral mucosa. Nowadays, the immune mechanisms that form clinical variants of generalized catarrhal gingivitis have not been studied sufficiently.

The aim of our research is to analyze the results of the study of local immunity before and after combination therapy in patients with chronic generalized catarrhal gingivitis. The research included 33 patients with chronic generalized catarrhal gingivitis aged from 18 to 30 years. The concentration of IL-1, TNF- α and IL-4 was determined in oral fluid using reagent kits "Protein Contour", "Cytokine" (RF) by solid-phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay according to standard methods and to the manufacturer's instructions. Concentrations in unstimulated saliva of the main classes of immunoglobulins SIgA, IgG and IgM were established by radial immunodiffusion in a gel using monospecific antisera (Manchini G., 1965).

Gingivitis being at the stage of the chronic course of the inflammatory process, there was a deficiency of SIgA production in the tissues of the gums. At the same time, there was an increase in the synthesis of IgM and IgG, which indicated the activation of this link of humoral protection.

Analysis of the results of the content of cytokines in the oral fluid revealed statistically significant deviations in the levels of IL-1, TNF- α and IL-4 from the values of the accepted norm. However, the identified abnormalities did not indicate an imbalance in the functioning of the cytokine system, as their production in the oral fluid increased or decreased insignificantly and did not go beyond the range of generally accepted reference values.

We have developed and implemented a comprehensive therapy, which involved the use of professional hygienic measures, antibacterial and immune-corrective agents with a certain sequence. At the first stage of treatment of patients, we carried out professional hygienic measures. At the second stage of the treatment, patients received basic treatment: standard antibacterial therapy with chlorhexidine-containing drugs. Additionally, a probiotic ("Bifidobacterin" 5 doses 2 times a day during 10 days) and an immune-corrector ("Cycloferon" orally, 300 mg per day during 10 days) were prescribed.

The obtained data on the dynamics of local secretory immunity allow, on the one hand, to state the normalization of SIgA, IgM, IgG levels under the influence of complex therapy, and on the other hand to indicate an adequate effect on immunological processes in chronic disease.

Thus, the complex treatment of generalized catarrhal gingivitis eliminates the deficit of local humoral immunity, cytokine system imbalance, leads to the elimination of inflammation in the gums after 6-7 visits in 93.3% of patients with chronic disease.

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IMPROVING THE LOCAL TREATMENT OF GENERALIZED PERIODONTITIS WITH A COMBINATION OF MEDICINES

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Long-term use in medical practice of broad-spectrum antibiotics is accompanied by the formation and spreading of microorganisms with pronounced multiple antibiotic resistance. The arsenal of antibacterial agents used for the prevention, rehabilitation and treatment of inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial area is quite large but does not contain highly effective ones against microorganisms, which are polyresistant to antibiotics. On the other hand, the prevention and treatment of inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial area are currently complicated by the great variety of microorganisms with different degrees of sensitivity to antibiotics, located on the anatomical formations of the oral cavity. That is why it is extremely important to choose a solution that has both antiseptic and antiinflammatory properties. Due to the high prevalence of the periodontal disease among workers in the woodworking industry and the lack of effectiveness of existing preventive and curative means, we propose antiseptic composite solution DEPS for the treatment of inflammatory diseases of periodontal tissues in workers in the woodworking industry.

The purpose of our study was to improve the standard scheme of treatment of inflammatory diseases of periodontal tissues in workers in the woodworking industry.