

For the study, we selected 28 employees of the primary woodworking industry aged 25 to 35 years with approximately the same work experience of 5 - 10 years with a previously diagnosed generalized periodontitis. All patients underwent a comprehensive examination of periodontal tissues and the treatment of generalized periodontitis which was the same in all subgroups according to the degree of development and the nature of the course of generalized periodontitis. They were divided into two subgroups: the main (14 patients) and the comparison group (14 patients). The distribution of patients by subgroups was almost the same according to the degree of disease, age and sex. All periodontal tissue irritants (dental plaque, tartar, etc.) were completely eliminated in both groups. Subsequently, complete removal of the subgingival dental plaque was performed with the treatment of tooth root surfaces (SRP - scaling and root planning). For maintenance therapy, patients of the main group were additionally prescribed mouthwash composite solution – DEPS, which includes: decamethoxine, etonia, propolis and ethanol. The solution restores the integrity of the epithelium of the oral mucosa, increases its resistance to local factors, especially biological (bacteria and fungi). Biologically active components that are part of the DEPS solution block the reproduction of microorganisms, inhibit their growth, which is very important for the treatment and prevention of complications and exacerbation of inflammation in periodontal tissues during its stabilization. To evaluate the condition of periodontal tissues before the treatment, we used the PSR-test and PMA index. To determine the effectiveness of the proposed composite solution DEPS, the same indicators were determined one month after treatment.

Before the treatment, the PSR test did not differ statistically significantly in both study groups and was $1,64 \pm 0,17$ and $1,57 \pm 0,13$. After the treatment, the value of the PSR test was $0,43 \pm 0,14$ in the main group and $0,71 \pm 0,12$ in the comparison group. It can be noted that the indicators in the main group are better than in the comparison group, but the difference in the value of the PSR test was not statistically significant. Indicators of the PMA index before treatment were $0,38 \pm 0,04$ in the main and $0,39 \pm 0,03$ in the comparison group. After the treatment, indicators of the PMA index were $0,18 \pm 0,03$ in the main group and $0,27 \pm 0,02$ in the comparison group. The difference in the indicators of the PMA index after the treatment was statistically significantly better in the main group where the complex of maintenance therapy was used composite solution DEPS.

On the basis of the received data, it is possible to state that the composite solution DEPS is effective and can be used in complex therapy of periodontal diseases in workers of the woodworking industry.

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COMPLEX TREATMENT OF ODONTOGENIC JAW PERIOSTITIS IN CHILDREN AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF THYROID PATHOLOGY

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The problem of odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases of the maxillo-facial area (MFA) among children remains relevant. The dissemination of patients with inflammatory diseases of the MFA is from 30 to 56% and tends to increase. The increase in the number of such patients is due to a high prevalence and intensity of dental caries; the prevalence of caries among children of Ukraine in different age groups ranges from 81.4 to 99.5%; late term of dental treatment of patients; untimely and unconventional surgical care during the initial treatment of patients.

Odontogenic periostitis is an inflammation of the periosteum that occurs as a result of the spread of microorganisms and their toxins from the chronic odontogenic focus of infection. In the clinical course there are acute (serous and purulent) and chronic odontogenic periostitis.

The purpose of the research is to improve the method of treatment of odontogenic inflammatory processes among children by adding to the generally accepted therapeutic and prophylactic measures probiotic chewable pills BioGay Prodentis and oral immunomodulator “Imupret”, against the background of correction of the microelement metabolism of the body with vitamin and mineral preparation “Calcemin advance”.

50 children aged from 9 to 15 years were examined and treated. The main group consisted of 24 children. The comparison group was made up of 26 children who were treated with standard methods. All children were treated in the Children's Dental Clinic in Chernivtsi.

Local oral immunity was evaluated by determining the contents of sIgA, IgA, IgG in the oral fluid. Mixed saliva was collected immediately before performing local surgical manipulations, by spitting into tubes of the volume of 5 ml.

Paraclinic examination of children with odontogenic periostitis, alveolite showed a decrease in the level of basic mineralizing components of oral fluid, insufficiency of trace elements, in particular zinc, copper, manganese, which pathogenetically affects the processes of trophic, regeneration and protective mechanisms of oral tissues.

An immunological survey of the main group of children showed an increase in the content of sIgA, IgA, decreased IgG levels, and imbalances in the cytokin system, reflecting the strain of local humoral immunity of the oral cavity.

The obtained data indicate the elimination of the inflammatory process in the tissues of the maxial region, an increase in the mineralizing potential and protective mechanisms of the oral fluid of children.

Thus, the proposed method allows treating odontogenic inflammatory diseases among children effectively, taking into account the etiopathogenetic mechanisms of the pathological process forming and preventing the development of possible complications of the dental system and of the child's body as a whole.

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