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PECULIARITIES OF THE ORTHOPEDIC TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH DYSFUNCTION OF THE TEMPO-MANDIBULAR JOINT WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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Introduction. The prevalence of inflammatory and degenerative temporomandibular joint (TMJ) dysfunction among the adult population is 25–65% (Smiyan S.I., Bilozetskyi I.I., 2018). Many studies show that the course of rheumatoid arthritis can be accompanied not only by damage of large joints but also TMJ dysfunctions in 67–71% of patients (Pinto J.R.R. et al., 2018; Savtekin G., Segirli A.O., 2018). For an orthopedic appointment, the most significant manifestations of the disease will be: pain and limited opening of the mouth, which significantly complicate the reception of the patient. On the other hand, dental defects that haven't been replaced in time contribute to the appearance of maxillofacial deformities, the development of traumatic occlusion, generalized periodontitis, which only deepens the damage to the TMJ (Kovalyshyn H.V., 2021).

The aim of the study was to conduct a clinical evaluation of the performed prosthetics of dentition defects in patients with TMJ dysfunction with accompanying rheumatoid arthritis.

Material and methods. 82 people with rheumatoid arthritis who were undergoing inpatient treatment at the RCI "Chernivtsi Regional War Veterans Hospital", and manifestations of TMJ dysfunction were examined. The control group consisted of 44 practically healthy people with dental defects. All patients underwent a clinical examination of the oral cavity, X-ray examination, occlusiography, odontoperiodontogram. After determining the need for orthopedic treatment and discharge from the hospital, preparation of the oral cavity before prosthetics was carried out: selective grinding, temporary splinting, occlusion-adaptation splints, and myogymnastics were prescribed. Orthopedic treatment was carried out with the help of removable and fixed dentures, taking into consideration indications and contraindications.

Results. Included defects of the dental row were found in 68 people (54.0 %), including 48 patients with rheumatoid arthritis (70.6 %) and 20 people in the control group (29.4 %). Distally unlimited defects occurred in 58 people (46.0 %), including 34 people with rheumatoid arthritis (58.0 %) and 24 practically healthy people (42.0 %). Included defects of the dentition of small and medium length were restored with bridge-like dentures, giving preference to all-cast and metal-ceramic structures in connection with manifestations of TMJ dysfunction. When choosing the number of abutment teeth, data from X-ray examination and odontoperiodontogram of Kurliandskyi were taken into consideration. After prosthetics, special attention was paid to dense multiple fissure-cusps contacts with the creation of a smooth sliding articulation.

Conclusions. Orthopedic treatment of patients with dentition defects and TMJ dysfunction against the background of rheumatoid arthritis requires careful preparation for prosthetics. The choice of prosthetic structures should be made, taking into consideration the clinical picture and features of the TMJ disease, so that new occlusal-articulation relationships do not contribute to its aggravation. It is also recommended to carry out the dispanserization of this category of patients with control examinations twice a year.

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TREATMENT OF PERIODONTAL TISSUE DISEASES IN PATIENTS WITH URINARY SYSTEM PATHOLOGY WITH AN IMPROVED SCHEME

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Introduction. Pathologies of periodontal tissues are among leading dental diseases nowadays. Gingivitis of various forms and types and the initial stage of periodontitis can be detected in every third person in Ukraine. The explanation of this includes a very long list of reasons that can provoke these diseases: poor oral hygiene, the presence of pathogenic

microorganisms, the presence of untreated teeth, a poor immune system, etc. Among the great variety of such factors, the presence of concomitant somatic pathology in patients plays one of the leading roles in the formation of pathologies of periodontal tissues.

The aim of the study of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of our suggested scheme of treatment of periodontal tissues in patients with pathology of the urinary system comparing to a traditional scheme.

Materials and methods. The study involved 72 patients with pathologies of the urinary system: glomerulonephritis, pyelonephritis and urolithiasis. They were divided into 2 groups: basic and comparison. The first group received our treatment, which consisted of professional hygiene and subsequent application of a combination of ointments of Thiotriazoline and Zinc Oxide, and rinsing with 0.05% solution of Chlorhexidine bigluconate for 5 days. The traditional treatment consisted of professional oral hygiene and rinsing with 0.05% chlorhexidine bigluconate solution twice a day for 5 days. Patients before and after treatment were examined and indexed. In patients with a complex of antioxidant drugs, the results were better than in patients who underwent traditional treatment of periodontal tissues.

Results.Periodontal tissue pathology is one of the predominant groups of diseases of the oral cavity, so the problem of their treatment or prevention is quite relevant. Periodontal diseases in patients with pathology of the urinary system to date are studied insufficiently. There are not enough studies about the causes, features of the course, treatment and prevention of periodontal pathologies in this group of patients. Therefore, the development of new or improvement of existing treatment regimens in patients with diseases of the urinary system is of considerable interest to both scientists and practitioners.

Conclusions. Our results showed that our suggested scheme of treatment of periodontal tissues in patients with pathologies of the urinary system is more effective than traditional treatment. This was proved by statistical data: the indexes of the main group were better than those of the group of comparison.

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INFLUENCE OF DRINKING WATER QUALITY ON THE DENTAL HEALTH OF CHILDREN LIVING IN BUKOVYNA REGION

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Introduction. Nowadays interest on the problems of regulating the mineral composition of drinking water and predicting their impact on the health of the population is increasing all over the world. According to the Ministry of Health, more than 80 % of human diseases are related to the quality of drinking water. It is known that the human body receives macro- and microelements with drinking water, such as calcium about 10–20 %, magnesium 5–15 %, sodium about 10 %, potassium, iodine, fluorine, iodine, copper, zinc, selenium, nickel etc.

Bukovyna is located within the boundaries of the Carpathians, Precarpathia and the Pokutsko-Bessarabian Highlands. The river network of the region belongs to the basins of the main rivers Prut and Siret, as well as small watercourses of the Dniester basin. According to this indicator, Bukovyna stands out significantly among others in Ukraine, therefore the study of regional peculiarities of drinking water supply and clarification of the role of the water factor in the formation of dental morbidity is relevant.

The aim of the study was to assess the quality of drinking water in different regions of Bukovyna and to determine its impact on children's dental health.

Materials and methods. We examined 900 children aged 7, 12 and 15 living in Bukovina region. Caries incidence was assessed by prevalence and intensity indicators. Chemical and analytical studies of water samples were carried out on the basis of SSU “Ukrainian Scientific Center of Marine Ecology”.

Results. The obtained data about main dental diseases indicate significant differences in the prevalence of carious lesions of temporary and permanent teeth in children of the mountainous and