

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ  
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



## **МАТЕРІАЛИ**

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**EFFECTIVENESS OF ORTHOPEDIC TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH PERIODONTAL DISEASE IN THE PRESENCE OF GASTRIC AND DUODENAL ULCER**

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**Introduction.** In the case of existing periodontal disease, especially in the presence of accompanying gastric and duodenal ulcer (GDU), the most biocompatible structural materials of fixed dentures should be used to minimize their impact on the main disease. It is known that not only all-metal but also ceramic fused to metal dentures can initiate a number of pathological processes in the oral cavity, in particular, oxidative stress and disruption of the metabolic processes of the components of the extracellular matrix of the periodontium, which negatively affects the course of periodontitis and requires further research.

**The aim of the study.** To determine the long-term clinical consequences of the complex treatment of periodontal disease at the background of dental prosthetics with ceramic-fused-to-metal dentures (CFMD) and ceramic dentures (CD) in patients with GDU.

**Material and methods.** 36 patients with chronic generalized periodontitis and dentition defects with accompanying GDU in the scarring phase were examined. Patients had prosthetics with CFMD (I group – 19 people) or CD (II group – 17 people). In both groups of prosthetics, an examination of the state of orthopedic constructions, periodontal status, and state of oral cavity hygiene was carried out. The dynamics of observations were before, after prosthetics and 12 months after prosthetics. The obtained results were processed using methods of variable statistics.

**Results.** One month after prosthetics, there were no dental complaints in both groups. One year after orthopedic treatment, 31.8% of patients in the I group complained of periodic pain in the gums. Bleeding during tooth brushing bothered 47.7% of people in this group, against 11.8% in the II group. The presence of calculus was noted by 53.0% of patients in the I group and 29.5% of the II group. 26.5% of people in the I group complained about the retention of food residues in the area of dentures. Two patients of the I group were dissatisfied with the aesthetic appearance of the constructions – there was the presence of chips or cracks in four orthopedic units (6.0%). One patient of the I group complained about de-cementation of the denture. All patients of the II group were satisfied with the quality of prosthetics in terms of aesthetics and functionality. Clinical examination of patients of the II group a month after prosthetics did not reveal any clinical and functional disorders. 12 months after prosthetics in the I group, the gingival recession was detected in nine orthopedic units (13.5%): there was a recession of Miller's I class in seven units, in three units – Miller's II class. The prevalence of periodontal disease in patients of the I group was 58.3% (11 people) against 11.8% (two people) in the II group. The most frequent nosological unit in the structure of periodontal diseases was chronic catarrhal gingivitis, which was diagnosed in 10 people (53.0%) of the I group and two people (11.8%) of the II group. Localized periodontitis in the area of abutment teeth was detected in nine people (47.7%) of the I group with chronic catarrhal gingivitis: initial – I degree of severity was in eight people and II degree of severity – in one patient. Also, one patient of the I group was diagnosed with chronic generalized periodontitis of the initial degree.

**Conclusions.** The effectiveness of dental prosthetics using ceramic dentures in patients with periodontal tissue diseases on the background of gastric and duodenal ulcers is higher, compared to ceramic fused to metal prosthetics, in terms of impact on periodontal tissues and hygienic status.

**Soltys O.M.**

**THE SPECTRUM OF PERIODONTAL POCKETS MICROFLORA IN PATIENTS WITH GENERALIZED PERIODONTITIS AFTER THE USE OF THERAPEUTIC COMPOSITION BASED ON DECAMETOXIN**

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**Introduction.** The human body is an ecological system in which appropriate relationships between different classes and types of microorganisms develop over time. The quantitative and

qualitative composition of the microflora of the oral cavity as a whole and its individual parts in particular is determined not only by physical and chemical conditions. To a sufficient extent, there is a receptor interaction of the shells of microorganisms with certain structures of the surface of the mucous membrane and tooth enamel. This is the basis of "colonization", the essence of which is that representatives of the microflora multiply not throughout the oral cavity, but on the surface of certain structures where they are attached.

**The aim of the study** of the research is to improve the scheme of treatment and prevention of periodontal diseases using a therapeutic composition based on decamethoxine.

**Materials and methods.** 70 patients with diagnosed chronic generalized periodontitis (35 people - main group (A); 35 people - comparison group (B)) aged 25 to 45 years were treated. Clinical examination of patients was performed according to the generally accepted methods: subjective (complaints, medical history, life history) and objective (examination, index assessment, determination of the level of gingival attachment). We conducted a study of the quantitative composition and spectrum of the microflora of periodontal pockets in patients with generalized periodontitis on the indicators: CFU (colony forming units); study of morphological, tintorial, cultural and biochemical properties of the isolated microflora with subsequent determination of its genus and species, study of the dynamics of changes in oral microbiocenosis in patients during their treatment and rehabilitation of the proposed composition of drugs.

**Results.** We identified a decrease in the level of normal microflora, an increase in the number of opportunistic pathogens in patients with generalized periodontitis, the formation of dominant species of microorganisms or fungi; the presence of stable associations of microflora, fungi, protozoa. After treatment, there was a significant decrease in the number of pathogenic and opportunistic microflora in periodontal pockets in patients with generalized periodontitis

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, the suggested pharmacological composition DEPS is an effective antiseptic, after the use of which there was a decrease in the number of pathogenic and opportunistic microflora of periodontal pockets. It can be used in the maintenance phase to improve the generally accepted treatment and prevention of periodontal disease.

**Tkachyk S.V.**

## **RETROGRADE FILLING OF A ROOT CANAL IN VARIOUS FORMS OF CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS**

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**Introduction.** Various complications often occur after endodontic treatment including incompletely filled canal, break of an instrument in the root canal, root canals obturated by fixed anchor pins by means of glass ionomer cement; teeth restored with stump tabs, with fixed crowns on them, bridge-like prostheses, crowns with fixing elements for clasp prosthesis, and telescopic crowns.

**The aim of study.** To create conditions preventing penetration of microorganisms and their waste products from the infected dental canal into the periodontal tissue.

**The aim of study.** To achieve dense obturation of the root canal in the apical portion of the root.

**Results.** Surgical access to the apices of single-root teeth is rather good, molars and premolars of the upper jaw (mainly their buccal roots, which are complicated for endodontic treatment) possess favorable conditions for surgery. Access to the apices of the roots in the lower molars is the most complicated. Resection of the root apex and retrograde filling of the root canal in various forms of periodontitis and radicular cysts is a standard surgery with a clear aim. Retrograde filling of the root canal in practice is not always standard. Moreover, in the absence of a modern scaler with special caps for retrograde dissection of the root canal it becomes impossible. In clinical cases when bone destruction in the portion of the root apex is marked and its upper third is closely attached to the bone, resection of the apex is not performed. In cases of marked destruction and radicular cysts resection of the apex is additionally performed. After creating a surgical access, by