



practically similar. *Escherichia*, *Corynebacterium*, *Proteus*, *Pseudomonas* and *Candida* were isolated in the main group of children.

Therefore, in children with CCG against I type DM there was increased putrid gram-negative microflora and pathogenic fungi *Candida* found. In this respect the oral cavity should be sanitized with effective antiseptics with a wide spectrum of action.

Kilmukhametova I.H., Prodanchuk A.I.

USE OF LINER MATERIALS CONTAINING CALCIUM CALCIMOL LC AND IONOSIT DURING TREATMENT OF DEEP CARIES

*Department of Therapeutic Dentistry
Higher State Education Institution of Ukraine
"Bukovina State Medical University"*

At all times healers, philosophers, doctors and scientists were trying to determine the cause of different diseases. Dental diseases didn't bypass their attention, and more specifically - caries. There are over 200 theories about the origin of the disease.

Dental caries is a pathological process that appears after the teething at which the demineralization and softening of hard tooth tissue is happening with subsequent formation of a defect in a form of a cavity. Dental caries is divided into initial, superficial, moderate and deep, depending on the lesion depth. This study concerns the use of liner materials for the treatment of deep caries.

It is the necessity to determine the effectiveness of IONOSIT and Calcimol LC in the treatment of acute deep caries. Calcimol LC - light curing, X-ray contrast liner material containing calcium hydroxide. IONOSIT - light curing, X-ray contrast compomer liner material containing calcium hydroxide.

The study involved 24 patients who have been diagnosed with acute deep caries. They were divided into three experimental groups. Patients of the first group, after preparation, were treated with the Calcimol LC, a dental paste, applied to the floor of cavities as a temporary filling, with the instruction of repeat visit in 2 weeks. Patients of the second group were treated using IONOSIT, a dental paste, and given the same instructions. The patients of the third group, which was the control one, after preparation were treated with glass ionomer cement Ketak Molar, applied to the floor of the cavity and filled with the light curing material Charizma.

In two weeks, the patients of the first group pointed out that the pain from the irritants was significant of less intense, and 2 patients said that it disappeared altogether. Probing of the cavity floor after liner removal was painful for 3 patients, and slightly painful, or even painless for the rest of them. Patients of the second group complained of minor pain from irritants, but much smaller than before the use of the paste. Probing of the cavity floor was painful for 3 patients, the rest - slightly painful, or painless. Two patients of the control group complained of slight pain from irritants, the rest patients didn't make any complaints.

The results of this study proved that both materials are effective in the treatment of acute deep caries. The complaints of the majority of patients reduced, or were absent at all. However, the relatively small group of patients and the lack of histological confirmation make it impossible to fully evaluate the effectiveness of treatment of acute deep caries with Calcimol LC and IONOSIT liner materials.

Soltys O.M., Kiiun I.D.

EVALUATION RESTORATIONS OF CROWN PART OF FRONTAL GROUP OF TEETH BY CRITERIA USPHS (RYGE)

*Department of Therapeutic Dentistry
Higher State Education Institution of Ukraine
"Bukovina State Medical University"*

The problem with the emergence and prevalence of defects in the crown of the front teeth is vitally important in the clinic of therapeutic dentistry. A large number of carious and non-carious lesions of hard tissues of anterior teeth among the population of Ukraine cause the necessity of development of modern methods of treatment of this pathology. The question of choosing a material with optimum physical, chemical and optical properties which can be used for performing highly aesthetic restoration of the tooth and can satisfy all the requirements of the doctor and the patient is very relevant today.

Also, the objective evaluation of the quality of the restoration of the crown part of the tooth in the early and late periods of treatment is one of the unresolved questions today. In most cases in practice determining the need for replacement of restoration implements by a dentist by visual examination of the restorations using the dental mirror and probe, based on his own clinical experience. However, this method of quality evaluation of dental restorations doesn't have a sufficient level of accuracy and objectivity.

The purpose of our research was improving the quality of restorations of the destroyed crown part of the front teeth on the upper and lower jaw, using nanocomposite materials by analyzing the immediate and remote results of treatment.

To achieve the purpose of research there were definite such tasks as:

1. Choosing the best method of evaluating restorations of the crown part of the front teeth.