



among themselves, $p_1 - p_4 p_{0,05}$, and ranged from the lowest values in group VI rats - $5,192 \pm 0,74$, and maximum values in group II animals - $6,200 \pm 0,88$. After 90 days of experimental studies, the high activity of VEGF gene production in experimental animals, which was equal to the data in control rats, $p_{0,05}$ was investigated. The maximum activity of VEGF gene production was determined in animals of groups IV, II and VI and ranged from $1,200 \pm 0,21$ copies in group VI to $1,260 \pm 0,22$ copies in group IV.

Thus, according to molecular genetic analysis of the number of cDNA copies encoding BGP, Col 1 and VEGF genes, the most positive changes that contributed to bone repair, mineralization, and complete closure of the defect were observed with the replacement of bone defects in IVa VI specimens.

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THE NOSOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND CLINICAL FEATURES OF PERIODONTAL DISEASES IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC TONSILLITIS

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Chronic generalized periodontitis and chronic tonsillitis are the most common inflammatory-destructive diseases of the oral cavity and oropharyngeal area. High levels of gingivitis and periodontitis are observed to the same extent in adult patients (aged 35-44 years - 65-98.5%), and in adolescents and young individuals aged 15-19 years - 55-89%. Layering of other diseases of bacterial and viral etiology have a significant impact on the development and complicated course of the pathological process in the periodontium.

Aim is to study the nosological forms, prevalence and clinical features of periodontal tissue diseases on the background of chronic tonsillitis.

The study involved dental examination and index evaluations of 180 patients (18-44-years old) at the base of Chernivtsi municipal clinical hospital #1. After the screening examination we formed two study groups: Group I (chronic tonsillitis + periodontal diseases (CT + PD)) - 140 subjects; Group II (chronic tonsillitis (CT)) - 40 patients.

As a result of examination of 180 subjects with chronic tonsillitis of the I and II study groups, aged 18 to 59 years, it was found that periodontal tissue lesions were detected in 140 individuals ($77.70 \pm 3.08\%$, $p < 0.01$). The frequency of intact periodontium was diagnosed in 3.5 times fewer subjects - $22.10 \pm 3.08\%$. It was noted that according to WHO criteria, the prevalence of periodontal disease was high and ranged from $79.31 \pm 3.76\%$ in the younger age group (18-44 years) to $75.38 \pm 5.34\%$ in the age range of 45 - 59 years, $p > 0.05$. Prevalence of inflammatory periodontal diseases such as gingivitis, localized periodontitis was $14.83 \pm 2.06\%$ of the examined. The initial forms of generalized periodontitis (GP) were diagnosed in $38.56 \pm 3.93\%$ of subjects. Developed forms of GP were diagnosed in $46,61 \pm 3,93\%$ of patients.

Clinical condition of periodontal tissues in individuals of groups I and II with inflammatory periodontal diseases (gingivitis, localized periodontitis) was characterized by the same symptom complex of the disease. Patients complained about bleeding gums while eating and brushing their teeth, bad taste and bad breath. On objective examination, we determined edema and hyperemia of the gingival margin and interdental papillae, bleeding from the tops of the papillae, the presence of dental plaque.

It was found that the presence of chronic tonsillitis and periodontal lesions mutually aggravate the course of the disease, which is emphasized by more pronounced subjective and objective symptoms of both chronic tonsillitis and inflammatory - dystrophic periodontal diseases, which is probably due to the accumulating effect of pathogenetic factors of oropharyngeal diseases.