

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



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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.

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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