

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



## **МАТЕРІАЛИ**

**105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції  
з міжнародною участю  
професорсько-викладацького персоналу  
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ  
присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ  
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Матеріали підсумкової 105-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2024. – 477 с. іл.

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У збірнику представлені матеріали 105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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**FREQUENCY OF DENTITION DEFECTS AMONG ADULT PATIENTS  
IN THE CITY OF CHERNIVTSI AND THE REGION, WHO APPLIED FOR  
PROSTHETIC TREATMENT**

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**Introduction.** One of the most common forms of dentoalveolar system disorders in adulthood is partial tooth loss. The reasons for its development are periodontal tissue diseases, caries complications, odontogenic and oncological diseases of the maxillofacial area, trauma, etc. The number of patients with dentition defects in the total population of Ukraine ranges from 70 to 95%. In young and middle-aged people, included dentition defects are detected much more often compared to distally unlimited defects, and in terms of localization and structure are dominated by included defects in the lateral areas of the jaws in the absence of one or both teeth. Therefore, the study of the prevalence, structure of dentition defects and their causes necessitates the development of new and improvement of already known effective approaches to the provision of orthopedic dental care.

**The aim of the study.** To study the frequency of dentition defects and the need for prosthetics among adult patients seeking prosthetic treatment.

**Material and methods.** We examined 305 people aged 20 to 60 years and older who sought prosthetic treatment. The diagnosis was made according to the Kennedy classification. Patients were divided into 5 age groups: Group I - 55 patients (21 women, 34 men) aged 20 to 30 years; Group II - 65 patients (53 women, 12 men) aged 31 to 40 years; Group III - 85 patients (54 women, 31 men) aged 41 to 50 years; Group IV - 65 patients (34 women, 31 men) aged 51 to 60 years; Group V - 35 patients (15 women, 20 men) aged 61 years and older.

**Results.** The following results were obtained after determining the structure and prevalence of dentition defects according to the Kennedy classification and analyzing the type of defects depending on the number of lost teeth. Among 305 people who sought prosthetic treatment, 74.4% had partial dentition defects. At the age of 20-30, 5.3% more women were found to have dentition defects than men. At the age of 31-40 years, the number of people with partial dentition defects increased by 2.4 times (from 23.00% to 62.65%). Most often, unilateral dentition defects (class III) were detected - from 32.3% in men to 48.6% in women. An increase in the number of patients with dentition defects was observed at the age of 41-50 years, compared to the previous group - by 1.4 times. In patients aged 51-60 years and older, there was no significant increase in the number of dentition defects compared to the age group of 41-50 years, respectively 93.4% and 92.5% of patients.

**Conclusions.** Thus, the study shows that 74.4% of people who sought prosthetic treatment had dentition defects, among which the included ones predominated (class III according to the Kennedy classification). The following was found regarding the orthopedic structures that were made for patients. For people under 40 years of age, bridges were most often made. Starting from the age of 40, the number of manufactured removable prostheses, i.e. combined orthopedic structures (fixed and removable), increased. People aged 51-60 had dental implants installed. The number of removable dentures (partial and full lamellar) increased in people aged 60 and older.

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**DETERMINATION OF CRITERIA OF AESTHETICS OF RESTORATIONS**

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**Introduction.** According to the analysis of the (USPHS) parameters, the highest score (Alfa) is assigned to the restoration on the basis of preserving its anatomical shape of the tooth. At the same time, at the present stage of development of dentistry, it has become possible to reproduce such morphological features as geometric shape, gingival contour, individual features of the cutting edge, features of the angle and curvature of the crown, macro- and microrelief of the surface, as