

**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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The issue has become more valuable annually due to continuous increase of maxillofacial traumatism, a bigger amount of maxillofacial injuries, late referral of victims to a medical institution, diagnostic errors and wrong therapeutic tactics at the pre-admission and early hospital periods. According to the data of different authors, fractures of the lower jaw constitute 26-90% among all the injuries of the facial skeleton. Their occurrence today has a steady tendency to increase.

Analysis of the results of treatment of mandible fractures showed that according to the information of different authors the frequency of complications is from 2% to 18,5%. It considerably depends on the method of treatment. Possible complications include inflammations, suppuration of the soft tissues and bone wound, traumatic osteomyelitis reaching 30%.

The structure of fractures of the lower jaw is rather variable and depends on a number of factors. According to the total statistical data, it has various localization with prevailing linear fractures: unilateral - 45,4 %, bilateral - 4,3 % and triple - 0,7% of victims. Comminuted fractures are found in 0,4-1,9% of cases. In case of road accidents bilateral fractures are more often - 16,3-25,7% of cases. Triple fractures of the lower jaw in 90,3% of cases are the results of beating.

The most frequent complication in this category of victims is development of infectious-inflammatory process in the area of fracture. In spite of significant success in the study of etiopathogenesis of these complications, advance of the methods of treatment and prevention, improvement of organization of medical aid given to the victims with fractures of the lower jaw, their occurrence does not decrease. It constitutes 11-22%. In case of combined injuries, the frequency of inflammatory complications is 40%.

**Conclusions.** Maxillofacial injuries as the most severe kind of injury, and fractures of the lower jaw, are characterized by a high level of disability (25-75%) and a long-term inability to work. Therefore, the data presented are indicative of the formation of an important clinical issue on a comprehensive diagnostics and treatment of fractures of the lower jaw. Today this issue remains inadequately solved.

**Kuzyk I.M.**

## **ORTHODONTIC STATUS OF CHILDREN OF BUKOVYNA REGION IN THE AGE ASPECT**

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**Introduction.** Dentoalveolar anomalies and deformations are an actual problem of today. According to the WHO, their prevalence reaches 92%. Every year, specialists in most countries of the world observe an increase in the prevalence of dentoalveolar anomalies in children and teens and associate this fact with urbanization processes and environmental decay. In Ukraine, this nosology is the third most common dental disease, requiring thorough research in different regions due to the significant difference in epidemiological indicators.

**The aim of the research** is to study the prevalence of maxillofacial anomalies in children of different ages living in Bukovyna region.

**Material and methods.** The study of the orthodontic status of children of different ages living in Bukovina was conducted in 3 study groups: I - 306 children aged 6 years, II - 298 children aged 12 years, III - 235 children aged 15 years. The prevalence of anomalies of individual teeth, dentition and malocclusion was assessed, and the presence of orthodontic appliances and the need for orthodontic treatment were taken into account.

**Results.** As a result of the epidemiological examination of school-aged children, the orthodontic status was assessed. It was established that despite the high frequency of orthodontic pathologies, a low number of children are undergoing orthodontic treatment: 0.65% of 6-year-olds, 1.34% of 12-year-olds, and 7.65% of 15-year-olds. It was detected that the proportion of patients with a distal bite is the highest both in the period of early variable bite (36.92%) and in the period of late and permanent bite (39.08% and 40.31%). There is a trend towards an increase in the frequency

of abnormalities in the position of individual teeth: in 6-year-olds – 22.22% of cases, in 12-year-olds – 48.99% of those examined, and in 15-year-olds – 54.04%.

**Conclusions.** Thus, a high prevalence of anomalies of the maxillofacial region was established in children of different ages. In this regard, it is necessary to increase the planned examinations of children in organized teams, as well as the implementation of preventive and therapeutic measures, which will reduce the prevalence of not only orthodontic pathology, but also other dental diseases.

**Maksymiv O.O.**

## **ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH PERIODONTAL TISSUE DISEASES**

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**Introduction.** According to the WHO, periodontal tissue diseases rank 2nd after caries and its complications and account for 94.3% of the total prevalence. Modern scientific research widely presents various methods of their treatment and prevention. One of the symptoms of generalized forms of periodontal tissue diseases is abnormal tooth mobility. Achieving remission without stabilization of mobile teeth is almost impossible.

**The aim of the study.** To conduct a comparative assessment of methods of orthopedic treatment of patients with generalized periodontitis.

**Material and methods.** We treated 26 patients with generalized periodontitis who visited the University Clinic educational and treatment centre, aged 35 to 44 years. The main causes of periodontitis included malocclusion, poor hygiene (subgingival plaque), and improper prosthetics. All patients were divided into two groups. The first group included 12 patients who underwent splinting of mobile teeth using a non-invasive method with fiberglass tape. The second group included 14 patients after therapeutic treatment and prosthetics with metal-ceramic structures.

**Results.** Before orthopedic treatment, all patients with generalized periodontitis underwent therapeutic treatment and anti-inflammatory therapy. In the first group, tooth mobility caused by the pathological process in the periodontal complex was stabilized with the help of a fiberglass band, before which dental plaque was carefully removed and the approximate surfaces were cleaned with abrasive strips (strips). Recommendations were given on oral hygiene after splinting (toothpastes, brushes) with mandatory follow-up in a month and then in 3-6 months. In the second group, after therapeutic treatment and elimination of traumatic factors, metal-ceramic bridges were made with the following recommendations: control after 1, 3 and 6 months after treatment.

**Conclusions.** Thus, different efficacy of treatment of patients with periodontal tissue diseases was determined. When using fixed metal-ceramic prostheses after treatment, patients showed inhibition of bone resorption and stabilization of mobile teeth. At the same time, when splinting with fiberglass tape, the accumulation of dental plaque and splint detachment was detected after 6 months, which had a negative impact on the further development of this pathology.

**Perebyinis P. P.**

## **COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TECHNIQUES OF THE ALVEOLAR PROCESS VERTICAL AUGMENTATION**

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**Introduction.** Tooth extraction irrespective of its method, condition of the pathological process on the moment of extraction, mucous phenotype etc., launches irreversible processes in the alveolar complex eventually resulting in a reduced volume of the bone tissue. There is definitely a significant correlation depending on the above factors, but even in case of maximum favorable course, clinicians state a decrease in the initial parameters.