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## **CHANGES IN THE STATE OF THE ANTIOXIDANT-PROOXIDANT SYSTEM DURING PARODONTITIS IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS**

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Periodontal diseases are among the most common dental diseases. This article highlights the results of a study of blood parameters in animals that underwent the simulation of ulcerative necrotic gingivitis and compared them with animals that under the same conditions received local treatment of this pathology with a developed complex of antioxidant drugs.

The aim of the study was to analyze the nature of changes in the state of the antioxidant-prooxidant system during the pathological process without and on the background of treatment, and investigated their impact on quantitative and functional indicators of markers of inflammatory intensity.

The study was conducted on 18 rabbits. The model of ulcerous - necrotic gingivitis was obtained in animals by chemical burns. Experimental preparations were applied to the damaged gum area 2 times a day in 2 hours after feeding the animals at an approximate dose of 200 mg. The nature of the course of experimental ulcerous - necrotic gingivitis was investigated on the 3rd, 5th, 7th and 10th days of the healing process.

The maximum increase in the concentration of MDA in the blood of animals of the experimental group was observed in the first observation period. In the next two terms in this group there was a rapid decrease in the content of MDA. By its nature, the dynamics of API in animals of the experimental group of animals, which received according to the conditions of the experiment, the appropriate local treatment with the developed complex, differed markedly from the dynamics found in the control. At the end of the experiment (the 10th day), the API data completely coincided with the data same as of intact animals.

Topical application of the developed complex reduces the content of lipoperoxidation products, in particular the concentration of MDA, which avoids overexertion and depletion of antioxidant defense systems, resulting in a shift of balance in the antioxidant direction and its normalization on the 7th day.

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## **DENTAL HEALTH OF CHILDREN ACCORDING TO THE EGOHID CRITERIA**

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Children's dental health is an important part of the general state of the body. Today there is a great prevalence of oral diseases among children and adolescents, especially dental caries. It is well known that dental caries is a multifactorial, diet-associated disease, manifested by enamel demineralization. The etiology and pathogenesis of dental caries are well-studied and known. There are more than 100 risk factors that cause dental caries in childhood. They can be of different intensity and different in nature, there are different variants of their interaction. This determines the direction of mass preventive measures, which are of particular importance for strengthening the health of the growing organism.

Therefore, the aim of our study was to assess the dental health of children aged 12 and 15 living in the Bukovina region. To achieve this aim, we examined 46 children aged 12 years and 15 years and formed 2 research groups: Group I – 12-years-old children, Group II – 15-years-old children. Dental examination was performed according to standard methods and was determined by using the prevalence, intensity of dental caries (“DMFt”), and the simplified index of oral hygiene (OHI-S). The generalized parameters of the EGOHID system were studied and an anonymous survey was conducted on the modified main indicators of this system.

The study of the condition of the hard tissues of the teeth in children of both groups revealed a high prevalence of caries of permanent teeth according to the WHO criteria. Analysis of the intensity of caries of permanent teeth showed that its average value at the age of 12 years is  $4.62 \pm$