unresolved in modern dentistry. The great importance in the pathogenesis of generalized catarrhal gingivitis belongs to the state of local immunity, which provides biocidality of the oral mucosa. Nowadays, the immune mechanisms that form clinical variants of generalized catarrhal gingivitis have not been studied sufficiently.

The aim of our research is to analyze the results of the study of local immunity before and after combination therapy in patients with chronic generalized catarrhal gingivitis. The research included 33 patients with chronic generalized catarrhal gingivitis aged from 18 to 30 years. The concentration of IL-1β, TNF-α and IL-4 was determined in oral fluid using reagent kits "Protein Contour", "Cytokine" (RF) by solid-phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay according to standard methods and to the manufacturer's instructions. Concentrations in unstimulated saliva of the main classes of immunoglobulins SIgA, IgG and IgM were established by radial immunodiffusion in a gel using monospecific antisera (Manchini G., 1965).

Gingivitis being at the stage of the chronic course of the inflammatory process, there was a deficiency of SIgA production in the tissues of the gums. At the same time, there was an increase in the synthesis of IgM and IgG, which indicated the activation of this link of humoral protection.

Analysis of the results of the content of cytokines in the oral fluid revealed statistically significant deviations in the levels of IL-1β, TNF-α and IL-4 from the values of the accepted norm. However, the identified abnormalities did not indicate an imbalance in the functioning of the cytokine system, as their production in the oral fluid increased or decreased insignificantly and did not go beyond the range of generally accepted reference values.

We have developed and implemented a comprehensive therapy, which involved the use of professional hygienic measures, antibacterial and immune-corrective agents with a certain sequence. At the first stage of treatment of patients, we carried out professional hygienic measures. At the second stage of the treatment, patients received basic treatment: standard antibacterial therapy with chlorhexidine-containing drugs. Additionally, a probiotic ("Bifidobacterin" 5 doses 2 times a day during 10 days) and an immune-corrector ("Cycloferon" orally, 300 mg per day during 10 days) were prescribed.

The obtained data on the dynamics of local secretory immunity allow, on the one hand, to state the normalization of SIgA, IgM, IgG levels under the influence of complex therapy, and on the other hand to indicate an adequate effect on immunological processes in chronic disease.

Thus, the complex treatment of generalized catarrhal gingivitis eliminates the deficit of local humoral immunity, cytokine system imbalance, leads to the elimination of inflammation in the gums after 6-7 visits in 93.3% of patients with chronic disease.

Tokar O.M.

IMPROVING THE LOCAL TREATMENT OF GENERALIZED PERIODONTITIS WITH A COMBINATION OF MEDICINES

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Long-term use in medical practice of broad-spectrum antibiotics is accompanied by the formation and spreading of microorganisms with pronounced multiple antibiotic resistance. The arsenal of antibacterial agents used for the prevention, rehabilitation and treatment of inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial area is quite large but does not contain highly effective ones against microorganisms, which are polyresistant to antibiotics. On the other hand, the prevention and treatment of inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial area are currently complicated by the great variety of microorganisms with different degrees of sensitivity to antibiotics, located on the anatomical formations of the oral cavity. That is why it is extremely important to choose a solution that has both antiseptic and antiinflammatory properties. Due to the high prevalence of the periodontal disease among workers in the woodworking industry and the lack of effectiveness of existing preventive and curative means, we propose antiseptic composite solution DEPS for the treatment of inflammatory diseases of periodontal tissues in workers in the woodworking industry.

The purpose of our study was to improve the standard scheme of treatment of inflammatory diseases of periodontal tissues in workers in the woodworking industry.

For the study, we selected 28 employees of the primary woodworking industry aged 25 to 35 years with approximately the same work experience of 5 - 10 years with a previously diagnosed generalized periodontitis. All patients underwent a comprehensive examination of periodontal tissues and the treatment of generalized periodontitis which was the same in all subgroups according to the degree of development and the nature of the course of generalized periodontitis. They were divided into two subgroups: the main (14 patients) and the comparison group (14 patients). The distribution of patients by subgroups was almost the same according to the degree of disease, age and sex. All periodontal tissue irritants (dental plaque, tartar, etc.) were completely eliminated in both groups. Subsequently, complete removal of the subgingival dental plaque was performed with the treatment of tooth root surfaces (SRP - scaling and root planning). For maintenance therapy, patients of the main group were additionally prescribed mouthwash composite solution – DEPS, which includes: decamethoxine, etonia, propolis and ethanol. The solution restores the integrity of the epithelium of the oral mucosa, increases its resistance to local factors, especially biological (bacteria and fungi). Biologically active components that are part of the DEPS solution block the reproduction of microorganisms, inhibit their growth, which is very important for the treatment and prevention of complications and exacerbation of inflammation in periodontal tissues during its stabilization. To evaluate the condition of periodontal tissues before the treatment, we used the PSR-test and PMA index. To determine the effectiveness of the proposed composite solution DEPS, the same indicators were determined one month after treatment.

Before the treatment, the PSR test did not differ statistically significantly in both study groups and was 1,64 ± 0,17 and 1,57±0,13. After the treatment, the value of the PSR test was 0,43±0,14 in the main group and 0,71±0,12 in the comparison group. It can be noted that the indicators in the main group are better than in the comparison group, but the difference in the value of the PSR test was not statistically significant. Indicators of the PMA index before treatment were 0,38±0,04 in the main and 0,39±0,03 in the comparison group. After the treatment, indicators of the PMA index were 0,18±0,03 in the main group and 0,27±0,02 in the comparison group. The difference in the indicators of the PMA index after the treatment was statistically significantly better in the main group where the complex of maintenance therapy was used composite solution DEPS.

On the basis of the received data, it is possible to state that the composite solution DEPS is effective and can be used in complex therapy of periodontal diseases in workers of the woodworking industry.

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COMPLEX TREATMENT OF ODONTOGENIC JAW PERIOSTITIS IN CHILDREN AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF THYROID PATHOLOGY

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The problem of odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases of the maxillo-facial area (MFA) among children remains relevant. The dissemination of patients with inflammatory diseases of the MFA is from 30 to 56% and tends to increase. The increase in the number of such patients is due to a high prevalence and intensity of dental caries; the prevalence of caries among children of Ukraine in different age groups ranges from 81.4 to 99.5%; late term of dental treatment of patients; untimely and unconventional surgical care during the initial treatment of patients.

Odontogenic periostitis is an inflammation of the periosteum that occurs as a result of the spread of microorganisms and their toxins from the chronic odontogenic focus of infection. In the clinical course there are acute (serous and purulent) and chronic odontogenic periostitis.

The purpose of the research is to improve the method of treatment of odontogenic inflammatory processes among children by adding to the generally accepted therapeutic and prophylactic measures probiotic chewable pills BioGay Prodentis and oral immunomodulator “Imupret”, against the background of correction of the microelement metabolism of the body with vitamin and mineral preparation “Calcemin advance”.