

50 children aged from 9 to 15 years were examined and treated. The main group consisted of 24 children. The comparison group was made up of 26 children who were treated with standard methods. All children were treated in the Children's Dental Clinic in Chernivtsi.

Local oral immunity was evaluated by determining the contents of sIgA, IgA, IgG in the oral fluid. Mixed saliva was collected immediately before performing local surgical manipulations, by spitting into tubes of the volume of 5 ml.

Paraclinic examination of children with odontogenic periostitis, alveolite showed a decrease in the level of basic mineralizing components of oral fluid, insufficiency of trace elements, in particular zinc, copper, manganese, which pathogenetically affects the processes of trophic, regeneration and protective mechanisms of oral tissues.

An immunological survey of the main group of children showed an increase in the content of sIgA, IgA, decreased IgG levels, and imbalances in the cytokin system, reflecting the strain of local humoral immunity of the oral cavity.

The obtained data indicate the elimination of the inflammatory process in the tissues of the maxial region, an increase in the mineralizing potential and protective mechanisms of the oral fluid of children.

Thus, the proposed method allows treating odontogenic inflammatory diseases among children effectively, taking into account the etiopathogenetic mechanisms of the pathological process forming and preventing the development of possible complications of the dental system and of the child's body as a whole.

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25-72 %.

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