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**QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF CHILDREN'S DIET IN
PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF CHERNIVTSI CITY ACCORDING
TO CALCIUM CONTENT**

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One of the most important problems of modern medicine is the deficiency of micro- and macronutrients in the human body. Particularly dangerous is the lack of calcium in children, which can lead to impaired bone and teeth formation, caries development, abnormal lenses of the eyes, impaired posture, scoliosis, rickets, nervous disorders and even convulsions. Calcium is necessary for bone formation and mineralization of hard dental tissues. That is why adequate calcium intake, especially in childhood, is imperative for the normal growth and development of children and also for the prevention of many diseases.

The aim is to carry out a hygienic assessment of the diet of preschool children in Chernivtsi according to the calcium content.

Organized nutrition was investigated among the children in 10 Preschool Educational Institutions (PEI) in Chernivtsi with calculating method by copying data from the menu. 15 days by different seasons were investigated.

An analysis of the daily rations of preschool children showed a diversified menu with normal meal frequency, intervals between meals, the order of meals and the distribution of the energy value of the food by meals.

Analysis of the results showed that the calcium content in all diets of PEI was 11.2-27.1 % lower than the recommended (800 mg/day) and averages 643.70 ± 13.45 mg/day. The content in the diets of cottage cheese and cheese was (32.3 % and 38 %, respectively) lower than the recommended one, and the quantity of milk and fermented milk products was (19.8 %) less than the recommended one. Analysis of the seasonal dynamics of calcium content showed that in the diets of all PEI, it is the highest in the summer (an average is 710.83 ± 13.44 mg/day). In the autumn, its gradual decrease (640.35 ± 17.30 mg/day) to the lowest values in winter (583.25 ± 16.52 mg/day). In the spring, the calcium content of the diet increases slightly (640.35 ± 19.13 mg/day) compared to the winter.

Thus, in the diets of all PEI there is a qualitative and quantitative lack of the main products that are sources of calcium. The highest calcium content in diet is observed in summer, the lowest one is in winter. In order to correct the general nutrition of preschool children of these PEI, were commend: to increase the intake of milk and fermented milk products (yoghurts, kefir, raisins, various types of cheese); to provide sufficient content of food that are sources of vitamin D in the diet for better absorption of calcium (marine fish of fatty varieties, eggs, liver, butter).

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**MEDICAL AND PREVENTIVE SIGNIFICANCE OF 3-D CONE COMPUTER
TOMOGRAPHY IN DENTISTRY**

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When carrying out dental treatment to solve a wide range of problems, a CT scan of the oral cavity remains one of the safest and most informative research methods, which is associated with a number of advantages: the execution speed (8-10 minutes), minimum amount of radiation received by the body during the study, the scan lasts 8 seconds, the procedure does not require any preparation from the patient; it provides minimum error in the results; the possibility of repeated passage of the procedure; results can be saved to any storage devise. Thanks to the last, the doctor can reuse and print the patient's image.



However, pregnancy remains a contraindication. No matter how low the radiation dose during the procedure, it can unfavourably affect the development of the child. There are also difficulties with patients suffering from claustrophobia: CT must be performed, the patient has to sit still, it cannot be always performed in a panic state; a nursing mothers can apply it by removing all metal jewelry and it is better to abstent from breast-feeding a baby for 2 days.

Therefore, in order to avoid unnecessary exposure of the female patients during pregnancy and nursing mothers, CT should be performed in advance.

The purpose was to justify the therapeutic and prophylactic advantages of cone beam tomography based on the daily use in dental practice, given the absolute prohibition to be used by women during pregnancy, radiovisiograms, orthopantomograms and 3-D cone beam CT.

During 2016, on the primary dental appointment assist was provided to 45 women during pregnancy and lactating mothers in the dental office. This is the period where the use of electroodontodiagnosis and radiodiagnostics in clinical practice is indicated. In 15 cases, 3-D cone beam computed tomography (CT) scans were performed preliminary to patients aged 19-25 years, the information of which was stored on a computer or CD-ROM, which made it possible to use it in the dental practice.

The foregoing data shows that the method of cone beam tomography guarantees a therapeutic and prophylactic advantage as a method of X-ray diagnostics and makes it possible to use it in dental practice to provide complete specialized dental care to female patients during pregnancy and lactation.

X-ray examination during pregnancy should be determined by even more crucial criteria, since the dangerous effects of X-rays on the intrauterine development of the child are not excluded. If the doctor decides that this type of examination he cannot do with, then he must take all precautions to minimize the harm to the procedure.

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CONCENTRATION OF GENERAL IMMUNE COMPLEXES IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS WITH AND WITHOUT THE LOCAL TREATMENT OF GINGIVITIS WITH THE COMPLEX ANTIOXIDANT THERAPY

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One of the highly sensitive and rapidly responsive link of the body is considered the immune system. It can clearly track the magnitude of changes in the main indicators of the course of the pathological process, the effectiveness of used treatment and predict the possible consequence of the disease. Its function is to destroy everything genetically alien, including damaged cells of one's organism, microbial cells, and genetically one that gets old, or represents cells or proteins of the initial stages of embryonic development.

The immune system is multicomponent, but works as a whole, one of the manifestations of which is the synthesis of antibodies. By binding to endogenous and exogenous antigens and activating the complement system, they form so-called circulating immune complexes (CIC), which are a manifestation of the body's physiological protection that promotes their rapid elimination by phagocytosis. Determination of CIC content is an indicator of the intensity of the inflammatory process and the state of the body's immunological reactivity system.

Experimental studies were carried out on 18 rabbits-males. An experimental model of ulcerative-necrotic gingivitis was obtained in animals by chemical burns. According to experimental conditions, all animals were divided into three groups: intact animals (6 rabbits); control group - animals of this group were not treated, the ulcerative-necrotic process healed on its own (6 rabbits); experimental group - in these animals, from the day of modeling of ulcerous-necrotic gingivitis, throughout the observation period, local treatment was performed with a complex of antioxidant preparations (ointment of Thiotriazoline, Zinc Ointment and Chlorhexidine Begluconate) (6 rabbits). Experimental drugs were applied at an approximate dose of 200 mg to the