



preventive medical examination of pregnant women by the dentist. The main direction of the work of the doctor at this stage should be preventive measures and, if necessary, early treatment of pathological conditions. It will allow preserving not only the dental health of the woman but also to carry out antenatal prevention of the caries of temporary teeth in the future child.

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FEATURES OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH LOWER JAW FRACTURES

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Treatment of fractures of the facial skeleton remains one of the urgent problems of surgical dentistry. In recent years, there has been a tendency not only for increasing of number of such patients, but also for complication of the nature of trauma occurring as a result of transport and domestic injuries. The number of patients with mandibular fractures remains high.

Almost a third of the patients are treated by using the surgical method of attaching and immobilizing jaw fragments. Wire suture remains as the main method of jaw fragments reposition in clinical practice.

The purpose and objectives of the study: to improve methods of surgical treatment of mandibular fractures; to identify the functional state of the maxillary soft tissues in the area of the fracture of the mandible and the dynamics of its change at different stages of conservative and surgical treatment of the patient; to identify changes in indicators of nonspecific resistance of the body in patients with fractures of the mandible when applying various methods of fragments repositioning, as well as clarify the possibility of using these indicators for prediction purposes; to determine the level of electrochemical potential of the lower jaw, its changes depending on the metal used for osteosynthesis, and the possibility of complications related to the presence of metal material.

Use of dental aluminum wire for repositioning of fragments and fixation of fragments in patients with lower jaw fractures and use of fixators made of stainless steel for osteosynthesis may cause electrochemical changes and development of galvanosis in the mouth. These fixators lead to reduction of the local and general capabilities of nonspecific resistance of the body.

On the basis of the results of the examination of patients, it was established that significant clinical symptoms of galvanosis may occur in patients with fractures of the mandible, and these are metallic and acidic taste in the mouth and burns of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity.

The best method for the conservative treatment of patients with mandibular fractures is to use steel tires for immobilization, and the use of aluminum tires is undesirable, since they often cause the development of galvanosis.

The best method for surgical bonding of jaw fragments is to consider the use of titanium miniplates, which can be used both in pure form and coated with bioinert ceramics (aluminum oxide).

The least traumatic surgical method of fixing the fragments of the mandible fractures is the use of titanium miniplates.

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THE INFLUENCE OF AIR POLLUTION OF WORKING SPACE WITH WOOD DUST ON THE DENTAL HEALTH OF THE WORKERS

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The woodworking industry is a part of the timber industry complex of Ukraine and takes a direct part in the forest management process, which consists in the seizure and use of forest resources, their reproduction and improvement. Levels of occupational morbidity are the main



indicators of the state of professional safety in a particular industry in the region or in the country as a whole. Today's state of it trade unions assess as critical. Bioaerosols may consist of pathogenic or non-pathogenic live or dead bacteria and fungi, viruses, high molecular weight of allergens, bacterial endotoxins, mycotoxins, peptidoglycans, β (1 \rightarrow 3)-glucans, pollen, plant fibers, etc. The pollution of air in saw-mills with microorganisms results from the primary or secondary infection of timber with bacteria and fungi, respectively. Secondary infection of wood proceeds on chopped wood chips and planks which are stored in sawmills in conditions favoring microbial growth. It is characterized by abundant growth of molds. Thus, sawmill workers may be exposed at work to the inhalation of various allergenic and immunotoxic agents, comprising wood derivatives and microorganisms associated with timber.

The purpose was to identify and investigate the effect of prolonged contact with wood dust in the air of the production environment of primary woodworking industry enterprises on the state of dental health of worker.

We examined 111 workers of the woodworking industry who work under condition of pollution of air with wood dust. All the examined workers were divided into the main group consisted of 78 people who for a long time were under the influence of pollution of air with wood dust and control groups (33 persons), who do not have long-term contacts with unfavorable production factors. To evaluate the dental status, we used the following indices: CFE, OHI-S by Green-Vermillion, API by Lange D.E., Plagmann H., PMA by Schour, Massler in Parma modification, CPITN.

It was found that during long work at production premises contaminated with wood dust, the state of workers dental health considerably worsens. In particular, we found a close connection between the constant contact with wood dust in the air of the production environment and the deterioration of the oral hygiene state according to OHI-S by Green-Vermillion (P-0,0099) and API by Lange D.E. (P - 0.0070). We found a tendency of worsening of the condition of teeth hard tissues according to CFE index (P <0.001) and growth of periodontal diseases treatment needs according to CPITN index (P-0.01) with increasing of work experience in both observation groups, however, these indices were significantly higher in the main group than in the control group. We also determined the close connection between long-term contact with wood dust and the occurrence of inflammatory changes in periodontal tissues among workers according to PMA index by Schour, Massler in the Parma modification (P-0.0238).

Dental health of the workers in the main group is much worse than in the control group. In particular, the average indicators of all indexes in the main group significantly exceed those in the control group. So, we can truly conclude that prolonged permanent contact of workers with wood dust has a negative impact on their dental health. We observed a tendency of CPITN index's growth with an increasing the work experience in both groups, however, in the main group indexes were significantly higher.

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ACUTE ODONTOGENIC DISEASES IN CHILDREN, CAUSES OF DEVELOPMENT

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The problem of increasing the number of children with acute odontogenic inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region does not lose its relevance. In many cases there is a change in the typical clinical manifestation of this pathology in children, lack of effectiveness of treatment despite the improvement of diagnostic methods. Studies show that from 20 to 50 % of patients are sent to a hospital with an incorrect diagnosis; about half of them do not have milk or permanent teeth, which are sources of infection; hospitalization is late. Most of the inflammatory processes because of which children go to the dental clinic are odontogenic in nature.

The aim of the work was to analyze the causes, clinical features of acute odontogenic periostitis of the jawbones in children who were on outpatient treatment.