

The study was conducted on 18 rabbits. The model of necrotizing ulcerous 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.

Observations of the simulated ulcer of the maxillar mucosa were daily performed, the wound was photographed in time according to the scheme of the experiment. The criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of local treatment were the timing of elimination of perifocal inflammation, hyperemia, infiltration of the edges of the lesion, cleaning the surface of necrotic tissue, the beginning of the marginal epithelialization, and the time of its completion.

The first phase proved to be the most effective for application - the phase of acute inflammation, in which there was a significant and the greatest reduction in the course and a faster beginning of the next stage of the pathological process. In the next two phases (purification and the beginning of epithelialization) the difference was almost the same and significantly smaller compared to the control group, but their size was inferior to the indicators of the first phase. The least effective was the use of the developed complex in the phase of active anabolic phenomena, where this percentage difference is noticeable, 1.85 times inferior to its greatest results during the entire observation time, indicating a slight inhibition of synthetic processes with regular application to the damaged area.

Analyzing the obtained data on the effectiveness of the developed complex of drugs, it can be noted that in all periods of ulcerative necrotic gingivitis there was a positive difference between the experimental and control groups: the completion of each phase of the disease in treated animals came faster comparing to the untreated animals.

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ORAL MICROFLORA AS A MAIN RISK FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF DENTAL CARIES IN CHILDREN

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Dental caries has been the undisputed leader among all dental diseases since ancient times. The key to its development, regardless of age, is the microflora of the oral cavity. Most epidemiological studies have shown that high level of cariogenic microorganisms in the oral cavity was associated with a high prevalence of dental caries.

The aim of the research is to assess the microbial risk factor for caries of temporary teeth by determining the titer in the oral cavity of the main cariogenic microorganisms.

We examined 73 children aged 6 living in Bukovina. To determine the level of intensity of dental caries, the RIC index was used (Leus PA, 2009). The titer of cariogenic microflora was determined by the CRT bacteria kit (Ivoclar Vivadent, Liechtenstein) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The degree of probability of the obtained results was statistically assessed.

As a result of our research, it was found that the intensity of caries of temporary teeth was 3.78 ± 0.32 points, which corresponded to the average level. When determining the concentrations of *Streptococcus mutans* and *Lactobacillus salivarius*, we found a probable increase in the titer of colonies among children with different levels of caries intensity compared to dentistically healthy children. At a low level of caries intensity of the vast majority (55.55%) of children established (<104) CFU of streptococci. For the average level of caries intensity, the most characteristic is the number of colonies of microorganisms with a concentration (105-106) of CFU in 57.14% of the examined children. In the case of a high level of caries intensity, (> 106) CFUs of streptococci were sown in 46.67% of children and (105 - 106) CFUs of streptococci in 33.33% of children. Regarding lactobacilli, the low level of intensity of dental caries is characterized by the concentration (<104) of CFU in 44.44% of the examined children. Under the conditions of medium level, a half of the

children was diagnosed with (<104) CFU lactobacilli, high level - of the vast majority of children (53.33%) (104 - 105) CFU lactobacilli.

Thus, we found a high concentration of major cariogenic microorganisms among children with caries of temporary teeth compared to dental healthy children. As the level of caries intensity increases, there is a probable increase in the titer of streptococci and lactobacilli.

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FORMING OF ORAL HYGIENE SKILLS AMONG SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN DURING QUARANTINE

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The health of the child's body is extremely important. For the proper functioning and development of the child, prevention and timely treatment of pathological changes in the body are important. Prevention of dental diseases remains an urgent problem.

Carrying out sanitary and educational work with schoolchildren, because of the rapid development of dentistry and the search for new effective methods and means of treatment of oral diseases, their prevalence remains high.

One of such methods of prevention is sanitary - educational work among the population. Children of middle school age need special attention, as at this age the forming of permanent occlusion and the dental-maxillary system as a whole take place.

In recent years, it has become common to conduct preventive examinations and thematic "Health Lessons" by students of the Dentistry Faculty under the guidance of teachers in preschools, schools and boarding schools. The essence of these lessons is to demonstrate to students the rules of brushing teeth and oral care clearly.

The current situation in Ukraine and around the world, caused by the prevalence of COVID-19, has made its adjustments in all areas of human activity, in particular in the process of higher medical education. That is why, for the period of quarantine restrictions, it was decided to carry out such preventive measures online.

First of all, a survey was conducted to determine what items and tools children used in the daily care of the oral cavity, or visited the dentist for preventive purposes.

An important step was to acquaint children with the means and objects of oral hygiene, the relevance and correctness of their intended use. Students demonstrated a variety of videos, mobile applications with which you can not only learn how to properly perform oral hygiene, but also competently select items and personal hygiene products.

Children were also shown how to brush their teeth properly using dental phantoms. We have developed illustrated recommendations for proper brushing and nutrition. Don't forget that food is an important factor in the self-cleaning of the oral cavity, the natural cleansing of soft plaque.

As a result, 60-80% of school-age children have an unsatisfactory state of oral hygiene, which indicates that they do not follow the hygienic rules of oral care, despite the high awareness and capabilities of modern society. This is due not only to non-regular care, but also to the lack of skills in proper brushing and the choice of hygiene products.

Experience shows that the necessary level of hygiene skills and systematic and proper care of the oral cavity among children can be ensured only with the proper cooperation of dentists, teachers, parents and children themselves.

Thus, prevention of dental diseases is extremely important and usually includes two components: daily oral hygiene and regular dental examinations. Each component of the prevention of dental diseases has its own characteristics.