

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького персоналу
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ
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Матеріали підсумкової 105-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2024. – 477 с. іл.

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У збірнику представлені матеріали 105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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The aim of the study. Therefore, the aim of our work was to use electric welding of tissues during cystectomy of odontogenic cysts of the jaws, for faster healing of the postoperative wound without complications.

Material and methods. Clinical and laboratory studies were conducted in 87 patients of the educational and treatment center "University Clinic", aged 20 to 51 years and more. The studied patients were represented by 47.13 % of men and 52.87 % of women. The largest group of patients examined was made up of patients aged 31-40 years: 41.46 % and 47.83 % of men and women respectively. The smallest group consisted of 7.32% of men and 4.35% of women aged 51 and older. Patients were divided into three groups: Group I - suturing the wound with suture material, Group II - consolidation of the wound edges with a laser scalpel; Group III - the edges of the postoperative defect were burned using the electric welding machine EKVZ-300 "Patonmed".

Results. It was found that when using electric welding technologies, clinical symptoms after cystectomy (pain, hyperemia, swelling, facial asymmetry, tooth mobility in the cystectomy area, suture divergence) did not objectify on the 14th day of observation against 5.26 % of patients with mild hyperemia, pain, swelling and 15.79% of patients with tooth mobility in the cystectomy area when suturing the postoperative wound with Vicryl suture material and in 8.0% of patients with pain, swelling, hyperemia of the SOPR and 4.0% of patients with tooth mobility in the cystectomy area when approximating the wound edges using laser technology.

It was proved that the approximation of postoperative SOPR wounds using electric welding in the surgical treatment of odontogenic cysts contributed to a decrease in inflammatory and immunological reactions in the oral fluid of the subjects, which was confirmed by a decrease in the levels of IL-1 β , $p - p_1 > 0.05$, $p_2 < 0.05$, TNF-L, $p > 0.05$, $p_1 - p_2 < 0.01$, on day 7 of observation; quantitative content of leukocytes, $p - p_1 > 0.05$, $p_2 < 0.05$, levels of IL - 8, $p > 0.05$, $p_1 - p_2 < 0.01$, activity of NO - synthase, $p - p_2 > 0.05$ on the 14th day of studies; IL concentrations - 6, $p > 0.05$, $p_1 - p_2 < 0.01$, MMP activity - 9, $p - p_2 > 0.05$ on day 30 after treatment and ESR parameters on day 7 of observations, $p - p_2 > 0.05$.

Conclusions. The use of the proposed method of approximation of the edges of postoperative wounds using electric welding in the surgical treatment of odontogenic cysts minimizes surgical trauma, simplifies and reduces the duration of the operation by more than 2 times, prevents the development of complications and contributes to less severe clinical symptoms compared to other methods (suture material, laser technology) used to connect the edges of postoperative wounds.

Gerasym L.M.

THE USE OF PHYSIOTHERAPEUTIC METHODS IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE MAXILO-FACIAL AREA

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Introduction. Physiotherapeutic procedures are of great importance among the therapeutic, prophylactic and rehabilitation measures for diseases and injuries of the maxillofacial region.

The aim of the study. To study the effectiveness of the use of physical therapy methods in the treatment of diseases of the maxillofacial area.

The aim of the study. They are indicated in almost all forms and stages of the disease and are widely used at various stages of diagnosis, complex therapy, prevention and rehabilitation in order to influence individual pathogenetic links of the process and for symptomatic treatment. Some physical factors directly affect cells and tissues. Groups of physical therapeutic factors optimal for the treatment of dental diseases.

Results. Physical methods with predominantly analgesic effect (transcranial electroanalgesia, fluctuorisation, short-pulse electroanalgesia). Physical methods that have a predominantly anti-inflammatory effect (alterative-exudative phase of inflammation low-intensity uhf therapy, drug electrophoresis, proliferative phase of inflammation high-intensity uhf therapy, high-frequency magnetotherapy ultrasound therapy). Physical methods of action on muscle and

connective tissue (electrostimulation methods, the active factor is pulsed electric currents, defibrotic methods, the active factor is ultrasound, ultraphonophoresis, electrophoresis. Physical methods of action on the peripheral nervous system (anaesthetic techniques, neurostimulatory techniques, trophostimulatory methods). Physiotherapy for jaw fractures. The following physiotherapy treatments are prescribed (general franklinisation, local hypotherapy, ultrasound therapy in continuous mode at an intensity, uv-irradiation in an erythema dose, massage of the collar area. In addition, in facial surgery, physical therapy methods are used at various stages of complex therapy and prevention.

Conclusions. Physical rehabilitation programs are developed individually depending on the disease and characteristics of the patient's body. Physiotherapy methods are included in the physical rehabilitation program. A professionally developed individual rehabilitation program has a positive effect on the patient's condition and accelerates the recovery and recovery process.

Godovanets O.I.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF PERIODONTOPATHIES AMONG CHILDREN LIVING IN REGIONS WITH HIGH NITRATE CONTENT IN DRINKING WATER

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Introduction. The most common environmental pollutants, along with heavy metals and pesticides, are nitrates. In many countries of the world, nitrate-nitrite pressing is a real threat to public health. In Ukraine, the level of nitrates in well water in some places exceeds 480 mg/l, with the maximum permissible concentration – 45 mg/l.

The purpose of our work was to study the prevalence of the main dental diseases in children living in areas with high nitrate content in drinking water and to identify the peculiarities of their course.

Material and methods. 300 children aged 6-7 and 12 living in nitrate-contaminated areas were examined in accordance with WHO recommendations. Generally accepted methods of examining a dental patient were used for the examination.

Results. Epidemiological studies conducted show a high prevalence of the main dental diseases in children from the studied region, namely: dental caries - 91.3-96.7%, maxillofacial anomalies and deformations - 52.7-66.7%, periodontal tissue diseases - 60-80%. The structure of periodontal diseases is dominated by chronic catarrhal gingivitis, which accounts for 95% of cases. Clinical manifestations of gingivitis in children living in nitrate-polluted areas are characterized by the dominance of symptoms of bleeding and dental calculus.

Conclusions. Thus, high spreading of caries, pathology of periodontal tissue and dental-jaw anomaly are found in children, living on the territory with increased level of nitrates in the drinking water. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis that goes with symptoms of bleeding and dental calculus dominates in the structure of periodontal pathology. Oxidant stress and hypoxia promote the realization of local factors that influence the children's parodontopathy as the result of nitrate intoxication influence on the organism.

Havaleshko V.P.

CHARACTERISTICS OF DENTO-ALVEOLAR PATHOLOGY IN PATIENTS WITH TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DYSFUNCTION AT RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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Introduction. Numerous native and foreign studies show that the prevalence of temporomandibular joint (TMJ) diseases among the adult population reaches 25–65% (Al-Ani Z., 2020; Thomas D.C. et al., 2023). A detailed study of the state of the maxillofacial system of such patients will help to form an adequate plan of treatment and prevention of exacerbations.

The aim was to conduct a clinical assessment of the state of the maxillofacial system in patients with TMJ dysfunction with accompanying rheumatoid arthritis.