

**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
присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ
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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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Conclusions. So, we have established an imbalance in the micronutrient supply system for children with caries, which indicates the need for its correction during the development of therapeutic and preventive measures.

Kuzniak B.V.

PERIODONTOLOGICAL STATUS OF CHILDREN AGED 12 AND 15

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Introduction. Caries, periodontal tissue diseases, maxillofacial anomalies and deformations are the most common dental nosologies both in Ukraine and in the world, regardless of age. Periodontal disease is the second most common group of diseases after caries. Every year, there is an increase in the prevalence of periodontal tissue damage in some regions, even up to 80-95% of cases. It is generally accepted to examine the state of periodontal tissues in 15-year-old children, however, numerous literature data indicate a high prevalence of the disease already in 12-year-olds. In this regard, studying the periodontological status in children of different age groups is relevant.

The aim of the research is to study the prevalence and clinical features of the course of periodontal tissue diseases in children aged 12 and 15.

Materials and methods. To establish the periodontal status of children in Bukovyna, we examined 83 children aged 12 and 15. The following observation groups were selected: I – 43 children aged 12 years, II – 40 children aged 15 years. The condition of the periodontal tissues was evaluated according to the indexes of PMA (1960) in the modification of Parma and CPI (1997). The hygienic condition of the oral cavity was determined using the Silness-Loe and Stallard indexes. The degree of probability of the obtained results was statistically evaluated.

The results. As a result of a dental examination of children of various ages, a high prevalence of periodontal tissue diseases among children of Bukovyna was established. It was revealed that the indices of PMA and CPI were probably worse in 12-year-old children compared to 15-year-old children. In particular, the value of the Schiller-Pysarev test is higher by 10.56% in 12-year-old and by 11.80% in 15-year-old children, sextants with calculus and bleeding are higher in 12-year-olds by 86.27% and 50.57, respectively %, and in 15-year-olds - by 82.05% and 57.54%.

Conclusions. Thus, taking into account the high prevalence of periodontal tissue diseases in children of various ages in Bukovina, there is a need for a detailed paraclinical study of the pathogenetic mechanisms of their formation, which will become the basis for improving diagnostic methods and developing adapted treatment and prevention programs.

Kuzniak N.B.

DEFINING THE PROBLEM, STRUCTURE AND RELATIVE NUMBER OF MANDIBULAR FRACTURES AND THEIR COMPLICATIONS

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Introduction. The modern stage in the development of surgical dentistry is characterized by a scientific-practical advance both in clinical and methodological areas. It means a new stage that changed theoretical ideas on the issues of traumatism, organization of medical aid to the patients, diagnostic and therapeutic tactics in case of mandibular fractures and their complications.

The aim of the study. Increasing the efficiency of providing medical care to victims with complicated mandibular fractures based on improvement of diagnostic and surgical tactics.

Materials and methods. Optimization of treatment of patients with traumatic fractures of the lower jaw by means of a comprehensive approach to diagnostics, treatment and rehabilitation of the victims with fractures of the lower jaw based on a comprehensive study of pathogenic mechanism of development of possible complications with injuries of the lower jaw.

Results. A long-term study of clinical-pathogenic aspects of traumatic injuries of the maxillofacial area preceded the formation of an independent clinical issue of a comprehensive treatment of the fractures of the lower jaw.