

**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
05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 року**

Конференція внесена до Реєстру заходів безперервного професійного розвитку,
які проводитимуться у 2024 році № 3700679

Чернівці – 2024

УДК 001:378.12(477.85)

ББК 72:74.58

М 34

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.

ББК 72:74.58

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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ISBN 978-617-519-077-7

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університет, 2024

of abnormalities in the position of individual teeth: in 6-year-olds – 22.22% of cases, in 12-year-olds – 48.99% of those examined, and in 15-year-olds – 54.04%.

Conclusions. Thus, a high prevalence of anomalies of the maxillofacial region was established in children of different ages. In this regard, it is necessary to increase the planned examinations of children in organized teams, as well as the implementation of preventive and therapeutic measures, which will reduce the prevalence of not only orthodontic pathology, but also other dental diseases.

Maksymiv O.O.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH PERIODONTAL TISSUE DISEASES

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Introduction. According to the WHO, periodontal tissue diseases rank 2nd after caries and its complications and account for 94.3% of the total prevalence. Modern scientific research widely presents various methods of their treatment and prevention. One of the symptoms of generalized forms of periodontal tissue diseases is abnormal tooth mobility. Achieving remission without stabilization of mobile teeth is almost impossible.

The aim of the study. To conduct a comparative assessment of methods of orthopedic treatment of patients with generalized periodontitis.

Material and methods. We treated 26 patients with generalized periodontitis who visited the University Clinic educational and treatment centre, aged 35 to 44 years. The main causes of periodontitis included malocclusion, poor hygiene (subgingival plaque), and improper prosthetics. All patients were divided into two groups. The first group included 12 patients who underwent splinting of mobile teeth using a non-invasive method with fiberglass tape. The second group included 14 patients after therapeutic treatment and prosthetics with metal-ceramic structures.

Results. Before orthopedic treatment, all patients with generalized periodontitis underwent therapeutic treatment and anti-inflammatory therapy. In the first group, tooth mobility caused by the pathological process in the periodontal complex was stabilized with the help of a fiberglass band, before which dental plaque was carefully removed and the approximate surfaces were cleaned with abrasive strips (strips). Recommendations were given on oral hygiene after splinting (toothpastes, brushes) with mandatory follow-up in a month and then in 3-6 months. In the second group, after therapeutic treatment and elimination of traumatic factors, metal-ceramic bridges were made with the following recommendations: control after 1, 3 and 6 months after treatment.

Conclusions. Thus, different efficacy of treatment of patients with periodontal tissue diseases was determined. When using fixed metal-ceramic prostheses after treatment, patients showed inhibition of bone resorption and stabilization of mobile teeth. At the same time, when splinting with fiberglass tape, the accumulation of dental plaque and splint detachment was detected after 6 months, which had a negative impact on the further development of this pathology.

Perebyinis P. P.

COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TECHNIQUES OF THE ALVEOLAR PROCESS VERTICAL AUGMENTATION

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Introduction. Tooth extraction irrespective of its method, condition of the pathological process on the moment of extraction, mucous phenotype etc., launches irreversible processes in the alveolar complex eventually resulting in a reduced volume of the bone tissue. There is definitely a significant correlation depending on the above factors, but even in case of maximum favorable course, clinicians state a decrease in the initial parameters.