

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



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**106-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького колективу
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Матеріали підсумкової 106-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького колективу Буковинського державного медичного університету (м. Чернівці, 03, 05, 10 лютого 2025 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2025. – 450 с. іл.

У збірнику представлені матеріали 106-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького колективу Буковинського державного медичного університету (м. Чернівці, 03, 05, 10 лютого 2025 р.) зі стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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Material and methods. We examined 32 patients with large defects of the dentition and single teeth, aged 67 to 79 years, who sought prosthetics. The patients were divided into 3 groups depending on the design of the partially removable denture (PRD): Group 1 consisted of 10 patients with clasp-retained partial dentures, Group 2 – 11 patients with telescopic retention, Group 3 – 11 patients with a hole in the base in the area of the preserved tooth.

Clinical examination of the oral cavity of patients was performed 1, 3, 6, 12 months after the insertion of the PRD. The inflammatory reaction in the gums was assessed by the PMA index. The mobility of the abutment teeth was determined with tweezers according to O.I. Evdokymiv.

Results. It was found that after 1 month in all groups of patients, the abutment teeth remained stable, without mobility. The PMA index in group 1 exceeded the indexes of group 2 by 1.7 times ($p<0.05$), and in group 3 – by 1.5 times ($p<0.05$), and indicated the presence of an average degree of gingivitis.

After 3 months, two patients of the 1st group showed mobility of the abutment tooth of the first degree, while in the 2nd and 3rd groups, tooth stability was observed in 100 % of patients. The PMA index exceeded the mean value in group 2 by 17 % ($p<0.05$) and in group 3 by 13 % ($p<0.05$).

After 6 months, in group 1, 5 patients had 1st grade of tooth mobility and 1 patient had 2nd grade of tooth mobility. In group 2, the teeth remained stable. In 2 patients of the 3rd group, there was mobility of the first degree of severity. The PMA index in group 1 exceeded the value in group 2 by 1.6 times ($p<0.05$), and in group 3 – by 1.4 times ($p<0.05$), and corresponded to the average degree of gingivitis (according to Parma interpretation).

After 12 months, the prevalence of tooth mobility reached 60 % of patients in group 1 (4 patients had 1st grade, 2 patients had 2nd grade of mobility), but 1 patient lost the abutment tooth. In group 2, all patients retained their abutment teeth, and mobility was observed in 2 patients (1st grade). In group 3, 1 patient lost an abutment tooth, and 4 patients had 1st grade of mobility. The PMA index after one year of using a RPD in group 1 exceeded the value in group 2 by 26 % ($p<0.05$) and in group 3 by 18 % ($p<0.05$), and corresponded to a severe degree of gingivitis.

Conclusions. The analysis of the orthopedic treatment of patients with partial removable dentures with preserved single teeth showed that during 1 year of use of the proposed dentures, abutment teeth were lost in 10 % of patients in group 1 and 9 % of patients in group 3. Tooth mobility was detected in 60 % of patients in group 1 and 36 % of patients in group 3. At the same time, when using partial removable dentures with telescopic retention, there was no tooth loss and the lowest PMA index values were observed throughout the observation period.

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CALCULATION OF THE EFFECT OF THE IMPROVED METHOD OF TOOTH DISTALISATION IN THE PROCESS OF ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT

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Introduction. Yearly, dentists in most countries observe an increase in dental anomalies in children and adolescents, which currently reaches 92% according to the WHO. In Ukraine, this nosology ranks third in the structure of dental diseases. The presence of dentoalveolar deformities and anomalies is often accompanied by a change in the dentition shape, which in turn often leads to a distal bite development. To achieve the ideal ratio of occlusion keys in orthodontic patients, such a non-extraction method of treatment as the distalisation method is widely used.

The aim of the study was to calculate the effect of the improved method of tooth distalisation in the process of orthodontic treatment.

Material and methods. An individual appliance for tooth distalisation has been developed. When using an improved distalisation apparatus, the lateral part of the upper dentition is distalised. After the distal occlusion is corrected, it is possible to align the dental arches with braces or aligners, if necessary. The effect of distalisation with the distalisation apparatus in the treatment of

patients with the distal occlusion was calculated by analyzing the overlay of digital moles in the Onyx Sep software and subsequent analysis in the Ortho Analyser software (3Shape).

Results. Twenty-one patients were examined and treated. The distal displacement of the canines and first molars was measured by drawing a line from the canine cusp and mesiobuccal cusp of the first upper molar perpendicular to the midline in both STL files before and after treatment. We then measured the distance between two lines to calculate the distal displacement of the canines and first molars during treatment with the distalisation appliance. The distal displacement of the advanced appliance in the area of the canines or premolars was from 1.35 mm to 7.91 mm, in the area of the first molars from 1.21 mm to 6.34 mm.

Conclusions. A study in the 3Shape Ortho Analyser program indicates a high clinical effectiveness of the improved treatment method in patients who required tooth distalisation during orthodontic treatment. This is confirmed by the tooth-alveolar distalisation in the area of the canines or premolars from 1.35 mm to 7.91 mm, in the area of the first molars from 1.21 mm to 6.34 mm.

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BACTERICIDAL ACTIVITY OF BLOOD SERUM IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS

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Introduction. It is well known that concomitant infection can significantly change the course of the inflammatory process, which arose in response to tissue damage. One of the natural mechanisms of protection of the body when it encounters microorganisms, regardless of their species, and especially under the influence of conditionally pathogenic microflora, which is constantly present in the oral cavity, is such a factor of non-specific resistance as the bactericidal activity of blood serum (BABS).

The aim of the study of this research stage was to compare the nature of BABS changes in the dynamics of the experimental ulcerative-necrotic gingivitis course in experimental animals without and on the background of local treatment with our proposed scheme.

Material and methods. Laboratory animals with an experimental model of ulcerative-necrotic gingivitis by chemical burn were divided into three groups: intact, control, and experimental. Control group animals were not treated; in the experimental group, a complex of drugs was applied to the ulcer surface, which included thiotriazoline ointment, zinc oxide, and 0.05% chlorhexidine solution. In selected observation periods (3rd, 5th, 7th, and 10th days), cytological smears examination was used to determine the adsorption reaction of microorganisms (ARM) by counting the number of bacteria adsorbed on each epithelial cell surface (based on 100 cells).

Results. On the 3rd day, in the control group animals, where the healing of experimental gingivitis took place spontaneously without external intervention, an increase in the BABS index was by 72.50% over the level of intact animals. A significant difference was maintained throughout the observation period, although a gradual decrease of the studied value was observed: on the 5th day it exceeded the physiological level by 53.01%, on the 7th day - by 44.01%, and on the 10th - by 27.22%. The maximum value of the growth of the BABS index in the experimental group animals treated with our developed drugs complex was also detected on the 3rd day and was 59.11% above the level in intact animals. Similar to the control group case, during the entire observation period, the BABS data obtained in each term reliably exceeded the physiological level indicators, although they were noticeably smaller compared to the control group. Thus, on the 5th day, the increase was 34.47%, on the 7th - 17.28%, and on the 10th - 11.22%.

Conclusions. In response to an acute inflammatory process in the damage area to the oral cavity mucous membrane, all the links of non-specific body resistance are tensioned, with a maximum increase already on the 3rd day of BABS by 1.72. Despite the gradual decline, the indicated indicator reliably exceeded those of intact animals even on the 10th day.