МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

М А Т Е Р І А Л И

106-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького колективу
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ
03, 05, 10 лютого 2025 року

Конференція внесена до Реєстру заходів безперервного професійного розвитку, які проводитимуться у 2025 році №1005249

Чернівці – 2025

УДК 61(063)
М 34

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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ISBN 978-617-519-135-4

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.

Matherial 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.