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
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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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apply a keratoplastic agent in the form of a gel containing deproteinized calf blood hemoderivative and polydocanol topically. To prevent new OMD and progression of existing ones, it was recommended to apply orthodontic wax to the sharp parts of the bracket system and those areas that are in direct contact with the injured oral mucosa.

Conclusion. A high prevalence of OMD in young orthodontic patients was found – in 87.4 %. Traumatic stomatitis prevailed in the structure of OMD – in 73.1 %. The most significant risk factors for the development of OMD are: smoking, the use of a hard toothbrush, hot food and drink temperature.

Maksymiv O.O.

APPLICATION OF ELECTRIC WELDING TECHNIQUE DURING CYSTECTOMY IN PATIENTS WITH ODONTOGENIC JAW CYSTS

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Introduction. Modern medical advances make it possible to use fundamentally new techniques to improve the results of treatment and subsequent rehabilitation of patients with odontogenic cysts of the jaws. Electric welding of human body tissues is a modern area of surgery, but it has not yet been widely used in surgical dentistry.

The aim of the study. To verify the effectiveness of treatment of odontogenic cysts of the jaws using the method of electric welding of tissues.

Material and methods. The clinical and laboratory study was conducted on 87 patients, aged 20 to 51 years, whose cysts were diagnosed during the Rtg study. The studied patients, depending on gender, were represented as follows: 47.13% of men and 52.87% of women. The most numerous group of examined patients was made up of patients aged 31-40 years: 41.46% and 47.83% of men and women, respectively.

According to conventional clinical and radiological studies, it was found that in 24 patients (27.59%) cysts were localized in the lower jaw and in 63 patients (72.41%) - in the upper jaw.

Depending on the size and location of the cyst, the patient's general condition, the doctor's qualifications and technical equipment, Parch II cystectomy was performed under local or general anesthesia in an outpatient clinic or hospital.

Results. The analysis of the frequency of clinical symptoms when using different methods of wound edge approximation showed that when using electric welding technologies, clinical symptoms after cystectomy (pain, hyperemia, edema, facial asymmetry, tooth mobility in the cystectomy area, suture divergence) did not objectify on the 14th day of observation vs 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 mucous membrane of the oral cavity 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 mucous membrane of the oral cavity 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 is confirmed by a decrease in the levels of IL-1 β, $p - p1<0.05$, $p2<0.05$, TNF - α, $p>0.05$, $p1 - p2<0.01$, on day 7 of observation; leukocyte count, $p - p1>0.05$, $p2>0.05$, IL - 8, $p>0.05$, $p1 - p2<0.01$, NO synthase activity, $p - p2>0.05$, on day 14 of the study; IL concentrations - 6, $p>0.05$, $p1 - p2<0.01$, MMP activity - 9, $p - p2<0.05$ on day 30 after treatment and ESR parameters on day 7 of observations, $p - p2>0.05$.

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 2.0 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.

Matsiuk D.I.

ASSESSMENT OF THE BONE TISSUE STATE IN PATIENTS WITH MANDIBULAR FRACTURES, ON THEIR ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL USING X-RAY METHOD

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Introduction. Results of numerous studies indicate that isolated mandibular fractures take a leading position among injuries of the facial part of the cranium. It stipulates clinicians to search new rational methods of treatment and management of patients.

The aim of the study. To assess the bone tissue state in patients with mandibular fractures, on their admission to hospital using X-ray method.

Materials and methods. To achieve the aim of the study, 151 patients with mandibular fractures, of different age and gender, were examined.

Results. As the result of the study, we analyzed the qualitative and quantitative state of the bone tissue of the lower jaw using radiological methods in patients with mandibular fractures. Analysis of the orthopantomograms of patients with mandibular fractures applying MCI index determined that C2 type of the bone tissue prevailed in individuals of both genders. It was found in 62,25±3,94 % of the examined, $p<0,01$. C1 type of the bone tissue was found in 2,0 times less number of the individuals with mandibular fractures in comparison with those having C2 type of the bone tissue (29,80±3,72 % against 62,25±3,94 %, $p<0,01$, respectively. C3 type of the bone tissue was found in 12 patients with mandibular fractures (7,95±2,20 %). It appeared to be 3,7 times and 7,8 times higher than the number of individuals with KT C1 and C2 types, respectively, p, $p_1<0,01$. C4 type of the bone tissue was not determined in patients with mandibular fractures. It should be noted, that C1 type of the mandibular cortical plate was diagnosed 1,4 times frequently among males than females with mandibular fractures (33,70±4,93 % against 23,73±5,53 %, $p>0,05$, respectively). C2 type was found in almost the same number of individuals of both genders: in 60,87±5,09 % of males and in 64,41±6,23 % of females, $p>0,05$. At the same time, C3 type of the mandibular cortical plate was found 2,2 timed frequently in females than in males with traumatic injuries of the lower jaw (11,86±4,20 % against 5,43±1,36 %, $p>0,05$, respectively). Occurrence of C2 type of the mandibular cortical plate in patients of both genders with mandibular fractures was of wavy nature. It increased from 36,36±5,02 %, $p<0,01$ to 70,59±4,75 %, p, $p_3<0,01$ in men at the age of 18-25 years and 26-35 years respectively. In women at the age of 18-25 years it ranged from 36,67±6,26 %, $p<0,01$ to 78,26±5,36 % at the age of 26-35 years, p, $p_3<0,01$. At the same time, patients of both genders presented lower occurrence of C2 type at the age of 36-44 years. It was found in 66,67±4,91 of men and in 64,0±6,24 % of women, p, $p_3<0,01$.

Conclusions. The frequency of detection of C1 type of the mandibular cortical plate was found to decrease with increasing age of the examined patients of both genders. It decreased from 63,64±5,02 % at the age of 18-25 years to 19,44±4,12 % at the age of 36-44 years among men, $p_3<0,01$. Among women it was from 63,63±6,26 % at the age of 18-25 years to 12,0±4,23 % at the age of 36-44 years, $p_3<0,01$, $p_2>0,05$. C2 type of the mandibular cortical plate was examined among men at the age of 36-44 years – 13,89±3,60 % and among women – 4,34±2,65 %, $p<0,05$, p_1, p_2 ,$p_3<0,01$, at the age of 26-35 to 24,0±5,56 %, p_1, p_3 , of the individuals at the age of 36-44 years.

C1 type of the mandibular cortical plate was diagnosed 1,4 times more frequently among men than among women (33,70 % against 23,73 %, respectively), and C3 type – 2,2 times more frequently among women than among men (11,86 % against 5,43 %, respectively). At the same time, C2 type of the mandibular cortical plate was found in 60,87 % of males and in 64,41 % of females.