

**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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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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FEATURES OF OSTEOMYELITIS COURSE OF THE JAWS IN DRUG-ADDICTED PATIENTS

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Introduction. The problem of odontogenic osteomyelitis among drug-addicted patients remains extremely relevant and stipulates searching for new ways to solve it among scientists and clinicians, social and state figures. It correlates with steady increase in the number of patients, involvement of people at young age, insufficient understanding of pathogenesis, severity of clinical course, low effect of current therapeutic agents, long periods of inability to work, high percentage of relapses and complications, resulting in disability and lethal outcome.

The aim of the study. To analyze current scientific studies dealing with osteomyelitis, determine its occurrence, possible variants of the course and complications of osteomyelitis of the jaws among drug-addicted patients.

Materials and methods. Analysis of the scientific, clinical-experimental literature, publications of scientific-practical conferences and congresses, results of scientific-practical work of the department.

Results. Development, course and consequences of an infectious process are known to be determined by the state of the body protective powers and immune response. It should be noted, that today irrespective of a number of studies concerning purulent-inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial area, there is no a generally accepted opinion concerning the nature and value of immune disorders in patients with chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaws. The majority of researchers agree that patients with chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis present inhibited protective mechanisms of non-specific and specific immune-biological response of the body. This phenomenon determines unfavorable course of the postoperative period and produces a negative effect on the immediate and remote results after surgery. Drug use considerably affects the immune system and distorts the course of immune response. It results in more severe and atypical development of purulent-inflammatory processes. At the same time, the literature available contains single facts concerning clinical features, pathogenesis, diagnostics, pathomorphological manifestation of osteomyelitis in drug-addicted patients. The issues of effective use of immune-correcting means for drug-addicted patients with jaw osteomyelitis remain uncertain. According to current views, osteomyelitis of the jaws is a complicated, multifactorial disease. A number of exogenous and endogenous factors determine the clinical course, severity and progress of osteomyelitis. Patient's drug addiction considerably complicates the disease and leads to the occurrence of its atypical forms. In 98 % of cases polyetiological microflora is found in the focus of osteomyelitis. Non-clostridial anaerobes associated with anaerobes of one type are found in 67,9 % of patients, and those associated with two or more aerobes – in 33,1 %. Gram-negative microorganisms prevail in etiopathogenesis of chronic osteomyelitis. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, found in 75,0 % of cases, dominates among them. When non-clostridial anaerobic bacteria were found, it was confirmed that in 98% they were the cause of osteomyelitis. The transition into a chronic form results in complications of common nature – chronic sepsis, amyloidosis of the kidneys, spleen etc. Significant esthetic and functional disorders of the teeth, jaws, and face may appear. They include sequestration of big areas of the jaws, pathological fractures of the jaws, contracture of the lower jaw, facial deformity, disturbed eating and chewing, speech changes. Irrational administration of medicines, antibiotic resistance increase, secondary immune deficiency available, and increasing levels of somatic pathology result in occurrence of atypical forms of osteomyelitis of the jaws requiring new approaches to their treatment.

Conclusions. Osteomyelitis of the jaws in drug-addicted patients is characterized by hematogenic way of infection spread, availability of polyetiological microflora in the focus of inflammation, high percentage of relapses and considerable amount of complications, often of septic nature, resulting in disability and lethal outcome. Purulent-inflammatory diseases in drug-addicted individuals are more severe with a tendency to occurrence of complications.