

**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.

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DENTAL CARIES IN CHILDREN: CLINICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

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Introduction. Dental caries is an important social problem of childhood in all countries of the world and is often accompanied by serious impacts on the health of children and their families and implies serious consequences for the development of the dentition and child's life quality. The prevalence of this disease in the world ranges from 25% to 72%.

The aim of the study. In this regard, the aim of our study was to assess the dental health of children aged 12 and 15 years.

Material and methods. To achieve this goal, we examined 56 children aged 12 and 15 years living in Bukovyna. We formed 2 study groups: group I included children aged 12 years, group II consisted of children aged 15 years. The dental examination was performed according to the standard methodology and an anonymous questionnaire was administered to determine dental health education.

Results. The study of the state of hard dental tissues in children of both groups revealed a high prevalence of caries in permanent teeth according to the WHO criteria, with the number of healthy teeth (without caries) ranging from 15.39 to 19.36 %. The analysis of the intensity of caries in permanent teeth showed that its average value at the age of 12 was 4.62 ± 0.19 teeth, while in 15-year-olds it was significantly higher - 5.89 ± 0.24 teeth. In the structure of the DMF, the component 'D' prevailed in both groups, respectively in group I - $3, 56 \pm 0.12$ teeth and 4.48 ± 0.19 in group II. It was found that in 12-year-old children the average value of the SIC index was 6.67 ± 0.14 teeth, which was significantly different from the indicators of 15-year-old children (8.41 ± 0.35 teeth). According to our data on the Stellard index, children aged 12 and 15 years were found to have poor oral hygiene, but the scores in both groups were significantly different ($p < 0.05$).

We found that children in both groups (62.36% and 75.56%) brushed their teeth twice a day and rated their condition as good. 68.75% of children in group I and 76.36% of children in group II were satisfied with the appearance of their teeth. Almost all children in both groups brush their teeth with a toothbrush and toothpaste. With regard to toothpaste, only 18.7% of children in both groups reported using fluoride toothpaste, while the rest did not know the composition of the toothpaste. In terms of food, 87.5% of children in group I and 75.5% in group II eat sweets every day, and 75.5% and 64.3% drink sweet drinks every day, respectively. 93.7% of children in group I visited dentists during the year on their own and 50% in case of acute pain, with similar dynamics for children in group II.

Conclusions. Thus, the high prevalence and intensity of caries determine the special importance of caries prevention measures and indicate the necessity of finding new approaches to improve children's dental health

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ENDOTHELIAL DYSFUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH PERIODONTITIS AND CONCOMITANT CHRONIC PANCREATITIS

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Introduction. Numerous researchers have studied the dysfunction of the endothelium of the periodontal microcirculatory vessels and consider it an important pathogenetic link in the development of periodontal tissue diseases (Riznyk S. et al., 2022; Angjelova A. et al., 2024). However, there are no data on the state of the endothelium in chronic periodontitis and concomitant chronic pancreatitis as a possible link in the common pathogenesis of these diseases, which makes this topic relevant.

The aim of the study. To study the peculiarities of endothelial dysfunction in patients with comorbid periodontal tissue diseases and chronic pancreatitis.