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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Material and methods. We examined 24 patients with chronic generalized periodontitis (CGP) in the exacerbation phase and concomitant chronic pancreatitis aged 32 to 65 years, who were included in the 1st group of the study. The 2nd group consisted of 12 patients with CGP in the exacerbation phase of the corresponding age without concomitant pancreatic pathology. 5 practically healthy individuals were included in the control group. In all patients, the concentration of endothelin-1 in the oral fluid was determined using. Statistical processing of the material was performed using Microsoft Excel (USA).

Results. According to the classification of periodontal tissue diseases by M.F. Danylevskyj, 19 patients in the 1st group were diagnosed with initial and the 1st grade of CGP, 5 patients – with the 2nd grade, in the 2nd group there were 8 patients with the 1st grade and 4 patients with the 2nd grade of CGP.

The maximum concentration of endothelin-1 was detected in the oral fluid of patients in the 1st group with the 2nd grade of CGP. The average value of endothelin-1 concentration in the main group was 1.2±0.004 fmol/ml, which exceeded the value in the 2nd group by 1.4 times ($p<0.001$), and in the control group – by 1.9 times ($p<0.001$). This probably indicates an additional destabilizing effect of chronic pancreatitis on the state of endothelial dysfunction, in particular the periodontal microcirculation in this category of patients.

Conclusions. The development of the inflammatory-dystrophic process in patients with chronic generalized periodontitis is aggravated by an increase in the concentration of the endothelial dysfunction marker endothelin-1 in 100% of patients. However, the highest values of this indicator were found in patients with concomitant chronic pancreatitis, which requires further investigation for effective treatment.

Rozhko V.I.

UNSTATIONARY IRRIGANT FLOW MODEL IN THE ROOT CANAL

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Introduction. Irrigation is the only way to affect those areas of the root canal wall that are not touched by mechanical instruments, and according to literature sources, this is from 20 to 80%. The importance of the problem motivates the constant interest of researchers. Over the past 15 years, many works have been published and new studies are constantly being conducted.

The aim of the study. To carry out a numerical simulation of the irrigant flow in the tooth root canal using the Navier-Stokes equation.

Material and methods. The simulation of the unsteady irrigant flow, namely 6% sodium hypochlorite solution, was carried out with a closed-type endodontic needle with a side hole of size 30G. The tooth canal was previously widened with a RaCe 4%-30 tool from FKG Dentaire (Switzerland) to an oval shape and initially filled with water.

Results. Numerical modeling of the irrigant flow was performed in an unsteady setting using the continuity equation and three-dimensional Reynolds-averaged Navier-Stokes equations of an incompressible viscous fluid with defined parameters.

Conclusions. Therefore, we performed a mathematical calculation of the irrigant flow in the tooth root canal, which subsequently makes it possible to create a computer model of the flow from the endodontic needle at different distances from the apical opening and to study the hydrodynamic parameters of the irrigation solution.

Soltys O.M.

PROPOLIS AND DECAMETHOXIN USE IN THE PERIODONTAL TISSUE DISEASES COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT

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Introduction. Numerous epidemiological studies in recent years indicate a significant prevalence of periodontal tissue diseases among the population of the Earth. Comprehensive