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**Yarova A., Kopitko M.**  
**REFINEMENT METHODS OF THE PROVISIONAL CROWNS**  
**APPLICATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE REDUCTOIN EFFECT OF THE**  
**RESIDUAL MONOMER**

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**Introduction.** The application of provisional crowns (PC) at the fixed dentures (FD) treatment is topical for adaptation prosthetic area, restore chewing function and improvement of the patients' life quality even at the stage of treatment. However, using of acrylic plastic materials for making PC, in some cases, can negatively influence on the conditions of the oral cavity and the process of adaptation to FD. The level of residual monomers (RM) is the significant aspect of that problem.

**Aim.** Studying the clinical efficiency of the improved methods of manufacturing PC, that would reduce the level of RM on patients' immune-metabolic profile. There was used an advanced manufacturing technique of making PC using the direct methods, the essence of which is vacuuming of the plastic materials.

**Materials and methods.** Increasing of the extraction efficiency of residual monomer from the orthopedic constructions was reached by the addition to the specify temperature aquatic environment the process of vacuum extracting, which is an additional process of the intensity factor. We worked out a set of tools and devices, using of which provides the using a special camera, vacuum creating machine and certain vacuuming technologies of orthopedic constructions. We explored the contents of secretive immunoglobulin (sIgA) and indicators of oxidative homeostasis (OH): restored glutathione (RG), superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT) was performed among 128 patients (61- without vacuuming PC, 67- with vacuuming).

**Results.** Generalized analysis of patients' immune-metabolic changes on the treating steps has revealed that in comparison with initial indications at the II phase (after TC installation) takes place the increase of almost all indicators, that characterize the enzyme chain activation – oxidative homeostasis of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity.

**Conclusions.** The most informative factor is the increase of CAT content as a functional reorganization indicator and enzymatic chain activation. At the III stage (after FD fixation) the most informative aspect is the growing of RG and the sIgA level.

**Yeliseyeva O.V.**

**EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION OF COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT OF**  
**PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC GENERALIZED PERIODONTITIS ASSOCIATED**  
**WITH ORAL LICHEN PLANUS BY MONITORING LOCAL IMMUNITY INDICES**

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**Introduction.** One of the most important causes, which determine the possibility of conjoint contraction of chronic generalized periodontitis (CGP) and lichen acuminatus (LA) and define their course, is the state of local mechanisms of defense of the oral cavity.

**The aim** of our research is assessment of sIgA in the oral fluid, C3 components of the complement, activity of lysozyme and beta-lysins in patients suffering from CGP and

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LA before and after treatment, as indices of positive influence of suggested complex therapy on the immunological course of CGP pathogenesis.

**Material and methods.** 72 patients were examined and divided into 4 groups. The first group (20 people) comprised patients with CGP of initial and mild severity without LA. 32 patients with conjoint course of CGP associated with LA were divided into 2 groups (2 and 3). The second group (16 people) was represented by patients with CGP and LA without involvement of the oral mucosa; the third group (16 people) was represented by patients with involvement of the oral mucosa. The fourth observational group comprised patients with intact parodontium (20 people). Immunology research of the oral fluid included study of lysozyme activity by means of nephelometric method and also assessment of sIgA, C3 components of complement and beta-lysins activity by enzyme linked immunoassay.

**Results.** In patients of all groups with CGP of initial and mild severity in the setting of lichen acuminatus of typical form (the second and third groups) as well as without lichen acuminatus (the first group) decrease of lysozyme, beta-lysins activity, C3 components of complement in the oral fluid is marked. Increase of concentration of sIgA by 2 (in comparison with the norm) has been detected. After conservative treatment firm increase of lysozyme and beta-lysins activity in the oral fluid of the patients of all observational groups. Also we can see a positive dynamics in concentration of C3 fragments and normalization of sIgA level in the oral fluid.

**Conclusions.** Efficiency of our method of treatment of patients with CGP associated with lichen acuminatus is proved through recovery of indices of local non-specific immunity of the oral cavity such as lysozyme and beta-lysins activity and concentration of C3 fragments of complement as well as normalization of sIgA level directly after the course is finished and in 3 months after treatment. Normalization of indices of local immunity of the oral cavity is accompanied by absence of symptoms of inflammation of parodontium tissue.

**Zeinab Hammoud**

**PLATELETS RICH FIBRIN: A NEW APPROACH FOR PERIODONTAL  
REGENERATION**

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**Department of oral and maxillofacial surgery**

**Scientific adviser: as. prof. Vakulenko K.**

**Aim:** The purpose of this study to discuss and evaluate clinically the efficiency of platelet rich fibrin (PRF) in periodontal regeneration in patients with aggressive periodontitis.

**Material and methods:** Electronic search was carried out on the entire pubmed data base looking for specific keywords, full texts and all related articles. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of PRF a research was conducted in a private clinic. Two patients with aggressive periodontitis were diagnosed and followed-up by clinical and radiographic examination. Surgical periodontal treatment along with PRF filled to the performed defects. Post-surgical re-evaluation was carried out in specific interval of time for checking the changes.

**Results:** Filling with PRF have shown a great decrease intrabony pocket depth, and significant increase in clinical attachment level and radiographic change in the bone.