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The aim was to study oral hygiene and the state of tongue among students from 4-5 courses HNMU.

Materials and methods. We examined 55 students of both sexes aged between 21 and 28 years (28 women and 27 men). In a survey we made questionnaires to identify dental complaints, establishing the conditions of life, bad habits, diet, the usefulness of food intake, the family history, work and rest, the presence of common somatic diseases. In a survey there were found 16 people (I group), the history of which was marked by gastrointestinal pathology. We included 43 persons in the II group without somatic pathology.

Results. To assess the state of the oral cavity (OC) there was performed dental examination of patients under artificial lighting using dental mirrors, spatula and tweezers. Mucous tongue was stained by 5% aqueous solution of iodine to detect inflammation and definitions of tongue hygiene index (TH). We carried out digital photography of results in staining the mucous tongue. Hygienic condition of the oral cavity among patients from both groups was evaluated by an the index of PHP hygiene effectiveness (Podshadley AG, Haley P., 1968), the degree of gum inflammation – according to PMA index in Parma modification (1960). TH level was assessed visually and by using an index of hygienic tongue state (IHSTU) Ulitovskogo (2008). General hygiene oral condition in both groups was unsatisfactory: PHP index of patients from group 1 averaged $2,3 \pm 0,2$, persons in group 2 - $1,9 \pm 0,2$. Assessment of periodontal tissues state showed that 78,6% patients from group 1 had gingivitis. PMA index averages $38,6 \pm 2,5$. In group 2 gingivitis was revealed in 32,8% cases, the average value of the index PMA was equal $16,7 \pm 2,5$. A survey of the tongue state showed perfect level of hygiene (LH) (0 points) among students from I group in 12% of cases, in the II group - 15% of cases. IHSTU corresponded to a very high level (1 point) in 19% of cases in the I group of students and 28% - in the II group. Good level (2 points) IHSTU observed in the I group of students in the 31% and 33% - in the II group. IHSTU corresponded to a satisfactory level of hygiene (3 points) in 38% of cases among persons from I group and in 24% - persons II group. Patients of I group suffering from diseases of the digestive system had a variety of pathological changes in the oral cavity in 44% of cases, patients without somatic pathology - in II group - in 23% of cases.

Conclusions. Thus, the results of the study showed that the tongue state among students depends on the quality of hygienic measures, as well as the presence of gastrointestinal pathology. All students should be encouraged to conduct a thorough oral hygiene, where the tongue cleaning is a necessary component. And when identifying inadequate effect of hygiene procedures there should be consultation at gastroenterologist or specialists in general.

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PRIMARY SURGICAL TREATMENT OF TRAUMATIC INJURIES IN THE MAXILLOFACIAL AREA

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Introduction. Primary surgical treatment of traumatic injuries in the maxillofacial area is an initial and one of the most important stages of caring for the sick and injured. They may appear in house work, repair of apartments, using faulty appliances, domestic conflicts and other situations related to the physical and social life. Traumatic injuries of the maxillofacial area have a leading place in the facial soft tissue trauma. Isolated soft tissue injuries of the maxillofacial area occupy about 15% of the total number among patients who

applied to the maxillofacial department. There are numbers of patients with injuries but the home injury takes leading place (89%), in second place - injuries resulting from traffic accidents (7%) (Timofeev, A.A. et al.; 2002). A special place among soft tissue injuries of the maxillofacial area occupies the injury resulting from the expansion and the shards of a broken disk range from an angle grinder. These injuries can be considered as contused lacerated wound of the maxillofacial area. Given the often extremely complex structure of wound, features of localization, volume and specific requirements for treatment of facial wounds we consider it appropriate to bring our own clinical example:

Results. The 54 years old patient K. was delivered to the dental office of Kharkiv Regional Clinical Hospital (KhRCH) by ambulance with complaints about the presence of a wound on the left infraorbital region. According to the patient, during the construction works in his home when using an angle grinder the grinding disc ruptured and the fragments gave a wound. He was brought to the KhRCH emergency department four hours after the injury. On examination, the patient was with contused lacerated wound, length of 10-11 cm, a depth of 2.0-2.5 cm, width up to 1.5-2.0 cm. The wound extended vertically from the left supraorbital area, up to left submental area. It had wrong odds and the edges were sieged. In the wound we noticed blood clots, as well as small pieces with a metallic sheen in diameter of 0.1 to 0.5 cm, no signs of bleeding, clinical fracture of the zygomatic bone, the anterior wall of the left maxillary sinus was not found, anterior wall of the left maxillary sinus was determined by palpation; there were domiciliary inflicted two provisory seams on the wound. The patient had the operation: "The primary debridement." Protocol of operation: We removed large and small fragments of traumatic element after two-times drug treatment of the surgical area and a local anesthetic. Wound was repaired in layers with interrupted sutures of "Vicryl" 4/0 atraumatic thread, drained by the use of rubber drainages, and treated with antiseptic. The patient was given a standard antibiotic, anti-inflammatory, desensitizing drug therapy, recommended the introduction of antitetanic serum and tetanus toxoid according to the place of residence. On the third day we made the extraction of drainages, on the 8th day there was done removal of sutures. Healing of wound after operation occurred by primary intention.

Conclusions. Thus, timely and comprehensive debridement with layer suture provides adequate cosmetic and functional effect.

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COMPARATIVE MICROSCOPIC EFFICIENCY OF THE MECHANICAL DESTRUCTION OF THE BIOFILM, AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

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Introduction: Microorganisms of the oral cavity from the moment of their adhesion to the surface of the teeth engage actively in building a biofilm that in its formed condition is an etiologic factor for the development of the inflammatory processes of the periodontal complex and for demineralization of hard tissues of the teeth. Daily effective mechanical destruction of the biofilm with the help of personal care products helps forward a considerable reduction of the risk of development such popular dental diseases as caries and its caries, gingivitis, periodontitis and some others.

Aim: To compare the efficiency of the mechanical destruction of the biofilm in experiential conditions by using toothbrushes with middle irregular and ultra soft regular bristles and by using ultrasonic toothbrushes with regular bristles.

Rak A.V., Yakovleva D.U.	269
EXPERIENCE IN THE TREATMENT OF THE UPPER JAW FIBROUS OSTEODYSPLASIAE	269
Sodha Amir	270
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PREVALENCE OF MALOCCLUSION AMONG FOREIGN STUDENTS, NATIVES OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES	270
Steblyanko A., Tischenko A., Kishkan A., Guryeva A.	271
HYGIENIC ASSESSMENT OF MOUTH AND TONGUE AMONG STUDENTS	271
Steblyanko A.A., Hudik A.K., Svidlo O.A.	272
PRIMARY SURGICAL TREATMENT OF TRAUMATIC INJURIES IN THE MAXILLOFACIAL AREA	272
Tarawneh Amir Shaker, Cherepynska Y. A.	273
COMPARATIVE MICROSCOPIC EFFICIENCY OF THE MECHANICAL DESTRUCTION OF THE BIOFILM, AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY	273
Tishchenko O.	274
COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE POSITION THIRD MANDIBULAR MOLARS WITH DIFFERENT X-RAY METHODS	274
Vasylenko O., Zeinab Hammoud	275
EFFICIENCY OF G-FILE IN GLIDE PATH OF ROOT CANAL TREATMENT	275
Volchenko N.V.	276
CONDITION OF ORAL HYGIENE AND QUESTIONNAIRE IN CHILDREN WHO ARE TAUGHT ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT SCHOOL CURRICULA	276
Volkova O.S., Cherepinskaya Y.A., Dolya E.I., Goenko H.N.	277
CHANGES IN THE ATROPHY DEGREE OF THE ALVEOLAR PROCESS OF RAT'S LOWER JAW UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALIMENTARY SUPPLEMENTS	277
Volkovitska T.A., Cherepynskaya Y.A.	278
COMBINED USE OF ERBIUM (ER: YAG) AND NEODYMIUM (ND: YAG) LASERS AT THE SURGICAL STAGE OF CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS TREATMENT	278
Voloshan A.A.	279
SPARING TECHNIQUE OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH AMELOBLASTOMAS OF THE JAWS	279
Yakovleva D., Doly E., Bugaeva E., Volkova O.S., Cherepinskaya J.A.	280
ENDEMIC FLUOROSIS IN CONDITIONS OF CHUGUIV DISTRICT'S KHARKIV REGION	280
Yarova A., Kopitko M.	281
REFINEMENT METHODS OF THE PROVISIONAL CROWNS APPLICATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE REDUCTOIN EFFECT OF THE RESIDUAL MONOMER	281
Yeliseyeva O.V.	281
EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION OF COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC GENERALIZED PERIODONTITIS ASSOCIATED WITH ORAL LICHEN PLANUS BY MONITORING LOCAL IMMUNITY INDICES	281
Zeinab Hammoud	282
PLATELETS RICH FIBRIN: A NEW APPROACH FOR PERIODONTAL REGENERATION	282
Zhdanova N.	283
JUSTIFICATION OF APPLYING OF MATERIALS FOR TEMPORARY OBTURATION IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC APICAL GRANULOMATOUS PERIODONTITIS	283
Zotov D. E.	284