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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 sIgA 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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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.

Conclusion: Platelet Rich fibrin has a good prospect concerning effective healing properties that accelerate the periodontal regeneration.

Zhdanova N.

**JUSTIFICATION OF APPLYING OF MATERIALS FOR TEMPORARY
OBTURATION IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC APICAL
GRANULOMATOUS PERIODONTITIS**

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Introduction: treatment of chronic granulomatous periodontitis is an actual problem of modern dentistry because very often on stage of temporary obturation of root canals there are complications. One of the most important factors in causing periodontitis is microbial. Of the various forms of streptococcus predominates *Streptococcus virridans*, less common *Streptococcus hemolytic*. In infected bacteria channels are also present in the biofilm, which is more stable source of infection in relation to the body's defense mechanism and antiseptic drugs, which are used in the treatment of chronic apical periodontitis. That's why it is very important to find the best material that will have expressed antiseptic and anti-inflammatory properties.

Aim: to conduct a comparative description of anti-inflammatory properties of calcium- comprising and iodoform- comprising materials for temporary root canal filling.

Material and methods: the research included patients who approached the dentistry clinic, and who have been diagnosed with chronic granulomatous periodontitis. Patients were divided into 3 groups of 10 people each. After the instrumental and antiseptic treatment of root canals patients of the first group were treated by deferred stopping of temporary obturation material based on calcium hydroxide. Patients of the second group temporarily sealing was performed on the basis of iodoform paste. Patients in the control group endodontic treatment was conducted in one visit without the use of temporary obturation method.

Results: Analysis of immediate results of intracanal treatment of chronic granulomatous periodontitis showed that patients of the first group (calcium-comprising material was used) complications in the form of pain during chewing observed in 4 of 10 people, pain on palpation of the mucous membrane in the area of projection of apex were found. In the second group of patients (using iodoform-comprising material) complications in the form of pain during chewing were only 1 patient, pain on palpation was found. Patients in the control group (one-stage treatment without the use of temporary obstruction) pain after obturation was observed in 7 patients, two patients - swelling of the mucous membrane in the area of projection apex.

Conclusion. Research has shown that the method of temporary obturation using iodoform-containing medicines in the treatment of chronic granulomatous periodontitis can reduce the risk of complications after endodontic treatment, as investigated paste has a great antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory activity, acting on the system and micro- and macro-canals affected tooth and periapical tissue.

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