

iSIC
2018

Kharkiv
Ukraine

ABSTRACT
BOOK





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the 2nd group, its significant increase by 1.9 times (from 7.95 ± 0.70 mkg / ml to 15.40 ± 0.70 mkg / ml, $p < 0.01$). While in the 1st group, a significant increase in lysozyme level was noted only on the 6th day from the start of the course of treatment (from 7.15 ± 0.70 mkg / ml to 13.40 ± 0.70 mkg / ml, $p < 0.05$).

Conclusion. The results of our investigations show that the inclusion of the PMM procedures in the complex therapy with the proposed method has a stimulating effect on the immune status of the oral cavity and is manifested in the activation of non-specific factors that promote pronounced anti-inflammatory action, prevention of possible complications without additional surgical intervention and giving of unwanted for children of antibacterial preparations.

Petiunina V., German S.

ANALYSIS OF THE QUALITY OF DENTURES CONSTRUCTIONS AND AN OVERVIEW OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF CHOOSING MATERIALS AND DESIGN OF PROSTHETICS TO PREVENT POSSIBLE COMPLICATIONS

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Introduction. The prevalence of defects of dentition among the population of Ukraine is more than 70%. The population's need for this type of specialized care is defined in the range from 46 to 98% of the adult population surveyed, and the level of its satisfaction in different regions of Ukraine is 22-38%. The choice of materials and design of the future prosthesis significantly affects the quality of provided treatment.

Materials and methods. The research was conducted on the base of the university center of KhNMU at the department of orthopedic dentistry. 150 patients with different designs of prosthetics were examined. We determined the level of quality of dentures in the oral cavity of patients in the early (up to 24 months) and distant periods (over 24 months). The evaluation criteria were: color change, the presence of cracks, decement, breakdown of dentures, violation of shape due to abrasion, cracking the base, violation of the fixation of removable dentures. The number of detected complications and their causes was analyzed.

Results. Determined the most frequent signs of lowering the quality of bridge-like dentures at the stages of their clinical exploitation: color change (from 2% in the early period to 18% in the distant period), decement (from 2 to 15%), crack formation (from 3 to 13%), change of anatomical form (from 1, 5 to 11%), breakdown of dentures (from 2.5 to 5%). During the examination of plastic and combined crowns, the following defects were observed: color change (from 1.5 to 19%), decement (from 1.5 to 15%), change in anatomical form (from 1 to 11%), formation of cracks (from 1, 5 to 10%), breakdown of dentures (from 0.5 to 5%). For removable prostheses, the following defects are



found: Fixation distortion (from 1 to 27%), basal cracks (from 1 to 20%), breakdown of dentures (from 1 to 8%), color change (from 0.2 to 1%). The causes of complications were analyzed and the 4 most significant levels of quality of orthopedic construction were revealed.

- I. Medical organizational level: Qualification of a doctor and dental technician, level of provision of the institution with dental equipment;
- II. Clinic - information level: Selection list of dental materials and scientific methods of technology of orthopedic dentures;
- III. Clinical and technological level: Properties of dental materials and conditions of clinical and laboratory stages;
- IV. Individual level: Type of construction, analysis of indications and contraindications to the use of specific dental materials.

Conclusion. The analysis showed the most frequent problems of orthopedic constructions that arise in patients during the clinical operation and found their causes. Clinical exploitation of orthopedic constructions over time is marked by a decrease in their quality, which can not be explained by the qualification of the personnel and requires a more detailed study from the standpoint of dental materials and dental prosthesis technology, which today can satisfy the patient both aesthetically and functionally.

Rezunenko O., Rushubiza L.

THE INFLUENCE OF THERAPEUTICAL PHYSICAL TRAINING ON THE RESPIRATION AND CHEWING FUNCTION OF PATIENTS WITH THE FRACTURES OF THE LOWER JAW

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Introduction. Data from the literature indicates that therapeutic gymnastics is becoming more widespread in clinics of various types, including those with maxillofacial injuries. The purpose of the study: to study the effect of the direct effect of the procedure of therapeutic gymnastics on the patient's body with fractures of the lower jaw.

Materials and methods. Materials and methods of investigation: we conducted observations of the direct reaction of the body to a standard set of physical exercises in 32 patients. With this, attention was paid to the general condition of the patients under examination, pulse and respiration were counted, blood pressure, vital capacity of lungs, strength and expiratory power were measured, and the degree of mobility of the lower jaw was determined. All these data were taken into account by us both before the procedure of therapeutic gymnastics, and immediately after physical exercises.