Results There were no significant differences were noted in the clinical analysis of occlusion at the stage of removable denture delivery both in men and in women. Multiple point contact has been noted in 6 points for men and in 7 points for women (amounted by 35,29% and 41,17%). Changes in chewing efficiency has been observed in 2 points for men and in 3 points for women (amounted by 11,76% and 17,65%). Significant difference was found in the criterion of changes in chewing efficiency at the next visits in patient management after 33 days. Multiple planar contact has been noted in 3 points for men and in 4 points for women (amounted by 17,65% and 23,53%). This is explained by the complete adaptation to removable dentures.

Conclusion. In the process of adaptation to removable dentures, increased efficiency due to the appearance of multiple planar occlusal contact between artificial teeth. Criteria such as the point or planar occlusal contact, the patients pay less attention. It was seen that the vast majority of patients have been noted satisfaction by changes in chewing efficiency after delivered removable dentures.

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INFLUENCE OF VAPE DEVICES ON THE MICROBIOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE OF THE ORAL CAVITY OF LABORATORY RATS

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Every day the number of smokers of vape devices is growing. This is due to the large number of advertisements on the television and Internet. The devices appearance is being more and more modernized what contributes to the increase of number of vape smokers, especially of those under 18 years old. Adolescents believe that the use of vape devices for smoking is much safer than smoking regular cigarettes and is not addictive. But a review of the world publications has shown that to date, the effect of aerosols on the oral cavity, formed during smoking, has been insufficiently studied.

Aim. To determine the effect of vape devices on the microbiological landscape of the oral cavity of laboratory rats.

Materials and methods. The effect of e-cigarettes on the aerobic microflora of the oral cavity of WAG rats of 10 weeks of age was studied. The average weight of each rat was 84 ± 8 g. All rats received a standard diet. Rats were divided into two groups of 10 animals each (male). Rats of the 1st group were exposed to daily inhalation of aerosol for 90 days, 5 times a week. The rats of the control group were not exposed to the aerosol of electronic cigarettes.

Results:

Comparing the oral microflora of rats of the 1st group with the ones of control group, we observed a discrepancy involving a decrease in the number Bacillus spp., Corynebacterium spp., Streptococcus viridans, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Escherichia coli and clear growth Staphylococcus aureus, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Acinetobacter lwoffii, Candida albicans. While among the aerobic microflora of the control group animals oral cavity predominated: Bacillus spp., Corynebacterium spp., Streptococcus viridans, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Escherichia coli, and are probably the main representatives of the aerobic microflora. Our data on the composition of the main aerobic microflora of the oral cavity of rats has proven to be consistent with the results obtained by other authors research.

Conclusions: Our work demonstrates that exposure to a pair of vape smoking devices for 90 days does lead to a reduction in the commensal population of normal flora and colonization of the oral mucosa of group of exposed rats by opportunistic microorganisms.