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THE EFFECT OF BEING IN QUARANTINE ON THE ORAL HEALTH OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

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Actuality. A person's lifestyle has always been determined as a key factor that can affect dental health. Staying in quarantine leads to heavy changes in multiple spheres of the social life and its members. It also affected youngs of different ages. Studies among schoolchildren show that, due to the duration of the lockdown, children obtained habits of “forgetting to brush their teeth,” “constantly holding a lollypop in their mouth during a remote lesson,” “frequent snacking per day”, combined with decreased physical activity and open air walking time.

Such habits increase the risk of dental diseases development. The study of the conditions that schoolchildrens oral cavity worked out on quarantine, expands the informational possibilities of the hygienic and educational work, during the COVID-19 pandemic, and has a preventive focus.

Material and methods. Dental examination was provided among 72 patients aged 9 - 12 years, who attended the clinic after the quarantine. Immediately after questioning and examination, the hygienic status of the oral cavity and marginal periodontium was assessed, using the Green-Vermillion index and PMA.

Results: The research involved 37 schoolchildren aged 9-12 years. In the course of the survey, 29 of them (78.4%) indicated that there had been changes in the daily routine and mode of action associated with distance learning. Objectively, 19 patients (51.4%) showed clinical signs of chronic catarrhal gingivitis, 5 (13.5%) participants had initial manifestations of caries on previously intact surfaces and symptoms of secondary caries. The average value of the Green-Vermillion index in the group was 1.8 ± 0.1 points, which refers to a satisfactory level, while in 4 children (10.8%) the index value exceeded 2.5 points. The PMA index was $13.03 \pm 2.17\%$, which indicates mild gingivitis.



Conclusions. The quarantine conditions negatively affect the dental health of schoolchildren. The obtained information can be used to prevent dental diseases during social distancing.

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**THE POSSIBILITY OF USING DENSITOMETRY STUDY IN THE
DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH VARIOUS
FORMS OF ODONTOGENIC MAXILLARY SINUSITIS**

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Introduction. More than 100 years, the dental scientific world has been actively studying the issue of improving the quality of diagnostics and treatment patients with various forms of odontogenic maxillary sinusitis (OMS) (Sisolyatin S.P, 2010., Gulyuk A.G., Varzhapetyan S.D, 2015). Not so long time ago, the diagnostic task was reduced only to the detection of sinusitis as such, and the idea of the essence of the process was quite superficial. Subsequently, additional methods of examination were actively introduced: radiography, ultrasound, computed tomography and functional endoscopy, which significantly expanded the diagnostic possibilities. However, despite significant advances in the diagnostics and treatment of this pathology, the probability of relapsing and the occurrence of threatening complications that can lead to disability and lethal outcome are high. This problem encourages scientists to develop and implement new methods of examination of patients with inflammatory processes, including the use of artificial intelligence, information retrieval systems with integrated diagnostic capabilities.

The purpose of this study was to conduct densitometry analysis of tomographic images of the maxillary sinuses (MS) and determine the characteristic radiological signs of various forms of OMS on the basis of a previously established medical expert system (MES) which predict the course of disease and treatment of OMS - "Easy-Sinus".

Materials and methods. We studied 35 clinical cases of patients with various forms of OMS using MES, who were treated at the Department of oral and maxillofacial surgery