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THE DENTAL STATUS OF FOREIGNERS FROM COUNTRIES WITH THE DIFFERENT LEVEL OF PRIMARY PREVENTION.

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Introduction. Caries, pulpitis, gingivitis, periodontitis belong to widespread dental pathology. They create many problems of both a physical and social nature, but major oral diseases are preventable. That is why the prevention is one of the aspects of the dentist's work.

There are primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. Primary prevention is directed toward prevention of the onset of diseases via reduction of risk and consists of measures aimed at a susceptible population or individual. Children, due to immaturity of tissues, lack of skills and also motivation are into this group more often.

The list of primary preventive measures includes oral health education, topical fluorides, fissure sealing. A comprehensive and at the same time individual approach is important. It is difficult to hope for success if an activity is performed partially. However, the level of primary prevention of oral diseases varies in some foreign countries.

The aim of the study To evaluate the dental status of foreigners from countries with the different level of primary prevention by means of estimation the condition of molars.

Methods. The research was performed among students from Kuwait and Morocco. The peculiarities of the dental disease prevention system in these countries was collected from interview. A questionnaire was created By means of visual inspection with dental mirror and probe the condition of molars was evaluated at intraoral examination. Persons aged in between 20-24 years old were the participants of research. The first group (68 persons) - students from Kuwait, students from Morocco (76 persons) were the members of the second group.

Results. During period of primary school students from Kuwait were enrolled in the School Oral Hygiene Program (SOHP), which is present in all the 6 governorates of this country. Preventive procedures performed under this program are the biannual



application of fluoride varnish and the placement of pit and fissure sealants on newly erupted permanent molars and premolars.

The members of the second group collected information on oral health from school hygiene doctors and nurses had been trained to inform and educate children about oral hygiene, although mostly passively.

The condition of 514 molars was examined in a 144 persons, 270 in a first and 244 in a second group. The caries lesion of molars in a 1 group was 14% and in 78% cases there were fissure sealants. The same time the pit and fissure sealants were not registered in participants in a second group, the caries of molars was revealed in 83% cases.

Conclusion . Comprehensive active prevention of caries produces better results than the passive one.

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THE EXPEDIENCY OF USING TENSION AND DEFORMATION THEORIES TO ASSESS THE QUALITY OF COMPLETE REMOVABLE DENTURES

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In the analysis of investigations in prosthetics by removable dentures, special attention is paid to the influence of biomechanical properties on the tissues of the prosthetic area, and as a consequence - the distribution of masticatory pressure.

One of the tasks of high-quality orthopedic sonstruction is that the load from the antagonist teeth in the state of occlusion is transmitted on the basis of the prosthesis clearly along its vertical axis, and in sagittal movements.

The aim of our investigation was to improve the quality of prosthetic treatment of edentulous patients by modeling the structural elements of removable dentures using the idea of finite element techniques.