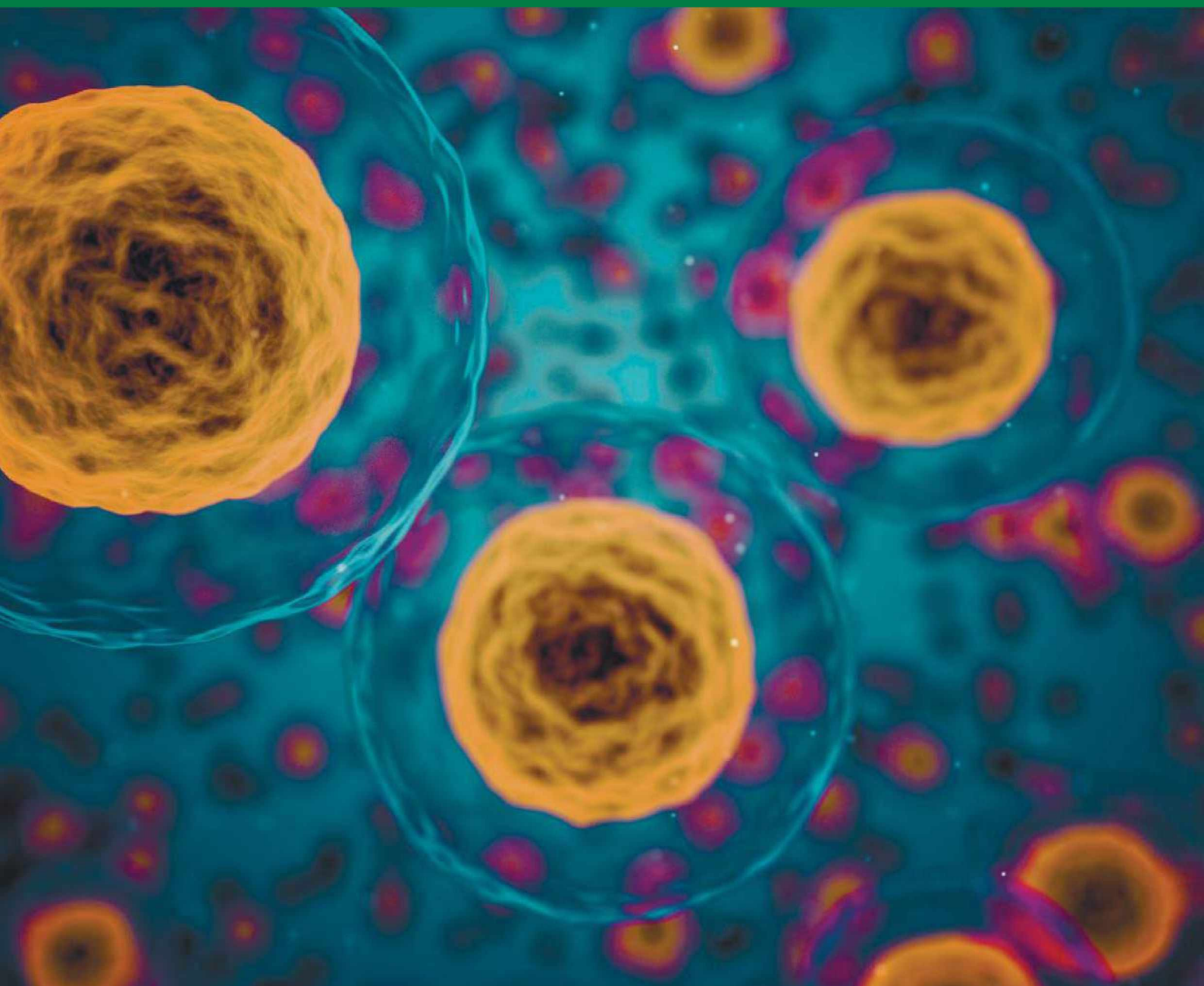


Kharkiv National Medical University

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than when using the Limberg hook. The values of the displacement ratios of the fragments before and after surgical treatment differ significantly (6.2 mm versus 11.4 mm or $U=6.0$; $p=0.01$) almost twice, which is a confirmation of the greater effectiveness of the Keen method in the zygomatic arc fractures.

Conclusion. Thus, it can be concluded that in isolated traumatic zygomatic arch fractures for the purpose of repositioning the fragments, the use of intraoral access by the Keen method is more effective in comparison with external oral access using the Limberg hook.

Bugaiev Vladyslav

ASSESSMENT OF LIFE QUALITY OF PATIENTS WITH DENTITION DEFECTS IN PRE- AND POST-PROSTHETIC PERIODS

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Introduction: Acquired diseases of the tooth series are found in 68% of people over 50 years of age, which are responsible for the deterioration of life and the general state of health. Dentition defects are difficult to treat because they are usually complicated by periodontal pathologies. The most appropriate treatment is early detection and treatment with dentures.

Aim: the purpose of the study was to assess the quality of life of patients who had dentition defects in pre- and post-prosthetic situations.

Method: the study was conducted at the Orthopedic Dental Clinic of KNMU. 32 patients with tooth deficiencies that hadn't been previously treated, aged between 51 and 73, were examined. The examination took place before, during and after the treatment. The GI and PMA dental indexes were defined and the quality of life of patients was measured using the OHIP-14 questionnaire. Statistical processing of the data was carried out using the Student's standard of judgement.

Results: the survey showed that patients complained of dental defects and related difficulties in communicating and eating before treatment. Out of 32 patients, 7 (22%)



were missing less than 3 teeth and 25 (78%) with dentition defects over 3 units. In addition, 15 patients (47%) were diagnosed with related pathologies of parodont. The average PMA index was 36%(average gravity) and GI was 1.7 (medium gingivitis). 12 patients (38%) had II-III degree of tooth-mobility. The analysis of the questionnaires revealed a low level of satisfaction with the quality of life – 44 points. After treatment, most of the patients didn't complain, there was an improvement in the condition of the periodont, in the PMA index to 19% and GI index to 0.9. the analysis of OHIP-14 questionnaires showed a significant improvement in the quality of life of patients after treatment – 17 points.

Conclusions: dental prosthesis is an effective way of treatment tooth defects, after which patients can lead a full life without problems of aesthetics, diction and eating. The use of questionnaires helps doctors to evaluate and optimize treatment methods and improve patients' quality of life.

Haneen Hassan Badawi, Nada Omar

ABILITY OF CINNAMON TO MASK THE BAD BREATH DUE TO SPICY FOOD CONSUMPTION

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Introduction. A person's success in modern society depends largely on how he is perceived by those around him. Speech, manner of communication, smile, and of course the smell that comes from the interlocutor makes him attractive or vice versa. The active social interactions, intensive rhythm of life dictates certain changes in behavior style. You often have to snack on the go, sometimes not assuming that, the sandwich ordered at the cafe is lavishly flavored with spices.

This causes the bad breath. Specific breath after eating onions and garlic is due to the presence of sulfur compounds in them. To solve the problem, a person tries to mask the smell of spices in various ways. This can be rinsing with water or mouthwash, using sprays, chewing gum and other oral care products that have a deodorizing effect. There are a large number of such products on the market at the current time. But they are not