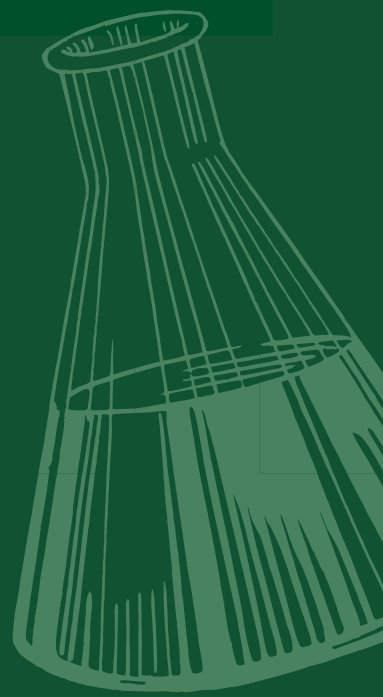
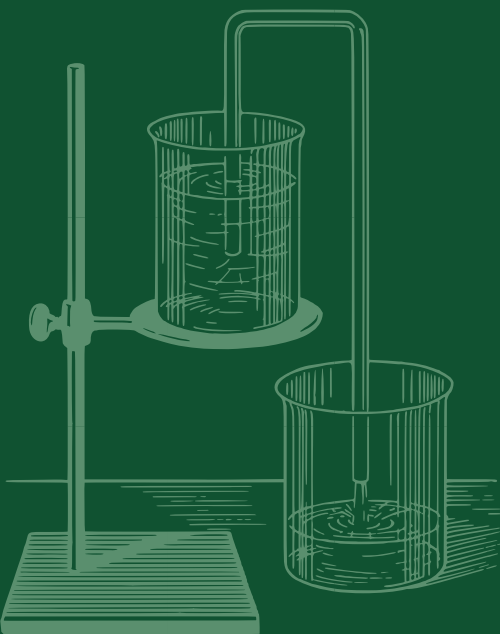


ФЕСТИВАЛЬ МОЛОДІЖНОЇ НАУКИ  
"МЕДИЦИНА ТРЕТЬОГО  
ТИСЯЧОЛІТТЯ"

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**THE INVESTIGATION OF DIFFERENT FOOD PYRAMIDS & TYPES OF SOCIETY INFLUENCE ON THE FORMATION OF DENTAL PATHOLOGY**

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Kharkiv National Medical University

Department of Pediatric Dentistry and Implantology

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We have become hominized and cultured due to the fact that we can chew food of different composition, processing method and taste. In ancient times, our teeth knew a lot of raw, including proteins, which is why the canines and molars were badly worn out. Moving from an appropriating lifestyle to a production one, we began to taste grain, cooked food, along with salt as a preservative and seasoning. Isotopic studies of bone tissue from the earliest humans indicate protein content and a carnivorous diet. Markers of physiological stress indicate that quality of life and health in boys and men were often improved by hunting and fishing. The women got the fish. The ration and diet of the production economy society did not improve health due to the introduced plant component. Chronic malnutrition combined with hard work is a typical situation for the agricultural population of deep antiquity up to the present time. Especially important were tonic and narcotic substances, alcohol, which also started to connect with tooth tissues

of the oral cavity. In the forest zone of Eurasia, beer has been drunk for about 3 thousand years, and wine in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Caucasus for about 6 thousand years. Natural drugs have been known at all times. And the latest food specialization for us and our teeth is milk (from the early Bronze Age) with calcium, vitamins and immune bodies. The chemical composition of bone tissue from the Iron Age burial sites of the Eurasian steppes, up to the era of the Great Geographical Discoveries, did not reveal any changes in the preparation and composition of food. Although in the 15th century, many people began to taste spices from India, the food habit of fermented with rotten meat developed. XIX-XX century - a time of changes in the structure of nutrition and aboriginal peoples began to get sick with dental and metabolic pathologies. Over the past 100 years, fruits and vegetables have become 1/3 less useful. In 1948 the McDonald's changed our waist and teeth like nothing else. Today, fast food is 30% of baby food, and modern people 19-39 years old immerse

their teeth in snack food 2 times. more often than in the 1970s. Without negative health consequences, as the experience of the USA, India, Great Britain, Malta, Turkey, etc. shows, people are not ready for modern technological food based on hormones, growth stimulants and gene modifications. In order to reduce the pathology of the oral cavity and preserve health in general, it is possible to recommend not only moderate and rational nutrition, but also recipes of national cuisine that emerged from ancient traditions that supported our ancestors for centuries.

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**STUDYING THE DENTAL STATUS OF PATIENTS WITH ANOMALIES OF THE ANATOMY OF THE SOFT TISSUE OF THE ORAL CAVITY, IN ORDER TO OPTIMIZE THERAPEUTIC AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES**

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Introduction. Bite pathology and periodontal disease are one of the major problems that currently have to be addressed in dentistry. The presence of bad habits, the lack of preventive measures for the early loss of temporary or permanent teeth, birth trauma, pathology of pregnancy, inadequate feeding in the first years of life, anatomy of the soft tissues of the oral cavity, malfunctioning functions and some other factors play a role in the formation of this type of pathology. Some of the etiological factors are eliminated by using minimally invasive techniques: working with a psychologist, using preventive devices and regulators of functions, physiotherapy methods, and correcting hygienic oral care. Eliminating others requires more aggressive invasive interventions, such as vestibuloplasty, frenulotomy, orthodontic treatment with a fixed technique. Among the anatomical formations of the soft tissues of the oral cavity, special attention should be paid to the frenulum of the upper and lower lips, as well as the lateral buccal cords as etiological factors in the development of dental pathology. The frenulum is a fold of mucous membrane containing muscle and connective tissue fibers that attach the lip and cheek to the mucous membrane of the alveoli, gums and underlying periosteum. As anomalous, for example, the low position of the frenum of the upper