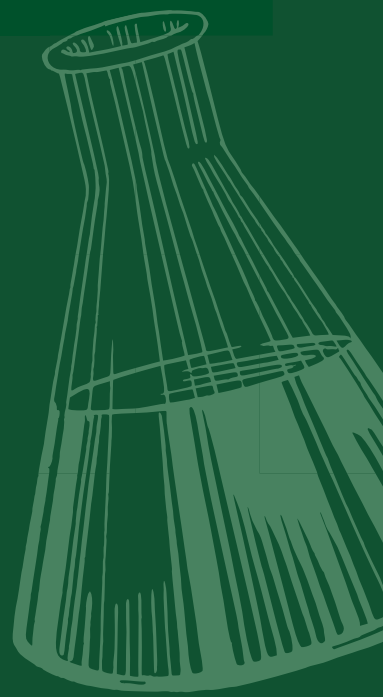


ФЕСТИВАЛЬ МОЛОДІЖНОЇ НАУКИ  
"МЕДИЦИНА ТРЕТЬОГО  
ТИСЯЧОЛІТТЯ"

ЗБІРНИК ТЕЗ  
КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ



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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

lip or the high position of the frenum of the lower lip are distinguished. Timely identification of anomalies in various types of dental interventions and addressing their correction allows you to reduce the risk of occlusion pathology and periodontal diseases, to optimize the timing and increase the result of treatment of an already formed pathology with an integrated therapeutic approach. Goal: To optimize the prevention of the formation of pathological types of occlusion by studying the prevalence of dental pathology against the background of the anatomical features of the soft tissues of the oral cavity. Materials and methods: A survey was carried out on the basis of the university dental center in the age group of 9 - 23 years old among students of the dental faculty and patients who came to the reception for various reasons. The condition of the frenulum of the upper and lower lips, as well as the strands of the oral mucosa, was assessed using the classification of M. Placek (1974), according to which the following are distinguished: mucous, gingival, papillary, and frenulum penetrating into the papilla. Using the classification of E. Angl (1898), the type of bite was determined, while, to characterize the type of diastemas, they were guided by the classification of F. Khoroshilkina (1972). The periodontal condition was assessed visually, focusing on changes in the appearance of the gums. Results: During the survey, 100 people were examined. The pathology of attachment of the bridle or cords was identified in 19 people. A bridle corresponds to the first type was detected in 10 people, to the second one - in 5 people and the third type - in 3 people, one person had I type. Of 100 people, 73 had already formed or signs of an emerging bite pathology. Changes corresponding to I class were found in 27 people, in II class - in 35 people, in III - in 11 people. Signs of an emerging pathology were recorded among 9-13 years. Also, 5 patients with diastema were identified. In all patients with revealed signs of soft pathology: scalloped gingival margin, papilla hypertrophy, gingival recession, changes in the papillary part of the gums were determined. Conclusion: Anomalies of the anatomy of the soft tissues of the oral cavity significantly affect the formation of dental pathology. In the study group, their prevalence was 19% with the presence of orthodontic pathology and affection of periodontal tissues.