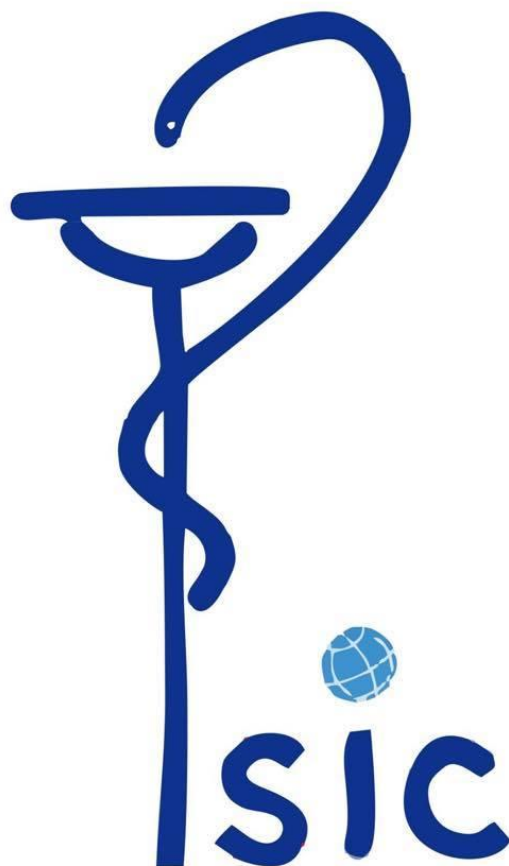




***IXth International Interdisciplinary
Scientific Conference of Young
Scientists and medical students
«Actual problems of clinical and
theoretical medicine»***

(International Scientific Interdisciplinary Conference – ISIC)

Kharkiv National Medical University - 2016



***Abstract Book Of 19th International
Interdisciplinary Scientific Conference Of
Young Scientists And Medical Students***

***«Actual Problems Of Clinical And
Theoretical Medicine»***



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periodontal ligament of microslides in gr.K are thin, have sinuous disposition that is check with it's normal structure.

Immunohistochemical reaction on type I collagen gives intensive luminescence ($0,349 \pm 0,012$ st.un.opt.den).

In microslides of posterity gr.GK periodontal ligament is very defective that is shows indirect it's infirmity in contrast with control group. In extant areas periodontal ligament fibers looks straight, thin and rarely situated. Immunohistochemical research on type I collagen is an evidence of it's smaller content in periodontal fibers ($0,264 \pm 0,010$ st.un.opt.den) in

comparison with gr.K ($Rk-gk < 0,05$). Also it is necessary to note that in microslides of gr.K are found destruction zones in periodontal ligament even to 1/5 tooth root length. The space between gum and the tooth filled by granulation tissue, infiltrate by neutrophils, macrophages and lymphocytes. Above-mentioned situation is typical for dystrophyco-inflammatory diseases in periodontal tissues.

Conclusions: Thus, in female posterity that during their pregnancy was in hypokinesia condition , periodont has depressed morpho-functional activity, that can be one of the starting device in periodontal tissues disease evolution.

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EXPERIENCE OF PHYTOPREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF ACUTE ODONTOGENIC PERIOSTITIS

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Actuality: The urgent matter of the modern dental practice is to improve the efficiency when treating the inflammatory diseases of oral cavity (IDOC). Medical drugs of plant origin are mainly used in IDOC complex treatment because they do not include chemically synthesized agents with a number of side effects.

The aim was the clinical – laboratory study of phytopreparation efficiency in the form of spray – “Tymsal” (“Herbapol Krakow S.A.” company) during the

treatment of acute odontogenic periostitis (AOP).

Materials and methods: The “Tymsal” active ingredient is thyme liquid extract with essential oil which includes antibacterial properties of thymol and sage tincture. To investigate the antibacterial activity (AA) by the “pits” method of solid “Tymsal” preparation diluted 1: 2, 1: 4, 1: 8 there were used clinical and test strains *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Proteus penneri*, *Micrococcus luteus*,



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Escherichia coli ATCC 25922, Bacillus cereus ATCC 10702, Bacillus subtilis ATCC 6633, Staphylococcus epidermidis 209, Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 25923, Klebsiella oxytoca, Streptococcus agalactiae and Candida albicans, which are representatives of gram-positive and gram-negative microorganisms. We performed the examination, treatment and monitoring of the dynamics among 22 patients aged from 18 to 45 years who were hospitalized for AOP to the maxillofacial department of the Regional Clinical Hospital in Kharkiv. The patients were divided into three groups: group I patients (9 people) used "Tymisal" in a dilution of 1: 5, the group II patients (7 people) – 1:10, and group III (6 people) – 1:20. Patients were treated according to AOP therapy protocol. Immediately after the surgery all patients had the tooth extraction hole filled with swab containing preparation of the corresponding dilutions.

Results: The results demonstrated that the drug "Tymisal" diluted 1: 2 and 1: 4 showed a bactericidal action to all the studied cultures, at a dilution of 1: 8 to some of them the bactericidal activity was reduced.

It is clinically found that even 2 days after the surgery and use of "Tymisal" the patients had no pain and reduced swelling of tissues area in tooth extraction wells. We also marked the beginning of the formation of granulation tissue in all (100%) patients of group I, 86% - group II, 83% - group III. On the 4th day there was an active formation of granulation process in the wells of extracted teeth in all groups of patients (100%). On the 6th day all the parameters of studied traits were 100% among all patients.

Conclusions: Thus, the AOP treatment with the drug "Tymisal" in selected dilutions was rational in all cases.



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