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ABSTRACT
BOOK





time – 2-3 min, the number of sessions – 4, daily. All patients in the study groups were evaluated by the results of MMM at admission prior to treatment, on the following day and on the 4th day after the operation. At admission all patients had the level of MMM in OL above the norm and amounted to 0.26-0.31 c. u. One day after the surgical intervention, there was an increase in MMM in comparison with baseline to 0.33-0.43 c. u. Subsequently, on the background of complex therapy, there was a tendency for a faster decrease in MMM among patients of group III than patients from I and II groups. On the 4th day after the operation in group III, the value of MMM approached the norm and amounted to 0.07-0.10 c. u.

Conclusion. Thus, the determination of MMM level in OL when treating purulent conditions in surgical dental practice will allow individual planning of the scope of interventions depending on the patient's condition. Furthermore, it will be possible to evaluate the effectiveness of the therapy and, if necessary, adjust it.

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TREATMENT OF TEMPORARY TEETH FIBROUS PULPITIS USING MEDICAMENTS BASED ON SILICATE TRICALCIUM

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Introduction. Nowadays treatment of children's temporary teeth pulpitis is one of the major problems of children dentistry. Many parents think that temporary teeth should not really be treated but rather removed once they are damage. Because of this it is necessary to explain the parents the importance of keeping temporary teeth until the physiologic replacing, as it has a direct impact on the future formation of whole dentognathic system. Aim: To study the efficiency of treating chronic fibrous pulpitis of temporary teeth using a material based on silicate tricalcium.

Materials and methods. Having obtained parents agreement a treatment of chronic fibrous pulpitis of 20 first temporary molars was conducted using vital pulpotomy for 10 children of age of 4 to 7 years. Medicament Biodentine™ (Septodont, France) containing silicate tricalcium and aqueous solution of calcium chloride was used as material for pulp covering. Medical efficiency of the given material has been evaluated by performing control check-ups after 14 days, 1 month and 3 months terms using clinical and x-rays methods of patients examination.

Results. After interviewing the parents it was noted that within 14 days after the treatment children didn't have any painful sensations and the color of their teeth remained unchanged. When examining the patients the filling remained and percussion of cured teeth was painless. Observations made after 1 month: no complaints, clinically – the shape and edges of fillings remained the same, percussion of



cured teeth was painless, mucous membrane in area of first temporary molars roots projectionis without signs of pathology. Radiological results corresponds to the age physiological norms. Examinations made after 3 months showed absence of clinical complications. X-rays analysis showed formation of the dentine bridge with various depth average $0,28 \pm 0,02$.

Conclusion. Efficiency of the vital pulpotomy with silicate tricalcium allows recommending this material as preferred medicament.

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CRITERIA ANALYSIS OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH SELECTION IN ORTHOPEDIC TREATMENT OF PATIENTS BY DIFFERENT TYPES OF REMOVABLE DENTURES

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Introduction. Prophylactic segment of dentistry allows protecting natural teeth from premature loss. It is generally known that in all countries the population is aging. This leads to a change in the proportion of people who need removable types of prosthesis. The general trend of increasing the need for patients' removable dentures with high functional efficiency is retained. The aim of the study was to analyze the satisfaction of patients with partial and complete removable dentures due to the clinical system of differentiated approach to the selection of artificial sets of teeth.

Materials and methods. The material of the study was patients from regular visit to a University Dental Center of KhNMU for Prosthetic Dentistry Department receiving orthopedic dental care in the form of manufacturing removable dentures. The patients have been examined and surveyed. The criteria of selection were that patients had worn conventional removable dentures for at least 2 years with artificial sets of teeth «YAMAHACHI DENTAL» or «ESTEDENT-02». 12 patients (mean age: 64.92 ± 10.5 years; 41.67% male, 58.33% female) who had met these criteria were examined and interviewed for determine the degree of satisfaction with the quality of artificial teeth in removable dentures by the following criteria: position of artificial teeth, denture stabilization, the severity of the anatomical form, color reproduction, degree of erasure, the smoothness of the surface in hygiene care. Evaluation criteria have been recorded in points: 0 - "not satisfactory", 1 - "I cannot decide", 2 - "satisfactory".

Results. No differences were noted in the following criteria: position of artificial teeth, denture stabilization, the severity of the anatomical form, color reproduction, the degree of erasure of various types of prostheses and artificial sets of teeth both in men and in women. Significant difference was found in the criterion for the smoothness of the surface in terms of hygiene: with artificial sets of teeth "YAMAHACHI DENTAL" - 8 points for women and 2 points for men (amounted by 33% and