Kharkiv National
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INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE

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May
2026

Kharkiv, Ukraine



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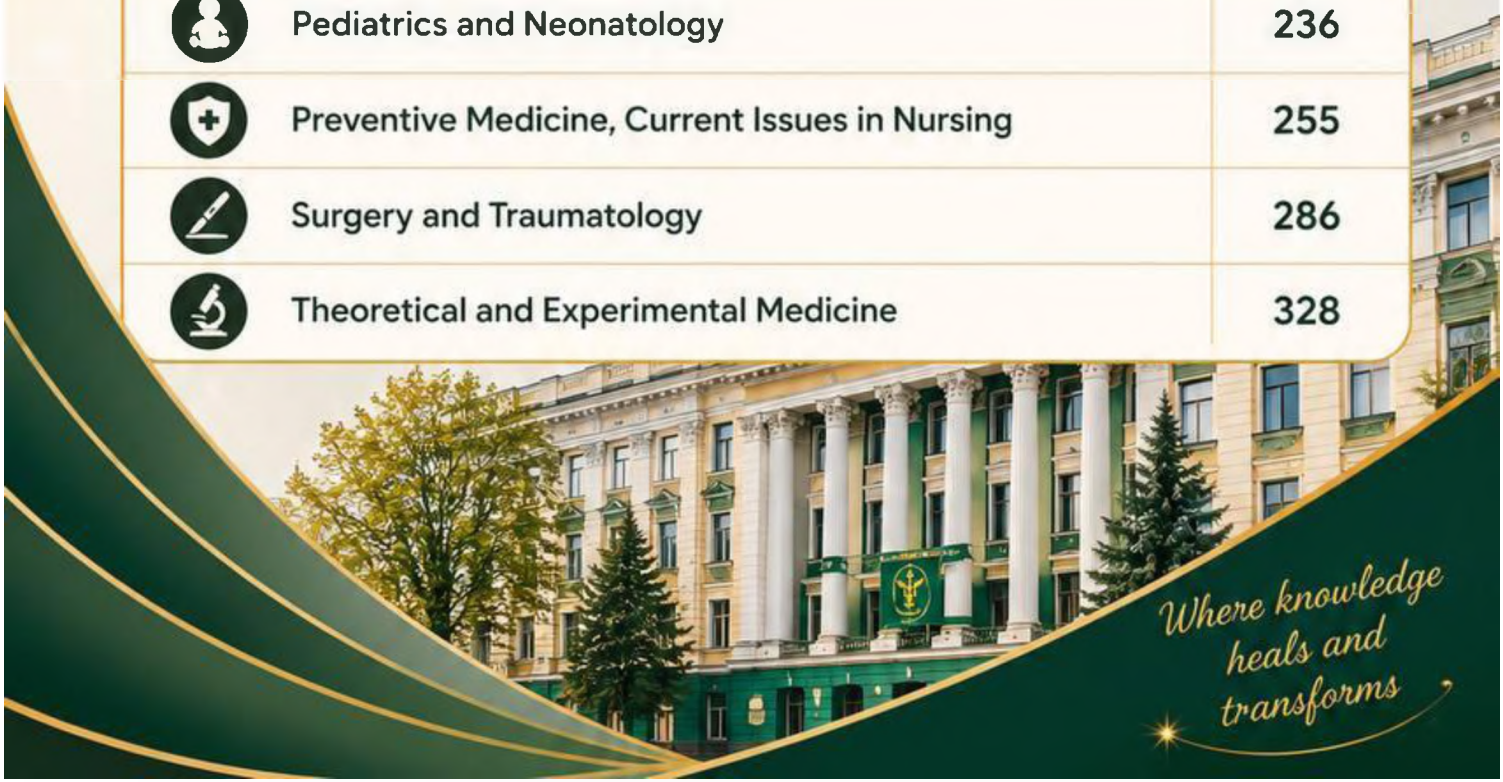
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SECTION	PAGE
Dentistry and Maxillofacial Surgery	4
Infectious Diseases, Epidemiology, Dermatology	33
Internal Medicine	64
Neurosciences	160
Obstetrics and Gynecology	187
Pediatrics and Neonatology	236
Preventive Medicine, Current Issues in Nursing	255
Surgery and Traumatology	286
Theoretical and Experimental Medicine	328



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Kukla Milana, German Stanislav

COMPREHENSIVE INDEX ASSESSMENT OF THE SUITABILITY OF THE TOOTH ROOT FOR RESTORATION WITH POST STRUCTURES

Kharkiv, Ukraine

Kharkiv National Medical University

Department of Orthopedic dentistry

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Relevance: There are several attempts to standardize the assessment of residual tooth tissues. The most famous tools are the Dental Restorability Index (DRI), as well as the concept of Tooth Structure Loss (TSL). Most of them assess the coronal part, and not the condition of the root itself for post restoration. Aim: Increasing the efficiency and objectification of orthopedic treatment planning for patients with total defects of the crown part of teeth by developing and clinically implementing a comprehensive root suitability assessment system. Materials and methods. Clinical and radiological examination and treatment of 45 patients (aged 22–55 years) with total defects of the crown part of the teeth requiring post restoration were performed. In total, the condition of 52 tooth roots was assessed . The diagnostic complex included targeted digital radiovisiography, CBCT, and periodontal examination. To standardize clinical decision-making, the author's prognostic index GERMAN was developed, which involves assessing 6 criteria on a scale from 0 to 2 points (where a higher score corresponds to a worse clinical condition): G (Gingival relationship): relationship of residual tissues to the gum level (0 – above the gum; 1 – at the gum level; 2 – below the gum); E (Endodontic complications): condition of the periapical region and quality of canal obturation (0 – normal; 1 – need for retreatment; 2 – unremoved instrument fragment, perforation or bone destruction > 5 mm); R (Root wall thickness): thickness of the dentin walls according to CBCT data (0 – > 1.5–2 mm; 1 – 1.0–1.5 mm; 2 – < 1.0 mm); M (Marginal ferrule effect): severity of the marginal rim (0 – circular ≥ 2 mm; 1 –partial ≈ 1 mm; 2 – absent); A (Anatomical short/curve): length and geometry of the canal (0 – straight, crown/ root ratio ≥1:1; 1 – moderate curvature, post depth up to 1/2 of the canal; 2 – short or extremely curved root); N (Network of periodontal support): level of bone support (0 – no atrophy; 1 – bone resorption within 1/3–1/2; 2 – resorption > 1/2 of the length, mobility of the II–III degree). Based on the integral sum of points (S = G+E+R+M+A+N), the treatment tactics were determined: 0–3 points - high suitability (direct post restoration); 4–7 points - conditional suitability (previous endodontic scaling or surgical crown lengthening);

8–12 points - root unsuitability (extraction).

Results and discussion.According to the index GERMAN, the examined roots of teeth (n=52) were divided into three clinical groups. The first group (0–3 points — high suitability) included 42.3% (n=22) of the roots.

The second group (4–7 points — conditional suitability) included 34.6% (n=18) The third group (8–12 points — root unsuitability) included 23.1% (n=12) of the teeth.

CONCLUSIONS. The proposed prognostic index is an effective rapid diagnostic tool that allows for a comprehensive assessment of the feasibility of preserving destroyed tooth roots based on six key clinical and radiological parameters.