

всього 14 питань, при цьому одержувані результати відтворювані. Вплив стоматологічного статусу на повсякденне життя (DIDL). Це система, яка оцінює якість стану індивідуума по п'яти позиціях: зовнішній вигляд; біль; комфорт; загальна функція; обмеженість харчування. Взаємозв'язок стоматологічного здоров'я та якості життя (OHQoL). Дуже простий і швидкий інструмент, який включає як позитивні, так і негативні зміни впливу стоматологічного статусу на якість життя. Складається з 16 питань: фізіологічний аспект (задоволення від прийому їжі, зовнішність, мова, стан загального здоров'я, комфорт, свіжий подих); соціальний аспект (суспільне життя, романтичні взаємини, комунікативні зв'язки, робота) психологічний аспект (конфіденційність, положення в суспільстві, здатність відпочивати, настрої). Критерії якості життя широко використовуються в зарубіжній стоматології для оцінки ефективності лікування захворювань порожнини рота. Слід визнати доцільність подальшої розробки даної проблеми з метою створення зручних в щоденному клінічному прийомі формул по оцінці якості життя стоматологічних пацієнтів, а також необхідність пошуку нових критеріїв взаємозв'язку клінічних об'єктивних і суб'єктивних показників якості життя.

EXPERIENCE IN THE USE OF GLASS IONOMER CEMENT "KETAC MOLAR EASYMIX" IN THE CLINIC

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Every year new restoration materials appear which, along with positive properties, have a number of shortcomings. Alternative materials in the restoration therapy may be glass-ionomer cements. GIC is the only material that solves the problems of treatment of demineralized dental tissues [1, 2].

The purpose of the study: determination of the effectiveness of treatment of caries of the chewing teeth with the use of glass-ionomer cements "Ketac Molar Easymix" (3M, ESPE). The cement powder is a finely divided, colored with inorganic pigments, a fluorine-containing glass. Due to its composition, the material can be used in conditions of high humidity, due to the prolonged release of fluoride ions, provides an anticaries and antibacterial effect. Cement has radiopaque. "Ketac Molar Easymix" (3M, ESPE) is designed for: filling of milk teeth (cariou cavities of all classes), filling of carious cavities of 1 and 2 classes of permanent teeth, including sealing of fissures, temporary filling with long-term treatment.

Subjects and methods of investigation: we performed filling of carious cavities of 1 and 2 classes according to Black in 30 molars for acute middle caries using "Ketac Molar Easymix" (3M, ESPE) in 12 patients aged 4-6 years (1st, main group) [3]. The comparison group consisted of 10 patients, similar in age, diagnosis and localization of carious cavities, for which GC Fuji IX was used to fill caries cavities in 28 molars.

Preparation of carious cavities was carried out according to the usual methods, after which the cavity was treated with an air conditioner (it was applied with a brush, held for 20 seconds, washed off, dried with compressed air). Cement was applied to the cavity with smoothing agent 3-4 servings, condensing each portion with a stopper. Evaluation of the effectiveness of treatment was carried out after 6 and 12 months.

Results: As a result of the study in the main group, patients did not complain during the follow-up period. When probing, the seals fit snugly against the edges of the cavity and had an

aesthetic appearance. Percussion of teeth, reaction to cold was painless. In the comparison group at 6 and 12 months, a high strength of the material and an anticaries effect were also observed [4].

Conclusion: Thus, the conducted study showed that the use of the material "Ketac Molar Easymix" (3M, ESPE) in childhood is not expensive and due to its properties has good long-term results, it is recommended for wide clinical practice. The use of "Ketac Molar Easymix" (3M, ESPE) glass-ionomer for sealing temporary and permanent teeth in children can significantly reduce the cost of treatment while maintaining the quality of the seals at the level of the best imported analogues, which is especially important in modern socio-economic conditions.

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ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IMMUNOMODULATING ANTISEPTICS "MIRAMISTIN" IN COMPLEX TREATMENT OF PERIODONTAL DISEASES

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Relevance: Currently, it has been proven that the microbial factor plays an important role in the development of periodontal diseases. It is obvious that the mechanical removal of plaque is not enough to control its re-deposition and the manifestation of pathogenic properties. It is necessary to direct the formation of plaque with the maintenance of normal microbial composition by stimulating the natural protective systems of the oral cavity and suppressing the vital activity of pathogenic bacteria with the help of drugs [1,2].

Among the means of antimicrobial action used in dental practice, includes a broad spectrum antiseptic "Miramistin" ("Darnitsa", Ukraine).

Objective: To analyze the effectiveness of the use of immunomodulatory antiseptic "Miramistin" ("Darnitsa", Ukraine) in the complex treatment of periodontal disease.

Materials and methods: From among those who applied for dental care at the USC KNMU, 31 people were selected, the average age was 41.8 (18 women, 13 men) with a diagnosis of chronic generalized periodontitis (CGP) primary, 1, 2 severity degree without concomitant pathology. The diagnosis of CGP was established according to the classification of periodontal tissue diseases (Danilevsky, 1994). Treatment of HP was performed according to an individual plan, in which all patients included rational oral hygiene, antiseptic treatment of periodontal tissues, removal of mineralized and non-mineralized dental deposits, elimination of local irritants and premature contacts. According to indications, depulping of teeth, closed curettage of periodontal pockets, removal of defective teeth, selective grinding and splinting of mobile teeth and finger massage were performed [5].