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HUMAN TYPOLOGIES TAKING INTO ACCOUNT IMPORTANCE IN DENTISTRY: SIDE AND OWN EXPERIENCE

Unfortunately dental diseases are rather spread in dental students particularly caries in Tunisia [1]. Decay, Missing and Filled Teeth Index (DMFT) Index was applied for caries description in China [2], the USA [3]. Gingivitis is also spread in dental students from various countries in part in Japan [4]. There were found gender differences in oral health status in Greek dental students: girls brushed their teeth significantly more often than guys though both-gendered students had a similar risk of dental decay development [5]. Students girls from Arab Emirates showed better dental care than guys [6].

Taking into account these data our investigation aim was to assess dental status dependently on belonging to some human typologies (interhemispherical asymmetry individual profile, temperament type, control locus, behavioral strategies, gender, ethnic belonging) in the UMSA (Poltava) Russian and English-education forms dental faculty 4th and 5th courses foreign students.

The investigation methods and object. Our investigation was performed at Therapeutic Dentistry and Physiology departments. The investigation object comprised 45 foreign students from which there were 41 (91%) men and 4 (9%) women aged from 22 till 38 years. **Methods.** All the students were performed oral cavity total clinical investigation with determining the CFE (Caries Filling Extracted) index, Hygienic index (HI) by J.C.Green, J.R.Vermillion; parodont tissues state was assessed on the basis of PMA index estimation in Parma modification. The investigations results statistical processing was performed by means of variation statistics common-accepted methods.

The investigation results. Teeth solid tissues state detailed clinical investigation demonstrated that caries prevalence among foreign students comprised 67%. The teeth amount affected with caries comprised $2,75 \pm 0,2$ foreign students to one examined. We divided the examined into 4 groups dependently on CFE index

value for caries intensiveness more detailed characteristics. The index interpreting was performed by following way: 0,2-1,5 – “very low” intensiveness; 1,6-6,2 – “low”; 6,3-12,7 – “average”; 12,8-16,2 – “high”. The results received on CFE demonstrated that almost half of the examined had caries intensiveness low level while having from 3 till 6 injured teeth. Foreign students dental status determining on CFE demonstrated following: CFE=2,97 while being 2,75 in men and 4,75 in women. We established that the biggest group had comprised the students with CFE (3-6) = 95; 29% of the students had CFE (1-2)=21 while 14% had CFE (7 and more)=6. It shows that the biggest group comprised the students with CFE (3-6) that in 4,5 times higher than with CFE (1-2) and in 1,4 times more than with CFE (7 and more). It should be mentioned that oral cavity hygiene in the examined corresponded to non-high level. So, hygienic index average values were fluctuating in the ranges $1,12 \pm 0,08$ that corresponded to oral cavity hygiene satisfactory state. It should be emphasized that 32,6% of the students brush their teeth regularly and possess good hygienic index, 43,7% - moderate while 23,9% left – non-satisfactory and bad. The data received testify to the necessity to perform the well-aimed sanitary-educative work, fixating the habit of thorough care for oral cavity as well as increasing the young (people) motivation to dental health keeping well. The extracted teeth percentage comprises 11% in the foreigners. Malocclusions high percentage was established with 85% of prevalence in men. Also, we established 80% of parodont tissues and oral mucosa diseases and less non-cariotic injuries in both-sexed people (67% and 33% correspondingly in men and women). Oral mucosa and parodont diseases were met in 30% of the examined.

We assessed the correlation between dental status and students' typologies. We determined that the biggest morbidity of OCM (oral cavity mucosa) or OM (oral mucosa) and parodont tissues had choleric (36%) and sanguinics (38%) while phlegmatics and melancholics had less among temperament types. Internals and the people with mixed control locus were undergone maximally (42%) to OCM diseases while externals were practically no. We saw the same tendency with a bit less % at parodont diseases study. On behavioral strategies study we met approximately 40% of students with OCM and parodontal diseases in the people with coping preference and in the ones with behavioral strategies mixed type. Only 17% of the examined with avoiding had OCM and parodontal diseases that twice less comparatively to the previous types.

Conclusions:

1. Oral mucosa and parodont diseases were met in 30% of the examined. Prevalence of caries, parodont diseases and odontal-jaws anomalies is rather high in UMSA dental faculty foreign students.

2. The OCM and parodontal diseases biggest distribution were in: choleric and sanguinics; internals and the students with mixed control locus; students preferring coping or possessed mixed behavioral strategies.

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**METHODS OF THE INTERDISCIPLINARY TREATMENT IN
CONGENITAL EDENTATION**

Introduction: The congenital defects can involve any part of the body and can be mild or severe. Sometimes even leading to death. One from 33 newborns have a congenital defect which can cause 1 out of 5 infantile deaths. Some of these congenital defects can be diagnosed and treated before birth. Others can be surgically or conservatively treated after birth. The congenital defects appear during the first months of intrauterine child development. Many of these defects are caused by congenital mutations in genes acquired genetically. However, there are defects