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## LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF COMBINING SUPPORTING THERAPEUTIC AND PREVENTIVE COMPLEX IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC CATARRHAL GINGIVITIS IN CHILDREN WITH UNDERLYING DIFFUSE NON-TOXIC GOITER

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**Aim.** To investigate the efficacy of the complex including therapeutic preventive measures we elaborated for children with chronic catarrhal gingivitis and underlying diffuse non-toxic goiter.

**Materials and methods.** The study included 50 children aged from 12 to 15 years, divided into two groups: 25 children diagnosed as having diffuse non-toxic (simple) goiter (test group), and 25 somatically healthy children (comparison group). The complex of therapeutic and preventive measures we development included professional oral hygiene and the use of the medicine "Lizak". Supportive therapy for the children with the underlying non-toxic goiter included a vitamin and mineral complex "Calcemin advance" and immune stimulator "Imupret" in addition to the basic iodine therapy.

**Results.** The study demonstrated that over two years of applying the complex of therapeutic and preventive measures we managed to improve periodontal tissue indices among teenagers with non-toxic goiter. On the contrary, among the children in the comparison group, the amount of intact periodontal tissues in the course of two years did not differ reliably from the initial data –  $1,16 \pm 0,15$  and  $2,80 \pm 0,13$  respectively.

**Conclusion.** Prescription of metabolic correction medicines and immune stimulator has been proved to improve considerably the results of the standard treatment and confirm an important role of metabolic disorders in the development of inflammatory process in the gums.

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## IMPROVED FUNCTIONAL METHOD OF DIAGNOSTICS OF ABUTMENT TEETH PERIODONTAL CONDITION FOR MANUFACTURE OF MODERN AESTHETIC REMOVABLE PROSTHESES

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**The purpose of a study.** To improve the technique of gnathodynamometry with the ability to display on the monitor the dynamics of increase in load over time through the development of computer program with analog-to-digital converter (ADC).

**Materials and methods.** 80 patients in main group and 60 patients in the control group of three age groups were examined: 26 patients aged 30-39 years, 29 patients aged 40-49 years and 28 patients aged 50-59 years, respectively who were manufactured as single metal-ceramic crowns and non-removable dentures.

**Results.** To determine the endurance of the periodontium of abutment teeth to the loads during chewing and to determine the reserve forces of the periodontium the gnathodynamometric studies were performed. Measurements in the control group, where each age group consists of patients with intact dentitions, were performed once. In the age group of 30-39 years, the average rate of incisors was  $(323.7 \pm 4.9)$  Newtons (N), did not differ significantly from this indicator  $(317.2 \pm 7.67)$  N age group 40-49 years. The values of the molars did not differ significantly during the comparison in patients aged 30-39 years and 40-49 years, and were respectively  $(826.1 \pm 4.74)$  N and  $(815.3 \pm 2.68)$  N. Comparing the data of patients with intact dentitions and indicators before treatment in patients which were indicated for the manufacture of non-removable structures, there was a significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) between these indicators, regardless of their vitality. In the long term after fixation of prostheses there was a stabilization of indicators, the values were observed in patients with vital pulp and were divided into age groups 30-39 years, 40-49 years and 50-59 years: the values of incisors were  $(269.1 \pm 2.85)$ ,  $(233.8 \pm 2.77)$  and  $(211.4 \pm 2.97)$  N, the values of the teeth of the lateral group - respectively  $(646.4 \pm 3.71)$ ,  $(660.8 \pm 5.50)$  and  $644.3 \pm 5.37$  N, which differed significantly from the devital teeth.

### Conclusion.

1. In the presence of hard tissues defects of teeth and the included dentition defects, where the supporting vital front teeth are selected, it is advisable to use proposed and substantiated with the help of a computer program method of gnathodynamometry.

2. This technique allows you to take into account the reserve forces of the periodontium and makes it possible to predict the effectiveness of the planned treatment in the early and long term.