

Results. The study and comparative analysis of the character and degree of the TMJ dysfunction patients psychological manifestations after COVID 19, using the author's questionnaire, showed that intensification (or origination) of pain in the TMJ region after COVID 19 was severely painful for 6 (25%) patients; deterioration of the TMJ dysfunction symptoms after COVID 19 was observed in 19 (79.2%) patients; increased cracking in the TMJ region after COVID 19 was noted by 8 (33.3%) patients; considerable intensification of pain and tinnitus after COVID 19 appeared in 2 (8.3%) patients; origination (intensification) of headache after COVID 19 appeared considerably in 8 (33.3%) patients; with not so severe reporting in 4 (16.6%) respondents, about 4 (16.6%) of the patients complain of great chewing and neck muscles pain sensation intensifications. Eleven patients (45.8%) reported about new symptoms which they relate to the TMJ dysfunction, after their COVID 19 recovery; 2 (8.3%) respondents are less certain about the relation between the new symptoms and COVID 19; 3 (12.5%) respondents aren't certain about this and 8 (33.3%) people deny the fact. The highest anxiety level after the COVID 19 recovery has been stated by 12 (50%) patients, it is less expressed in 4 (16.6%) respondents, insignificant changes are characteristic for 4 (16.6%) patients, and absent changes are noted in 4 (16.6%).

Conclusions. As a result of the study, the effect of the COVID 19 onto the patient's psychological status has been established. The authors have noted increased anxiety in 15 (62.5%) patients after the COVID 19 recovery. Having analyzed the basic and accompanying clinical symptoms and complaints of the patients after the COVID 19 recovery, the authors conclude that the most complaints refer to intensification (recurrence) of the pain phenomenon in both TMJ regions. This symptom was experienced by 11 (45.8%) patients.

The conducted study provides for defining psychological targets of the TMJ dysfunction patients after their COVID 19 recovery and managing their psychological assistance on all treatment stages.

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ASSESSMENT OF MICROBIAL RISK FACTOR OF DENTAL CARIES IN CHILDREN

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The aim of the study is to assess the microbial risk factor for caries in temporary teeth by determining the titer of the main cariogenic microorganisms in the oral cavity.

Materials and methods. We examined 73 children aged 6 years, who live in Bukovina. To determine the level of dental caries intensity, the RIC index was calculated (Leus PA, 2009). The titer of cariogenic microflora was determined by the CRT bacteria kit (Ivoclar Vivadent, Liechtenstein) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The degree of probability of the obtained results was statistically assessed.

Results of the research. The study has shown that the intensity of caries in temporary teeth is 3.78 ± 0.32 that corresponds to the average level. When determining the concentrations of *Streptococcus mutans* and *Lactobacillus salivarius*, we found a probable increase in the titer of colonies in children with different levels of caries intensity compared to healthy children with normal oral status. At a low level of caries intensity in the vast majority (55.55%) of children we found <104 CFU of streptococci. For the average level of caries intensity, the most characteristic is the number of colonies of microorganisms with a concentration 105-106 CFU in 57.14% of the examined children. In the case of a high level of caries intensity, >106 CFU of streptococci were sown in 46.67% of children, and 105 - 106 CFU of streptococci in 33.33% of children. Regarding lactobacilli, the low level of intensity of dental caries is characterized by the concentration <104 CFU in 44.44% of the examined. Under the conditions of medium level, half of children were diagnosed with <104 CFU lactobacilli; high level was detected in the vast majority of children (53.33%), 104 - 105 CFU lactobacilli.

Conclusions. Thus, we found a high concentration of major cariogenic microorganisms in children with caries of temporary teeth compared to healthy children. As the level of caries intensity increases, there is a probable increase in the titer of streptococci and lactobacilli.

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TREATMENT OUTCOMES OF TOOTHLESS PATIENTS WITH DENTURES MADE OF THERMOPLASTIC BASE MATERIAL "DEFLEX ACRYLATO"

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The study aims to determine various functional tests to assess the outcomes of treating toothless patients with dentures made of "Deflex Acrylato" thermoplastic material.

Materials and methods. We made 32 complete removable dentures for 16 patients from thermoplastic material based on "Deflex Acrylato" polymethyl methacrylate. The quality of all constructions was assessed using the "BOFSAS" objective-subjective test, biopotential of masticatory muscles was determined with electromyography and masticatory efficiency was measured using I.S. Rubynov's method.