

(Friedman test,  $p < 0.0066$ ;  $0 < 1$  month, and  $p < 0.0001$ ;  $0 < 1$  months, correspondingly) and between-group levels (Kruskal-Wallis test,  $p = 0.001$ ; Arg<Orn, and  $p < 0.0001$ ; Conv<Orn, correspondingly), and CD163+ M $\phi$ s density predominated over CD68+ (Wilcoxon matched-pairs signed rank test,  $p = 0.013$ ). After L-arginine administration CD163+ M $\phi$ s predominate over CD68+ (Wilcoxon matched-pairs signed rank test,  $p < 0.0001$ ) also. CD68+ and CD163+ M $\phi$ s density changes corresponded to clinical PPD and BoP reduction, although we did not confirm statistical correlation between the cells density and aforementioned clinical indices.

**Conclusion.** We report that the first successful attempt to modify CD68+ and CD163+ M $\phi$ s density and their ratio by metabolic stimulation with L-arginine and L-ornithine, both of them seemed to promote M2 polarization in periodontitis-affected gingiva, but with a statistically significant effect of L-ornithine.

*Toncheva K.D.*

## VIDEOKINESIOGRAPHY RESULTS IN PATIENTS WITH NEUROLOGICAL MOTOR DEFICIT BY HEMITYPE DURING THE RECOVERY PERIOD

Poltava State Medical University, Poltava, Ukraine

Restoration of the masticatory function is one of the key elements in the comprehensive rehabilitation for patients with acute cerebrovascular disorders (ACVD) of various degrees, as their consequences may include an impaired coordinated action of the neuromuscular system, and the dentoalveolar system in particular.

In this context, the clinical presentation of stroke is characterized by motor and sensory deficiencies, which can eventually lead to dysfunction of the masticatory muscles, tongue, lips, soft palate and pharynx. The bilateral difference between such disorders, manifested by the discrepancy in the muscle mass and kinematic characteristics, is the peculiarity of this phenomenon. This is due to the direct central action on afferent sensors, which leads to an impaired motor function and changes in the typical activity.

Given the above, prosthetics of patients with a complicated course of ACVD by hemitype in the recovery period has its own characteristics. Since the general somatic diagnosis is dominant for patients, the main direction of orthopedic rehabilitation will be not only the restoration of the masticatory function, but also the formation of a normal stereotype of articulation. The rate and completeness of such recovery will depend on the quality of the manufactured prosthetic appliances, as well as on a set of physiotherapeutic methods of exposure.

**The aim of the research was** to examine the features of articulatory activity in the mandible during chewing at the stages of orthopedic rehabilitation in patients with complicated acute cerebrovascular disorder with the neurological deficit by hemitype during the prosthetics with removable orthopedic appliances.

**Materials and methods.** The study sample consisted of 45 subjects aged from 40 to 65 years, including 24 women (53%) and 21 men (47%). The study group included 25 patients with complicated ACVD with the neurological deficit by hemitype and 20 subjects for control who did not have general somatic disorders. All patients underwent prosthetics with partial removable laminar dentures with acrylic base and clasp fixation system.

**Conclusions.** Further non-parametric comparison in the groups showed that the most significant differences in videokinesioigraphy between the representatives of the second group (ACVD) and the control group on the 30th day of observation were: a relatively smaller amplitude of vertical movements ( $p = .0001$ ) and smaller amplitude of horizontal movements ( $p = .0000$ ). The absence of a statistically significant difference between the average values of vertical and horizontal rates within the groups ( $p = .5601$  and  $p = 1.000$ ) is noteworthy.

Thus, the amplitude of vertical and horizontal movements of the mandible, in our opinion, can be considered as a reliable marker of the functional activity of the dentoalveolar system in patients with a complicated course of acute cerebrovascular disorders by hemitype, which should be taken into account in further studies.

*Tušek I.,<sup>1</sup> Tušek J.,<sup>2</sup> Tušek B.<sup>3</sup>*

## ECC PREVENTION PROGRAM IN VOJVODINA

<sup>1</sup> University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad, Srbija

<sup>2</sup> Dental Practice "Palmadent", Novi Sad, Srbija

<sup>3</sup> University of Novi Sad, Sremska Kamenica, Srbija

**Abstract.** Special programs in the field of public health for the territory of A.P. Vojvodina were started, because there are no appropriate programs at the National level of the Republic of Serbia. These programs include oral health behaviors that need to be corrected to increase population response to the systematic preventive check-ups, as significant measures to detect the risk factors for oral diseases of the all population categories (children, women, working population, elder).