

(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 ϕ s density predominated over CD68+ (Wilcoxon matched-pairs signed rank test, $p = 0.013$). After L-arginine administration CD163+ M ϕ s predominate over CD68+ (Wilcoxon matched-pairs signed rank test, $p < 0.0001$) also. CD68+ and CD163+ M ϕ 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 ϕ 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.

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

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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 videokinesiography 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.

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ECC PREVENTION PROGRAM IN VOJVODINA

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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).

Main text. As a starting point for defining ECC prevention program, the condition of oral health of pregnant women, preschool children and other socially vulnerable population groups like (Roma) in Vojvodina, was analyzed. The analysis of the obtained results showed that bad habits, attitudes and behaviors that affect health are responsible for the occurrence of two thirds of oral diseases (oral hygiene, improper diet, absence of fluoride prophylaxis, etc.). Surveys show that more than 44% of children and youth in Vojvodina brush their teeth irregularly. Also, the nutrition of children and youth is improper. Every fifth child does not eat qualitative food the intake of milk and dairy products, fish, fresh fruits and vegetables is insufficient, while sweets, snacks and sweet soft drinks are very often on the children's menu. Regarding preventive dental examinations of the population in Vojvodina, the coverage of pregnant women and new-born children is relatively satisfactory (92%), while in infants (77%), young and preschool children (83%), primary school students (78%), as well as high schools (70%) and university students (50%) was less than required. The priority areas of preservation and improvement of oral health regarding special programs in the field of public health for the territory of A.P. Vojvodina include oral health behavior that need to be corrected. These activities served the decision makers to propose special health care programs on the territory of A.P. Vojvodina in accordance with legal regulations. So far, special programs in the field of public health have not been adopted in A.P. Vojvodina, even legal regulations for their adoption exist.

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COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN METHODS FOR HOME TEETH WHITENING IN PATIENTS OF ONE AGE GROUP

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The aim is to compare the effectiveness and safety of the system for home teeth whitening - whitening tooth strips Crest 3D White Whitestrips and whitening caps iWhite Instant2 Whitening Kit.

Materials and methods. The study involved 32 patients of one age group (25-29 years), men and women. Previously, they did not perform teeth whitening procedures, but wanted to do so for the first time. In order to assess the possibility of prescribing products for home teeth whitening, an examination was performed, an assessment of the state of oral hygiene, the identification of possible contraindications to the procedure. All patients were divided into two groups - the main (16) and control group (16). Having determined the index of oral hygiene according to Fedorov-Volodkina, the following data were obtained: patients of the first group - 1.27 ± 0.045 ; patients of the second group - 1.30 ± 0.05 . After that, professional oral hygiene was performed by a combined method, using an ultrasonic scaler and an Air-flow system. The next step was to determine the color on the Vita scale (Zahnfabric, Germany). Patients in the main group were prescribed whitening strips Crest 3D White Whitestrips for 15 days for 10 minutes, morning and dinner after brushing. Patients in the control group were prescribed iWhite Instant2 Whitening Kit once a day for 15 minutes for 10 days.

Results. During the procedure of home teeth whitening, almost all patients noted an increase in tooth sensitivity. 10 patients in the control group (62.5%) complained of minor discomfort in the gums. However, none of the patients stopped the procedure. Evaluation of bleaching results was performed using the Vita scale (Zahnfabric, Germany). Prior to the procedure, the average teeth color did not differ 8.1 ± 0.92 - for the main group and 8.3 ± 1.05 - for the control group ($p > 0.05$). After the procedure, the color of the teeth became lighter in all patients. In the first group, in 10 patients, the color became lighter by 2 tones, in 3 by 1 tone, and in 3 patients by 3 tones. In patients of the second group in 3 patients the teeth became lighter by 5 tones, in 4 by 4 tones, in 7 by 3 tones, and in 2 patients by 2 tones.

Conclusions. Based on the study, it can be concluded that home teeth whitening is effective and safe, as well as easy to use and relatively cheap. Patients have side effects, but they are easily eliminated or disappear without additional methods of exposure. Based on the results of the study, it was determined that the use of whitening caps iWhite Instant2 Whitening Kit is a more effective method for home teeth whitening than whitening strips Crest 3D White Whitestrips with a reliability of 95%.