

MATERIALS AND METHODS: In a voluntary clinical research study agreed to take part in 106 children and adolescents aged 6–15 years from Vladivostok. Was conducted a dental examination of the patient: inspection, palpation, percussion, probing, staining "color-test".

The intensity of caries was determined by the index KP, KPU KP, KPU. The prevalence of dental caries was determined by the percentage of persons with caries teeth of patients. Using the gingivitis index GI (Loe H., Silness J., 1963) determined the periodontal status. The level of hygiene was examined using a simplified index OHI-S (Green J. S., J. K. Vermillion, 1964).

After the dental examination and determine the level of oral health, all patients underwent professional oral hygiene. All patients were prescribed a course of preventive medical measures, which included: appliques within 3 minutes of the drug "Glufored" (doctrate, with an interval of 5 days), the appointment of the drug "Imudon" 6T/day course of 10 days.

THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY. From the results of the study shows that at carrying out of preventive programs with the use of drugs "Glufored", "Imudon" was a decrease in the intensity of caries, decreased indices of hygiene and gingivitis, and hence, improved oral health in general.

The rate study	Before the study	After the study
The prevalence of dental caries	78,5%	78,5%
The intensity of caries	7,0	6,4
The index of hygiene	2,87±0,08 (p<0,001)	1,76±0,03(p<0,001)
A gingivitis index	0,48±0,04(p<0,001)	0,21±0,02(p<0,001)

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY.

Analyzing the data in the literature about the poor dental status of children and adolescents with chronic bronchitis, given our clinical observations and studies and taking into account possible negative (exacerbation of the underlying disease) the effect of therapeutic drugs used in dentistry, we believe that the most important place in the practice of a dentist is to prevent dental diseases

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RESTORATIVE TREATMENT OF PARODONTAL PATHOLOGY WITH THE USE OF NATURAL MINERALS

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When treating periodontal diseases, one prefers to use dosage forms that do not have side effects. These drugs include a drug based on bischofite and glycerol

solvate of titanium "Tizol", it stimulates the regeneration of tissues, has anti-inflammatory, immunostimulating, antibacterial and anesthetic effect.

"Tizol" is a preparation based on the aqua complex of titanium glycerol solvate (manufacturer – pharmaceutical company "Society for Laboratory Research of Medical Preparations" (LLC "Olimp", Yekaterinburg). "Tizol" is approved for medical use as an anti-inflammatory, antiedematic, antiallergic, antimicrobial, analgesic and radioprotective agent.

According to preclinical and clinical studies, the effectiveness of using bischofite in dentistry has been proven, in particular, for the treatment of patients with inflammatory periodontal diseases. Thus, the use of bischofite in a concentration of up to 10%, can reduce the degree of inflammation, increase the level of microcirculation and metabolism of the mucosa of the prosthetic bed and the level of local immunity of the oral cavity, contributes to reducing the frequency of recurrence of the disease.

It has been established that the use of 10% bischofite gel "Polycatan" on the basis of bischofite combined with conventional therapy increased the

clinical effectiveness of the treatment, reducing the time of disappearance of the main symptoms of the disease by 2 times, compared with the control group of patients (without the use of the drug "Polycatan"), in patients with chronic catarrhal gingivitis and chronic generalized periodontitis of moderate severity; by 1,7 times, in comparison with the control group, in patients with chronic generalized periodontitis of moderate severity. Six months after the therapy, remission was achieved in 100% of cases in patients with chronic catarrhal gingivitis, in 94.12% of cases in patients with chronic generalized periodontitis of mild severity, in 91.3% of cases in patients with chronic generalized periodontitis of moderate severity. The use of the preparation "Bischofite and Tizol" gel" on the 1st, 7th, 30th day of the observations contributed to the activation of the regenerative process of periodontal tissues.

Thus, the use of natural minerals containing magnesium (bischofite) both in native form and in combination with modern penetrators allows efficient

use of bischofite in dental practice for the treatment of periodontal pathology.

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INTERMAXILLARY CORRESPONDENCE COEFFICIENT IN PEOPLE WITH PHYSIOLOGICAL OCCLUSION AND VARIOUS FACE TYPES

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Features of the structure of the dental arches and the relationship between their main parameters have been of interest to morphologists and dentists for many decades. Numerous methods of investigation have been proposed and the main parameters of dental arches have been determined taking into account sexual and racial features. Interrelations of sagittal and transversal sizes of dental arches are shown. At the present time odontometric data are analyzed in sufficient detail and linear parameters of the lower dental arches are shown in people with dolichognathic, brachygnathic and mesognathic forms of dental arches

with their normo-, macro- and microdontism. However, there is insufficient information in the literature on the relationship between the main parameters of the dental arches of both jaws in people with different types of face, the intermaxillary compliance coefficients are not indicated, that was the purpose of this study.

Morphological and clinical examination of 65 people, aged 18–25, with physiological occlusion and macrodontism of permanent teeth was carried out. The main indicator of the dental arches belonging to the gnathic type was the dental index of dental arches, calculated as the ratio of 7 teeth of each half of the dentition in the width of the dental arch between the second molars. With the mesognathic type of dental arches, the value of the index was 0.94 ± 0.03 . The index value of less than 0.9 corresponded to brachygnathia, and more than 0.97 – to dolichognathia. Macro-dental type included dental arches, the length of which exceeded 118 mm. Transversal dimensions were determined between the points located on the vestibular distal tubercles of the second permanent molars. In the region of canine teeth, the distance between their tearing tubercles was measured. The diagonal of the arch was measured from the interincisal point to the second molars. The depth of the arch was measured from the interincisal point to the line connecting the vestibular distal odontomers of the second molars. The ratio of transversal, sagittal and diagonal sizes of dental arches was determined and the relationship of dental parameters was evaluated.