

## Internationaler Kongress Fachmesse

Moderne Aspekte der Prophylaxe, Behandlung und Rehabilitation

**Programm Abstracts** 



Vladimir Tyminskiy Der Vorstand of up to 2 years. Statistical analysis was performed in a spreadsheet editor, Excell Microsc. Office'2003 and software packages SPSS 11.5 and Statistica 6.0. Evaluation of the clinic» relevance of therapeutical effects was carried out by means of contingency tables. The indicator is the tooth mobility.

Results: Analysis of the stress-strain state (VAT) of the intact mandible, mandible wit periodontitis, and different variants of splinting revealed that the hard blocking of mobi teeth leads to an increase in sagittal (20%) and vertical (28%) components, which cause loosening of splinted block of teeth. Our splint is less traumatic for the dental tissue an marginal periodontium (the groove of 0.5 mm in the equatorial area of the tooth), fixes (1 mobile teeth, does not cause tooth displacement, creates the conditions for full recovery biomechanics of the mandible. VAT rates correspond to the intact periodontium.

The periotestometrii data coincide with the results of the stress-strain state (VAT) of mathematical modeb of the mandible. Thus in periodontitis figures were 22,7  $\pm$  5,3 cu, hard blocking of the teeth by means of coronal splints gave negative quantity of the device «Periotest» -3,2  $\pm$  2,6 cu. The use of ligature splint reduced the mobility of the teeth up to 7,8  $\pm$  2,3cu, while using the cable-stayed splint values, 2,4  $\pm$  2,7 cu (splint of Professor A.N.Ryahovskiy) and 2,8  $\pm$  1,5 cu (The authors cable-stayed design of the splints) correspond to the normal parameters of the tooth mobility 2,6  $\pm$  1,2 cu with intaci periodontium.

Analysis of the clinical efficiency revealed that the usage of cable-stayed splints were justified for removal of tooth mobility. In comparison with the coronal and ligature splints the number of patients need to be treated by the author's method in order to achieve  $\pi$  favorable effect for one additional patient, is 1, but with one-row cable-stayed splints by Professor A.N.Ryahovskiy this figure is 2.

Conclusion. Based on the results of the studies we can say that the usage of cable-stayed splints is more reasonable for elimination of the abnormal tooth mobility. Cable-stayed splints fixes the mobile teeth securely and allow to restore the full biomechanics of the mandible.

E.K Meioyan

## THE USE OF A NEW IODINE-CONTAINING DRUG IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC TONSILLOPHARYNGITIS

: MLPUZ City Hospital N 1 named after N.A.Semashko, Rostov-on-\ Don, Russia

\ FBUN Rostov Research Institute of Microbiology and Parasitology, ■ Rostov-on-Don, Russia

Microorganisms play an important role in the development of chronic tonsillopharyngitis, therefore, antibacterial agents, including antibiotics are essential in the treatment of this disease. However, the constant increase in the number of microorganisms that are resistant

10 antibiotic drugs, the growth in side effects from their use, including fungal diseases, lleate an urgent need for the development and application of new therapeutic agents with  $\pi$  mi-bacterial action.

Our attention was attracted by a new antibacterial drug on the basis of iodine - Stellanin (1,3-diethylbenzomidazole). The drug has a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity against bacteria and fungi. The antibacterial activity of Stellanin is comparable with the action <i! antibiotics, but it has not produced resistance. At the same time, this drug possesses pronounced regenerative properties, it potentiates repair processes, has an antipyretic, iiitioxidant effect.

The drug can be applied locally and orally.

The preliminary bacteriological examination of the tonsils, the posterior pharyngeal wall of the patients revealed that the microbial flora, represented by the associations of the representatives of both resident and pathogenic micro flora with the predominance of such microbial species as (3-hemolytic Streptococci, Staphylococcus aureus, Candida fungi, was detected in the microbial focus. In the association there were present Q-hemolytic (greenish) Streptococci, Corynebacteria, Neisseria (protozoa). The concentration of the microorganisms in the microbic focus was in general high (92%) and exceeded 10 6.

Stellanin was used during 10 days locally and orally up to 6 times a day: 1 teaspoon of 8.5% solution was mixed with 50ml of water, it was taken orally after the preliminary rinsing throat with the same solution.

The bacteriological examination was repeated on the 5th and 10th day of the drug taking. The analysis of the results showed that already on the 5 th day of the drug taking, the discovery of 3-hemolytic Streptococci, Staphylococcus aureus, Candida fungi decreased significantly (more than 1.5-fold) in the microbial focus. The reducing of the microorganisms concentration on the 10th day of treatment is even more pronounced. The total number of the microorganisms in the microbial focus decreases on average by 2.5 times. The concentration of (3-hemolytic Streptococci reduces most significantly. The clinical picture is also changing: hyperemia and infiltration of the arches and tonsils decrease significantly, as well as the amount of purulent discharge in the gaps. The obtained results indicate the feasibility of Stellanin use in the treatment of chronic tonsillopharyngitis.

vanina Mihayiova-Aiakidi KINESITHERAPEUTIC COMPLEX AS AN APPROACH

M Todova°<sup>Va</sup> = FOR REALIZATION OF ELDERLY PEOPLE

: Medical University-Plovdiv, Bulgary; e-mail: vanina delfi@avb.bg

Summary

The physical and psychological benefits from the exercises for the elderly people are considerable. Regular exercises help to avoid health deviations and conditions typical of old age. It was ascertained that the benefit for the health from regular energetic physical