

снизить вероятность рождения ребенка с пороками развития мозга и передней брюшной стенки.

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EVALUATION OF THE SENSITIVITY OF MICROFLORA OF THE PERIODONTAL POCKET TO ANTIBACTERIAL AGENTS IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE RURAL POPULATION

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Relevance of the topic: the use of antibiotics after surgery in the treatment of periodontal disease is aimed at eliminating the pathogenic microflora of the periodontium, oral cavity and restoring the normal microbiota, which is inherent in healthy periodontal tissues. We know that periodontal diseases are caused by periodontal pathogens: *Porphyromonas gingivalis*,

Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans, *Bacteroides forsythus*, *Threponema denticola*, *Prevotella intermedia*, *Actinomyces viscosus*. Numerous studies suggest that the role of polymicrobial synergy in the development of dental diseases. When prescribing antibacterial drugs, the doctor should remember that most microorganisms of the oral cavity are combined into a microbial biofilm. Microorganisms of the oral cavity form a microbial biofilm on the surface of the teeth – a special form of organization of microorganisms, which is surrounded by a protective matrix – a complex of glycosaminoglycans and proteins. It is this protective matrix that does not allow antibacterial drugs from saliva or gingival fluid to penetrate inside the biofilm. Therefore, microorganisms in the biofilm are more resistant to antibiotics, antimicrobials and other active agents. The most effective choice for the treatment of infectious and inflammatory processes of the oral cavity should be based on the results of modern scientific research, proving the clinical and microbiological efficacy and safety of any drugs.

The aim of our study was to find the best option of antibiotics for use after surgical treatment of periodontal diseases.

Materials and methods:

1. Clinical examination of patients.
2. Statistical methods of processing the results of the study.
3. Laboratory research methods.

The results of the study showed that the sensitivity of the stamp of bacteria in vitro made it possible to determine the group of antibiotics by the degree of its killing:

The first group - macrolide (clarithromycin), beta-lactam (Ceftriaxone) plus chloramphenicol, the antibiotic with the highest sensitivity to strains account for $90 \pm 2\%$.

The second group, tsefalosporiny, doxycycline and fluoroquinolones drugs sensitivity which ranges from 80-90%

The third group lincosamide, levofloxacin, amoxicillin drugs and increased from 59-79%

The fourth group - metronidazole, ampicillin, Cefotaxime, ciprofloxacin, drugs with an indicator of 30-58%

The last Group -compounds with an index of below 30 %: penicillin, aminoglycosides, fluoroquinolones — ofloxacin, clotrimazole.

Conclusions: Antibacterial drugs act on periodontal pathogens, staphylococci and streptococci and other pathogens, significantly reduce microbial contamination of periodontal pockets, which reduces the intensity of inflammatory phenomena in periodontal tissues. Antibacterial drugs should be used in patients at risk of infectious endocarditis or for the prevention of exacerbation of systemic diseases, as a result of injuries or various manipulations (professional hygiene, primary periodontal treatment) in the bloodstream get a variety of microorganisms from the periodontal pocket – bacteria, Mycoplasma, fungi, chlamydia. The effectiveness of the use of these antibacterial drugs has been proven in the treatment of infectious and inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region and periodontal diseases. Numerous studies have also proven their dosing regimen, duration of administration.

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ANALYSIS OF THE BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF ORAL HYGIENE AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN.

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The health of younger generations is an important factor and a precondition for the well-being of society and its progressive development. It has long been known how health affects the quality of human life. Korczak Janusz (outstanding Polish teacher,