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FEATURES OF THE DENTAL STATUS AT COVID-19
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Introduction. More than a year has passed since the world's population faced a new dangerous enemy, the previously unknown SARS-CoV-2 virus, which has forever changed and continues to make adjustments to all established mechanisms of life without exception. The emergence and spread of the virus has become the most discussed topic, as in a relatively short period of time, it has caused a pandemic called COVID-19 worldwide. This has become a global health problem. The source of infection, transmission mechanisms, pathogenesis, primary and secondary manifestations of this disease, scientists continue to study both abroad and in Ukraine. COVID-19 causes changes in many organs and systems throughout the body, including the oral cavity.

Aim: the aim of the study was to analyze the current literature on the effects of SARS-CoV-2 on the condition of the oral cavity, to identify features of the disease in the oral cavity in IFNMU students and to provide recommendations for reducing COVID-19 infection in dentistry.

Materials and methods. The analysis of modern domestic and foreign literature, questionnaires of 187 students of dental and medical faculty of I-VI courses is carried out. The questionnaire is based on a list of questions proposed by the WHO to establish the level of dental culture of the population, as well as our appendices. The questionnaire contains 20 questions characterizing the impact of SARS-CoV-2 on the condition of the oral cavity, various aspects of information, subjective assessment of dental status (separately to assess the condition of teeth, periodontal tissues and oral mucosa), understanding and awareness of the need to comply individual oral hygiene and basic concepts of oral hygiene.

Results. Analysis of the literature has shown that the SARS-CoV-2 virus causes diseases of organs and systems, including changes in the oral cavity. It was found that the active use of rinses, which include tin fluorides, zinc ions and cetylpyridine chloride, neutralize 99,9 % of viruses after 2 minutes of use. The survey showed that about half of the respondents became ill with COVID-19, most of them complained of changes in dental status: lack of taste, bad breath (halitosis), candidiasis, xerostomia. According to the survey, the restoration of taste took place at different times, according to which we formed three groups. In the first group, the return of taste occurred within 3-14 days, in the second - from 14 days to 1 month, and in the third group the term was more than one month, while only 3,9 % of respondents performed procedures aimed at restoring taste. About 6 % of respondents complained of halitosis, 2,3 % complained of candidiasis, and 18,8 % complained of xerostomia.

Conclusions. The results of the work proved the relevance of the topic, the need for further more comprehensive study and development of modern protocols, and recommendations for this group of patients and an active information program.