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**MORPHOMETRIC CORRELATIONS BETWEEN MAXILLARY SINUS VOLUME
AND THE THICKNESS OF ITS INFERIOR WALL**

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Relevance. The study of morphometric features of the maxillary sinus is relevant due to the possibility of displacement of tooth roots into the sinus, which can provoke the development of odontogenic maxillary sinusitis.

Aim: To establish the relationship between the maxillary sinus volume and the thickness of its inferior wall in adults taking into account gender.

Materials and methods. The material for the study was cone-beam computed tomography data of 10 patients aged 22 - 41 years (5 men; 5 women). The study was carried out using the Galileos Viewer programme. The height, depth, width of maxillary sinus and thickness of its lower wall were measured. The volume of maxillary sinus was calculated using the formula: $V = \text{height} \times \text{depth} \times 1/3 \text{ width}$.

Results and their discussion. It was found out that the average thickness of the inferior wall of the maxillary sinus at the site of perforation of the root apex of the molar tooth varied from 0.72 to 0.93 mm. In the absence of perforation the average thickness of the lower wall of the maxillary sinus ranged from 0.72 to 1.01 mm. The following gender characteristics were revealed: in women the average volume of the sinus was 22.76 mm³, the average thickness of the lower wall was 1.12 mm; whereas in men: the average volume was 18.82 mm³, the average thickness of the lower wall was 1.28 mm.

Conclusion. Thus, the thickness of the inferior wall and the volume of the maxillary sinus are gender-specific: the average thickness of the inferior wall of the maxillary sinus is smaller in women than in men; whereas, the average volume of the maxillary sinus is larger in women than in men. Minor thickness of the lower maxillary sinus wall correlated with a higher risk of tooth root displacement into the sinus during dental intervention. There was no statistically significant correlation between age and the thickness of the lower wall of the maxillary sinus.