#### СТОМАТОЛОГІЯ

отростка челюстей через некоторое время пользования протезом. Особенно в тех случаях, когда протезирование, по эстетическим требованиям происходит в короткие сроки, сразу после хирургических вмешательств. Поэтому, через пять-семь месяцев у таких пациентов и возникает вопрос качественной фиксации протеза.

Целью исследования было улучшение фиксации частичных съемных пластиночных протезов путем усовершенствования использования эластичной прокладки в полиамидных протезах для уменьшения зазора, возникающего между базисом ортопедической конструкции и атрофированной слизистой оболочкой полости рта, через некоторое время пользования.

Для возможности осуществления прилегания базиса протеза к тканям протезного ложа, а также восстановление оптимальной межальвеолярной высоты проведено клиническое перебазирование частичных съемных протезов материалом на основе А-силикона ручного смешивания «Ufi Gel P» в первой и во второй клинической группе.

Результаты изучения субъективной оценки эффективности проведенного лечения наглядно демонстрируют преимущества частичных съемных протезов, изготовленных из термопластичных материалов, перебазированных по усовершенствованному нами способу фиксации съемных пластиночных протезов в сравнении с частичными съемными протезами, изготовленными из акриловых пластмасс. В исследовании учитывались такие субъективные критерии, как «жевательная функция», «простота привыкания», «отсутствие попадания пищи под протез», «устойчивость протеза при жевании». Пациенты первой клинической группы отмечали, что они быстро привыкали к протезам нового типа, подчеркивали легкость наложения и снятия протезов.

Таким образом, своевременное проведение данного метода фиксации частичных съемных пластиночных протезов увеличивает срок пользования путем устранения зазора между базисом конструкции и атрофированной слизистой оболочкой полости рта.

Ключевые слова: фиксация, полиамидные протезы, атрофия слизистой оболочки.

#### FEATURES OF FIXATION OF REMOVABLE PLATE PROSTHESES

Nikolishin I. A., Nikolishina E. V., Dvornik V. M., Dobrovolsky O. V., Dobrovolska O. V.

**Abstract.** The problem of fixing removable plate prostheses remains the most urgent in orthopedic dentistry. Polyamide prostheses (Vertex, Deflex) are widely used in practical dentistry. A significant disadvantage of polyamide dentures is the transfer of a chewing load to the gingival mucosa and the alveolar ridge, which provokes the development of atrophy of the alveolar process of the jaws after some time of their use. We have proposed a method for fixing removable polyamide plate prostheses, which eliminates the gap between the base of the orthopedic structure and the atrophied mucous membrane of the oral cavity.

We introduced our proposed method of fixing removable plate prostheses based on the use of an elastic substrate made of A-silicone "Ufi Gel P". Initially, it was proposed to improve the fixation of acrylic dentures, but when applied similarly to polyamide dentures, there is no strong connection.

In order to use this elastic pad in polyamide prostheses, we conducted a laboratory and clinical test, which consisted in the use of an elastic substrate made of A-silicone «Ufi Gel P» applied to the base of the polyamide prosthesis pre-treated with liquid for repairing flexible prostheses Vertex Thermo Fusing Liquid.

Vertex Thermo Fusing Liquid is a universal liquid and is suitable for polyamide (nylon) prostheses of any manufacturer. During the preparation of the prosthesis for relocation, the method of etching is used not by gluing, thanks to the fluid the surface layer of nylon softens and, as a result, microretention is formed.

The results of the study of patients' subjective assessment of the effectiveness of the treatment clearly demonstrate the advantages of partial removable prostheses made of thermoplastic materials and relocation by our improved method of fixing removable plate prostheses in comparison with partial removable prostheses made of acrylic plastics. The study took into account such subjective criteria as «habituation», «absence of food under the prosthesis», «stability of the prosthesis when chewing». Patients of the first clinical group noted that they quickly got used to the use of new types of prostheses, emphasizing the ease of removal and installation of prostheses.

**Key words:** fixation, polyamide prostheses, mucosal atrophy.

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Onyschenko A. V., Sheshukova O. V., Akimov O. Ye.

# THE INFLUENCE OF OVERWEIGHT AND INFLAMMATION OF PERIODONTAL TISSUES ON THE ACTIVITY OF MARKER ENZYMES OF MACROPHAGES POLARIZATION IN THE ORAL FLUID OF PRIMARY SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN

**Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy (Poltava)** 

veretilnik@meta.ua

**Publication relation to planned scientific research projects.** The study is conducted in the frame of the scientific work at the Research Institute for Genetic and Immune Fundamentals of Pathology and Pharmacogenetics of Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy "Develop-

ment of methods for the treatment of inflammatory pathology of the maxillofacial area aimed at the polarization of macrophages subpopulations", 2017-2017, state registration No. 0117U005251 and the planned joint research work with the Department of Pediatrics No. 2

«Study of pathogenetic mechanisms of the most common diseases of childhood, optimization of their diagnosis and treatment», 2017-2021, state registration No. 0117U004683.

**Introduction.** The system of mononuclear phagocytes plays an important integral role in the processes of antigen recognition and the selection of an adequate immune response. Thus, macrophages, being the precursors of mononuclear phagocytes, are present in almost all tissues of the body.

The oral cavity houses a complex conglomerate of bacteria, which comprises more than 700 types of prokaryotes [1]. These bacteria play an important role in the development of both dental and somatic diseases [2].

Oral macrophages play an important role in controlling the quantitative and qualitative composition of the oral biofilm. Oral macrophages are predominantly in the pro-inflammatory polarization (M1), although the anti-inflammatory polarized macrophages (M2) are also present [3]. The choice of polarization by a macrophage depends on the bacterial antigen. Hence, the contact of a macrophage with a pathogenic microorganism (e.g., *P. gingivalis*) leads to polarization according to the M1 phenotype, whereas the contact with the resident microflora of the oral cavity (e.g., *S. gordonii*) leads to polarization according to the M2 phenotype [4].

Some diseases and pathological conditions can change the polarization of oral macrophages. Thus, tumor diseases lead to the predominance of M2 polarized macrophages in the oral cavity [5]. Obesity can change the polarization of macrophages towards the predominance of the M1 phenotype, but the intensity of inflammation in this case will be low and can lead to the development of insulin resistance [6].

Thus, the study of the polarization state of macrophages in the oral fluid can be a promising method for assessing the state of the oral cavity and a valuable prognostic tool when planning a dental intervention. At the moment, there is insufficient information in the scientific literature on the effect of overweight and gum inflammation (gingivitis) on the polarization of macrophages in the oral fluid.

The aim of this study was to examine the activity of inducible NO-synthase (iNOS), arginase, the concentration of nitrites and ceruloplasmin, as well as the intensity of lipid peroxidation (LPO) processes of the oral fluid in overweight children of primary school age and the signs of gum inflammation.

**Object and methods.** We examined 628 children in Poltava, grades 1-4, aged 6-11 years. All schoolchildren underwent a preliminary comprehensive examination by a pediatrician and related specialists. The study included 81 schoolchildren without somatic pathologies.

Patient's consent to the proposed treatment and diagnostics «Informed voluntary consent of the patient to diagnostics, treatment and conducting surgery and anesthesia» (form No. 003-6 / u) (Order of the Ministry of Public Health of Ukraine as of February 14, 2012 No. 110 (as amended by Order of the Ministry of Public Health of Ukraine No. 549 as of August 8, 2014) was signed by the attending physician and the patient's parents or guardians.

Clinical dental examination was conducted in accordance with the WHO recommendations as of 2013 [7]. The diagnosis of periodontal tissue diseases was made on the basis of anamnestic data, clinical examination, by determining hygiene and periodontal indices, according

to the classification of periodontal diseases by M.F. Danilevskiy [8].

The patients were divided into 4 groups. Group 1 (control) included patients with clinically healthy periodontium, whose general development and weight corresponded to the age norm (n=17). Group 2 included overweight patients with normal oral mucosa (n=40). Group 3 consisted of patients with clinical signs of catarrhal gingivitis and normal body weight according to their age (n=8). Group 4 embraced overweight patients with clinical signs of catarrhal gingivitis (n=16).

The activities of arginase, the total activity of NO-synthases (gNOS), iNOS, constitutive isoforms of NO-synthase (cNOS), and the concentration of nitrites in the oral fluid were assessed according to the methods described in the work by Yelinskaya A.M. et al. [9]. The intensity of LPO processes was assessed by the concentration of free malondialdehyde (MDA). The concentration of MDA was determined according to the method proposed by Gerard-Monier et al. [10]. The concentration of ceruloplasmin was determined according to the methodological recommendations by I.P. Kaidashev [11]. All biochemical studies were carried out using the Ulab 101 spectrophotometer.

The obtained results were statistically processed using the Real Statistics software package for Microsoft Office Excel. Mann-Whitney U-test was used to determine the statistical significance of differences between groups. The difference was considered statistically significant at p <0.05.

Results and discussion. Overweight in children of primary school age is accompanied by an increase in the total activity of NO-synthases in the oral fluid by 48.1% as compared to patients with normal body weight (table 1). At the same time, the activity of cNOS and iNOS does not change statistically significantly. The arginase activity also does not change statistically significantly.

In the presence of signs of catarrhal gingivitis in children of primary school age, the activity of gNOS in the oral fluid increases by 2.08 times as compared to healthy subjects. The cNOS activity does not change statistically significantly, and the iNOS activity increases by 2.22 times. The activity of arginases decreases by 2.21 times.

In the presence of signs of catarrhal gingivitis and overweight in children of primary school age, the activity of gNOS in the oral fluid increases by 1.68 times as compared to healthy subjects. The cNOS activity does not change statistically significantly, whereas the iNOS activity increases by 1.62 times. The activity of arginases decreases by 2.21 times. The inflammatory process in the periodontal tissues against the background of overweight also reduces the activity of arginases by 2.19 times as compared to the group of overweight patients.

The concentration of nitrites, ceruloplasmin and the intensity of lipid peroxidation in the oral fluid did not change statistically significantly in all study groups **(table 2)**.

Analyzing the obtained results, it can be noted that overweight in children of primary school age does not lead to changes in the marker enzymes of macrophages polarization. The research literature describes the effect of overweight on the polarization of macrophages in the form of stimulating the predominance of the M1 phenotype and the development of a low-intensity inflammatory response [12]. The absence of this effect in our study can be explained by the fact that macrophages with the M2 phenotype predominate in adipose tissue under physiological conditions, whereas macrophages

Table 1 – The activity of individual enzymes of the nitric oxide cycle in the saliva of primary school children (M ± m)

			•	•	
	Groups				
Indicator	Group 1, (n=17)	Group 2, (n=40)	Group 3, (n=8)	Group 4, (n=16)	
gNOS activity, μmol / min. per g of protein	3.66±0.96	5.42±0.58*	7.60±1.16*	6.14±0.70*	
cNOS activity, µmol / min. per g of protein	0.55±0.09	0.86±0.12	0.71±0.26	1.10±0.26	
iNOS activity, μmol / min. per g of protein	3.11±0.95	4.56±0.59	6.89±1.27*	5.04±0.71*	
Arginase activity, μmol / min. per g of protein	1.55±0.13	1.53±0.16	0.70±0.22*	0.70±0.15*/**	

**Note:** Group 1 - clinically healthy subjects with normal body weight. Group 2 - clinically healthy overweight subjects. Group 3 - patients with the signs of catarrhal gingivitis and normal body weight. Group 4 - overweight patients with the signs of catarrhal gingivitis.

with the M1 phenotype predominate in the oral cavity. Thus, the effect of overweight may be less stimulating for macrophages in the oral cavity as compared to bacterial antigens of resident and pathogenic microflora.

An increase in iNOS activity against the background of a decrease in arginase activity in patients with signs of catarrhal gingivitis and normal body weight indicates an increase in the number of macrophages with the M1 phenotype and a decrease in the number of macrophages with the M2 phenotype. The mechanism that leads to an increase in the number of pro-inflammatory macrophages in the oral fluid is the elevated production of pro-inflammatory cytokines by gingival macrophages (interleukin-1, interleukin-6, tumor necrosis factor  $\alpha$ , etc.) [13]. The study of the activities of these enzymes (iNOS and arginases) can be used to assess the patient's reactivity in the inflammatory processes in the periodontium and other organs of the oral cavity since redundant activation of macrophages can lead to excessive damage to one's own tissues and prevent healing, and their insufficient polarization according to the M1 phenotype can lead to the chronization of the process [14].

In the presence of overweight and signs of catarrhal gingivitis in children of primary school age, changes occurring in the oral fluid are similar to those that are found in patients with signs of catarrhal gingivitis. Thus, the presence of overweight in patients does not change the response of macrophages in the oral fluid to the inflammatory process in the periodontal tissues.

Epithelial cells of the oral mucosa, gums and epithelial rests of Malassez can be considered the source

Table 2 – The concentration of ceruloplasmin, nitrites and the intensity of lipid peroxidation processes in the saliva of primary school children (M ± m)

	, ,					
	Groups					
Indicator	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4		
Nitrites concentration, nmol / I	3.86±1.39	2.27±0.25	9.01±3.79	4.09±1.54		
Ceruloplasmin concentration, mg / I	224.31±13.81	236.25±8.12	279.34±34.38	256.59±15.15		
Concentration of MDA, nmol / I	9.13±1.32	8.48±0.55	10.49±1.13	9.29±0.67		

**Note:** Group 1 – clinically healthy subjects with normal body weight. Group 2 – clinically healthy overweight subjects. Group 3 – patients with the signs of catarrhal gingivitis and normal body weight. Group 4 – overweight patients with the signs of catarrhal gingivitis.

of constitutive forms of NO-synthase in the oral fluid [15]. An increase in the activity of these enzymes in the oral fluid may indicate massive cell death (by the mechanism of necrosis).

The analysis of research literature has shown that in acute herpetic stomatitis, the concentration of ceruloplasmin in the oral fluid increases [16]. The absence of such a tendency in our experiment can be explained by the less intense influence of pathogens (periodontal microflora in catarrhal gingivitis and overweight) on the immunocompetent cells of the oral cavity. The viral nature of the pathogen described in the work by Reuk S.E. et al. promotes more pronounced systemic manifestations, which explains the increased concen-

tration of ceruloplasmin as a protein of the acute phase of inflammation, not only in the blood of patients, but also in the oral fluid [16].

The absence of statistically significant changes in the concentration of nitrites in the oral fluid in the presence of signs of catarrhal gingivitis in patients with normal body weight and overweight may be due to the object of the study. Hence, Topcu Ali O. et al. in their work showed that the concentration of nitrites statistically significantly increases in gingivitis and periodontitis only in the gingival fluid, remaining unchanged in the oral fluid [17]. Another reason for the absence of changes in the concentration of nitrite in the oral fluid may be the nitrate-nitrite-reducing enzymes of the oral cavity bacteria, which are substrate-induced enzymes [18].

The absence of statistically significant changes in the concentration of malondialdehyde in the oral fluid is also associated with the object of the study since both oxidatively damaged body cells and bacterial membranes destroyed by immune cells can be sources of malondialdehyde.

Thus, determining the concentrations of nitrites, ceruloplasmin and MDA in the oral fluid in pathological processes with low involvement of the body's systemic response is not informative. Determining the iNOS and arginase activity in the oral fluid of patients is an informative method for assessing the body's reactivity. The limitation of our study is the lack of an assessment for the contribution of the resident microflora in the oral cavity of patients to the studied parameters and pat-

terns.

**Conclusions.** In children of primary school age with signs of catarrhal gingivitis, regardless of the presence of overweight, there is a change in the activity of marker enzymes of macrophages polarization in the oral fluid towards an increase in the activity of the pro-inflammatory enzyme – the inducible NO-synthase.

Determining the activity of marker enzymes of macrophages polarization (inducible NO-synthase and arginase) in the oral fluid is an informative test of the patient's reactivity.

**Prospects for further research.** To study the effect of treatment on the change in the activity of marker enzymes of polarization of oral macrophages.

<sup>\* –</sup> the difference is statistically significant when compared with group 1; \*\* – the difference is statistically significant when compared with group 2; \*\*\* – the difference is statistically significant when compared with group 3.

<sup>\* –</sup> the difference is statistically significant when compared with group 1; \*\* – the difference is statistically significant when compared with group 2; \*\*\* – the difference is statistically significant when compared with group 3.

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#### ВПЛИВ НАДМІРНОЇ МАСИ ТІЛА І ЗАПАЛЕННЯ ТКАНИН ПАРОДОНТУ НА АКТИВНІСТЬ МАРКЕРНИХ ФЕР-МЕНТІВ ПОЛЯРИЗАЦІЇ МАКРОФАГІВ У РОТОВІЙ РІДИНІ ДІТЕЙ МОЛОДШОГО ШКІЛЬНОГО ВІКУ Онищенко А. В., Шешукова О. В., Акімов О. Є.

Резюме. Метою даної роботи було вивчення активності індуцибельної NO-синтази (iNOS), аргінази, концентрації нітритів і церулоплазміну, а також інтенсивності процесів перекисного окислення ліпідів (ПОЛ) в ротовій рідині дітей молодшого шкільного віку, що мають надмірну вагу і ознаки запалення ясен. У дослідження було включено 81 учень без соматичних патологій. При наявності у дітей молодшого шкільного віку ознак катарального гінгівіту активність gNOS в ротовій рідині зростає в 2,08 рази при порівнянні зі здоровими пацієнтами. Активність cNOS статистично не змінюється, а активність iNOS зростає в 2,22 рази. Активність аргінази знижується в 2,21 рази. При наявності у дітей молодшого шкільного віку ознак катарального гінгівіту і підвищеної маси тіла активність gNOS в ротовій рідині зростає в 1,68 рази при порівнянні зі здоровими пацієнтами. Активність cNOS статистично не змінюється, а активність iNOS зростає в 1,62 рази. Активність аргінази знижується в 2,21 рази. Запальний процес в тканинах пародонта на тлі підвищеної маси тіла також знижує активність аргінази в 2,19 рази при порівнянні з групою пацієнтів з підвищеною масою тіла. Концентрація нітритів, церулоплазміну і інтенсивність перекисного окислення ліпідів у ротовій рідині статистично значуще не змінюється у всіх досліджуваних групах. Таким чином, визначення концентрацій нітритів, церулоплазміну і МДА в ротовій рідині при патологічних процесах з низьким залученням системної відповіді організму є неінформативним. Визначення активності iNOS і аргінази в ротовій рідині пацієнтів є інформативним методом оцінки реактивності організму. Обмеженням нашого дослідження є відсутність оцінки вкладу резидентної мікрофлори порожнини рота пацієнтів на досліджувані параметри і закономірності. У дітей молодшого шкільного віку з ознаками катарального гінгівіту, незалежно від наявності надлишкової маси тіла, спостерігається зміна активності маркерних ферментів поляризації макрофагів ротової рідини в бік збільшення активності прозапального ферменту – індуцибельної NO-синтази. Визначення активності маркерних ферментів поляризації макрофагів (індуцибельної NO-синтази і аргінази) в ротовій рідині є інформативним тестом реактивності пацієнта.

**Ключові слова:** діти, катаральний гінгівіт, надмірна маса тіла, молодший шкільний вік.

### ВЛИЯНИЕ ЧРЕЗМЕРНОЙ МАССЫ ТЕЛА И ВОСПАЛЕНИЯ ПАРОДОНТАЛЬНЫХ ТКАНЕЙ НА АКТИВНОСТЬ МАРКЕРНЫХ ФЕРМЕНТОВ ПОЛЯРИЗАЦИИ МАКРОФАГОВ В РОТОВОЙ ЖИДКОСТИ ДЕТЕЙ МЛАДШЕГО ШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА

Онищенко А. В., Шешукова О. В., Акимов О. Е.

**Резюме.** Целью данной работы являлось изучение активности индуцибельной NO-синтазы (iNOS), аргиназы, концентрации нитритов и церулоплазмина, а также интенсивности процессов перекисного окисления липидов (ПОЛ) в ротовой жидкости детей младшего школьного возраста, имеющих избыточный вес и признаки воспаления дёсен. В исследование был включен 81 ученик без соматических патологий. При нали-

#### СТОМАТОЛОГІЯ

чии у детей младшего школьного возраста признаков катарального гингивита активность gNOS в ротовой жидкости возрастает в 2,08 раза при сравнении со здоровыми пациентами. Активность cNOS статистически значимо не изменяется, а активность iNOS возрастает в 2,22 раза. Активность аргиназ снижается в 2,21 раза. При наличии у детей младшего школьного возраста признаков катарального гингивита и повышенной массы тела активность gNOS в ротовой жидкости возрастает в 1,68 раза при сравнении со здоровыми пациентами. Активность cNOS статистически значимо не изменяется, а активность iNOS возрастает в 1,62 раза. Активность аргиназ снижается в 2,21 раза. Воспалительный процесс в тканях пародонта на фоне повышенной массы тела также снижает активность аргиназ в 2,19 раза при сравнении с группой пациентов с повышенной массой тела. Концентрация нитритов, церулоплазмина и интенсивность перекисного окисления липидов в ротовой жидкости статистически значимо не изменяется во всех исследуемых группах. Таким образом, определение концентраций нитритов, церулоплазмина и МДА в ротовой жидкости при патологических процессах с низким вовлечением системного ответа организма является неинформативным. Определение активности iNOS и аргиназ в ротовой жидкости пациентов является информативным методом оценки реактивности организма. Ограничением нашего исследования является отсутствие оценки вклада резидентной микрофлоры полости рта пациентов на изучаемые параметры и закономерности. У детей младшего школьного возраста с признаками катарального гингивита, независимо от наличия избыточной массы тела, наблюдается изменение активности маркерных ферментов поляризации макрофагов ротовой жидкости в сторону увеличения активности провоспалительного фермента – индуцибельной NO-синтазы. Определение активности маркерных ферментов поляризации макрофагов (индуцибельной NO-синтазы и аргиназы) в ротовой жидкости является информативным тестом реактивности пациента.

Ключевые слова: дети, катаральный гингивит, избыточная масса тела, младший школьный возраст.

## THE INFLUENCE OF OVERWEIGHT AND INFLAMMATION OF PERIODONTAL TISSUES ON THE ACTIVITY OF MARKER ENZYMES OF MACROPHAGES POLARIZATION IN THE ORAL FLUID OF PRIMARY SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN Onyschenko A. V., Sheshukova O. V., Akimov O. Ye.

Abstract. The aim of this research was to study the activity of inducible NO-synthase (iNOS), arginase, the concentration of nitrites and ceruloplasmin, as well as the intensity of lipid peroxidation (LPO) processes of the oral fluid in overweight children of primary school age and the signs of gum inflammation. The study included 81 students without somatic pathologies. In the presence of signs of catarrhal gingivitis in children of primary school age, the activity of gNOS in the oral fluid increases by 2.08 times as compared to healthy subjects. The cNOS activity does not change statistically significantly, and the iNOS activity increases by 2.22 times. The activity of arginases decreases by 2.21 times. In the presence of signs of catarrhal gingivitis and overweight in children of primary school age, the activity of gNOS in the oral fluid increases by 1.68 times as compared to healthy subjects. The cNOS activity does not change statistically significantly, whereas the iNOS activity increases by 1.62 times. The activity of arginases decreases by 2.21 times. The inflammatory process in the periodontal tissues against the background of overweight also reduces the activity of arginases by 2.19 times as compared to the group of patients with overweight. The concentration of nitrites, ceruloplasmin and the intensity of lipid peroxidation in the oral fluid did not statistically significantly change in all study groups. Thus, the determination of the concentrations of nitrites, ceruloplasmin, and MDA in the oral fluid in pathological processes with a low involvement of the body's systemic response is not informative. Determination of iNOS and arginase activity in the oral fluid of patients is an informative method for assessing the body's reactivity. The limitation of our study is the lack of an assessment of the contribution of the resident microflora of the oral cavity of patients to the studied parameters and patterns. In children of primary school age with signs of catarrhal gingivitis, regardless of the presence of overweight, there is a change in the activity of marker enzymes of macrophages polarization in the oral fluid towards an increase in the activity of the pro-inflammatory enzyme - the inducible NO-synthase. Determining the activity of marker enzymes of macrophages polarization (inducible NO-synthase and arginase) in the oral fluid is an informative test of the patient's reactivity.

**Key words:** children, catarrhal gingivitis, overweight, primary school age.

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Перепелова Т. В., Силенко Б. Ю., Писаренко О. А., Силенко Ю. І.

### УДОСКОНАЛЕННЯ ОРТОПЕДИЧНИХ МЕТОДІВ ПРОФІЛАКТИКИ ТА ЛІКУВАННЯ ГАЛЬВАНОЗУ

Українська медична стоматологічна академія (м. Полтава)

silenko@gmail.com

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Вступ. При наявності в зубних протезах металевих включень в порожнині рота завжди мають місце гальванічні явища — гальванізм, обумовлений електролітичними властивостями слини [1,2]. При виникненні патологічних симптомів гальванозу відбувається певна компенсація з боку структур слизової