

**Міністерство охорони здоров'я України  
Полтавський державний медичний університет  
Департамент охорони здоров'я Полтавської облдержадміністрації**

**МАТЕРІАЛИ**  
**VIII Всеукраїнської науково-практичної**  
**конференції з міжнародною участю**  
**«Полтавські дні громадського**  
**здоров'я»**  
**30 травня 2025 року**



**ПОЛТАВА**  
**2025**

3. Burns: classification, pathophysiology, and treatment: a review / W. Żwierello, K. Piorun, M. Skórka-Majewicz [et al.] // International journal of molecular sciences. – 2023. – Vol. 24, № 4. – P. 3749.

## **FEATURES OF PROVIDING DENTAL CARE TO RESIDENTS OF FRONTLINE TERRITORIES**

*Manukhina O.M.*

Zaporizhzhya State Medical and Pharmaceutical University, Zaporizhzhya, Ukraine

The World Dental Federation (FDI) emphasizes that dental caries and oral diseases remain the most common diseases worldwide - 98% of the world's population suffers from them. Dental care is one of the most popular types of medical care for the population. In terms of the number of requests, it took second place after the number of requests to general practitioners. In the age group over 35, problems associated with diseases of the teeth and oral cavity came first, and the need for orthopedic treatment reached 60-100%. The dental health of the population of Ukraine had a steady tendency to deteriorate even before the start of the full-scale invasion [1, p.72]. According to the WHO Regional Office for Europe, the provision of dentists in the European Union was 6.8 (2014). In Ukraine, this figure was 5.78, taking into account dentists of institutions of all forms of ownership and subordination (the calculation was based on population data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine as of January 1, 2020) [2, p. 7, 3, p. 86].

Due to the proven close relationship between oral health and general somatic health, the role of a dentist in the prevention of many general somatic diseases has recently become increasingly significant and is becoming important in the world. Many countries have adopted programs for the primary prevention of non-communicable diseases and other common pathological conditions of a person, where the role of a dentist in the prevention of these diseases is clearly defined [4, 5, p. 423].

Dentistry is not included in the list of services provided at the primary level of health care in Ukraine. It remained only at the secondary and tertiary levels, which

not only reduces the population's access to dental services, but also causes a lack of control over dental health, late patient referral for medical care and an increase in dental morbidity, as well as diseases and pathological conditions associated with diseases of the oral cavity [6, p. 112; 7, p. 20; 8, p. 36].

In April 2024, the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, together with the National Health Service of Ukraine, launched the project "Dental prosthetics for certain categories of persons who defended the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine." Since the beginning of 2025, more than 25 thousand defenders of Ukraine have used the services of free dental prosthetics and routine dental care. Currently, such services are provided by 411 medical institutions that have entered into an agreement with the NHSU.

Other categories of the population have to pay for dental services themselves, including diagnostics, treatment, consumables and filling materials, which has significantly reduced the availability of dental care for socially vulnerable groups of the population. The humanitarian disaster has exacerbated the risk factors for the growth of dental diseases among children. Not all children can receive adequate dental care at their place of residence as a result of constant shelling and systematic destruction of critical infrastructure. This poses new challenges for the pediatric dental service in organizing the provision of dental care to children under martial law in Ukraine. [9, p. 80; 10, p. 32; 11, p. 152].

An important task is to analyze the appeal rate and features of providing dental care to residents of frontline territories during martial law.

During martial law in the Zaporizhzhya region, the number of dental institutions decreased, including as a result of destruction during military operations, staffing capacity of the dental service has declined, and the financial capabilities of the population suffered. While anxiety and chronic stress contributed to a decrease in the resistance of residents, an exacerbation of chronic diseases and an increase in the incidence of caries and its complications, as well as periodontal diseases.

According to the municipal dental institution of the city of Zaporizhzhya, in 2023, the ratio of requests for therapeutic and surgical dental care was 2:1, more than

25% of patients sought emergency therapeutic dental care, the ratio of caries treatment to complicated caries was 1.3. Considering the almost 100% prevalence of periodontal diseases among the population over 35 years old, only 4% of patients sought treatment for this pathology. 15.6% of people who sought dental care were sanitized. An annual preventive dental examination is not mandatory, and the number of requests for such examinations was not recorded.

A distinctive aspect of providing dental care to the population of frontline territories is the need to take into account the severe emotional and psychological state of patients. Sometimes people, due to stress, lose their sense of control and stop doing everyday things, such as brushing their teeth regularly. The doctor is forced to provide not only specialized dental, but also psychological care, and take into account the presence of mental disorders in their patients when conducting diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. It should also be noted that dentists working in frontline areas also have psychological problems and a high level of professional burnout. Analysis of patient visits to the Department of Dentistry of Postgraduate Education of ZSMPEU shows a significantly increased number of cases of bruxism, xerostomia, manifestations of psychosomatic diseases, which also indicates the negative impact of chronic stress.

Maintaining the dental health of the population of Ukraine is an important component of the healthcare system. Improvement of the situation is possible in the event of the return of dentists to the primary level of medical care, as well as in the context of limited resources for the development and implementation of screening and prevention programs for dental diseases. In the current conditions, an important aspect is the development of skills in cognitive-behavioral therapy and the prevention of professional burnout by dentists.

## References

1. Мазур І.П., Вахненко О.М. Сторіччя української стоматології: здобутки та сучасні виклики. Українські медичні вісті. 2020;84(1):70-6.

2. Богату С.І. Соціальне підприємництво в стоматологічній галузі: досвід зарубіжних країн / С.І.Богату// Публічне управління і адміністрування в Україні. - 2021. - No 24. - 7-15.
3. Кризина Н.П. Державне регулювання надання стоматологічної Допомоги в Україні / Н.П. Кризина, О.П. Кризина // Наукові перспективи No 3(33) 2023 с. 85-98.
4. Political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases. World Health Organization. EXECUTIVE BOARD 150th session. 11 January 2022.
5. Богату С.І. організація надання стоматологічної допомоги: досвід України та країн ЄС / С.І.Богату// Наукові перспективи. –2021. –No 11(17). - С. 421-445.
6. Литвинова Л.О., Донік О.М., Артемчук Л.І. Організація стоматологічної допомоги. Український стоматологічний альманах. 2020;2:109-14.
7. Єленський В.Ю. 2022. Медико-соціальний підтримка стоматологічної допомоги у контексті сучасних викликів. Клінічна та профілактична медицина. 2022;4:19–24. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.31612/2616-4868.4\(22\).2022.03](https://doi.org/10.31612/2616-4868.4(22).2022.03).
8. Рубан О.І., Яценко Ю.Б. Наукове обґрунтування функціональної моделі профілактики стоматологічних захворювань серед дорослого населення Український стоматологічний альманах. 2023; 2:35-41.
9. Коваль О. І., Канюра О. А. Організація стоматологічної допомоги дітям України в період дії воєнного стану // Світ медицини та біології. 2024. №1(87). С. 79-83.
10. Рейзвіх О., Іванов, В., Деньга, О., Сухомейло, Д. Аналіз надання стоматологічної допомоги дитячому населенню в умовах військового стану // Вісник стоматології . 2023. №1. С. 31–38. URL: <https://doi.org/10.35220/2078-8916-2023-47-1.6>
11. Міхеєва Л. В. Психічне здоров'я дітей в умовах війни. Особистість та суспільство в цифрову еру: психологічний вимір : (до 25-річчя Національного університету "Одеська юридична академія" та 175-річчя Одеської школи права) : матеріали III Міжнар. наук.- практ. конф. (м. Одеса, 24 черв. 2022 р.)

[Електронний ресурс] / Нац. ун-т «Одес. юрид. акад.», каф-ра психології. – Одеса: Національний університет «Одеська юридична академія», 2022. С. 152-156. URL: <https://hdl.handle.net/11300/18037>

## **THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS FOR PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR EARLY DETECTION AND PRIMARY PREVENTION OF STROKES IN THE CONTEXT OF WAR**

*Mishchenko M.M.<sup>1</sup>, Mishchenko O.M.<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

<sup>2</sup>Educational and Scientific Medical Institute of NTU “KhPI”, Kharkiv, Ukraine

According to many scientists, the effectiveness of early detection and primary prevention (ED and PP) measures for cerebral strokes (CS) among the adult population remains inadequate, while the population's need for such measures is constantly growing due to the relentless increase in the prevalence of this pathology. According to a literature review, there are currently a number of medical and social problems among the adult population with MI, which need to be addressed urgently by optimizing ED and PP measures for MI among the adult population at both the state and other levels.

Preventive measures for HIV and STIs among the adult population should take into account the complexity and multi-level nature of their implementation, which implies the involvement of medical professionals from various fields and specialists from other areas of activity (media and social networks, institutions providing secondary and higher medical education and general secondary education, the management sector, public and volunteer organizations, specialists in sanitary and educational activities, etc.) and the provision of measures at all possible levels of influence (individual, family, group, population) in order to achieve the maximum possible goals, which are to reduce the prevalence of MI, disability rates, and mortality from this pathology among the adult population of Ukraine. These goals can be achieved through the implementation of preventive measures at the initial stage of exposure to existing risk factors for MI.

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| inequalities in peacetime and wartime  |     |
| <b>Кандибей Т.</b> Basic organizational principles of epidemiological surveillance, relevance and features of its implementation during war. Biosafety and biosecurity           | 277 |
| <b>A. Levkov, V. Putria, E. Gurinov.</b> Basics of first aid for burns   | 280 |
| <b>Manukhina O.M.</b> Features of providing dental care to residents of frontline territories  | 282 |
| <b>Mishchenko M.M., Mishchenko O.M.</b> Theoretical and methodological basis for preventive measures for early detection and primary prevention of strokes in the context of war | 286 |
| <b>Romashkina O.A.</b> The role of university clinics in providing dental care to the population of ukraine in the conditions of martial state                                   | 289 |
| <b>Приліпка К.О., Коршенко В.О., Матвієнко Т.М, Коваленко Т.І., Рак Т.І.</b> Безпека та особливості праці медичних працівників у воєнний час                                     | 291 |
| ЗМІСТ  | 296 |