

creativity in cognitive activity, formation of independent learning ways. In the course of surgical dentistry, the independent work in the form of abstract lecture widely used in the Ukrainian-speaking and English-speaking groups. Efficiency of independent work depends of organization and control forms of present kind of students' activity. Active using of PBL strategy for improvement of auditorium self – directed independent work under lecturer supervision create the conditions for development of clinical thinking, logical sequence of diagnostic and treatment stages that will become the basis of future specialists – professional' formation.

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**PERSPECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT THE POSSIBLE PREVENTIVE MEASURES OF APPEARANCE OF FLUOROQUINOLONES-INDUCED CHANGES IN THE TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT STRUCTURES**

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**The purpose** of this literature review is to discuss the causes of arising and mechanisms of formation the fluoroquinolones-associated tendo- and arthropathy for the further perspectives of development the possible preventive measures of appearance of fluoroquinolones-induced changes in the temporomandibular joint structures. The ability of fluoroquinolone antibiotics to adversely affect tendons has been the subject of many articles and case reports in the medical literature for nearly three decades. Clinicians and patients should be aware of the potential risks that fluoroquinolones pose with respect to both cause and potentiation of *tendinopathy*, which is described as the clinical presentation of pain associated with tendon loading. Complications, which are arising after fluoroquinolones intake able to cause temporomandibular joint (TMJ) disorders. This, in turn, reduces the quality of patients' life in the future and can lead to severe consequences and even disability. Today is exists the large number of scientific researches, which are devoted to study of mechanisms of development the fluoroquinolones – associated tendino-and arthropathy. However, the correlation between the quinolones intake and development of quinolones – associated complications remains poorly understood. Also, in the literature there are no findings about preventive methods, which are aimed at preventing the development of tendinopathy after fluoroquinolones intake. Especially, it concerns the TMJ, because using the standard methods (temporary immobilization or limited loads) the above problem is not resolved. This connected with ensuring of

vital functions, such as everyday chewing at reception of nutrition, speech etc. All the above indicates the relevance of the issues that we are considering and require further more detailed study the relationship between quinolones therapy and the risk of emergence the temporomandibular joint disorders and necessity of development of preventive measures in case of fluoroquinolones-induced tendinopathy.

**Conclusion.** Analysis of the latest literature shows, that fluoroquinolones treatment leads to appearance of tendino- and arthropathy that refers to temporomandibular joint. Understanding the issues of arising and formation of fluoroquinolones – induced deformities in the temporomandibular joint, exactly in its structures, allows to predict and development the preventive measures of complications of fluoroquinolones-associated disorders in the temporomandibular joint and, thereby, improve the quality of patients' lif during and after quinolones therapy.