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• • • : , , , , , , , , .

2]. [1, . , , , , () . , , , , [3-5].

- « »

885 . 35-44 .

() , 91 (« »).

(Cu, Pb, Mn, Zn, Cr, Fe) 172 ,

« (« »). » (, 1986)
 ,
 «
 » (). (95%
), – , 95% «
 » (%) 95% – 95%
 .
 « - ».
 $< 0,05$.
 AtteStat 10.8.4. for MS Excel.

(Relative Risk – RR) –
 , (,)
 (RR) () [6, 7]. :

$$RR = [a/(a+b)] / [c/(c+d)],$$

« »; (a + b) – ; –
 « »; (c + d) –

(attributable risk – AR),
 [7, 8]. (EF)

$$EF = [(RR-1) / RR] \cdot 100\%,$$

RR – , 1.
 « » (= 0,03).
 « » 1,1
 « ».
) 9,2%.
 , 10,1%.

	, % (95 %)		(95 %)	, % (95 %)	, %
	« »	« »			
	91,21 (83,41; 96,13)	81,98 (75,40; 87,41)	1,1 (1,01; 1,2)	9,2 (0,2%; 18,2)	10,1
	70,33 (59,84; 79,45)	30,06 (23,33; 37,48)	2,34 (1,8; 3,05)	40,3 (28,0; 53,0)	57,3
« »	38,46 (28,45; 49,25)	32,56 (25,62; 39,90)	1,18 (0,84; 1,66)	6,0 (0,07; 19,0)	15,4

« ».

2

(= 3,2 –10).

2,34

«

»

40,3%,

57,3%.

« »

(> 0,05).

6,0%

« »

1,18

15,4%.

-

[8, 9].

:

(p > 0,05) 0 < RR 1 EF = 0,0%;

(p < 0,05) 1,0 < RR 1,5

EF < 33,0%;

(p < 0,05) 1,5 < RR 2

EF = 33,0–50%;

(p < 0,05) 2 < RR 3,2

EF = 51,0–66%;

(p < 0,05)

3,2 < RR 5 EF = 67,0–80%;

(p < 0,05)

RR > 5, EF = 81–100%;

RR = 10, 20 100

EF = 90, 95 99%.

5 (80%)

5 2 (80 50%)

2 (50%)

(1,0 <RR 1,5),

33,0 %, < 0,05.

2 <RR 3,2

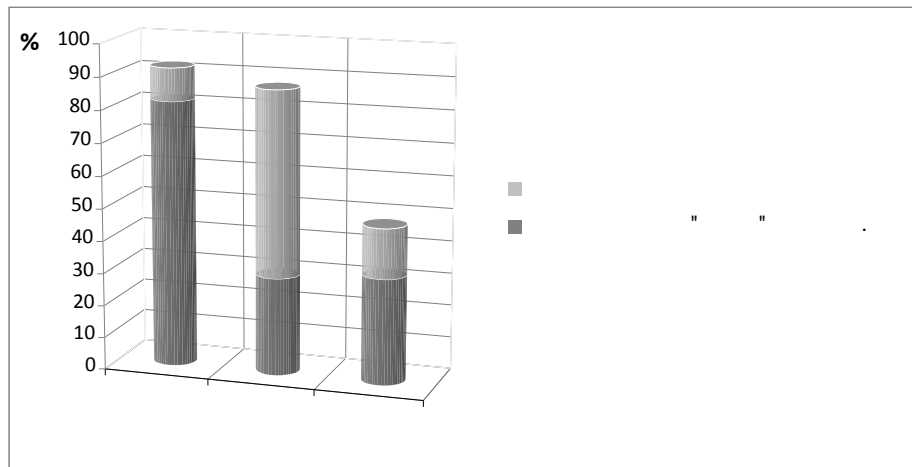
« »

1,

1.

« » « »

1.



1 –

50,0%

2,

50,0%

5 2

() .

() [10].

SUMMARY

ASSESSMENT OF INFLUENCE OF EXCESS OF SALTS OF HEAVY METALS ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCE OF THE MAJOR STOMATOLOGICAL DISEASES

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The author has studied the degree of conditioning and strength evaluation of cause-effect relationships of the major stomatological diseases among the population from the effects of environmental heavy metal salts. It was established that an excess of heavy metals in the environment is a factor, against which there are other risk factors for arising of periodontal disease and dentoalveolar anomalies. A causal link between heavy metals excess and the development of this disease is poor. Dental caries with the "very high" level of intensity has a high conditionality of occurrence from heavy metals effects and it can be considered environmentally induced.

Key words: heavy metals, dental caries, dentoalveolar anomalies, periodontal disease, prevalence of diseases, risk of diseases.

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