

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ
ЦЕНТР**

**МАТЕРІАЛИ
X ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ
КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ, АСПІРАНТІВ ТА
ВИКЛАДАЧІВ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНОГО НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНОГО
ЦЕНТРУ КАФЕДРИ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

**“WITH FOREIGN LANGUAGES TO MUTUAL
UNDERSTANDING, BETTER TECHNOLOGIES AND
ECOLOGICALLY SAFER ENVIRONMENT”**

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IMPLANTOLOGY

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People tried to replace their lost tooth by a new one from ancient times. They used different materials to make an artificial tooth: wood, bone, stone. Besides, teeth of dead animals were used. These so-called implants were uncomfortable and temporary.

In 19 century intraosseous implantology began to develop. Sweden is considered the motherland of modern implantology. Dental implantology is a new branch of dentistry, which involves the reconstruction of missing teeth and their supporting structures with natural or synthetic substitutes. In 1978, Professor Per-Ingvar Branemark defined necessary conditions for successful dental prosthesis using implants.

Dental implant - artificially made, often multi-component structure used for the introduction into the bone tissue of the jaw, followed by coalescence (osseointegration) to prosthetics. Implants replace a lost tooth roots, allowing carrying out the restoration of the dentition later.

There are 2 types of implants: collapsible implant, molded implant.

We want to underline the indications to the modern implant:

a) With the loss of one or more teeth bone becomes thinner over time, which leads to deformation of the maxillofacial system.

b) The implant is the same as the root of a natural tooth, is a reliable support for the bone.

c) Everyone who has lost one or more teeth due to various injuries, disease or tooth decay, automatically becomes a candidate for dental implants.

Using implants has many positive sides: good cosmetic effect; restoration of important physiological functions; prevention of negative consequences of the lack of teeth. Installation of the implant allows you to: restore the lost tooth without damaging the healthy adjacent teeth; create additional support and to establish non-removable prosthesis; to create a support for better fixation of removable prosthesis.