

83.

The Context of Public Dental Health System Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic

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The Kyrgyz Republic - a newly formed independent country (of the former USSR) is situated in Central Asia, an area of 198.500sq. km., population 4.5 million. The capital is Bishkek - population 670.000.

At the beginning of the 21 th century the state of dentistry is such that the country has 33 dental outpatient clinics (including one specialized pediatric clinic). There are 6 outpatient clinics and two maxillo-facial hospitals (55 beds for adults and 30 pediatric) in Bishkek. A total of 80 beds is reserved for maxillo-facial pathology in the Regional Hospitals. In 2000 the country had 1254 dental surgeons and 186 dentists ("zubnoy vrach") (2.7 dental surgeons to 10 000 of the population). There is a Stomatological Faculty at the Kyrgyz State Medical Academy (with enrolment of 50 students per year), Department of Stomatology at the Kyrgyz State Medical Institute for Advanced and Postgraduate Training. The dental clinics are mostly governmental (only 3 dental Joint Stock companies). As wholly Public Health System dentistry is going to change from governmental to private. Governmental policy in reforms are to save a minimal guaranteed level of dental treatment, introducing co-payment for dental services and widening the private sector of dentistry.

84.

Influence of Modern Aggression on Mobile Denture Fractures - Experience from Sarajevo

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War is a destructive process. The basic aim of war is destruction as a method of attaining set goals, conquering territories, destruction of society and killing people.

The consequence of war is destruction at all levels. The destruction as a consequence of war is evident in the field of dental therapy, applied as a therapeutic instrument in the patient's mouth.

85.

The Late-Effect Of X-Irradiation on the Mouse Submandibular Gland

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INTRODUCTION: Life-long severe xerostomia is a common complication after radiotherapy of head and neck malignancy. It is a clinical entity which causes a great deal of suffering and disability for the patient. Saliva is an important factor for denture retention. Hyposalivation causes reduced retention of full dentures.

The aim of the study was to determine late consequences of irradiation in the mouse submandibular gland.

MATERIAL AND METHODS : Mouse submandibular glands were locally X-irradiated by single dose irradiation with 15Gy. Day 90 post-irradiation tissues were analyzed by morphology and morphometry.

RESULTS: Strong vacuolization of almost all acini was noted. Kariopyknotic nuclei were found in numerous acini and the largest amount of acini was in the lysis. The epithelial cells of the granular convoluted tubule were degenerated and desquamated in the lumen, and some granular convoluted tubules were in the lysis. In the interstitial connective tissue disseminated focal mononuclear infiltrate was found. With respect to the control group a statistically significant decrease in the number of acinar cells ($p < 0.001$) was determined, as well as a significant increase in the number of granular convoluted tubule cells ($p < 0.001$). Whereas the number of intercalated duct cells was not different with respect to the control ($p = 0.10$).

CONCLUSION: The results of this study suggest that hypofunction in the late stage is a consequence of morphological changes and loss of acinar cells. The patients should use a saliva substitute to alleviate their symptoms easier.