When studying these indicators in dynamics, it was found that normalization of anti-DNA levels occurred in 6 patients, while in 5 it significantly decreased compared to the initial level. At the same time, in 1 patient with severe postoperative endophthalmitis, this indicator increased even more, which can be explained by an increase in apoptosis processes.

Normalization of neopterin levels occurred in 6 patients, in 2 it remained elevated. At the same time, in 1 patient, this indicator before discharge from the hospital increased significantly compared to the initial normal value, although the course of the disease was favorable and no complications and relapses were noted in the future.

Patient monitoring revealed the following. In 1 patient with endophthalmitis, the most unfavorable outcome was eye removal. At the same time, he also had the highest initial level of sVCAM-1 (3472 ng / ml), a high level of neopterin (20.6 nmol / L), both of which rapidly increased. The second patient with endophthalmitis had an initially high level of anti-DNA; before discharge, it increased by almost 5 times, but the remaining indicators practically did not exceed normal values. The course of the disease was protracted, but in the end, the outcome was favorable. Finally, in the third patient, admission showed rather high levels of antibodies to nDNA (93.5 U / ml) and neopterin (27.7 ng / ml), but by the end of treatment they returned to normal, which coincided with positive clinical dynamics. No further relapses were noted. Vision loss as the outcome of acute uveitis was associated with a high level of sICAM-1 (610 ng / ml), a moderate increase in neopterin and antibodies to nDNA upon admission. At the same time, a moderate increase in the level of sVCAM-1 was noted in the dynamics. Also noteworthy is the case when a patient with acute uveitis, normal and favorable course of the postoperative period after 1.5 months. severe endophthalmitis developed, requiring repeated hospitalization and prolonged drug therapy.

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Information Technologies Application and Growing Digitation in Dental Practice in the Russian Federation

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Research Relevance. Nowadays, the information technologies progress reflects the social outlook. “Digital Health” is the project realized in Russia as part of the “Digital Economy” program. This project is looking to build a new health model on the grounds of the information systems’ pecking order, launching new technologies along with modern management methods [10]. Taking into account constantly growing dental diseases as well as high dentist attendance, the dentist service is completely involved health digitation processes. Apart from that the information and telecommunication services (ITS) are integrated into both

the process of providing dental assistance and medical education system along with management of dental organizations.

Research Objective. Study the digitation technologies, processes and specifics in the system of dental service.

Methods and Materials Used. In the course of the present research regulatory instruments, academic publications, e-libraries' resources for conceptual issues of digital medicine as well as ITS application in dental practice, medical organizations (MO) management were studied.

Results. According to the scientific archive analysis, the modern era of dentistry is characterised by successful launch and application of various telemedicine methods. Moreover, the integration of the latter into clinical practice, education activity, management and economy of dentist organizations is becoming more and more multidimensional. The reason for the latter is attributed to some regulatory base changes over the last two years, including the amendments made regarding information technologies application in the field of health protection in Federal Law №323-FL "Health Protection Basics of the Russian Federation citizens", adoption of departmental orders, instructions, standards and other documents [8, 9].

Thus, the Federal Law coins the term "Telemedical Technologies", as well as defines the specifics of medical service provided with their assistance, including services "doctor-doctor" and "patient-doctor", comprising remote consulting and monitoring.

There are common situations in dentistry characterized by the necessity of attending the specialist working in other regions, so in this case the telemedical technologies could be applied.

Dentists have the opportunity to clarify diagnosis and agree on a treatment plan by transmitting medical text and visual information between each other by email or organizing videoconferences. Teleconsultations allow the patients especially from remotest areas to benefit from a positive medical and economical effect stemmed from increasing access, quality and security of medical service [1].

There are specific areas of ITS application in dentistry, for example:

- Introduction of digital X-ray radiography systems, allowing in-depth examination of dental and parodontium images as well as keep information in the database and transmit it to other medical organizations;
- Application of intraoral cameras, allowing the dentist to work comfortably in hard-to-reach places of the mouth cavity, obtain zoomed images, send images by email when necessary.
- Application of computer modelling and prostheses creation systems (Computer-aided Design – CAD/ Computer-aided Manufacturing – CAM), consisting of the modules for scanning, projecting, automatized creating, including 3D-technologies [3, 4].

Digital visualisation systems are also relevant when opting for a particular dental clinic, especially, talking about high-tech medical care.

Self-learning intelligence systems are planned to be applied in the future. These systems will allow to identify the borders of neoplasms' focalisation and will navigate the oral surgery.

The employment of electronic medical history will contribute to higher quality medical service at different stages (including high-tech stage), since it provides both the doctor and the patient with the remotest access to medical information. Besides, the depersonalized information transmitted to the United State Healthcare Information System will provide grounds for choosing the most effective treatment from the perspective of the evidentiary medicine [6].

Apart from that, the ITS introduction is an important component of the modern dentist organization management systems, particularly, "lean production" principles. They allow to

reduce waste of time of the personnel and the patients as well as achieve resource saving in process of providing medical assistance. Another system renders management on the grounds of Key Performance Indicators (KPI), necessary for setting organization strategic objectives and ways of their meeting [5].

Positive feedbacks from ITS application have also been obtained owing to such services as electronic appointment fixing through call-centres to attend a doctor, electronic proscription of medicine, temporary disability leaves, issuance and transmission of electronic copies of medical documents.

Digitation is characterized by a positive economic effect at the expense of increasing efficiency of using financing, physical, labour, information and other resources when providing medical service. Electronic document flow systems contribute to building optimal communications within the team, fix account and control of assignment performance, automatize various reporting processes as well as providing medical organizations' administration with the receipt of operational, statistical and economic information for making management decisions.

Digital technologies, particularly, distant educational technologies are widely used in the system of continuous medical education of dentists when organising professional refresher courses, webinars, remote scientific videoconferences, workshops, trainings.

Studying the opportunities of digital technologies is necessary for dental diseases' prevention, including posting on the websites materials, designed to improve dental health (booklets, presentations, videos), as well as development of remoted schools for certain categories of dental patients, those being under dispensary observation.

It is out of the question that in order to discover all the opportunities of modern ITS, it is necessary to develop the concept of digital dentistry as part digital health. It could be reached by full scale realization of the planned transition to data-centric cloud platform, creation of the system of the access of medical professionals of any MO to the information on the patient's electronic medical history, introduction and usage of intelligent medical decision making support systems.

Conclusion. The digital medicine model implies creation of new generation providing medical assistance system, meeting the modern criteria of access, promptness, personalization, technological effectiveness and security.

The process of introduction of digital technologies in the system of providing patients with dental assistance, along with common directions is characterized by some particulars explained by the nature of disease of mouth cavity itself as well as specifics of dental medical organisations' management.

Complex application of ITS in work of dental service contributes to bringing it to a completely new level in the matters of quality, accessibility of medical assistance and logistics optimization of business processes as well as from the perspective of managerial, statistical and economic analysis of organizations' activity, performance records of medical professionals and obtaining professional competencies.

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