dissemination of a different etiology, matched by sex, age, and duration of the disease. The study did not include patients with tuberculosis and malignant neoplasms. In all patients, the content of antibodies to double-stranded DNA (anti-dsDNA), antibodies to phospholipids (APL) and anti-neutrophil antibodies (ANA) were determined in the serum of peripheral blood by enzyme immunoassay.

Results. Analysis of the results showed that ANA and an increased level of anti-dsDNA with a sufficiently high frequency are found in both sarcoidosis of the lungs and in other pulmonary dissemination (47,5% vs 52,1% and 32,5% vs 35,4% respectively). In 6 patients with sarcoidosis and 5 patients from the comparison group, both autoantibodies were detected simultaneously. In general, the frequency of autoantibody detection was sufficiently high: 65% for sarcoidosis and 66.6% for other pulmonary dissemination.

When comparing the frequency of detection of autoantibodies and the duration of the disease, the following data were obtained (see the table 1):

Table 1

Duration of illness	Pulmonary dissemination	Sarcoidosis
< 1 г.	66,6% (24/16)	42% (19/8)
1-5 лет	71,4% (14/10)	91% (11/10)
5-10 лет	66,6% (6/4)	85% (7/6)
> 10 лет	50% (4/2)	66% (3/2)

Thus, in patients with pulmonary sarcoidosis, AHA and anti-ds DNA were more common with a disease duration of more than one year. In other pulmonary disseminations, the frequency of detection of these autoantibodies did not depend on the duration of the disease. The dependence of the studied parameters on the characteristics of clinical manifestations, as well as a correlation with the X-ray picture, was not revealed.

Conclusion. A rather high frequency of detecting antineutrophil antibodies and an increased level of antibodies to double-stranded DNA in sarcoidosis and other pulmonary disseminations indicates a certain role of autoimmune mechanisms in the pathogenesis of these diseases, but their clinical significance remains unclear, which requires more detailed studies.

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To the question about the possibility of the development of inflammatory periodontal diseases in professional athletes

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Abstract

When describing the characteristics of chronic odontogenic foci in the process of sports activity, it was found that they were often diagnosed in athletes engaged in high-

performance sports and having high sports qualifications. So in the presence of intense physical activity in professional swimmers and long endurance training often developed dental caries, whereas in the study of dental status in persons engaged in weightlifting and martial arts, and at a similar level of loads in most cases diagnosed chronic apical periodontitis [1,2].

Keywords: athlete, sport, periodontium, saliva.

Objective: to determine the needs of professional athletes in the early diagnosis and skilled dental care.

Methods. Were surveyed 475 professional sportsmen. To determine the functional state of the oral cavity at various stages of the preparatory precompetitive period of carried out fence of the oral fluid before training, before eating and after completion of the entire training process. Athletes, martial artists were divided in two groups depending on the presence and severity of pathological processes in periodontal tissues: athletes with intact periodontium-57 человек and athletes with chronic inflammatory periodontal disease is 65 people. The state of the soft periodontal tissues was assessed using the index of bleeding of gingival sulcus, periodontal index. The need for periodontal care were conducted according to the index of need in treatment of periodontal CPITN. The functional state of the salivary glands and the rate of background salivation at various stages of the training cycle was assessed according to the rate of unstimulated salivation and speed of stimulated salivation.

Results. Showed high frequency of sextants with bleeding, dental stones, as well as with pathological periodontal pockets compared to the same indicators for the number of sextants, which were not detected any pathological changes, indicating a high level of need surveyed professional athletes in comprehensive periodontal treatment. In the age group of 24-32 years, the number of persons in need of comprehensive treatment, including surgery, was 5.5 ± 1.53 and in the oldest age group athletes figures were even higher, so the demand for this kind of dental care ranged $17.9 \pm 3.24\%$. Excessive and prolonged physical exertion and growing with the decline of immunological reactivity of the organism and oral cavity, in particular, the so-called "overtraining syndrome", leads to an increase in the frequency of occurrence of periodontal disease of inflammatory and destructive nature and their frequent exacerbations of professional athletes already in younger age groups. The index values by the number of sextants in need of removal of the formed soft and hard dental deposits, in the age group under 23 years of age was 26.1 ± 4.09 percent, and in the oldest age group reported a higher percentage of this structural unit of the studied index is $72.1 \pm 3.79\%$. Maximum values in this group of professional athletes was determined by the number of sextants and individuals in need of periodontal care. In a clinical study of the condition of periodontal tissues in persons of older age indicators on the above factor amounted to an average of $90.0 \pm 2.54\%$.

Conclusion. In the oral cavity of the examinee professional athletes in the face of excessive physical exertion in precompetitive and competitive periods of the training cycle due to the decline in adaptive capabilities and immunological reactivity of the organism were diagnoses reduce the speed of the background and stimulated salivation and development of pathological inflammatory processes in periodontal tissues.

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