

**9. Боль** (-альгия, лат. *-algia*). Данный ТЭ состоит из греч. *-alg-* ‘боль’ и *-ia* ‘патологический процесс’. Начальный ТЭ, образованный от имени мифологического персонажа, характеризует время появления болей: *никтальгия* (*nyctalgia, -aef*, греч. *nyct-* ‘ночь’) – боль, возникающая во время сна. Никта в древнегреческой мифологии – персонификация ночи.

**Выводы:**

1. Большинство рассмотренных терминов относится к первым трем ономаσιологическим группам (42%).

2. Медицинские термины-мифологизмы – это, как правило, однословные наименования, сочетающие греческие, реже латинские ТЭ.

3. От имен мифологических персонажей в основном образованы начальные ТЭ, которые используются для обозначения психических расстройств (70%). Мифологическое имя становится символом определенного болезненного состояния, влияющего на социальное поведение человека. Мифологизмом может быть как имя из древнегреческой и римской мифологии, так и библейское имя.

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**ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ О ВЛИЯНИИ  
ПЕРИОДОНТИТА НА СОСТОЯНИЕ ЗДОРОВЬЯ ВЗРОСЛОГО  
НАСЕЛЕНИЯ**

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**STUDY OF FOREIGN SOURCES ABOUT THE INFLUENCE OF  
PERIODONTITIS ON THE HEALTH STATE OF THE ADULT  
POPULATION**

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**Аннотация.** В статье рассмотрен анализ иностранной литературы в области стоматологии о причинах распространения периодонтита и его влиянии на состояние здоровья человека.

**Annotation.** The article deals the analysis of foreign medical literature in the field of dentistry about causes of periodontitis and its effects.

**Ключевые слова:** периодонтит, периодонтальные ткани, инфекция, наблюдение за населением.

**Keywords:** periodontitis, periodontal tissues, infection, population surveillance

**Introduction.** There are many diseases of the oral cavity, and about 700 species of microorganisms colonize it. Periodontitis is one of the most common diseases associated with untimely treatment of caries. It causes damage to the ligamentous apparatus of the periodontal tooth. In the case of complications, the inflammatory process extends not only to the tooth tissue, but also to the bone tissue around the tops of the roots of the teeth. Periodontitis is relevant in modern dentistry, because it occurs quite often, and people of any age and condition are subject to it, so it is necessary to treat your own teeth in time. The article presents a review of the literature and highlights the main characteristics that play an important role in the treatment of the disease. We conduct this research to improve our knowledge of the English language, develop our communicative competence, and develop our ability to work with scientific literature in a foreign language.

**The goal of our study** is to research the international scientific sources in the field of dentistry and analyze the information received about periodontitis and its effects.

**Materials and methods.** We reviewed available scientific sources in English about, the following research theoretical methods are considered: analysis of the literature on the research problem; comparison and systematization of empirical and theoretical data.

**Discussion and results.** The scientific literature states that periodontal disease affects about 25-50% of the world's population and is the most common oral disease. Periodontal disease is a chronic inflammatory disease of periodontium and its advanced form is characterized by periodontal ligament loss and destruction of surrounding alveolar bone. The high prevalence of periodontitis is observed among adolescents and elderly children; therefore, periodontitis causes an increase in the risk of cardiovascular diseases by 19%, and in people over the age of 65 it reaches up to 44%. Unlike adults, a child usually affects the molars of the baby teeth. In adults, the

immune system is quite well developed and proceeds more slowly than in children, so periodontitis of baby teeth is accompanied by numerous complications [1].

According to the 2007-2009 Canadian Health Metrics Survey, the main cause of this disease is poorly treated root canals in the treatment of pulpitis or a complication of caries, when the infection penetrates into the canals of the tooth and spreads to the periodontium, damaging it. However, periodontitis also develops against the background of well-treated canals due to the heavy load on the tooth, trauma, allergic reaction to medications, toxins. Inflammation of the gums can also provoke the development of periodontitis.

We have found in foreign literature that for diagnosis, a dental examination is sufficient, and a radiography of the tooth is performed to clarify the pathomorphological variant of periodontitis. Treatment includes instrumental, antiseptic treatment of the focus of inflammation, the placement of fillings on the carious cavities. If periodontitis is not treated, chronic foci of infection in the oral cavity led to pathologies of internal organs, among which endocarditis is the leader.

In the foreign scientific literature, we found a national study of periodontitis, which was conducted in adults from 2009 -2014. This study is published in the Journal of Dental Research, an official publication of the International and American Associations of Dental Research, titled Prevalence of Periodontitis in US Adults: 2009 and 2014. In this article, we review the reported results and estimates of the prevalence of the disease in this study. This study included the first complete periodontal exam to evaluate mild, moderate, or severe periodontitis, making it the most comprehensive periodontal examination ever conducted in the United States [3]. It is noted that previous studies relied on partial examination of periodontitis and may have missed the most important points of the disease.

The study estimates that 47.2 percent, or 64.7 million American adults, have mild, moderate, or severe periodontitis, a more advanced form of periodontitis. Among adults aged 65 and over, prevalence rates rise to 70.1 percent, proving that age influences the onset and spread of periodontitis. In addition, they are more common in men than in women (56.4 percent versus 38.4 percent). The results also point to differences between certain segments of the US population. Periodontitis is highest in Mexican Americans (66.7 percent) compared to other races [3].

In addition, studies have shown that periodontal disease is associated with other chronic inflammatory diseases such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease, which may accelerate the spread of periodontitis in the oral cavity. Of course, they note that periodontitis can be influenced by factors such as smoking, alcohol consumption and others. Currently, 64.2 percent are smokers alone, and people living below the federal poverty line (65.4 percent); and with education below secondary (66.9%) [4].

It should be noted that this study was evaluated using a complete periodontal examination of all teeth and showed that periodontitis is a common oral disease in dentistry. In my opinion, the results of the study and our analysis support the need for public health programs to improve oral health in adults.

### **Conclusion.**

1. In summary, we note that in our article we analyzed foreign literature sources and summarized all the information about periodontitis.

2. We also analyzed a national American study called "Prevalence of Periodontitis in US Adults: 2009 and 2014", in which we determined that periodontitis occurs most often in adults over 65, therefore maintaining good periodontal health is important for health and the well-being of our aging population.

3. In addition, it was found that the prevalence of periodontitis can be influenced by factors such as smoking, diabetes, stress, poor oral hygiene, alcohol consumption and more.

4. In addition, periodontitis is subject to comprehensive professional treatment, which can occur under any circumstances, both with periodontal inflammation and with mechanical damage.

5. Of course, we have determined that periodontitis is a chronic disease that can lead to the loss of teeth, affects the state of human health and significantly reduces the quality of human life.

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**АКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ ЭКЗИСТЕНЦИАЛЬНОГО ПЕРЕЖИВАНИЯ**  
**ВРЕМЕНИ**

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**THE RELEVANCE OF EXISTENTIAL EXPERIENCE OF TIME**

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