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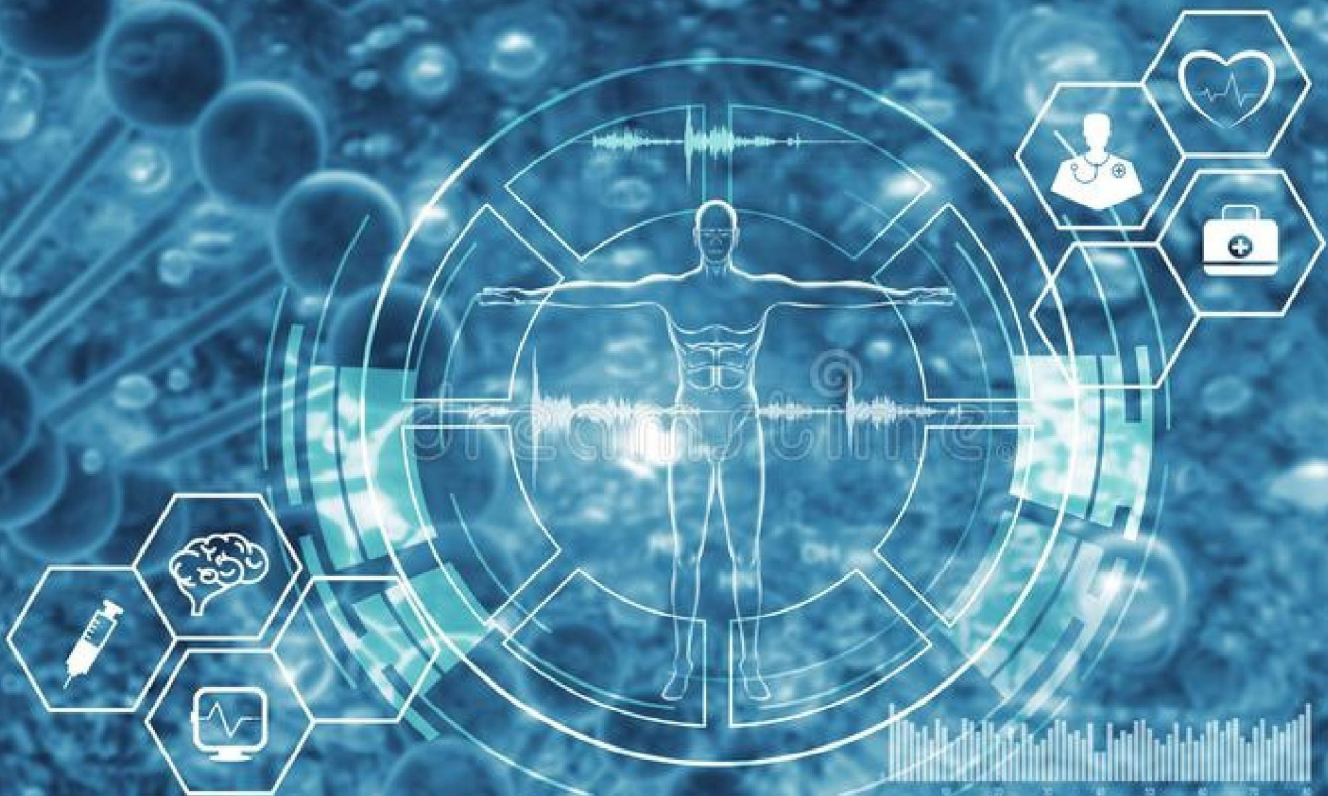
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CONTENTS

MICROBIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES STABILIZED WITH DEXTRAN DERIVATIVES

Slobodan Glišić, Momčilo Conić, Miodrag Šmelcerović.....1-12

THE POWER OF SALIVA IN DIAGNOSTIC ORAL DISEASE

Arsovski Ljupka, Nashkova Sanja.....13-14

ABDOMINAL AORTIC ANEURYSM RUPTURE – CASE REPORT

Bogomila Chesmedzhieva, Anastas Cholakov, Stefan Stanev.....15-20

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CONVENTIONAL AND MINIMALLY INVASIVE TECHNIQUES IN THE TREATMENT OF FEMORAL HERNIAS

Boyko Atanasov, Velizar Hadzhiminev.....21-24

TREATMENT OF FRACTURES OF THE DISTAL END OF THE HUMERUS IN CHILDREN USING THE METHOD OF PERCUTANEOUS OSTEOSYNTHESIS - OUR FINDINGS

Denović Predrag, Jovanović Saša, Ljubomir Jakšić, Jakšić Aleksandar, Đorđe Kadić, Božović Aleksandar.....25-30

EVALUATION OF THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF TRANSCUTANEOUS INTERFERENTIAL CURRENT THERAPY AND THERAPEUTIC EXERCISES ON MUSCULOSKELETAL SYMPTOMS IN PATIENTS WITH POST COVID-19

Galina Mratskova.....31-38

VITAMIN D3 OIL AND WATER SOLUTION, PREPARATION AND USE IN CASE OF DEFICIENCY

Marija Minova, Bistra Angelovska.....39-42

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

Neli Gradinarova.....43-48

VITAMIN B12 DEFICIENCY IN CONTINUOUS METFORMIN TREATMENT

Nikolay Kostadinov.....49-52

**UNHEALTHY DIET AS A BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR FOR SOCIALLY
SIGNIFICANT DISEASES AND PREMATURE MORTALITY**

Rumyana Yaneva.....53-58

THE POWER OF SALIVA IN DIAGNOSTIC ORAL DISEASE

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Abstract: Saliva is an extracellular fluid produced and secreted by the salivary glands in the mouth. In humans, saliva is about 99% water, plus electrolytes, mucus, white blood cells, epithelial cells (from which DNA can be extracted), enzymes (such as lipase and amylase), antimicrobial agents (such as secretory IgA and lysozymes) . Saliva is an important diagnostic method, it helps in determining certain disorders/diseases of the orofacial system. Some bad habits such as smoking increase the secretion of saliva most likely as a result of a defense mechanism of chemical irritation. Of the enzymes, amylase has a role to clean the oral cavity, and also a protective role against caries. Role of saliva in remineralization Remineralization is directly dependent on the presence of ions in saliva. Supersaturation of saliva represents a barrier to demineralization and is a necessary prerequisite for the remineralization process. Also, the degree of saliva secretion depends on the feeling of fear, damage to the salivary glands from radiation to the head and neck, tumor of these glands, thyroid gland deficiency or when using drugs that, as one of the side effects, also have an antisialogogonic effect . Supersaturation of saliva represents a barrier to demineralization and is a necessary prerequisite for the remineralization process. Buffer systems affect the possibility of neutralization of ingested or generated acids. Bicarbonate is the most important buffering system in saliva. Thanks to the physical, chemical and antibacterial properties of saliva. Saliva is an ion reservoir, a buffer and has an antimicrobial effect. It helps in digestion, dissolving food residues, acts as a solvent allowing food to interact with the gustatory papillae, maintains water balance and rinses away food residues. Physical protection - The role of saliva in the physical protection of soft tissues is based primarily on its role of lubrication, soaking the oral mucosa, and at the same time it moistens the food and helps in the formation of the bolus and its swallowing. The clearance of carbohydrates from the mouth takes place in two phases. Fast clearance in the first 6 min, then clearance is slower. The clearance of fluorides is much slower than the clearance of sugars, because fluorides have the ability to bind to hard tissues.

Key words: antimicrobial, demineralization, diagnostic, protection, saliva.

Field: Medical sciences and Health

INTRODUCTION

Saliva is a complex fluid consisting of secretions from the major, major and minor salivary glands. Saliva can be used to diagnose any disease, from the orofacial system, or any bodily disease. In humans, saliva is about 99% water, plus electrolytes, mucus, white blood cells, epithelial cells (from which DNA can be extracted), enzymes (such as lipase and amylase), antimicrobial agents (such as secretory IgA and lysozymes).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the past few years, new research has been done proving that salivary biomarkers are an innovation in dentistry to detect certain oral diseases. In addition to biomarkers, it is certainly necessary to apply additional non-invasive diagnostic methods to establish a more accurate diagnosis. Nowadays, liquid biopsy is widely used, which allows to detect even tumor cells and, or fragments of tumor types. With these innovative diagnostic procedures, mutations can be almost perfectly detected in patients already diagnosed with lung cancer.

RESULTS

Saliva is very important in determining oral diseases. The quality of saliva is very important in diagnosis, as well as its quantity. During diagnosis, changes in the secretion of saliva, the formation of bacteria, as well as the analysis of the role of saliva on the occurrence of caries are analyzed. The

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change in saliva secretion can be reversible, but it can also be irreversible, it all depends on numerous pathological factors. In addition, the conclusion is that saliva plays an important role in maintaining the integrity of oral tissues, also saliva has a role in digesting food, as well as in controlling the occurrence of infections, that is, it has a protective role.

DISCUSSIONS

Early detection of the disease is vital for a more successful therapy and a successful outcome of the therapy for a certain oral disease. Of course, early detection has an impact on preventing complications. Saliva is a method for diagnosis and early detection of disease in the orofacial system. Biomarkers, as well as genetic material and proteins, help further in diagnosing diseases. Apart from diagnosing oral diseases, saliva can be used as a diagnostic method for diagnosing other diseases, bodily, autoimmune, for example Sjögren's syndrome, cystic fibrosis, cardiovascular diseases, HIV, diabetes mellitus, caries, periodontopathy and early detection of oral cancer. Today, diagnostic tests are often used in the clinics themselves, and they are very accurate, precise, easy and efficient to use.

CONCLUSIONS

Saliva is a complex fluid consisting of secretions from the major, major and minor salivary glands. Saliva can be used to diagnose any disease, from the orofacial system, or any bodily disease. In humans, saliva is about 99% water, plus electrolytes, mucus, white blood cells, epithelial cells (from which DNA can be extracted), enzymes (such as lipase and amylase), antimicrobial agents (such as secretory IgA and lysozymes).

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