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SKELETAL AND DENTAL MATURITY IN FEMALE ADOLESCENTS WITH MENSTRUAL DISORDERS

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The aim of the study was to determine the skeletal and dental maturity in adolescent females with menstrual disorders and compare with girls without menstrual irregularity. The study enrolled 57 girls, including 32 girls with menstrual disorders (study group) and 25 girls without menstrual irregularity (control group). Their average age was 14.7 ± 0.31 years. Skeletal maturity was determined by CVM method of Hassel and Farman, dental maturity – by Demirjian method. Results and conclusion. The skeletal maturity of the girls of the control group was correspond to the physiological norm and had a significant direct correlation with the chronological age ($r = 0.78$, $p < 0.01$). Girls with menstrual disorders were observed a significant lag in the stages of skeletal maturity and pubertal phases of growth ($p < 0.01$). The high LHRs of dental maturation values are established only in conjunction with the prepubertal growth phase in the girls with menstrual disorders. In contrast the dental maturation stages were determined to have a high clinical diagnostic accuracy of identifying pre-, post- and peak growth stages in female adolescents without menstrual disorders.

Key words: puberty, female adolescent, menstrual disorders, skeletal maturity, dental maturity.

This work is a fragment of the research project "An interdisciplinary approach to the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of patients with malocclusion and jaw deformations", state registration No. 0018U004343.

Adolescence or puberty is a transitional period from childhood to maturity, when endocrinological, metabolic, somatic, physical and psychological changes take place. This period is characterized of the appearance of secondary sexual characteristics, pubertal growth spurt. During this process, sequential phases mark the maturation of the complex endocrinological system that comprises the hypothalamus, pituitary gland, and ovary, and their interactions. Healthy reproductive function is the expected endpoint of this process [12]. The general growth model in the puberty is a reflection of the growth of various tissues and organs, that form a holistic organism. Adolescence is characterized of the acceleration in growth of all tissues, including bones, muscles and internal organs [12]. Changes in the size and shape of the cervical vertebrae are also observed in growing subjects. Traditional method to identify pubertal stage of growth is cervical vertebral maturation (CVM), which is a biologic indicator of individual skeletal maturity [7, 14]. Cervical vertebral maturation occurs during the entire pubertal growth period, entailing all the significant phases in craniofacial growth during adolescence [6, 7]. Each of circumpubertal, as the pre-pubertal, pubertal and post-pubertal growth phase is characterised of differential growth of the maxillary and mandibular basal bones [11]. Nevertheless, successful orthodontic treatment in growing subjects depends on period of jaw growth, the eruption and formation of teeth and the skeletal maturation [1]. Chronological age [11] and teeth eruption [10] during circumpubertal growth phases are known not to be reliable skeletal maturation indicator and treatment timing indicator.

On this basis, dental maturation has been proposed to be a clinically useful diagnostic aid in investigating of individual skeletal maturation stages [5]. Dental maturity, which can be easily assessed through the evaluation of tooth formation [11], and can be carried out on panoramic radiographs that are routinely used by orthodontists and pediatric dentists. The data differ in relation to the degree of formation of teeth and stages of puberty growth. Most of the studies have approved dental maturation to be a reliable indicator of the individual skeletal maturation [5].

On the other hand, in puberty, it is possible to observe differences in terms of growth and development in girls at the same age. The menstrual disturbances among adolescent girls, according to various authors, varied from 12% to 48.5% [6]. In its structure, the first place was disorders of the menstrual function - up to 60%. Such violations negatively affect the accumulation of bone mass.

The purpose of the study was to determine skeletal and dental maturity in adolescent girls with menstrual disorders in comparison with girls without menstrual irregularity.

Material and methods. The study enrolled 57 girls aged from 12 to 15 years. All subjects were divided into two groups. The first (Study) group included 32 girls with menstrual disorders, which were established by a gynecologist, based on menstrual pattern characteristics, age of menarche, menstrual cycle length and regularity, duration and amount of flow, type and severity of pain related to menstruation, need for analgesia. The average age of girls of the study group was 14.7 ± 0.31 years. Girls of the study group according to menstrual disorders were divided as follows: 17 (53.1%) – with menstrual bleeding; 7 (21.9%) – with hypomenstrual syndrome; 5 (15.6%) - with oligomenorrhea; 3 (9.4%) – amenorrhea. The second (Control) group consisted of 25 girls with a regular menstrual cycle. The average age of the control group girls was 14.5 ± 0.33 years. The exclusion criteria for female of both groups were chronic health problems, psychiatric problems, thyroid and pelvic pathology.

The procedures received approval from the Bioethics Committee of the Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy (Poltava, Ukraine). All girls and their parents signed a statement of informed consent.

Assessment of skeletal maturity was carried out through the cervical vertebra maturation (CVM) method on lateral cephalograms according to Hassel and Farman [5]. The CVM method comprised six stages (CS1 to CS6) for cervical vertebral maturation. The growth phases were defined as prepubertal (CS1 and CS2), pubertal (CS3 and CS4), or postpubertal (CS5 and CS6) as shown in fig. 1.

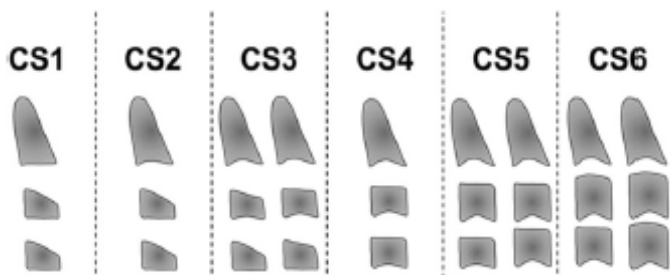


Fig. 1. Cervical vertebra maturation stages

Assessment of dental maturity was carried out through the stages according to the method of Demirjian *et al.* (1973 ; stages D – H) from the panoramic radiographs of the left and right upper and low canines (C), the second premolars (P2), the second molars (M2) and the third molars (M3).

Statistical analyses. SPSS software 13.0 (SPSS © Inc., Chicago, Illinois, USA) and “Microsoft Excel 2003” were used to perform the statistical analyses. The degree of correlation of the stages of dental maturity and growth phases was determined by Kendall nonparametric correlation criterion. The values of the correlation coefficient characterized the degree of proximity of the relationship between the values to the linear functional, which corresponds to ± 1 of the correlation coefficient. The hypotheses were verified at the level of significance $p < 0,05$ by using Student’s t-test and Fisher’s criterion X2. To establish the clinical performance of each dental maturation stage for diagnosing growth phases, positive likelihood ratios (LHRs) were calculated [3].

Results of the study and their discussion. The distribution of the CVM stages in subjects of the sample are shown in table 1.

Table 1

CVM stages in girls of the study and control group

Groups	Age (years)	Numbers of girls	Distribution of girls by phases of growth and stages of CVM stages (abs., %)					
			Prepubertal		Pubertal		Postpubertal	
			CVM stages					
			CVS1	CVS2	CVS3	CVS4	CVS5	CVS6
Study (n=32)	12	5	4(80.0%)*	1(20.0%)				
	13	3	1(33.3%)*	2(66.6%)				
	14	6	1(16.7%)*	2(33.3%)*	3(50.0%)			
	15	5			2(40.0%)	2(40.0%)	1(20.0%)	
	16	9			3(33.3%)*	6(66.7%)*		
17	4				3(75.0%)*	1(25.0%)		
Control (n=25)	12	3		3(100.0%)				
	13	4		1(25.0%)	2 (50.0%)	1(25.0%)		
	14	6			3(50.0%)	3(50.0%)		
	15	4				1(25.0%)	3(75.0%)	
	16	6					3(50.0%)	3(50.0%)
17	2						3(50.0%)	2(100.0%)

Stages of maturation of permanent canines, premolars, the second and third molars of the lower groups are presented in tables 2 and 3.

Table 2

Maturation stages of teeth (canines, premolars) according to the pubertal growth phases

Tooth	Maturation stage	Growth phase					
		Pre-pubertal (CVS1+ CVS2)		pubertal (CVS3+ CVS4)		Post-pubertal (CVS5+ CVS6)	
		Study group (n=11)	Control group (n=4)	Study group (n=19)	Control group (n=10)	Study group (n=2)	Control group (n=11)
number of teeth							
33, 43	F	-	2 (100%)	-	-	-	-
	G	6 (46.2%)	2 (18.2%)	6 (46.2%)	5 (44.5%)	1 (7.6%)	4 (36.3%)
	H	16(31.4%)	4 (10.8%)	32(62.7%)	15 (40.5%)	3 (5.9%)	18 (48.7%)
13, 23	F	3 (100%)	-	-	-	-	-
	G	13(65.0%)	-	6 (30.0%)	-	1 (5.0%)	-
	H	16(31.4%)	-	32(62.7%)	-	3 (5.9%)	-
15, 25, 35, 45	E	9 (100%)	-	-	-	-	-
	F	15(93.8%)	15(75.0%)	1 (6.2%)	5 (25.0%)	-	-
	G	8 (25.0%)	5 (13.5%)	22(68.7%)	25(67.6%)	2 (6.3%)	7 (18.9%)
	H	6 (9.3%)	-	52(81.4%)	4 (9.8%)	6 (9.3%)	37(90.2%)

Maturation stages of teeth (molars) according to the pubertal growth phases

Tooth	Maturation stage	Growth phase					
		Pre-pubertal (CVS1+ CVS2)		pubertal (CVS3+ CVS4)		Post-pubertal (CVS5+ CVS6)	
		Study group (n=11)	Control group (n=4)	Study group (n=19)	Control group (n=10)	Study group (n=2)	Control group (n=11)
number of teeth							
Second molar	E	7 (100%)	2 (100%)	-	-	-	-
	F	16(94.1%)	10(55.5%)	1 (5.9%)	8 (44.5%)	-	-
	G	8 (42.1%)	4 (13.3%)	10(52.6%)	26(86.7%)	1 (5.3%)	-
	H	10(12.2%)	-	65(79.3%)	4 (8.0%)	7 (8.5%)	46(92.0%)
Third molar	A	1 (100%)	-	-	-	-	-
	B	4 (100%)	2 (100%)	-	-	-	-
	C	5 (55.5%)	4 (57.1%)	4 (44.5%)	3 (42.3%)	-	-
	D	7 (17.5%)	10(26.3%)	30(75.0%)	21(55.3%)	3 (7.5%)	7(18.4%)
	E	3 (10.3%)	-	24(82.8%)	12(38.7%)	2 (6.9%)	19(61.3%)
	F	-	-	14(93.3%)	1 (9.1%)	1 (6.7%)	10(90.9%)
	G	-	-	2 (100%)	-	-	7 (100%)

We studied maturation of canines of the lower and upper jaw apart, which is explained by different terms of eruption of these teeth, and, accordingly, by the mineralization.

There was not difference between the stages of teeth formation on the upper and lower jaws except the third molars in girls of the both groups. The upper third molars were ahead of the formation of the lower molars approximately 1 stage.

In the control group there was a strong positive correlation between the stages of skeletal maturity and the stages of dental maturation. The correlation coefficients between maturation stage G and CVM stages (CVS3 and CVS4) ranged from 0.52 to 0.58 for lower and upper canine respectively ($p < 0.001$, $p < 0.01$). Moreover, the correlation between maturation stages F and G of the second molar and the pubertal growth phases was also similar and ranged from 0.51 to 0.57. The correlation between maturation stage H and the post-pubertal growth phases (CVS5 and CVS6) ranged from 0.62 to 0.68 for the second premolar and molar respectively ($p < 0.001$). As for the third molar, just maturation stage D can be used as significant identification of pubertal spurt ($r = 0.53$, $p < 0.01$).

In the study group, there was not significant correlation between dental maturation stages and pubertal, post-pubertal growth phases. We defined the various maturation stages of the third molars, regardless of the CVM stages.

The LHRs values associated with each dental maturation stage were used for determent the diagnostic accuracy for each growth phase and are illustrated in table 4.

Table 4

Positive likelihood ratios (LHR) of dental maturation stages for identifying growth phases

Tooth	Maturation stage	Growth phase		
		Pre-peak	Peak	Post-peak
Control group				
Second premolar	F	11.7(4,83-28.35)		
	H			11.35(4.38-29.4)
Second molar	G		10.61(4.01-28.04)	
	H			13.5 (5.26-34.66)
Study group				
Second premolar	F	32.6(4.49-239.09)		
Second molar	F	28.88(3.97-209.99)		

We observed positive LHR value greater than 10 for second premolar and molar in the control and the study group. According to the research results, the clinical diagnostic accuracy of the dental maturation in identifying pre-, post- and peak stages was found in the control group, in contrast to the study group, where high LHRs values are established only in conjunction with the prepubertal growth phase. The second premolar had positive LHR values exceeding 10 to identify the pre-peak growth phase (stage F, positive LHR of 11.7) and post-peak growth phase (stage H, positive LHR of 13.35). The second molar (stage E) revealed the highest diagnostic reliability for identifying peak (stage G, positive LHR of 10.6). In the study group we observed LHR values greater than 10 in conjunction with identifying pre-peak growth phase (second premolar, stage F, positive LHR of 32.6, second molar, stage G, positive LHR of 28.8).

At present, the tendency to reduce the age of puberty and to increase the rate of growth has stabilized, and according to some data, there is even a delay in growth rates. Therefore, the chronological age is not always a reliable indicator of individual development and physical growth [5]. The “skeletal maturity” provides an important snapshot of the developing skeleton. It can signal the delay or acceleration of maturation, inform the clinician of underlying hormonal or other constitutional issues. Skeletal maturity assessment provides information on the child's and adolescent's physical development and expectations based on chronological age. Examination of individual trends, most notably in puberty, in skeletal maturation is important [3].

Data, obtained in the study, indicated that in the control group growth phases, included the stages of skeletal maturation, correspond to the physiological norm and have a significant direct correlation between the chronological age ($r = 0.78$, $p < 0.01$), appearance and the severity of secondary sexual characteristics ($r = 0.76$, $p < 0.01$). Thus, the age of 12 years showed the significant accuracy of the pre-pubertal growth phase (CVS2). Correlation between age of 13, 14 years and phase of pubertal peak (CVS3, CVS4) was found. The post-pubertal phase was indicator of the age of 15, 16 and 17 years old.

In spite of the correlations between skeletal maturation stages and age in the control group, there was not such data among adolescents in the study group. Consequently, girls with menstrual disorders were observed a significant lag in the stages of skeletal maturity and pubertal phases of growth ($p < 0.01$). Girls of the age of 15, 16, 17 years showed distributions to the pubertal (CVS3, CVS4) and post-pubertal stages (CVS5) without significant difference. CVS6 was not observed in any girl of the study group. These results indicate that girls of the study group had a delay in the stages of skeletal maturity and their inconsistency in chronological age. Such results can be explained by opinions of some researchers that in female adolescents with menstrual disorders have significantly lower mineral density of bone tissue than healthy girls of the same age. Decreasing bone mineral density were observed in 7.1% of girls with uterine bleeding, 16.7% with hypothalamic syndrome, 35% with congenital hypoplasia of the adrenal cortex, 70.8% with primary amenorrhea and 75% with delayed sexual function maturation. Mineralization of bones and mineral bone density correlate with the indicators of physical development, stages of puberty and age of menstruation [12, 14]. Therefore, the decreasing of mineral density, can cause the lag in skeletal maturity of vertebrae among girls in the study group.

This means that data from the tooth formation stage are reliable indicators of the corresponding stages of skeletal maturity and growth phases in girls of puberty age.

Chronologic age estimation by dental emergence has been used over a long period [1]. In the adulthood it is important to determine puberty growth stage using stages of dental maturity, especially in the clinical practice of orthodontics. They are guided by the growth of the jaws and the time of certain treatment interventions on the biological age of the patient during puberty [9, 10].

Dental maturity assessment offers the advantage of being a simple procedure that can be carried out on panoramic radiographs that are routinely used for different purposes, and intra-oral radiographs can be taken with minimal irradiation to the patient. Moreover, the method described by Demirjian et al. [5] has the advantage of being little influenced by dimensional distortions that might be associated with panoramic radiographs. For this reason, several investigations [11] have been focused on such indicators of skeletal maturity. All of these studies have reported considerably high correlation coefficients between the dental maturational stages and the skeletal maturation/growth phases [9].

However, in many studies there are differences in the correlation between the puberty growth stage and the stages of dental maturity. Perinetti et al. found only the dental stages F for the mandibular canine and D and E for the second molar to be satisfactory diagnostic performance in the identification of the pre-pubertal growth phase [2].

Although, according to other researchers, the significant relationship between the stages of the formation of crowns and tooth roots and skeletal maturity is so minimal that using stage data to evaluate puberty stages of growth is unreliable [10, 13].

According to some authors, there is a correlation of the formation of teeth of the lower and upper jaws with skeletal maturation [4]. Other researchers consider that there is a positive likelihood ratios of the formation of teeth of the lower jaw, except the third molars [13]. T. Baccetti points to a correlation of the dental maturation stages only of the upper teeth, or the lower teeth with skeletal maturity [9]. Giuseppe Perinetti and indicated that dental maturity and skeletal maturity are significantly correlated [12]. The stage F of the second molar was found the identification of the beginning of peak-growth phase (CVS3). In other studies stage E of the second molar, stages F and G also of the second molar were clear indicators for identification of pre-pubertal and pubertal growth phase respectively. Dental maturation stage H of the second molar indicated post-pubertal growth. The positive likelihood ratios was found between maturity stage F of the second premolar and stage E of the second molar and pre-pubertal growth phase [3].

Although the data have divergences of the stages of the teeth formation and stages of skeletal maturation, most studies indicate that dental maturation is indicator to determine only the pre-pubertal

phase of growth. Other authors point to the reliability of the definition of the pre-pubertal phase pubertal peak of growth [2].

For more proper clinical accuracy for growth phase we analyzed the LHRs values associated with each dental maturation stage. These positive LHRs provide estimates of how much a certain dental maturation stage changes the odds of being in a specific growth phase [7]. Positive LHRs values more than 10 were observed for stage F and stage H of the second premolar in conjunction with the pre-peak and post-peak growth phases respectively in the control group. On the basis of LHR value the stage G of the second molar is the reliable predictor of peak growth phase. In the study group we found positive LHRs values of the second premolar and molar for identifying pre-peak (pre-pubertal) growth phase. The absence of positive LHR values in conjunction with peak and post-peak growth phases can be explained by delay of the skeletal maturity and discrepancy of age with the terms of teeth eruption of the female adolescents in the study group.

Our data partially coincide with the data of Litsas et al. He also pointed to the diagnostic reliability of maturation stage of the second premolar and molar in clinical identifying of the growth phase. They indicated other stages for the second premolar (stage E) and the second molar (stage F) in conjunction with the pre-peak and peak growth phase. The research is different in that it involved teenagers of both sexes aged 8-18 years, that is, with a large age range [7].

Conclusion

According to our data, the dental maturation stages have a high clinical diagnostic accuracy of the dental maturation in identifying pre-, post- and peak growth stages in female adolescents without menstrual disorders at puberty. The high LHRs of dental maturation values are established only in conjunction with the prepubertal growth phase in the girls with menstrual disorders. The data can be used in treatment planning of malocclusion in female adolescents by orthodontics and general dentists.

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Реферати

КІСТКОВА ТА ЗУБНА ЗРІЛІСТЬ У ДІВЧАТ-ПІДЛІТКІВ ІЗ ПОРУШЕННЯМ МЕНСТРУАЛЬНОГО ЦИКЛУ Смаглюк Л.В., Ляховська А.В.

Метою дослідження було визначити кісткову та зубну зрілість у дівчат-підлітків з порушенням менструального циклу у порівнянні з дівчатами без такої патології. Група дослідження – 32 дівчини із

КОСТНАЯ И ЗУБНАЯ ЗРЕЛОСТЬ У ДЕВОЧЕК-ПОДРОСТКОВ С НАРУШЕНИЕМ МЕНСТРУАЛЬНОГО ЦИКЛА Смаглюк Л.В., Ляховская А.В.

Целью исследования было определить костную и зубную зрелость у девочек-подростков с нарушением менструального цикла в сравнении с девушками без такой патологии. В исследование вошло 32 девушек с нарушением

порушенням менструального циклу (основна) і 25 без порушень менструального циклу (контрольна). Середній вік дівчат склав 14.7 ± 0.31 років. Кісткову (скелетну) зрілість визначали за методом мінералізації шийних хребців (СVM), зубну – за стадією формування кореня та коронки постійних зубів за Demirjian. Результати та висновки. Кісткова зрілість дівчат-підлітків контрольної групи відповідала фізіологічній нормі і мала прямий достовірний корелятивний зв'язок з хронологічним віком ($r = 0.78$, $p < 0.01$). У дівчат-підлітків з порушенням менструального циклу спостерігали затримку у стадіях кісткової зрілості ($p < 0.01$). В основній групі виявлений взаємозв'язок між стадіями формування зубів та препубертатною фазою росту, на відміну від контрольної групи, у якій зубна зрілість мала високу клінічну значимість для ідентифікації пре-, пост- та пубертатної фаз росту серед дівчат-підлітків без порушень менструального циклу.

Ключові слова: пубертатний вік, дівчат-підлітки, менструальні порушення, кісткова зрілість, зубна зрілість.

Стаття надійшла 18.11.18 р.

менструального циклу (основная группа) и 25 без таких нарушений (контрольная группа). Средний возраст девушек составил 14.7 ± 0.31 лет. Костную (скелетную) зрелость определяли методом минерализации шейных позвонков (СVM), дентальную – по стадии формирования корня и коронки постоянных зубов с Demirjian. Результаты и выводы. Костная зрелость девушек-подростков контрольной группы характеризовалась соответствием физиологической норме и прямой достоверной корреляционной связью с хронологическим возрастом ($r = 0.78$, $p < 0.01$). У девушек-подростков с нарушением менструального цикла наблюдали задержку в стадиях костной зрелости ($p < 0.01$). В основной группе обнаружена взаимосвязь между стадиями формирования зубов и препубертатной фазой роста, в отличие от контрольной группы, в которой зубная зрелость имела высокую клиническую значимость для идентификации пре-, пост- и пубертатной фаз роста среди девушек-подростков без нарушений менструального цикла.

Ключевые слова: пубертатный возраст, девушки-подростки, менструальные нарушения, костная зрелость, зубная зрелость.

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DOI 10.26724/2079-8334-2019-3-69-158-162

УДК 616.314-007.12-053.2-073.75-042.2

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ПОРІВНЯННЯ ІНФОРМАТИВНОСТІ ТА ЕФЕКТИВНОСТІ ПРОМЕНЕВИХ МЕТОДІВ ОБСТЕЖЕННЯ У ДІТЕЙ З РЕТЕНОВАНИМИ ЗУБАМИ

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Не зважаючи увагу на стрімкий розвиток та впровадження в медичну практику новітніх медичних діагностичних технологій, наприклад таких як: комп'ютерна та магнітно-резонансна томографія, рентгенологічний метод дослідження, зазвичай, залишається невід'ємною складовою діагностичних етапів в стоматології [4]. Обстежено 46 дітей віком від 8 до 14 років з ретендованими та дистопованими зубами у яких в певній послідовності, за показаннями, проведено оцінку 46 внутрішньоротових рентгенограм, 17 ортопантограм і результатів 9 КТ. Рентгенологічне дослідження при дистопії і ретенції зубів у фронтальній ділянці верхньої щелепи проводили з виконанням прицільного рентген знімку у 46 дітей для встановлення їх розташування в кістковій тканині і оцінки ступеня їх ретенції. [9]. У 17 пацієнтів (37%) цей вид променевої діагностики не задовольняв своєю інформативністю, тому їм додатково проведено ортопантограму. За таких умов було візуалізовано атипове розташування різців на верхній щелепі та більш точно визначався загальний стан зубо-щелепної системи. В 8 випадках (47%), із 17, виникали утруднення з інтерпретацією відносно взаєморозташування розташованих зубів. Для більш детального обстеження їм в подальшому було проведено рентгендіагностику за допомогою апарату КПКТ. На зрізах визначалася достеменно позиція, розміри ретенованих зубів, форма і глибина їх залягання в кістковій тканині. Провівши порівняльну характеристику променевих методів діагностики в дитячій хірургічній стоматологічній практиці і ортодонтії ми прийшли до висновку, що найінформативнішим та більш точним методом являється конусно-променева комп'ютерна томографія за різних умов складності.

Ключові слова: дистопія, ретенція, рентген, діагностика, ортопантограма, комп'ютерна томографія.

Робота є фрагментом НДР «Інтегративно-диференційоване обґрунтування вибору оптимальних методик оперативних втручань та обсягу лікувальних заходів при хірургічній патології щелепно-лицевої ділянки», № державної реєстрації 0116U003821.

Незважаючи на значний розвиток та впровадження в практику нових медичних діагностичних технологій, а саме комп'ютерної та магнітно-резонансної томографії, рентгенологічний метод дослідження, зазвичай, залишається затребуваним. Адже саме звичайна рентгендіагностика внаслідок доступності, зручності, об'єктивності, інформативності і якості зображення посідає одне з провідних місць серед методів первинної діагностики. Однак сумація відрізка зображень усіх зрізів анатомічних ділянок на всю товщину тканин окремо взятої зони тіла пацієнта є певним недоліком даного методу дослідження і значно знижує його результативність [4].

Цієї особливості позбавлена лінійна томографія, але вона дозволяє отримувати лише один зріз потрібного шару. Тому дана методика поступилася місцем комп'ютерній томографії, якій притаманна значно вища роздільна здатність і можливість проведення відразу багатопланового обстеження. Сьогодні в клінічній практиці все більшого поширення набуває новий метод