and to work at their own time and pace; it also allows the use of sound, videos, and animation to communicate information.

We conducted some research whose aim was to: find out how modern students possess the abilities of computer technology and the Internet. Based on the data to develop guidelines for improving the effectiveness of teaching prosthetic dentistry for English-speaking students. All this is of particular importance in the transition to the Bologna system of education, in which great attention is paid to self-study.

Before starting the study assessed the validity of each question a pilot study on five students selected from each group. The study was conducted between February and June 2014 and students who were absent during the survey were excluded from the study. The population study consisted of 86 students who were present during the study. Prior to administration of the questionnaire was addressed to the class about the purpose and process of data collection. Then pre-tested close ended questions were distributed to students during class to fill out the questionnaire. Questionnaire consisting of multiple choice questions has been prepared on how students choose to access dental items, the reasons for the use of the Internet, where they have access to the Internet, the frequency of Internet use and how often they can find dental subjects in English-speaking sites. Five questions relate to the use of the computer and 10 questions related to the use of the Internet. The collected data were tabulated and its percentage was obtained.

This study reflects the knowledge and attitude of undergraduate dental students about internet and computer based learning. Computer knowledge was good among dental students but its dental application was limited compared with general purpose. Hence computer application for dental education should be encouraged. The results of this study indicate that dental students at the Dnepropetrovsk Medical Academy had access to substantial IT resources and demonstrated attitudes toward the computer and the Internet and reported levels of use that were similar to other students in other nations. This comes as no surprise in the age of globalization where knowledge knows no boundaries. However, the educational use of IT among dental students remains low. This finding suggests that this dental school is similar to other schools that have not made substantial effort to capitalize on IT resources and capabilities to enrich the curriculum. It is our opinion that dental schools should make greater effort to utilize the advantages of this technology so that the quality of oral health education can be improved. Efforts should be made to invest in problem-solving and evidence-based dentistry and to incorporate methods of information retrieval and management into the curriculum.

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GLYCOCONJUGATES DISTRIBUTION IN THE RAT'S MAJOR SALIVARY GLANDS STRUCTURES AFTER INTRAUTERINE ANTIGENIC ACTION AS A BASIS OF PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

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Purpose – to determine glycoconjugates distribution features in the rat's major salivary glands structures after antenatal antigen action.

The object of the research was 224 salivary glands of white laboratory rats. The rats divided into three groups. The 1st group is intact rats. The 2d group is rats, which were introduced 0,05 ml solution of antigen in the amniotic fluid on the 18th day of pregnancy by the method of N. Voloshyn (2011), the 3d group is control, the animals were introduced intrauterine 0,05 ml of 0,9% sodium chloride solution on the 18th day of pregnancy. The animals' killing and taking of the material was done at the 1st, 5th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 30th, 45th day of postnatal life. The carbonhydrate residues determination of Gal used the standard lectin panel PNA, GalNAc – SBA, GlcNAc – WGA, L-Fuc – PFA.

Glycoconjugates structure that expressed on the acinar cell's surface dynamically changed during whole observation period. Was detected the most affinity to researched lectins show the major salivary glands' parenchymal structures. In animals group after intrauterine antigen action determined premature emergence of receptors significant quantity to PNA, SBA, LCA, WGA on the parenchymal cell's surface. The receptors increasing density to corresponding lectins showed from newborn period to 7th day of postnatal life. The carbonhydrate – containing synthetic and accumulation changes influence to ability of acinar cells provide the secretory and excretory activity.

Summary: In animals group after intrauterine antigen action determined premature emergence of receptors significant quantity to PNA, SBA, LCA and WGA on the parenchymal cell's surface. The receptors increasing density to corresponding lectins showed from newborn period to 7th day of postnatal life. The carbonhydrate – containing synthetic and accumulation changes influence to ability of acinar cells provide the secretory and excretory activity.