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ТИББИЁТДА ЯНГИ КУН НОВЫЙ ДЕНЬ В МЕДИЦИНЕ NEW DAY IN MEDICINE

*Илмий-рефератив, маънавий-маърифий журнал
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CLINICAL AND FUNCTIONAL STUDY OF THE STATE OF PERIODONTAL TISSUES IN PATIENTS WITH SURGICAL GENERALISED PERIODONTITIS OF SEVERE SEVERITY TREATED WITH HAEMOSTAT GEL IN COMPARISON WITH THE TRADITIONAL METHOD

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✓ **Resume**

Treatment of periodontal diseases is one of the most urgent problems of modern dentistry. According to modern authors, inflammatory periodontal diseases account for more than 70% of all periodontal pathology and cause the greatest difficulties in diagnosis and treatment. Chronic periodontitis, which is one of the most common dental diseases, is characterised by a recurrent course and significantly reduces the quality of life of patients.

Keywords: periodontitis, haemostat gel, resistance to antibiotics and antiseptics

КЛИНИКО-ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СОСТОЯНИЯ ТКАНЕЙ ПАРОДОНТА У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ХИРУРГИЧЕСКИМ ГЕНЕРАЛИЗИРОВАННЫМ ПАРОДОНТИТОМ ТЯЖЕЛОЙ СТЕПЕНИ ТЯЖЕСТИ, ПОЛУЧАВШИХ ЛЕЧЕНИЕ С ГЕМОСТАТ ГЕЛЕМ В СРАВНЕНИИ С ТРАДИЦИОННЫМ МЕТОДОМ

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✓ **Резюме**

Лечение заболеваний пародонта является одной из наиболее актуальных проблем современной стоматологии. По данным современных авторов, воспалительные заболевания пародонта составляют более 70 % всей патологии пародонта и вызывают наибольшие трудности при диагностике и лечении. Хронический пародонтит, относящийся к числу наиболее распространенных стоматологических заболеваний, характеризуется рецидивирующим течением и значительно снижает качество жизни пациентов.

Ключевые слова: пародонтит, гель-гемостат, устойчивость к антибиотикам и антисептикам

AN'ANAVIY USUL BILAN SOLISHTIRGANDA GEMOSTAT GEL BILAN DAVOLANGAN OG'IR JARROHLIK UMUMIY PERIODONTIT BILAN OG'RIGAN BEMORLARDA PERIODONTAL TO'QIMALARNING HOLATINI KLINIK VA FUNKTSIONAL TEKSHIRISH

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✓ **Rezyume**

Periodontal kasalliklarni davolash zamonaviy stomatologiyaning eng dolzarb muammolaridan biridir. Zamonaviy mualliflarning fikriga ko'ra, periodontal yallig'lanish kasalliklari barcha periodontal patologiyaning 70% dan ortig'ini tashkil qiladi va tashxis qo'yish va davolashda eng katta qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqaradi. Eng keng tarqalgan tish kasalliklari qatoriga kiruvchi surunkali periodontit takroriy kurs bilan tavsiflanadi va bemorlarning hayot sifatini sezilarli darajada pasaytiradi.

Kalit so'zlar: periodontit, gel-gemostat, antibiotiklar va antiseptiklarga qarshilik

Relevance

The consequence of severe TMD is a series of destructive and functional changes in the supporting apparatus of the tooth, one of the clinical manifestations of which is pathological mobility of teeth and as the most serious direct consequence - tooth loss, reduced chewing efficiency, pathology of the gastrointestinal tract. Periodontal diseases can also lead to life-threatening complications. For example, severe periodontitis increases the risk of myocardial infarction by 3 times. The presence of periodontitis increases the risk of complications during pregnancy even more than alcohol or smoking. The high medical and social significance of GHD is also due to their contribution to the development of metabolic syndrome, hypertension, ischaemic heart disease, which occupy important positions in the structure of causes of disability and mortality of the population. At present, a lot of data have been accumulated proving and confirming the relationship of such diseases as diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular pathology with periodontitis. Numerous studies clearly demonstrate a high risk of coronary heart disease and stroke in individuals with chronic periodontitis.

Chronic periodontitis is one of the established risk factors for the development of a systemic inflammatory response that provokes vascular damage and the development of atherosclerosis. As the most probable pathogenetic mechanism of atherosclerotic vascular changes in patients with inflammatory periodontal lesions, a systemic inflammatory response to invasion of toxins and antigens produced by periodontopathogenic microflora, either directly into the vascular endothelium, or as a result of their effect on blood platelets, or as a manifestation of autoimmune reaction, is assumed. Modern studies confirm the presence of periodontopathogenic microorganisms in the atherosclerotic plaque of vessels. Periodontopathogenic biofilm microflora acts as a trigger mechanism for activation of periodontal macrophages, their induction of a cascade of proinflammatory cytokines leading to periodontal damage, disruption of microcirculation in peripheral periodontal vessels, bone resorption. Aggressiveness of microflora in biofilm is associated with the peculiarities of synergistic interaction of bacteria among themselves in conditions of such microbiocenosis, lack of access to them of macroorganism defence factors and antimicrobial and antiseptic agents applied externally and internally due to lipopolysaccharide membrane synthesised by bacteria, blocking the possibility of antimicrobial agents and protective cells to react with bacterial receptors. Changes in the properties of pathogenicity factors in bacteria under these conditions, such as increased activity of proteolytic enzymes, endo- and exotoxins, directly and indirectly through immune reactions, lead to periodontal tissue damage and cause negative changes in the system of local immunity of the oral cavity, reducing the effectiveness of traditional conservative antimicrobial and surgical therapy. Until recently, professionals were sceptical about the claims that periodontitis could be effectively treated without the need for surgical manipulations. At present, conservative and minimally invasive treatment of periodontal diseases is becoming increasingly important, especially in severe periodontitis, when the main contingent is elderly patients or patients with concomitant pathology, such as arterial hypertension, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus, and other somatic diseases, i.e. those with a high probability of contraindications to surgical treatment. There is a huge number of medicamentous and non-medicamentous means and methods of conservative treatment of chronic periodontitis, their improvement and emergence of new ones is continuously taking place. However, stabilisation of the process takes quite a long time and the therapeutic efficacy is not always high.

Objective of the study: To study the clinical and functional study of the condition of the tissues of the periodontal cavity in patients with surgical generalised severe periodontitis treated with haemostat gel in comparison with the traditional method.

Material and methods

100 patients aged from 30 to 60 years were under our observation, among them men - 46, women - 54. Selection of patients for clinical study of the preparation haemostat gel was carried out taking into account the same subjective and objective signs of the studied disease (the main group of the examined).

The method of application was as follows: sanitation of the oral cavity, treatment of the oral cavity with an antiseptic solution (0.02% chlorhexine solution), leaving haemostat gel on the gums under a protective dressing for 20 minutes. Application of gums with haemostat gel was carried out 2-3 times a day. The effectiveness of haemostat gel was evaluated by subjective sensations of patients, according to objective and additional methods of research before and after treatment: hygiene index (HI), PMA index, vacuum test (according to Kulazhenko).

The obtained results were compared with the data in the control group of 100 patients identical in age, diagnosis and severity of the disease, who underwent traditional treatment (oral cavity sanitation, oral cavity treatment with 0.02% chlorhexidine solution and gum application with cholisal gel).

Results and discussion

Clinical studies showed that in patients who received haemostat gel the therapeutic effect was manifested already at 2-3 sessions of treatment: bleeding and soreness of gums, burning and rubbing sensation decreased sharply. Persistent therapeutic effect was confirmed by objective studies (table).

The results of clinical and functional studies show that the oral hygiene index in the patients of the main group improved almost 2 times more than in the control group of subjects (respectively 2.2 and 1.1) after the course of treatment. The PMA index in the group of patients with chronic generalised periodontitis who received haemostat gel inflammatory changes in periodontal tissues after treatment decreases by 47.5%. At the same time in the group of patients who received traditional treatment this index is equal only by 16.1%, i.e. almost 3 times less. In the main group of patients the resistance of gingival capillaries (vacuum test) after treatment with haemostat gel strengthens for 36 sec more than the similar index in the control group of the examined patients (20 sec), i.e. 11 sec faster.

This indicates that the traditional approach with the use of 0.02% chlorhexidine solution and gum applications with cholisal gel in the treatment of chronic generalised periodontitis of severe degree is not optimal and has a number of disadvantages in the form of insufficient clinical effectiveness and patients' dissatisfaction with the comfort of use. And the use of haemostat gel allowed to achieve greater clinical efficacy in the form of decreasing the terms of periodontal pathological process cure and absence of complications development.

Conclusions

Thus, the conducted clinical and functional studies indicate significant effectiveness of topical application of haemostat gel in the complex treatment of chronic generalised periodontitis with severe severity than traditional treatment with chlorhexidine and cholisal. In this case, this phytopreparation has a pronounced anti-inflammatory, styptic and strengthening the capillary walls of the gingiva actions. Allergic reactions and side effects when using haemostat gel were not observed. The greater effectiveness of haemostat gel compared to commonly known antibacterial and anti-inflammatory agents was determined, which allows us to recommend it for widespread clinical use.

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