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ТИББИЁТДА ЯНГИ КУН НОВЫЙ ДЕНЬ В МЕДИЦИНЕ NEW DAY IN MEDICINE

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ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT OF NEODONTOGENIC ABSCESSES AND PHLEGMONS OF THE FACE IN CHILDREN

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✓ Resume

Acute inflammatory processes of the face in young children is an urgent problem of practical surgical dentistry. Cases of sluggish protracted course of inflammatory processes with subsequent chronicization and development of complications are often observed. According to a number of studies among neodontogenic diseases, preceding the development of inflammatory processes in the lymph nodes of the maxillofacial region and neck in children are acute respiratory viral infections (influenza, pneumonia, sore throats, otitis media, rhinitis) and infectious diseases.

Keywords: neodontogenic abscesses and phlegmons, microdacin, IRS-19

АНАЛИЗ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ НЕОДОНТОГЕННЫХ АБСЦЕССОВ И ФЛЕГМОН ЛИЦА У ДЕТЕЙ

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✓ Резюме

Острые воспалительные процессы лица у детей раннего возраста является актуальной проблемой практической хирургической стоматологии. Зачастую наблюдаются случаи вялого затяжного течения воспалительных процессов с последующей хронизацией и развитием осложнений. По данным ряда исследований среди неодонтогенных заболеваний, предшествующие развитию воспалительных процессов в лимфатических узлах челюстно-лицевой области и шеи у детей, — это острые респираторные вирусные инфекции (грипп, пневмонии, ангины, отиты, риниты) и инфекционные болезни.

Ключевые слова: неодонтогенные абсцессы и флегмоны, микродацин, ИРС-19

BOLALARDA ODONTOGEN ABSCESS VA YUZ FLEGMONASINI DAVOLASH SAMARADORLIGINI TAHLILI

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✓ Rezyume

Yosh bolalarda yuzning o'tkir yallig'lanish jarayonlari amaliy jarrohlik stomatologiyasining dolzarb muammo biri. Ko'pincha yallig'lanish jarayonlarining sust davom etishi, keyinchalik xronizatsiya va asoratlarning rivojlanishi kuzatiladi

Kalit so'zlar: neodontogen absess va flegmonlar, mikrodacin, IRS-19

Relevance

Acute inflammatory processes of the face in young children is an urgent problem of practical surgical dentistry. Often there are cases of sluggish prolonged course of inflammatory processes with subsequent chronicization and development of complications. According to a number of studies among neodontogenic diseases that precede the development of inflammatory processes in the lymph nodes of the maxillofacial region and neck in children are acute respiratory viral infections (influenza, pneumonia, sore throats, otitis media, rhinitis) and infectious diseases. Inflammation of lymph nodes may be a consequence of pustular lesions of the skin of the face and head (streptostaphylo-derma), infected wounds of these areas, lesions of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity, in infants - umbilical wounds, diaper rash, cracked skin. Most often neodontogenic lymphadenitis (lymphadenitis pop odontogenica acuta) occurs in children 2–5 years old, when the body's response to a significant number of bacterial and viral irritants is insufficient for its defense.

Purpose of the study: To analyze the effectiveness of treatment of neodontogenic abscesses and phlegmons of the face in children.

Materials and methods

To analyze the effectiveness of treatment of neodontogenic abscesses and phlegmons of the face in children we conducted cytological study of soft tissues and wound surface before treatment on the first day, after complex treatment with "Microdacin" and "IRS-19" on the 3rd and 5th day, as well as after traditional treatment. The research was conducted in 32 children aged from 3 to 10 years with neodontogenic abscesses and phlegmons who were hospitalized in the department of pediatric surgical dentistry from 2021 to 2022. 20 of them had neodontogenic abscesses and 12 had neodontogenic phlegmons. The group with traditional treatment consisted of 10 patients and 22 patients with inclusion of "Microdacin" and "IRS-19" in the treatment complex. All patients during hospitalization were performed general clinical examinations and under general anesthesia made an incision along the lower edge of the inflammatory process, evacuated pus. Smears from the wound were taken with a sterile spatula and applied to glass, dried for 15-30 minutes and stained with hematoxylin and eosin, then viewed under a binocular microscope Bio blue euromex with a camera. In the course of the study we made a comparative assessment of the effectiveness of antibacterial therapy and optimization of its healing taking into account the phases of the wound process. The patients were divided into 2 groups. The main group included 34 children with abscesses and phlegmons of the maxillofacial region receiving local treatment with "Microdacin" and "IRS-19". The control group included 40 patients who received local treatment with furacillin and betadine solution.

Result and discussions

Morphologic examination revealed the following parameters, so in the group of traditional treatment on the 3rd and 5th day diffuse neutrophilic infiltration, abundant necrotic masses were preserved (Fig. 1). At the combined treatment on the third day there was irregular and moderate neutrophilic infiltration. On the 5th day the smears showed a decrease in the number of neutrophils, clearing of the wound from purulent exudate, absence of necrotic masses in the exudate. In most cases, the presence of a large number of erythrocytes was observed among leukocytes, which indicates the processes of vascularization in the focus of purulent inflammation of the initial granulation. Complex treatment of "Microdacin" and "IRS-19" in the treatment program in children with neodontogenic abscesses and phlegmons of the face, in comparison with traditional treatment and the state before treatment, indicate the effectiveness of combined treatment, rapid cleansing of the wound from purulent exudate, strengthening of regenerative processes as granulation cell reaction. All of the above indicators of the results of cytologic examination contribute to the reduction of hospital stay and in material terms. Taking into account the above-mentioned the proposed method of combined treatment can be applied in practical surgical dentistry.

Conclusions

Thus, in the Republic of Uzbekistan are implemented comprehensive program and targeted measures to improve the quality of medical care to the population and bringing the system of primary health care in line with international standards, positive results have been achieved. Despite the large number of

works devoted to surgical treatment of phlegmons of the face and neck, many problems of postoperative treatment remain unsolved.

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