

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM OF PREVENTION OF CARIES TEETH IN CHILDREN WITH RESPIRATORY DISEASES

*E. Yu. Rusakova*¹, *E.A. Alekseeva*¹, *P.A. Zheleznyi*²,
*A.P. Zheleznya*²

¹ *Far Eastern Federal University, Vladivostok, Russian Federation*

² *Novosibirsk State Medical University, Novosibirsk, Russian Federation*

The human body is a complex biological structure all the organs, systems and processes which are closely linked. It is known that lesions of the nasopharynx and respiratory tract leads to the violation of nasal breathing, which in turn is one of the reasons for the formation of anomalies of dentoalveolar system. In addition, in the pathology of the respiratory system it affects the mucous membranes of the oral cavity, breaks down its trophic and metabolic processes that subsequently lead to exhaustion, degeneration and necrosis.

In turn, the poor state of the oral cavity, the presence of teeth with caries create favorable conditions for the formation of pathogenic microflora, reduced local immunity, which leads to diseases of the digestive tract, the respiratory system.

Chronic foci of infection in the mouth can trigger and exacerbate a number of diseases of the bronchopulmonary apparatus.

According to who, every year diseases of the respiratory system sick every third inhabitant of the planet. One of the most important challenges in Pediatrics is a disease of the respiratory system. Modern medicine has made great strides in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the respiratory system. However, the share of respiratory diseases account for different data from 66,5% to 72,3% of the total number of diseases [1, p 15–22]. According to local researchers, the overall incidence of the Russian population with respiratory diseases in children under 14 years between 1993 and 1998 increased from 770,3 to 811,8 on 100 thousand population of corresponding age.

The clinical picture of inflammation in periodontal tissues is characterized by hyperemia, edema,



E. Yu. Rusakova



E.A. Alekseeva

bleeding disorders. At the cellular level, the inflammatory process is manifested by appearance of cellular infiltrates and the release of cytokines, leading factors of inflammation, combined with the factors of the compliment.

Thus, there are a number of studies that allow to reveal the close relationship of diseases of the oral cavity with some respiratory diseases. It is therefore necessary to develop measures of prevention of diseases of the oral cavity in terms of a somatic disease.

One of the most common diseases are bronchitis, to their share, according to several authors account for between 50–90% of children.

In children suffering from chronic bronchitis, noted the pallor and pasty mucous membrane of the lips and cheeks that occurs due to constant oxygen starvation. They are often diagnosed chronic catarrhal cheilitis with severe sloughing of the epithelium, angularly cheilitis, the skin in the corners of the mouth maseribane, there are minor cracks and a whitish-yellow crust, the cracks on the red border of the lips [4, p 112].

Currently, doctors practice the use of bronchodilators as well as inhaled glucocorticoid drugs for acute and recurrent bronchitis. During the inspection of the oral cavity in 18.7% of children reveal petechiae in the field of hard and soft palate, which merge to form hemorrhagic spots. In 23% of cases viewlet oral thrush. From the red border of the lips changes in the form of the dry form of exfoliative cheilitis and angulares 11.3% and 3.1% respectively, in 9% of cases observed cracked lips corners of the mouth. Dryness of the lips occurs in 53% of children.

Therefore, children suffering from respiratory diseases that require a more careful readjustment of the oral cavity and the prevention of dental diseases.

OBJECTIVE: to study the effectiveness of complex program of dental diseases prevention for children and adolescents with chronic bronchitis (ICD 10 code: J41.8).

MATERIALS AND METHODS: In a voluntary clinical research study agreed to take part in 106 children and adolescents aged 6–15 years from Vladivostok. Was conducted a dental examination of the patient: inspection, palpation, percussion, probing, staining "color-test".

The intensity of caries was determined by the index KP, KPU KP, KPU. The prevalence of dental caries was determined by the percentage of persons with caries teeth of patients. Using the gingivitis index GI (Loe H., Silness J., 1963) determined the periodontal status. The level of hygiene was examined using a simplified index OHI-S (Green J. S., J. K. Vermillion, 1964).

After the dental examination and determine the level of oral health, all patients underwent professional oral hygiene. All patients were prescribed a course of preventive medical measures, which included: appliques within 3 minutes of the drug "Glufored" (doctrate, with an interval of 5 days), the appointment of the drug "Imudon" 6T/day course of 10 days.

THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY. From the results of the study shows that at carrying out of preventive programs with the use of drugs "Glufored", "Imudon" was a decrease in the intensity of caries, decreased indices of hygiene and gingivitis, and hence, improved oral health in general.

The rate study	Before the study	After the study
The prevalence of dental caries	78,5%	78,5%
The intensity of caries	7,0	6,4
The index of hygiene	2,87±0,08 (p<0,001)	1,76±0,03(p<0,001)
A gingivitis index	0,48±0,04(p<0,001)	0,21±0,02(p<0,001)

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY.

Analyzing the data in the literature about the poor dental status of children and adolescents with chronic bronchitis, given our clinical observations and studies and taking into account possible negative (exacerbation of the underlying disease) the effect of therapeutic drugs used in dentistry, we believe that the most important place in the practice of a dentist is to prevent dental diseases

REFERENCES

1. **GAZHVA S. I.** Treatment of complications of caries of deciduous teeth in children, ngma, 2015, 308 p.
2. **WELBURY, R. R., DAGGAL M. S.** Pediatric dentistry: management M.: GEOTAR-MED" 2014, 456.
3. **ELIZAROVA.M.** Pediatric dentistry : the textbook : in 3. h. I. Therapy.M.: "GEOTAR-Media"2016, 480 p.
4. **KISELNIKOVA L.P.** Children's therapeutic dentistry. Manual for practical classes M.: GEOTAR-MED", 2013, 280 p.

RESTORATIVE TREATMENT OF PARODONTAL PATHOLOGY WITH THE USE OF NATURAL MINERALS

B.B Sasuev¹, I.V. Zelenskiy², V.A. Zelenskiy², I.A. Bazikov²

¹ *Pyatigorsk Medico-Pharmaceutical Institute (ORCID iD 0000-0002-9933-1808)*

² *Stavropol State Medical University, Stavropol, Russian Federation*

When treating periodontal diseases, one prefers to use dosage forms that do not have side effects. These drugs include a drug based on bischofite and glycerol

solvate of titanium "Tizol", it stimulates the regeneration of tissues, has anti-inflammatory, immunostimulating, antibacterial and anesthetic effect.

"Tizol" is a preparation based on the aqua complex of titanium glycerol solvate (manufacturer – pharmaceutical company "Society for Laboratory Research of Medical Preparations" (LLC "Olimp", Yekaterinburg). "Tizol" is approved for medical use as an anti-inflammatory, antiedematic, antiallergic, antimicrobial, analgesic and radioprotective agent.

According to preclinical and clinical studies, the effectiveness of using bischofite in dentistry has been proven, in particular, for the treatment of patients with inflammatory periodontal diseases. Thus, the use of bischofite in a concentration of up to 10%, can reduce the degree of inflammation, increase the level of microcirculation and metabolism of the mucosa of the prosthetic bed and the level of local immunity of the oral cavity, contributes to reducing the frequency of recurrence of the disease.

It has been established that the use of 10% bischofite gel "Polycatan" on the basis of bischofite combined with conventional therapy increased the