МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

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Матеріали підсумкової 106-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького колективу Буковинського державного медичного університету (м. Чернівці, 03, 05, 10 лютого 2025 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2025. – 450 с. іл.

У збірнику представлені матеріали 106-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького колективу Буковинського державного медичного університету (м. Чернівці, 03, 05, 10 лютого 2025 р.) зі стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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ALVEOLITIS TREATMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF DIABETES MELLITUS

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Introduction. Tooth extraction is the most frequent surgical intervention in the outpatient practice of a dental surgeon. In most cases, the postoperative wound heals without complications. However, in some patients, the course of healing is complicated by an inflammatory process such as alveolitis. Among the numerous factors that contribute to the development of the socket inflammation, the leading role belongs to the trauma and duration of the surgical intervention, the presence of periapical infection, which determines the risk of postoperative complications, as well as concomitant somatic pathology, primarily diabetes, which is a steadily progressing disease and recognized in the world non-infectious epidemic.

The aim of the study. To study the effectiveness of alveolitis treatment method improved by us in patients with diabetes.

Material and methods. 72 patients with type 2 diabetes who developed acute alveolitis after tooth extraction were examined. Patients were divided into 2 groups. The first group included 50 patients who received conventional treatment, the second one consisted of 22 patients who received the complex developed by us under the conditions of monitoring the level of glucose in peripheral blood and urine: performed anesthesia according to the location of the hole and irrigation of the oral cavity with «Oracept»; the hole was washed with a 0.05 % solution of chlorhexidine bigluconate; the surface necrotic layer of the clot that remained on the walls and bottom of the socket was removed; the socket was repeatedly washed with a 0.05% solution of chlorhexidine bigluconate and a clot was formed; the mouth of the hole was covered with iodoform gauze; prescribed antibiotic and antihistamine therapy 2 times a day for 5-7 days; oral baths with «lysomucoid» were used 4 times a day for 20 minutes; gentle diet. The volume of manipulations and treatment measures in each specific case was determined individually. The control group consisted of 18 somatically healthy people who underwent tooth extraction according to indications and the postoperative period was uneventful.

In order to objectify observations of the course of the wound process, a cytological examination of smears-reprints from the surface of the extracted tooth socket clot was carried out on 2-3rd and 6-7th day according to the method developed by us.

Results. In 18 patients (81.8 %) of the second group, alveolitis was diagnosed in the serous phase of inflammation and in 4 (18.2 %) – purulent, considering the fact that the number of patients with an acute serous form of alveolitis prevailed (43 patients – 59.72 %).

In order to confirm the diagnosis, a study of the quantitative composition of neutrophils and their forms in smears-reprints in the comparison groups was conducted.

Our preliminary studies on the study of the cellular composition of the brains-reprints from the surface of the extracted teeth socket clots allowed us to establish that in patients in whom healing occurred without complications, the cytological picture on 2-3rd day was characterized by the presence of a small amount of detritus, segmented nuclear neutrophils with a preserved structure to 85-90 % of their total number. Destroyed forms accounted for 10 to 15 %, a moderate amount of erythrocytes was determined. On the 6-7th day, single neutrophils with a preserved structure were usually identified in the cytograms.

The study of clinical manifestations of the disease made it possible to establish that the local manifestations of inflammation in the group of patients who additionally used oral baths with lysomucoid were able to be eliminated completely and earlier. The recovery period was prolonged in patients who were treated according to traditional methods. A pronounced positive trend in the prevalence of preserved forms of neutrophils on the 6-7th day of observation was also revealed.

Conclusions. Dynamic monitoring of the cellular composition of secretions from the tooth socket after extraction allows to diagnose alveolitis in the early stages of its development, and the inclusion of oral baths with lysomucoid in the composition of traditional medical measures used in

the treatment of alveolitis makes it possible to improve the conditions for the course of reparative processes in the socket.

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PREVENTION OF THE DENTAL DISEASES IN THE SYSTYMATIC USE OF ORAL RINSES

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Introduction. Today, it's not a secret that one of the means of preventing dental diseases is the observance of individual oral hygiene. There are main and auxiliary oral care products such as rinsing liquids, namely oral rinses and dental elixirs, which are additional means of individual oral hygiene.

The aim of the study. To study the peculiarities of the use of oral rinses in the prevention of the main dental diseases.

Material and methods. A review of the literature data on the use of oral rinses in the prevention of dental diseases was carried out using the information-analytical method.

Results. All rinse liquids can be divided into oral rinses and dental elixirs. Liquid oral hygiene products are divided into two groups:

1) hygienic – that created to freshen oral breathe and moisturize the mucous membranes and partially to remove plaque;

2) preventive - a group of liquid oral hygiene products containing active components that determine the direction of their effects; - simple anti-inflammatory rinses containing extracts of herbs and plants and complex, which in turn are divided into combined and complex. Combined - liquid forms, which include two or more active components aimed at the treatment and prevention of the same type of pathology, complex - liquid forms, which include one or more active components, but act on different types of pathology. Separate subgroups of combined rinses are made up of agents containing fluorine compounds (sodium fluorine, aminofluoride) and have a cariesprophylactic effect. They are different in the amount of fluorine and sodium fluoride ions: for daily use - up to 0.05% sodium fluoride, for weekly use - up to 0.1% sodium fluoride, once a week (for professional use)- up to 0.2% sodium fluoride.

Also, xylitol is added to rinses - a natural substance that prevents the formation of caries . To eliminate bad odor, zinc acetate is added to the composition of rinses. To eliminate tooth hypersensitivity, "Sensitive" rinses include potassium nitrate or citrate, linden and chamomile extracts, and xylitol. Whitening rinses prevent the formation of plaque and tartar. In addition, various enzymes and essential oils of citrus fruits (lemon, lime, bergamot, etc.) have bleaching properties. Chlorhexidine and triclosan are antibacterial agents that prevent the formation of dental plaque, inhibit inflammatory processes in the gums and mucous membrane and have a long-lasting bactericidal effect. The composition of all rinses includes an aqueous or aqueous-alcoholic base (with an alcohol content up to 16%).

Conclusions. Therefore, when you choose a tool, you must carefully read the label and exclude from the choice those which have higher percentage (this is especially true if you plan to use this tool for children). The composition of rinses includes active ingredients, most of which depends on its purpose - prevention or treatment. Despite all the benefits of using rinses, you have to remember that rinsing the oral cavity is effective only in the complex of procedures for the care of teeth and gums.