

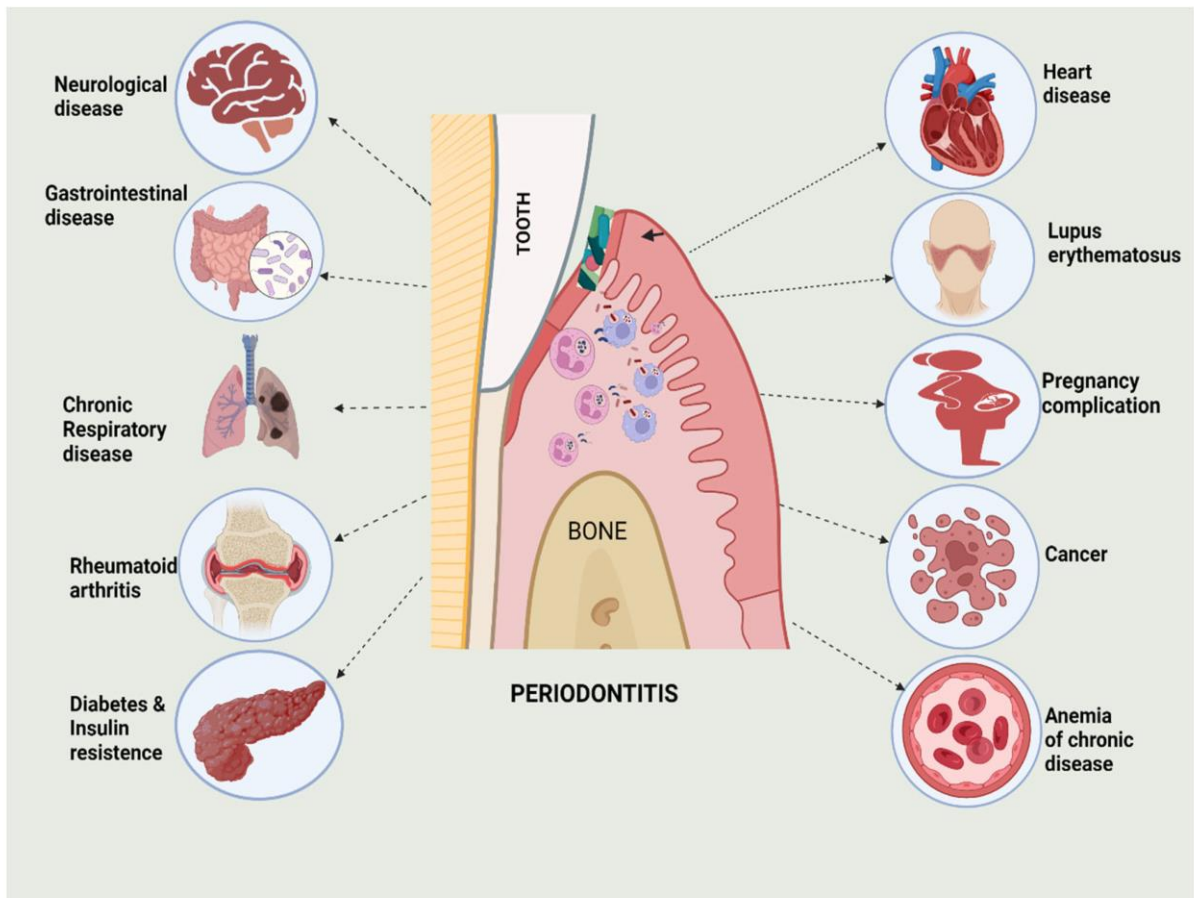
Modern views on the Development, Course, Processes of Regulation and Progression of Chronic Inflammation in Periodontal Tissues

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Abstract: Symptoms vary depending on the type and stage of the disease, but common symptoms include a sharp aching pain in the affected area, pain when chewing food or pressing on the tooth, and a feeling that the tooth is cracking from the inside. Patients often have pus discharge from the gums and an unpleasant odor from the oral cavity. The gums become red, swelling of soft tissues appears. Sometimes the pain spreads to the ears or temples.

Keywords: symptoms, Periodontitis types, stages, Infectious, Periodontitis diagnosis, Periodontitis treatment methods.

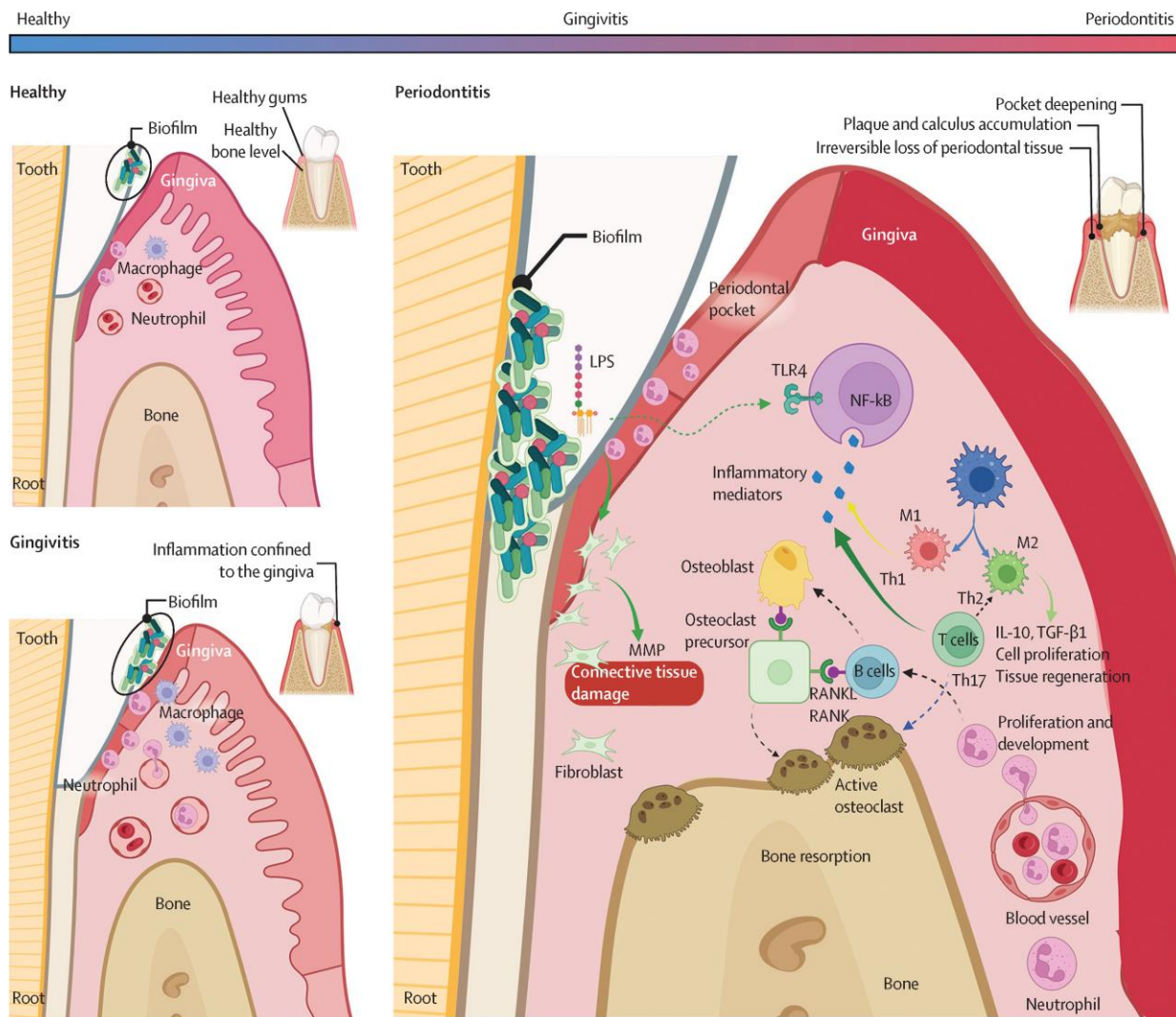


Types, stages of periodontitis

Periodontitis can be primary, which develops against the background of untreated dental diseases, and can be secondary due to pathological processes in the body. Classification of periodontitis depending on the type of traumatic factor:

Infectious - often occurs as a result of untimely or improper treatment of caries.

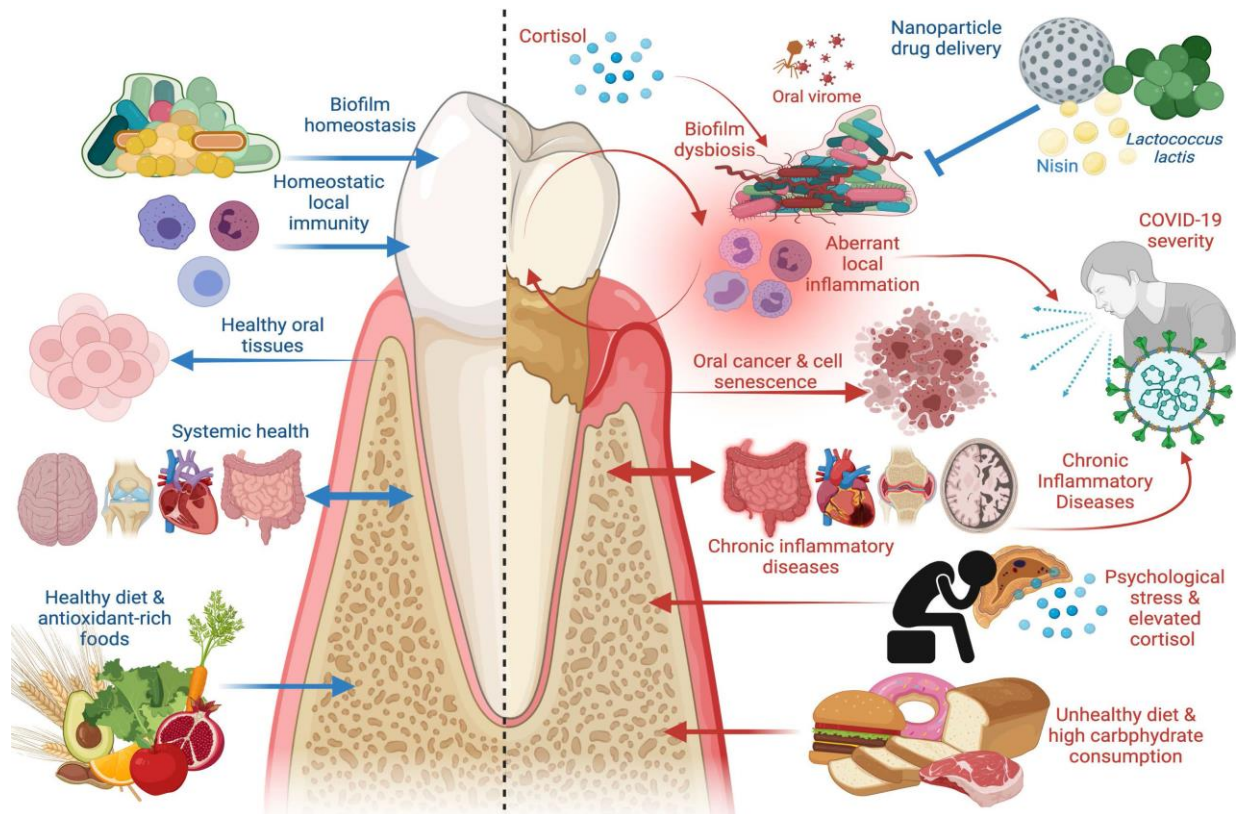
Traumatic - formed after a mechanical injury (due to the impact of a fall on the face, tooth fracture, deep damage to the tooth enamel, for example, by biting a wire). It usually appears in an acute form.



Caused by drugs - it develops after improper treatment of pulpitis and the penetration of strong drugs (arsenic, formaldehyde, etc.) into the deep layers of the periodontium - the connective tissue of the tooth.

Types of periodontitis

In the first stage, tissue infection occurs. At this stage, the treatment is effective, if the doctors' recommendations are followed, complications are not observed; As it develops, the formation of pathogenic foci with purulent discharge begins. Here we are already talking about longer treatment with the use of various drugs. If you do not consult a doctor, a severe form of pathology affecting internal organs will develop.



Chronic

Chronic periodontitis is divided into three forms:

fibrous - with disabled symptoms;

granulomatosis - an abscess with purulent content begins to form, the symptoms become more pronounced;

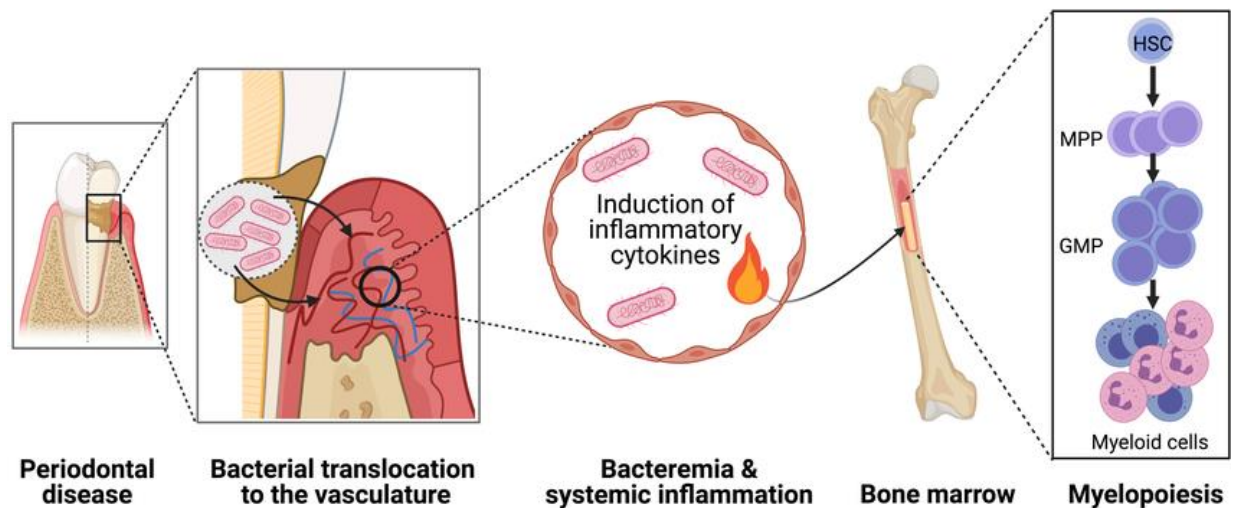
granulation - severe pain occurs, an irreversible process of destruction of the affected bone tissue begins.

In the chronic form, in the acute stage, the patient experiences unbearable pain that does not go away even after taking medication, the body temperature rises, and a painful headache appears. The general condition also worsens, weakness of the gums and face, redness and swelling are noted, the affected tooth becomes mobile.

A chronic course is dangerous, because pathogenic microorganisms gradually penetrate into the deep layers of tissues. This leads to their death. Then the inflammation spreads to the nearby structures and destroys the bone tissue.

Bitter

The acute form develops quickly, accompanied by pain, which increases rapidly not only when pressing on the affected tooth, but also at rest. In this case, the pain syndrome is often pulsating or shooting in nature. The temperature rises in the soft tissues, the gums become red and swollen. The formed fistula gradually increases in size. After opening it, the pathogenic content comes out through the fistula channel, the swelling decreases and the pain becomes moderate. At this stage, many patients think that the pathology has receded, but soon it will return again, but with more severe symptoms.



Important! Often, when acute pain occurs, patients start taking painkillers. Perhaps the pain syndrome will weaken, but it will not last long. Therefore, you should consult a doctor who will diagnose and prescribe adequate therapy.

Methods of treatment of periodontitis

Therapeutic measures are divided into two groups:

Conservative treatment - at the first meeting, the doctor drills the infected tissue, removes the nerve, cleans the canals, treats the patient's oral cavity with antiseptics, and then installs a temporary filling. The procedure is performed under local anesthesia. After 2-3 days, the temporary filling is removed, antiseptic treatment and temporary filling are performed. At the third appointment, an X-ray is taken, the doctor thoroughly washes the canals, and then installs a permanent filling. In addition, antibiotics, anti-inflammatory drugs and physiotherapeutic procedures are prescribed - UHF, laser therapy or electrophoresis.

Surgical intervention - used for severe forms, includes partial or complete removal of the infected tooth. When the pathological process develops, the tooth unit is completely removed along with the root, and then a prosthesis is made.

Surgery is the last resort when conservative treatment fails. In most cases, doctors try to save at least part of the tooth and build the missing space using composite materials or crowns.

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