

A New Approach to Optimizing the Treatment and Prevention of Atopic Cheilitis against the Background of Allergic Diseases in Children

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Abstract: Atopic isolated cheilitis is mainly combined with the most significant changes in immunocompetent cells and, first of all, those characterizing the T-cell link.

In atopic forms of cheilitis, all classes of immunoglobulins are involved in detoxification mechanisms, as evidenced by positive correlations with indicators of endogenous intoxication. In addition, tension in the elimination function of the kidneys and salivary glands was noted.

Key words: cheilitis, oligopeptide, elimination function, patient, microcirculation, allergic diseases, risk level, atopic forms.

Relevance According to the World Health Organization (WHO), currently one of the most significant problems is allergic diseases. In children, this pathology ranks second in prevalence.

The increasing prevalence of allergic diseases among children and adolescents remains one of the most important medical and social problems and causes a serious burden on the health care budget of many countries around the world (Vishnyova E.A., Namazova-Baranova L.S., 2014). 7

Atopic forms of cheilitis, chronic fissure of the lip are accompanied by the deposition of substances of low and medium molecular weight and oligopeptides in tissues, impaired microcirculation of the lips with the development of vasoconstriction, a decrease in volumetric blood flow, the rate of perspiration, the secretory and elimination function of the salivary glands, an increase in the activity of IgA and IgE, which can activate cellular membranes. (L.N., Gorbatova)

Allergic diseases negatively affect the physical and psychological state, social life, school performance and reduce the quality of life of both the patients themselves and their family members (Haahtela T., Holgate S. 2011; Pawankar R. et.al, 2013). Eczematous (atopic) cheilitis, according to O.P. Maximova (2000), develops in children with impaired lip architecture. Comprehensive clinical and physiological studies of the condition, lip tissue, taking into account metabolic status, detoxification systems; the rate of perspiration, functional activity of the salivary glands and microcirculation have not yet been carried out.

In recent years, domestic and foreign researchers have published works on the clinical, immunological aspects of allergic diseases in children, the prevalence and intensity of occurrence of these diseases in the child population, various treatment methods, prevention of complications, treatment methods, prevention of complications and prevention of these pathologies.

Studies examining the influence of environmental factors on the condition of lips in children are few. The exception is atopic cheilitis, which occurs as a symptom of allergic dermatitis, which, in turn, is an “indicator” of environmental distress. A.M. Alpatova and A.V. Alimsky (2000) came to the conclusion that meteorological cheilitis develops under the influence of environmental factors on organism, and also acts as a criterion for improving the environment.

Unlike meteorological cheilitis, actinic cheilitis develops as a delayed-type allergic reaction to ultraviolet rays. V.A. Drozhzhina and E.V. Leonova (1999) identified the concept of seasonal cheilitis in children. Clinically, seasonal cheilitis was characterized by the absence of clearly expressed complaints from patients, the presence of varying degrees of dryness, peeling of the red border of one or both lips, and worsening of the process in the cold season.

In addition, there are few epidemiological, comprehensive studies on the prevalence and intensity of detection of allergic diseases in rural areas of the republic.

Works on a comprehensive study of the prevalence of these diseases, clinical, immunobiological aspects of allergic diseases in children are rare.

In this regard, conducting research on a conceptual approach to a comprehensive clinical, immunological, medical and social study of allergic diseases among children with atopic cheilitis, as well as the development of new criteria for early diagnosis, prognosis of their course and outcome is relevant and in demand.

The purpose of the study is to determine and evaluate the clinical, immunological, medical and social aspects of allergic diseases in children with atopic cheilitis and to develop criteria for early diagnosis and prognosis of the disease based on them.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks were set:

- study and assessment of the incidence and risk factors for the development of allergic diseases in children with atopic cheilitis,
- Study the dental status and assess the risk of developing atopic cheilitis in patients with atopic dermatitis.;
- To study the indicators of cellular and humoral immunity in patients with atopic cheilitis.;
- development of diagnostic and prognostic criteria for allergic diseases and basic clinical-immunological and medical-social aspects of data pathology;

Algorithm diagnostics and treatment of pathological conditions of the red gum and patients with atopic dermatitis and clinical effectiveness.

Object issledovaniya. But obsledovany 4000 children aged 3 to 7 years with suspicion of allergic diseases, living permanently in rural areas of Bukhara region.

All observations will be divided into 3 groups:

Group 1 - healthy children who have not shown symptoms of allergic diseases in the last 6 months (control group).

Group 2 - sick children predisposed to allergic diseases.

Group 3 – children with a predisposition to allergic diseases are exposed to risk factors.

Group 4 - children with allergic diseases, prozhivayushchim v promyshlennom district (comparison group).

The subject of the study will be mixed saliva, blood serum, and survey results.

Research methods to solve the problems and achieve the goal will be applied: medical-social, clinical-laboratory, functional and statistical research methods.

Scientific novelty:

a comparative assessment of the frequency of occurrence, leading risk factors for the formation and development of allergic diseases in children with atopic cheilitis will be identified and given; For the first time, clinical and immunological features of the course and outcome of allergic diseases in children with atopic cheilitis will be revealed; in dynamics the course of the disease in a comparative aspect;

the medical and social aspects of the development of allergic diseases in children with atopic cheilitis will be determined and their place in assessing the quality of life of children in this category will be established;

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for the first time, a method of treatment and immunocorrection will be proposed to prevent the development of allergic diseases in children with atopic cheilitis and an assessment of its effectiveness.

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the use of a modified questionnaire will be proposed to study the frequency of occurrence of allergic diseases in children, the purpose of which is the early diagnosis of allergic diseases in children with atopic cheilitis;

Established risk factors allow early identification of children at risk of developing atopy;

a method of treatment and immunocorrection will be recommended to prevent the development of allergic diseases in children with atopic cheilitis and an assessment of its effectiveness.

recommended diagnostic and prognostic criteria for early diagnosis and prognosis of the course of allergic diseases allows for early detection of these diseases in children, thereby improving the work of primary health care;

Introduction of the results of scientific work into practice: The results obtained are planned to be introduced into healthcare practice as methodological recommendations, a patent for an invention, and scientific and innovative work.

The results of the dissertation are planned to be published in the form of articles in scientific journals and forums with reports, in addition, they will be introduced as teaching aids in the educational process of medical universities.

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