

DESCRIPTION OF DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC MEASURES AMONG ADULTS OF DIFFERENT AGES, SUFFERING FROM THE SALIVARY GLANDS DISEASES

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Abstract: The article presents the results of the clinical study on age-related pathology of the salivary glands, as well as the analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of diagnostic and treatment methods that are used in dental offices of outpatient clinics in supervision of adults of different ages affected with the salivary gland pathology. 6000 dental outpatients were studied. The structure of the salivary gland diseases in individuals of different ages was determined. The research revealed that age-related diseases of the salivary glands are more common. The incidence and causes of dental aid appealability to dental departments and offices of outpatient clinics in St. Petersburg and Leningrad region for emergency or routine specialized medical care in connection with the salivary glands pathology were studied, and the diagnostic and treatment activities were described. Elderly people are more likely to seek specialized treatment in dental departments and offices of outpatient medical institutions for medical care, including emergency than young and middle-aged people.

Key words: *gerontological stomatology, age-related pathology of the salivary tonsils, sialoadenitis, sialolithiasis, sialoadenopathia, sialosis, cysts and tumors of the salivary tonsils.*

One of the pressing problems of modern gerontostomatology is the pathology of the salivary glands [4]. Still, some diseases of the salivary glands are difficult to treat, are painful for patients and worsen their quality of life [2]. This also applies to people in older age groups. It is known that inflammatory and reactive-dystrophic diseases, sialolithiasis, as well as tumors of the salivary glands steadily occupy a high proportion among diseases of the maxillofacial region, both among patients in the surgical dentistry departments of dental clinics, and in the general structure of inpatients undergoing treatment in specialized departments of maxillofacial surgery and dentistry [1,3]. At the same time, there is still no clarity on the structure of diseases of the salivary glands in elderly and senile people, as well as the age-related characteristics of their occurrence in people of different age groups and the diagnostic and treatment methods used in outpatient dental practice.

The purpose of this clinical study was to evaluate diagnostic and treatment methods used in dental outpatient clinics for the examination and treatment of people of different age groups suffering from diseases of the salivary glands.

MATERIALS AND METHODS RESEARCH

To study and analyze diagnostic and therapeutic measures used in dental outpatient clinics for the examination and treatment of adults of different age groups suffering from various diseases of the salivary glands, 6000 outpatient records of dental patients (Table 1) who applied for emergency and routine medical care in dental outpatient departments of medical institutions.

When studying primary medical documentation, we assessed the appeal of adult patients of various age groups for pathology of the salivary glands, and also analyzed the methods used for diagnosis and treatment. When performing a clinical study, we used the classification of diseases of the salivary glands by V.N. Matina (2007). This classification of diseases of the salivary glands, in our opinion, made it possible to most fully to evaluate the common pathology of the salivary glands in adults of different age groups, with taking into account generally accepted classification groups used by maxillofacial surgeons and dental surgeons in their practical work, as well as taking into account the international classification of diseases ICD-X.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND THEIR DISCUSSION

An analysis of the appeal of adults of different ages to dental departments and outpatient clinics for diseases of the salivary glands showed that this pathology of the maxillofacial area was identified in 277 (4.62%) cases of 6000 and served as the reason for adults to turn to dental outpatient clinics for emergency or routine medical care. Out of 6000 people sought outpatient dental care due to diseases of the salivary glands with the help of 277 (4.62%) people, including 110 (39.71%) men and 167 (60.29%) women. Of them 74 (1.23%) people (32 (0.91%) men and 42 (1.66%) women) applied for sialadenitis; 78 (1.3%) people (44 (1.27%) men and 34 (1.35%) women) applied for sialolithiasis ; 36 (0.6%) people (2 (0.06%) men and 34 (1.35%) women) applied for reactive-dystrophic pathology of the salivary glands, and 53 (0.88) for sialoadenopathy of various etiologies % person (17 (0.49%) men and 36 (1.42%) women). Cysts and salivary fistulas were the reason for contacting outpatient treatment and preventive institutions for 9 (0.15%) people (5 (0.14%) men and 4 (0.16%) women); damage to the salivary glands became the reason for visiting dentists for 5 (0.08%) male patients (0.14%), and tumors of the salivary glands became the reason for visiting dentists for 16 (0.27%) people (4 (0.12%) men and 12 (0.47%) women). Pictures 1 show the frequency of salivary gland diseases, taking into account age in outpatient dental patients, as well as the distribution of patients with salivary gland diseases, taking into account the nosological form of the pathology. An analysis of diagnostic methods used in dental clinics when examining patients with pathology of the salivary glands showed that, according to primary medical documentation, interviews and examinations are carried out in 100% of cases. At the same time, only 238 (85.92%) patients out of 277 underwent palpation. Among the special examination methods, survey radiography was most often used in the dental clinic, namely in 145 people, that is, in 52.35% of cases.

This type of study was carried out mainly in patients with inflammatory diseases of the salivary glands, as well as suspected sialolithiasis . Dental surgeons resorted to probing the excretory ducts in 13 (4.69%) cases when examining patients with salivary stone disease. The low frequency of this research method is explained by the possibility of pushing salivite (salivary stone). In one (0.36% of cases) patient, a biopsy of the minor salivary gland mass was performed. In 3 (1.08% of cases) with suspected.

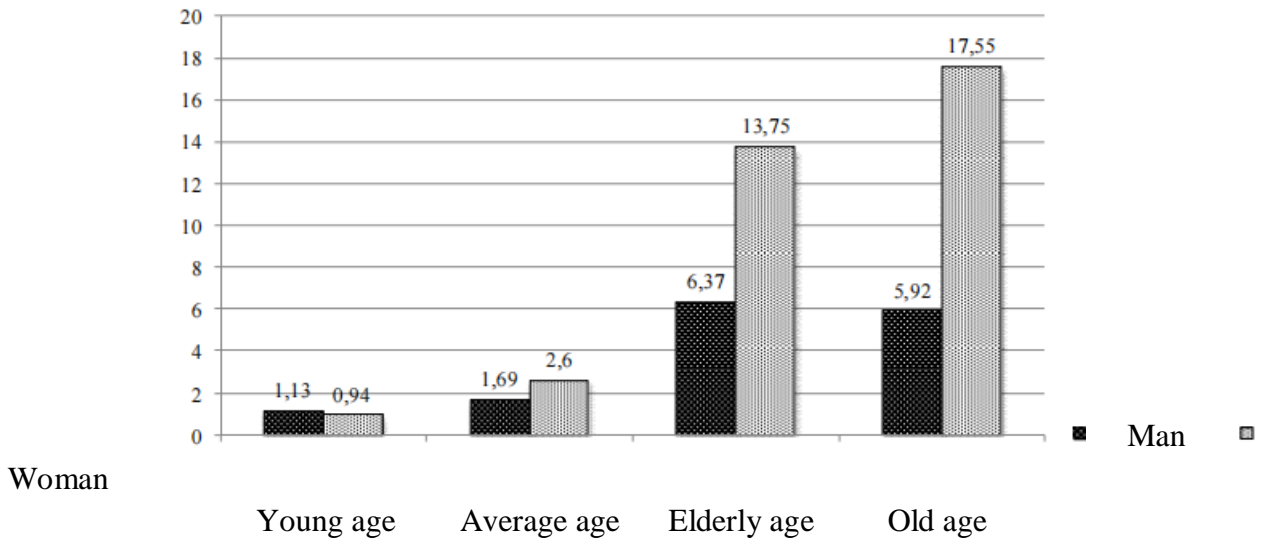
For reactive-dystrophic pathology of the salivary glands, doctors performed sialometry .

Table 1

Number, age and gender distribution of people receiving outpatient treatment, n (%)

Young age	Average age	Elderly age	Old age	Total
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M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
972 (16,2)	746 (12,4)	1246 (20,8)	884 (14,7)	753 (12,6)	538 (8,9)	502 (8,3)	359 (6,1)	3473 (58,9)	2527 (41,1)
1718 (28,6)		2130 (35,5)		1291 (21,5)		861 (14,4)		6000 (100)	



Pic. 1. Diseases and injuries of the gastrointestinal tract in patients of different ages, %.

In 11.91% of cases, patients (33 people) were referred for sonography of the salivary glands, in 0.72% of cases - for a computed tomography study (2 people) and in 0.36% (1 patient) for a nuclear magnetic resonance study. Patients referred for these types of diagnostics were diagnosed with neoplasms of the parotid or submandibular salivary gland.

For suspected reactive- dystrophic pathology, as well as sialoadenopathy (drug-induced or radiation-induced), 77 patients, mostly elderly and senile age, were referred for consultation to dentists or maxillofacial surgeons - 27.8% (77 patients), as well as for consultation with internists - in 10.47% of cases (29 elderly and senile patients suffering from comorbid pathology). 179 people (64.62%) were referred for hospitalization due to severe local inflammatory process and general intoxication reaction of the body, as well as in connection with the diagnosed neoplasms of the parotid, submandibular and minor salivaryiron

So, speaking about therapeutic and diagnostic measures used in a dental clinic, it should be noted that for inflammatory diseases of the salivary glands, pharmacotherapy (ethological, pathogenetic and symptomatic) was used in all cases, as well as instillation of the salivary glands with antiseptic solutions. For salivary stone disease, surgical treatment was performed only when the stone was localized in the anterior sections and the mouth of the excretory duct. If you suspect a reactive-dystrophic pathology of the salivary glands, which affects people of older age groups, patients were referred for consultation to dentists , maxillofacial surgeons of the consultative and diagnostic center, internists in connection with their existing concomitant somatic pathology, or for routine examination and treatment in a specialized department of a multidisciplinary hospital . For sialadenopathy accompanied by dry mouth, which in most cases occurred in people of older age groups due to insufficient saliva production, doctors recommended artificial saliva for constant use. In case of injuries to the face, including the salivary glands, doctors stopped the bleeding by applying an aseptic pressure bandage, and such victims, for urgent reasons, were hospitalized in specialized maxillofacial or dental departments of multidisciplinary hospitals.

So, the clinical study made it possible to clarify the methods used in practical medicine for diagnosing and treating diseases of the salivary glands in people of different age groups in outpatient treatment and prophylactic settings institutions, as well as evaluate their effectiveness.

LITERATURE

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