

The use of Bepanten ointment in the treatment of patients with destructive inflammation of periodontal tissues in cardiovascular diseases

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Annotation.

The article is devoted to the improvement of the method of complex treatment with Bepanten ointment for chronic generalized periodontitis accompanied by cardiovascular diseases. The results of the study and analysis of the state of the oral cavity and the main dental indicators are presented in the aspect of comparing patients treated with this complex method of treatment and patients treated with traditional methods of treatment.

Key words: inflammatory, epidemiological, Chronic generalized, inflammatory, pathogenetic, cardiovascular diseases

The problem of the prevalence of periodontal diseases in the world is still relevant. Chronic inflammatory periodontal diseases have been known for centuries. The acceleration of the course of chronic inflammatory diseases is due to various local and general factors that cause and maintain inflammatory processes in periodontal tissues for a long time. The first place in the structure of chronic inflammatory periodontal diseases belongs to chronic generalized periodontitis.

The relevance of this problem is associated with the prevalence of the disease, the instability of the standard of living of the population, environmental degradation, the resistance of representatives of various biotopes of the body to the widespread and uncontrolled use of antibacterial drugs, and a decrease in the overall resistance of the body. In addition, there is still a lot of poor oral hygiene in the population.

Based on various epidemiological studies and their data, it can be said that among the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan and many other countries in recent years there has been a sharp increase in the number of chronic inflammatory periodontal diseases among dental diseases. The increase in the prevalence of chronic generalized periodontitis occurs mainly at the age of 35 to 55 years and reaches 96% by 40-45 years. Chronic generalized periodontitis is detected in 55-75% of patients aged 16 to 25 years. Given the prevalence of chronic inflammatory periodontal diseases and their negative impact on the entire body, there is a need to develop new diagnostic and therapeutic algorithms that will facilitate the work of the doctor, identify the etiological and pathogenetic factors of the disease, and correct them at the initial stage of the disease.

Material and methods

In connection with the above, we conducted clinical studies to study the results of conservative treatment using Bepanten ointment in order to choose a method for the treatment of chronic generalized periodontitis in patients with cardiovascular diseases. During the study, 150 patients with cardiovascular diseases (ischemic heart disease, arterial hypertension, post-infarction condition) were examined, of which 80 patients with chronic generalized periodontitis were identified and included in the main group, 40 people without cardiovascular diseases were included in the comparative group. Comparison group. For the comparison group, the same exclusion and exclusion criteria were adopted as for the control group (patients with diabetes mellitus were not

included in the comparison group). The mean age of the patients was 42.9 years. Also, regardless of gender, a control group of 20 people with healthy periodontal tissues was identified (only gum suction was studied).

120 patients with chronic generalized periodontitis selected for the study were divided into two groups.

The main group consisted of 80 patients, including 42 (52.5%) men and 38 (47.5%) women, they were divided into two groups and treated. 42 patients belonging to the first group were treated with Bepanten ointment. In the second group, 38 patients, traditional methods of treatment of generalized periodontitis were used in complex treatment. The comparative control group consisted of 40 patients, women were 23 (58.8%), men - 17 (41.2%). The microbiological state of the oral cavity was studied in patients in comparison with patients of the main group treatment.

Study of patient complaints.

During the initial examination of patients, the following complaints prevailed:

- bad breath,
- bleeding gums when brushing teeth and eating solid foods;
- discoloration of teeth,
- the presence of tartar (tartar),
- opening of the necks of the teeth,
- Absence of pathological gingival pockets.

Based on clinical data, a diagnosis of chronic generalized periodontitis was made. The main complaint of patients with chronic generalized periodontitis: bleeding gums (83.1%) and their soreness (26.2%), bad breath from the mouth (23.1%), pus discharge from periodontal pockets (PP) (16.9%), teeth grinding (13.8%), opening of the neck of the teeth (18.5%) and their hyperesthesia (20%).

Treatment: In the first group of patients of the main group, cleaning was carried out above and below gingival calculi and calculi, antiseptic treatment with 0.1% chlorophyllipt solution, selective polishing, closed curettage, applications of 5% Bepanten ointment containing natural propolis under a protective fastening tape. To improve daily oral hygiene, cleaning products containing propolis were prescribed. Ointment Bepanten - a stimulator of tissue regeneration, refers to vitamins of group B. Dexpanthenol - a derivative of pantothenic acid, in the body turns into pantothenic acid, an integral part of coenzyme A, participates in the processes of acetylation, carbohydrate and fat metabolism, the synthesis of acetylcholine, corticosteroids, porphyrins; stimulates the regeneration of mucous membranes, normalizes cellular metabolism, accelerates mitosis and increases the strength of collagen fibers. It has a tonic, metabolic and mild anti-inflammatory effect. In the second group of patients of the main group, the traditional method of treatment was used.

Research results

The mean index score in the pre-treatment group was as follows:

In the first group, the Green-Vermillion OHI-S oral hygiene index (Green J.C., Vermillion J.K., 1964) is 2.2; 2.2 in the second group;

In the 1st group of PHP (Podshadley, Haley, 1968), the index of hygienic efficiency is 1.6; in group 2 - 1.6;

In the 1st group according to API (Lange, 1977), the index of tooth wear on the proximal surfaces is 73.0%; in group 2 - 74.1%;

In the IPMA group (Shur I., Massler M., 1947, modified by Parma, 1960), the papillary-marginal-alveolar index was 56.5%; 55.9% in the 2nd group;

In the 1st group, the CPITN index is 3.0; in group 2 - 3.1;

A decrease in the level of hygienic indicators was observed in all patients. On the 3rd day of the study (second application), the average values of the index in the group changed; at this stage, there was no statistically significant difference between the groups ($p>0.05$).

Evaluating the effectiveness of treatment after a year in both groups (dental caries and tartar formation), we can conclude that the frequency of re-treatment in the first group was 21.3% (20 people), and in the second group - 68.75% (46 people).

Treatment of generalized periodontitis in patients with cardiovascular diseases using Bepanten ointment improves the quality and effectiveness of treatment of patients with this diagnosis, reduces the treatment time and allows prolonging the period of remission of the disease;

It has been shown that the inclusion of Bepanthen ointment in the standard complex for the treatment of generalized periodontitis is important for dental practice due to its high clinical efficacy in patients with cardiovascular diseases compared to standard methods of treatment;

The inclusion of Bepanten ointment in the complex of treatment of generalized periodontitis in patients with cardiovascular diseases allows not only to improve the method of treatment, but also to carry out early prevention of the disease.

Conclusions:

1. After assessing the dynamics of the need for the treatment of chronic generalized periodontitis in these age groups, 38 patients (31.66%), the younger group (35-44 years), 42 patients (35.0%), the middle age group (45-55 years) 40 patients (33.33%) made up a large age group (55-64 years), the dynamics of the need for the treatment of generalized periodontitis in all age groups was almost the same.
2. The results of the treatment of chronic generalized periodontitis in patients with cardiovascular diseases using Bepanten ointment and treatment with standard methods showed that a year later in both groups after evaluating the effectiveness of treatment (caries and stone formation), the frequency of repeated visits in the first group was 21, it was made conclusion that 3% (20 people), in the second group - 68.75% (46 people). This indicator testified to the high clinical efficacy of the recommended treatment method.
3. The developed algorithm for the use of Bepanthen ointment in the complex treatment of inflammatory periodontal diseases made it possible to determine the severity of the disease, improve the recommended therapy and increase the effectiveness of treatment.
4. The oxygen-containing complex is recommended to be included in the protocol of daily hygienic care, because. it significantly reduces gingival bleeding and reduces inflammation in periodontal tissues with side effects characteristic of chemotherapy drugs, such as tooth staining, dysbiotic changes and taste disturbances.

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