

SECTION 15.

MEDICAL SCIENCES AND PUBLIC HEALTH

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DYNAMICS OF ORAL FLUID IMMUNOLOGIC PARAMETERS IN CHILDREN WITH ACUTE PURULENT ODONTOGENIC OSTEITIS OF THE JAW DURING TREATMENT WITH STANDARD AND COMPLEX THERAPY USING ENZYMOTHERAPY

Abstract. *Acute purulent odontogenic periostitis of the jaws is an urgent problem in dentistry and maxillofacial surgery. Among children with acute odontogenic inflammatory processes of the maxillofacial region, a significant part are patients with purulent odontogenic ostitis. This article presents the results of a comparative assessment of the immunological parameters of oral fluid in patients with acute purulent odontogenic ostitis after standard therapy, as well as complex therapy with the inclusion of enzyme therapy.*

Key words: *Acute purulent odontogenic periostitis in children, oral pharmacotherapy, cytokine status, local immunity, interleukin.*

The purpose of the study. To carry out a comparative assessment of the immunological parameters of oral fluid in patients with acute purulent odontogenic ostitis after standard and complex therapy with the inclusion of enzyme therapy, as well as to scientifically substantiate optimized pathogenetic pharmacotherapy.

Research materials and methods. The clinical material is based on data obtained during the examination and treatment of 141 children with acute purulent odontogenic ostitis of the jaws who applied to the TSSI. The age of the selected patients ranged from 3 to 17 years.

All patients underwent periosteotomy according to the standard procedure with the removal of an infected tooth. Dissection of the thick inflamed periosteum in children is not difficult. To ensure the outflow of exudate, there was a wide dissection of the exudate. It is impractical to limit the length of incisions in children when opening a pathological focus due to the danger of bone nutrition disorders. General clinical, biochemical, microbiological, immunological, mathematical and statistical research methods were used as research methods.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of pathogenetic pharmacotherapy among two

groups: the main group – 68 children who received pathogenetic pharmacotherapy, 73 children – traditional treatment. The patients of the main and control groups were identical in age, gender, and location of the purulent focus

Research results and their discussion. The clinical indicators characterizing the state of the inflammatory focus in children with acute purulent odontogenic ostitis of the jaw who received standard complex treatment were as follows: The level of IL-1 in RV in children with acute purulent odontogenic ostitis of the jaw on the first day of treatment was - 29.12 ± 2.13 g/ml; on the fifth day, that is, after surgical intervention - 23.58 ± 1.78 pg/ml. The level of the studied indicator on day 1 and day 5 differed from those of healthy individuals ($p > 0.05$), which indicates a significant difference in the content of IL-1 in oral fluid against the background of standard treatment, despite a slight clinical improvement.

The level of IL-8 in the RV of children with odontogenic infectious and inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region and neck who received a standard set of therapeutic measures was 4.13 ± 0.37 pg/ml on day 5, which indicates that at all periods of treatment, the level of IL-8 in the RV was statistically significantly higher than in healthy individuals ($p > 0.05$). Thus, in children with acute purulent odontogenic osteitis of the jaw, against the background of standard therapy, the level of cytokines in the RV is increased relative to healthy individuals during the first and fifth days of treatment

Conclusion. Thus, this study describes new links in the pathogenesis of acute purulent odontogenic osteitis of the jaw in children against the background of standard and complex therapy. In acute purulent odontogenic osteitis of the jaws in children, features of the oral fluid were revealed in the form of an increase in the content of neutrophil elastase, lysozyme and C reactive protein, pathogenetically associated with inflammatory and destructive processes in the dental and maxillary system, accompanied by the formation of acute pain. The inclusion of the drug Wobenzin in the scheme of complex treatment for children with acute purulent odontogenic osteitis of the jaw leads to normalization of the immune status in the oral fluid at an earlier date (starting from 3-4 days of observation), relative to standard treatment.

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