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COMPLETE DEFECTS OF THE DENTITION IN WOMEN IN EARLY MENOPAUSE

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Relevance. This is due to the presence of estrogen receptors in the exocrinocytes of the terminal sections and cells of the excretory ducts of the salivary glands. It is known that changes in the properties of saliva affect the condition of the hard tissues of the teeth, periodontal tissues, oral mucosa and the microbial landscape of the oral cavity. However, to date, no studies have been conducted to determine the nature and severity of changes in the functional parameters of the salivary glands and the parameters of dental status in the early period of surgical menopause, when the female body finds itself in conditions of a sharp absolute estrogen deficiency without an adaptation phase to a new condition.

Purpose– features of quantitative and qualitative indicators of mixed saliva, the main clinical and laboratory indicators of dental status in women with surgical menopause.

Material and methods. The main objectives of the study included 26 patients, of whom the observation group included 13 women with surgical menopause without hormone replacement therapy aged 45-56 years; the comparison group included 13 relatively healthy women of premenopausal age (45-53 years).

Results and discussion. Thus, a significant decrease in the rate of saliva secretion was noted against the background of an increase in its viscosity. Fluctuations in the pH of mixed saliva in women of both compared groups at stages up to six months were insignificant and were within the normal range, however, by the twelfth month of observation, an increase in the acidity of the oral fluid was noted in patients with surgical menopause. Analysis of the dynamics of the composition of the inorganic components of mixed saliva revealed a gradual decrease in the concentration of Na and total Ca, an increase in the concentration of K, while the P content significantly decreased only 12 months after surgical treatment. Changes in the values of the buffer capacity for acid and alkali in the examined patients did not have significant differences over the entire observation period. Changes in the properties of mixed saliva and the volume of its secretion affected the dental status of women with surgical menopause.

After three months, an increase in the amount of points on the questionnaire for a comprehensive assessment of xerostomia "The Summarized Xerostomia Inventory – XI" was recorded, followed by progression from mild to moderate xerostomia by the year of observation.

It is known that epithelial cells play one of the central roles in the induction of a specific immune response at the level of the mucous barrier of the oral cavity, for this reason, the results of cytological research are interesting. Already at the early stage of observations in women without HRT, there was a significant decrease in the values of the epithelial cell differentiation index, which continues at subsequent stages. In particular, if the initial values of the studied index in the area of transverse palatine folds were 427 ± 3.7 points, then after 3 months after surgery they decreased to 397 ± 3.4 , after 6 — to 391 ± 3.6 , and after 12 — to 382 ± 3.6 .

Conclusion. In addition to negative changes in the level of differentiation and keratinization of epidermocytes, their ability to adsorb microorganisms also worsened, which significantly decreased already at the first stage, reaching a minimum by the end of observations. It is logical that the revealed decrease in the amount of saliva, changes in its properties and composition, along with a weakening of the ability of epithelial cells to neutralize bacteria, could have a negative impact on the microbial landscape of the oral cavity in patients with severe hypoestrogenia.

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