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EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTISEPTIC DRUGS IN CHILDREN IN COMPLEX TREATMENT OF CHRONIC CATARRAL GINGIVITIS

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Chronic catarrhal gingivitis is a problem of modern dentistry, its high prevalence, tendency to progress, and multifaceted effects on the dental-skeletal system and the body in general. This is especially true in young patients, as patients are not always ready to pay attention to their dental health, and untimely treatment leads to more periodontal tissue damage.

The high prevalence of periodontal inflammatory diseases among children, labor intensity and lack of radical treatments, and the effectiveness of the existing system for the prevention and treatment of periodontal disease require a new early diagnosis and differential approach to treat this pathology. Many drugs that have anti-inflammatory effects are used in dental practice today. An analysis of the literature shows the uncertainty of the results of the application of different methods of treatment and prevention of chronic gingivitis. Therefore, it is expedient to develop and study the effectiveness of the use of Hepilor in children in the treatment of chronic catarrhal gingivitis.

Hepilor drug - an oral solution, has antibacterial and antifungal effect, analgesic, antipyretic and anti-inflammatory effect. The drug acts on gram-positive and gramnegative microorganisms, aerobes (staphylococci, streptococci, actinomycetes) and anaerobes (fusobacteria, prevotels, porphyromonads, treponema) in dental caries. At the same time, it disrupts their growth and development. The active ingredients of the drug Hepilor remain in the mucous membrane of the oral cavity, and their gradual release has a long-term therapeutic effect.

Purpose of the study: The aim of this study was to increase the efficacy of treatment of chronic catarrhal gingivitis in children of pubertal age using the drug Hepilor.

Research materials and methods. The work was carried out at the Department of Pediatric Therapeutic Dentistry and Polyclinic TDSI. 55 children aged 12 to 18 years diagnosed with chronic catarrhal gingivitis were examined. All participants in the study were provided with professional hygiene (removal of dental caries, superficial and subcutaneous stones, polishing of old fillings). The children were divided into 2 groups. The first used conventional and the second complex (Hepilor drug) treatment.

The results obtained

1. As a result, an algorithm for diagnosis and complex treatment using the drug Hepilor was developed;
2. Use of the drug Hepilor shortened the recovery period of inflamed tissue (5-6 days);
3. Administration of Hepilor in children with ChCG complex treatment was 3 times more effective than in the comparison group.

Conclusion. Thus, treatment with the drug Hepilor showed maximum effectiveness after receiving the results of periodontal and oral mucosal studies in adolescents with lesions of various nature.

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**IMPROVEMENT OF DENTAL CARIES PREVENTION IN CHILDREN
WHEN USING AERODENT DEVICE**

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Dental caries in children is a more serious health problem due to the high prevalence of the disease and the low efficiency of the treatment and prevention measures. At the same time, the trends in the formation and development of dental morbidity in the child population under conditions of an increased anthropotechnogenic load of the urban environment, as well as the planning and implementation of comprehensive programs for the prevention of dental diseases,