



Application Of Balm "Aseptia" In Treatment Of Inflammatory Periodontal Diseases In Adolescents

Usmanov B.A.

Department Of Hospital And Clinical Dentistry, Andijan State Medical Institute, Uzbekistan

Journal Website:

<http://usajournalshub.com/index.php/TAJMSPR>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

ABSTRACT

The use of the new adhesive balsam "Aseptia" in 25 adolescents with chronic catarrhal gingivitis revealed its pronounced antibacterial effect. A decrease in the indices of gingival inflammation and a decrease in gingival bleeding were noted: the PMA index decreased by 6.2 times, the Muhlermann-Cowell index - by 4.6 times, the Schiller-Pisarev test did not reveal any staining of the gingival mucosa at the end of the course of treatment. Due to the presence of a sticky adhesive base in the drug, it is recommended to fix it for 30 minutes or more.

KEYWORDS

Parodontium, "Aseptia" adhesive balm, adolescents.

INTRODUCTION

Relevance. The prevalence of periodontal disease, according to different authors, reaches 98%. Among all periodontal diseases, 90-95% are caused by inflammatory processes.

In 90% of the adult population of industrialized countries, signs of gingivitis are revealed [1]. The problem of treating inflammatory periodontal diseases has always been one of

the most urgent in periodontology. It is known that in chronic gingivitis, anaerobic flora predominates, and therefore the normalization of the oral microflora is an indispensable condition for the rational therapy of inflammation in the periodontium. Currently, in the treatment of inflammatory periodontal diseases, there is often a low efficiency of the applied etiotropic therapy, which is associated with a high rate of adaptation of the oral microflora to antibacterial drugs [1,2]. A possible solution to this problem can be the use of drugs that have not only antibacterial activity, but also immunocorrective properties, allowing to stimulate the local immunity of the periodontium and thus increase tissue resistance to the action of aggressive microflora [3,4].

The introduction of new highly effective anti-inflammatory drugs into practice makes it possible to achieve certain success in the treatment of this pathology [2]. The Asepta series of products is a complex of products intended for the treatment and prevention of inflammation in periodontal tissues. The therapeutic group of "Asepta" means includes: adhesive gum balm "Asepta", gel for gums with propolis "Asepta", mouthwash "Asepta", toothpastes. To determine the clinical efficacy, we tested the Asepta adhesive balm.

Adhesive gum balm "Asepta" is a preparation containing two active components - metronidazole benzoate, which has antiprotozoal and antibacterial (anti-anaerobic) action, and chlorhexidine, which is an antiseptic with bactericidal and bacteriostatic action against gram-negative and gram-positive microorganisms. The effect of the balm is complemented by the

bactericidal properties of mint essential oil and the refreshing effect of menthol.

The advantage of this form of the drug is the presence of a sticky adhesive base consisting of pectin and carboxymethyl cellulose. When the balm is applied to the mucous membrane, they swell and are fixed on the gums for 30 minutes or more. Therefore, the active components of the drug act locally and for a long time in the area of inflammation of the oral cavity.

The aim of our study was to determine the clinical efficacy of Asepta balm in the treatment of inflammatory periodontal diseases.

Materials And Research Methods.

We observed 25 adolescents aged from 14 to 18 years with mild inflammatory periodontal diseases.

At the time of treatment, the patients complained of recurrent bleeding of the gums when brushing their teeth.

The therapeutic effect in patients was assessed by the subjective feelings of the patients, the Schiller-Pisarev test, the PMA index, the index of bleeding gums according to Muhlermann-Cowell. According to the results of the Grinn-Vermillion index, the level of oral hygiene was determined.

Before applying the gel, all patients underwent professional hygiene and were trained in the basics of personalized oral care. It was recommended to use the balm 2 times a day. All patients were trained in the method of using "Asepta" at the first visit. After brushing the teeth, a balm was applied to the thoroughly dried gum with an applicator and moistened with water. After removing the gel, patients were advised to refrain from eating

for an hour. The duration of the course of treatment was determined individually.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After 4-5 days of treatment, the patients showed a decrease in the indices of gingival inflammation: the PMA index decreased 6.5 times: from $23.7 \pm 2.2\%$ to $3.33 \pm 1.15\%$ ($p < 0.001$), Muhlermann index - Cowell - 4.4 times: from 1.3 ± 0.3 to 0.3 ± 0.1 ($p < 0.001$), the Schiller-Pisarev test before treatment was 1.5 ± 0.18 points, and after treatment : $0.006 \pm .01$ ($p < 0.001$). Staining of the gingival mucosa at the end of the course of treatment was practically not detected.

The dynamics of the indicators of the hygiene index revealed a significant improvement in oral hygiene. Before treatment, the hygiene index was 1.4 ± 0.22 points and 0.6 ± 0.1 ($p < 0.001$) after the course of treatment, which indicated a significant improvement in oral hygiene. The use of "Asepta" balm did not reveal staining of the teeth, irritating and allergenic effects of the drug. All patients rated the balm positively. No one experienced an allergic reaction.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the use of Asept balm in the treatment of inflammatory periodontal diseases contributed to a significant improvement in the hygienic state of the oral cavity, a decrease in bleeding and inflammation in the periodontal tissues. This is confirmed by a significant decrease in the digital values of the Müllemann and PMA indices. The use of the anti-inflammatory balm "Asepta" allowed in a short time to improve the condition of patients with inflammatory periodontal disease, which makes it possible to recommend it in the treatment of this pathology.

REFERENCES

1. Kuchumova ED, Leontiev AA, Kalinina OV, Orekhova L.Yu, Ulitovskiy SB .. The use of new anti-inflammatory drugs in the complex of therapeutic and prophylactic measures for periodontal diseases. // Periodontology. - 2015. - No. 1 (46). - S.83-86.
2. Grudyanov A.I., Ovchinnikova V.V., Dmitrieva N.A. Antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory therapy in periodontology. - M.: MIA, 2010. - 79 p.
3. Sapaeva N.G., Kunanbaeva T.S., Kumarbaeva A.T. Study of the antimicrobial properties of Malavit. // Problems of dentistry. - 2015. - No. 1. - S. 47-48.
4. Big illustrated encyclopedia. Medicinal plants. - 2012. -- 224 p.