

## APPLICATION OF THE ANTISEPTIC "TROKLOSENE" IN THE COMPLEX TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC GENERALIZED PERIODONTITIS

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**Introduction:** Generalized periodontitis (GP) is an urgent medical and social problem. Its importance is determined by the fact that the number of people with GP is steadily increasing and this pathology loses its age restrictions. The vast majority of drugs used in periodontics are means of etiotropic or symptomatic therapy. It is believed that the basic principle of complex therapy of GP is the use of targeted antimicrobial therapy. But in some cases it is advisable to use antiseptics in combination with immunocorrelators.

**The aim:** Study of the effect of antiseptic, which includes: 10 mg of latent chlorine extracted from troclozen sodium on an effervescent basis, on pathogenic microorganisms and the effectiveness of comprehensive treatment of patients with chronic generalized periodontitis II and III severity.

**Materials and methods:** We examined 29 patients aged 45 to 55 years, who were diagnosed with CGP of II and III degree of severity. All patients noted manifestations of the disease for 3-15 years. The scheme of complex treatment of CGP of II and III degree of severity included the drug in the form of pills containing latent free chlorine extracted from troclozen sodium on an effervescent basis. Patients were divided into 2 groups. Patients of the first experimental group by simple randomization were divided into two subgroups depending on the treatment with the additional use of the drug, which includes this drug (group 2, n = 17) and without it (group 3, n = 12). The dental status of 7 practically healthy people of the same age who made up the control group was also determined.

Patients of all groups used clinical and laboratory research methods. To assess the condition of periodontal tissues, color, configuration, edema, pain, bleeding gums were determined, and the depth of the gingival sulcus was checked. The presence of dental layers was taken into account. Hygiene indices according to Green-Vermilion, PMA index in Parma modification and species specificity of microflora were determined as additional research methods. Studies of the biocenosis of the oral cavity were performed by multiplex polymerase chain reaction.

Patients of the 2nd and 3rd subgroups received standard basic therapy, which included professional oral hygiene, local anti-inflammatory therapy. Patients of the 2nd group, in addition to standard basic therapy, were prescribed pills that contain latent free chlorine on an effervescent basis. The effectiveness of the treatment was judged on the basis of objective periodontal indices and laboratory parameters. A comprehensive examination of patients was performed before and after completion of treatment.

**Results:** As shown by the results of laboratory tests, in patients of the 2nd and 3rd experimental groups after treatment, the total bacterial mass decreased significantly from  $6.074 \pm 0.8$  to  $5.41 \pm 0.8$  ( $p = 0.044$ ). Such a significant decrease was due to *Enterobacterium* spp., which after treatment decreased to  $2.8 \pm 0.3$  ( $p = 0.048$ ) and *Gardnerella vaginalis* / *Prevotella bivia* / *Porphyromonas* spp. to  $-3.3 \pm 0.4$  ( $p = 0.044$ ). That is, with the additional use of this drug, in contrast to traditional care, there was a change in the bacterial ratio of microorganisms, which affected a significant reduction in total bacterial mass. Also in patients of the 2nd and 3rd experimental groups the following indicators were noted: the PMA index was  $17.1 \pm 1.4\%$  and  $17.9 \pm 1.2\%$ , respectively, which indicates a decrease in inflammatory phenomena in more than 2.6 times compared to pre-treatment. The Green Vermilion index is  $1.3 \pm 0.3$  and  $1.6 \pm 0.3$ , respectively. The bleeding index was  $0.3 \pm 0.1$  points for patients of group 2 and  $0.6 \pm 0.3$  points for patients of group 3. Pathological mobility of teeth decreased to the first degree. The hygienic condition of the oral cavity was characterized as satisfactory.

The effectiveness of treatment of patients in the experimental groups was also evaluated, taking into account the number of visits required to achieve a positive clinical result. In patients of the 2nd experimental group after the 5th, and in the 3rd group after the 7th visit there were signs of clinical remission.

**Conclusion:** Analyzing the obtained results, it can be noted that changes in the clinical status are correlated with laboratory data, in particular with the total bacterial mass and species species of pathogenic microflora of periodontal pockets. We recommend the use of this drug in patients with CGP of II and III severity with simultaneous removal of supra- and sub-gingival dental deposits.

**KEY WORDS:** The drug "Troklolene", chronic generalized periodontitis, periodontal index.