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HYGIENIC AWARENESS OF PATIENTS WITH DENTAL IMPLANT-SUPPORTED FIXED CONSTRUCTIONS

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The problem of hygienic care with orthopedic structures based on dental implants is receiving much attention from both domestic and foreign scientists, because the importance of this factor for the long-term use of such structures is difficult to exaggerate. It is sufficient to identify that the factor of unsatisfactory oral hygiene is regarded as a relative contraindication to implantation, but the role of self-hygiene in the post-prosthetic period and the period of long-term follow-up not only does not decrease, but, on the contrary, becomes dominant. An important role to achieve the success of dental treatment of the teeth and gums belongs to the dentist's ability to teach the patient the skills of individual oral hygiene, to form motivation for the implementation of hygiene measures and to convince the importance of supportive therapy.

The aim of the study was to investigate the level of awareness of patients with orthopedic structures supported by dental implants for oral care.

Materials and methods. 100 people were involved in the study. The average age was 55 years, (from 33 to 83 years). The study group consisted of 40 people who at one time underwent orthopedic treatment by making an orthopedic structure based on intraosseous dental implants of a screw design. 60 patients with fixed orthopedic structures, supported on their own teeth, constituted the control group. The time of using fixed dentures ranged from 3 to 13 years. Determination of the level of awareness was carried out by the method of questioning.

Results. According to the survey data in the experimental group, 82.5% of patients (33 people) have a permanent dentist to whom they periodically turn for help. 2 patients (5%) did it during last 3 months, 15 people (37.5%) - 6 months, more than 1 year ago and 1 person (2.5%) visited a doctor. The fact of bleeding was noted by 40% (16 people) during cleaning, spontaneous bleeding during a meal was noted by 17.5% of patients (7 people). The process of brushing teeth took about 3 minutes in 26 people (65%), up to 5 minutes was noticed by one patient (2.5%), and 13 (32.5%) patients of this group brush their teeth to the feeling of freshness. At the same time, the study of the peculiarities of the technique of using a toothbrush gave the following results: 21 people (52.5%) brushed their teeth with movements from top to bottom or from right to left, and 19 patients (47.5%) indicated that the combined movements corresponded to a more thorough variant of dental care. The fact of daily use of interdental floss was noted by 3 people (7.5%), occasionally 12 people (30%) use interdental floss, extremely rarely - 14 patients (35%), never used - 11 people (27.5%). The distribution of patients according to the frequency and choice of additional methods of hygienic care is interesting: 28 people (70%) use running water after eating or brushing their teeth, and 12 (30%) use special mouth rinses instead of water.

In the control group, the results of the questionnaire were distributed as follows: 47 patients (78.3%) have a permanent dentist to whom they periodically seek for the help. 4 patients (6.7%) noted the fact of visiting for the last three months, 11 people (18.3%) visited a dentist for the last 6 months, 23 people (38.3%) had such a visit more than 1 year ago, 22 patients (36.7%) did not recall the fact of the last visit to the dentist. Bleeding was noted by 46 people (76.7%) while brushing their teeth, the presence of bleeding from time to time while taking solid food was confirmed by 7 patients (11.7%). 15 people (25%) had the process of brushing their teeth for 3 minutes, 45 people (75%) spend up to 5 minutes on it. The peculiarities of the technique of using a toothbrush were distributed as follows: 32 people (53.3%) brush their teeth with movements from top to bottom or from right to left, and 28 patients (46.7%) brush their teeth with combined movements in different directions. The fact of daily use of interdental floss was noted by 6 people (10%), occasionally 7 people (11.7%) use interdental floss, extremely rarely - 12 patients (20%), never used - 35 people (58.3%). The patients' distribution according to the frequency and the choice of additional methods of hygienic care was the following: 51 people (85%) who use water and 8 patients (13.3%) who use special rinses for additional care.

Conclusions. The results of the questionnaire showed a satisfactory level of hygienic awareness of patients with orthopedic structures based on intraosseous dental implants, regardless of the period of use of the prostheses and, in turn, confirmed a high level of dental hygienic literacy in comparison with patients who use fixed structures based on their own teeth.