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2b and 3 b appropriately). The control group N_24 was represented with children referred to the 2^{nd} health status groups, without dental malformation disorder.

The informative value of the figures applied for evaluation of the permanent teeth resistance in children with dental malformations was confirmed by the dispersive analysis: ERT (F = 29.70, p < 0.001), EAB of the affected enamel (Ca, P) (F = 3.86, p < 0.01; F = 3.93, p < 0.01, respectively), EAB of the intact enamel (Ca, P) (F = 6.35, p < 0.001; F = 5.16, p < 0.001, respectively).

Mean average of the ERT among the examined children made up (4.80 ± 1.35) . The ERT in children with dental malformations correlated with the average resistance degree and proved average resistance for caries. The reliably higher figures were established in groups 2a, 2b and 3b when compared to group 4 (p < 0.05).

The Ca and P content in the affected and intact dental enamel areas of all examined children made up, respectively, $(0.31 \pm 0.22) \, \text{mmol/l}$; $(0.33 \pm 0.28) \, \text{mmol/l}$; $(0.53 \pm 0.48) \, \text{mmol/l}$ and $(0.58 \pm 0.31) \, \text{mmol/l}$. The detection of Ca within the permanent teeth affected enamel regions in children with hard dental tissue malformations revealed significantly lower figures in groups 1b, 2a, 3a, 3b and in group 2b compared to the control data (p < 0.05, p < 0.05, p < 0.05, p < 0.05, and p < 0.01, respectively). The above - mentioned macroelement content was reliably lower in the intact enamel of people with molar - incisor enamel hypomineralization referred to the 2^{nd} health status group (group 2b) compared to group 4 (p< 0.05). The fluoride content in the affected permanent teeth enamel in patients with dental malformations ranged from $(0.29 \pm 0.21) \, \text{mmol/l}$ to $(0.43 \pm 0.32) \, \text{mmol/l}$, being significantly lower in groups 1b, 2a, 3a, 3b, when compared to group 4 (p< 0.05). The P content in the intact permanent teeth enamel was significantly lower when comparing the data of group 2b to group 4 (p<0.01).

So, the ERT data in patients with dental malformations corresponded to the mean average resistance level and evidenced about their average resistance to caries. The ERT in children with systemic enamel hypoplasia and molar - incisor enamel hypomineralization was equal except for the people with severe radiation anamnesis, with brightly manifested tendency for decreased dental enamel resistance. The results of the acid enamel biopsy show that calcium content in the affected and intact enamel of the permanent teeth was lower in those inhabiting the territories, contaminated with radionuclides, patients with dental malformations referred to the 3rd health status group. The abovementioned changed may be stipulated for a complex of factors, including the ionizing radiation. The detected enamel resistance disorders in children with dental malformations may present a valuable complication risk factor, caries in particular.

Key words: children, teeth, hypoplasia, calcium, phosphates.

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APPLYING OF CHLORINE-CONTAINING ANTISEPTIC EXTRACTED FROM SODIUM TROKLOSENE IN COMPLEX TREATMENT OF CHRONIC GENERALIZED PARODONTITIS

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Introduction. Generalized parodontitis (GP) is a topical 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 limitations [1]. According to WHO, 15-18-year-old adolescents in 55-89% of cases suffer from gingivitis or the initial stage of generalized parodontitis [2]. The prevalence of generalized forms of parodontal tissue diseases among the adult population of Ukraine according to various authors is 85-96%. Periodontal disease is a socially significant problem, that is determined by its widespread and high level of lesions in all age groups.

It is now widely accepted that only a comprehensive treatment of parodontal inflammatory diseases using therapeutic, surgical, orthodontic and orthopedic methods gives a good result [2,3].

Pathological microflora is varied and depends on phase and gravity of disease if we are talking about parodontitis of different gravities.

Today the progressive direction of development of oral care products is the elaboration aimed at reducing the adhesion of microorganisms to the surface of enamel.

Many researchers have shown the polyethiological nature of parodontal diseases, and a major role in their development belongs to the inflammatory reactions, provoked by the microflora of the oral cavity [4,5].

In this regard, the researching of microbiological factors in the pathogenesis of periodontal disease should be recognized as one of the topical problems of modern dentistry [6].

Most of drugs are used in parodontics for etiotropic or symptomatic therapy. It is believed that the main principle of complex therapy of CGP is to apply sighting antimicrobial therapy. But in some cases it is advisable to use antiseptics in combination with immunocorrectors.

Purpose of our **research** was to study the dynamics of changes in microbial association during comprehensive treatment of generalized parodontitis with

antiseptic drug "Oral Blue" that is based on antiseptic "Troklosene".

The object and methods of research. 29 patients aged 45 to 55 years with CGP on II and III gravity, were studied. All patients noted the signs of the disease for 3-15 years. Among them – 16 women and 13 men. "Oral Blue" was included to the scheme of comprehensive treatment of CGP of II and III gravity of disease. We used "Oral Blue" in a condition of sparkling sweets that contain hidden free chlorine, removed from sodium troklosene.

Patients were divided into 2 groups. Patients in the first experimental group were divided into two subgroups, depending on the treatment performed with the additional use of "Oral Blue" (group 2, n=17) and without it (group 3, n=12). The stomatological status of 7 practically healthy people of the same age, which formed the control group, was also determined.

For patients in all groups were used clinical and laboratory methods of investigations. To assess the condition of parodontal tissues we considered, color, configuration, edema, pain, bleeding of the gums, and the depth of the gingival groove, dental deposits. As additional methods of research were determined the hygiene indices for Green-Vermillion, the PMA index in Parma's modification and the specificity of the microflora. Investigation of biocenosis of the oral cavity was performed by multiplex polymerase chain reaction using a set of reagents.

With the help of specialized software, the number of microorganisms was calculated as the number of genome-equivalents, such as (GE/sample), expressed in logarithms (Ig) [5,6,7].

Sampling to detect Lactobacillus spp., Enterobacterium spp., Streptococcus spp., Gardnerella vaginalis, Prevotella bivia, Porphyromonas spp., Eubacterium spp., Candida spp. was conducted prior to the beginning of medical treatment for patients of both experimental groups (the I and II). At the end of the therapeutic measures sampling of periodontal pocket content was performed to assess the quality of treatment and the effect of the proposed "Oral Blue". It was taken into account not only the qualitative and quantitative composition of the microflora, but also the total bacterial mass.

A comprehensive examination of patients was conducted before and after the completion of the course of treatment.

Patients in the 2nd and 3rd subgroups received standard baseline therapy, which was conducted in accordance with the protocol for the treatment of this pathology and included professional oral hygiene, local anti-inflammatory therapy, and the elimination of traumatic occlusion.

A 0,06% chlorhexidine solution and a "Metrogil Denta" gel were used for local antiinflammatory therapy. General treatment and physiotherapy procedures (vacuum massage of the gums) were also provided for all patients.

Oral Blue tablets (1 tablet dissolved in water 3 times a day) were prescribed for patients in the 2nd group, in addition to standard baseline therapy. The effectiveness of the treatment was judged on the basis of objective periodontal indices and laboratory parameters.

Results of the research and their discussion. In determining the effectiveness of traditional treatment, there were significant differences in the reduction of Lactobacillus spp. before treatment 0.3 ± 1.0 and after 0 (p=0,045). This fact can be explained by conducting of high-quality hygiene of the oral cavity with the use of curettage and scaling of the roots of teeth. Significant differences were noted and in the clinical parameters: the Green-Vermillion index: before treatment – 1.9 ± 0.2 and after 1.7 ± 0.1 (p=0,023), the suppuration decreased 2.0 ± 0.2 versus 0.1 ± 0.09 (p=0,017). This is also explained by the quality of hygienic measures.

Also, comparisons were made between patients' response to treatment and after using Oral Blue.

As the results of the research showed, after the treatment the total bacterial mass index decreased significantly from 6,074 \pm 0,8 to 5,41 \pm 0,8 (p=0,044). Obviously, such a significant decrease was due to Enterobacterium spp., Which decreased to 2,8 \pm 0,3 (p=0,048) and Gardnerella vaginalis/Prevotella bivia/Porphyromonas spp. after treatment to 3,3 \pm 0,4 (p=0,044). The additional use of the drug "Oral Blue" changed the ratio in the bacterial correlation of microorganisms.

In addition, there was a significant decrease in the Green-Vermillion index: before treatment $-1,9\pm0,2$ versus $1,3\pm0,3$ – after treatment (p <0,001), PMA: up to treatment 51,4±2,3 against 17,1±1,4 after treatment (p <0,001) with a significant improvement in the condition of periodontal tissues. Bleeding and anger were reduced 25 times after treatment, respectively (p <0,001) (fig. 1).

The following changes were noted during the comparing of effectiveness of traditional treatment and progressive one.

Regardless of the use of additional medicines, a significant decrease in the total bacterial mass in both groups was noted.

During of using the "Oral Blue" drugs there was a change in the bacterial correlation of microorganisms. A significant reduction in the number of bacteria has occurred. Obviously, such a significant decrease was due to Enterobacterium spp. From the index of 3,8 \pm 0,4 in the group with the preparation to 4,6 \pm 0,17 in the group without a preparation.

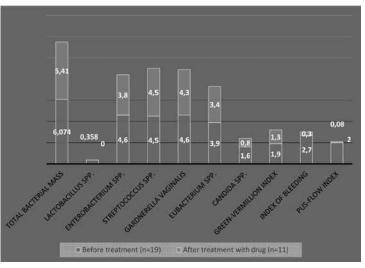


Fig. 1. Graphic representation of changes in the bacterial mass before and after treatment.

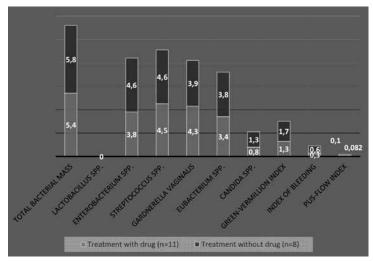


Fig. 2. Graphical representation of changes in laboratory parameters of patients in 2 and 3 experimental groups.

A significant decrease in the number of Streptococcus spp. was found in patients who used "Oral Blue" $4,5\pm0,3206$, and in patients who didn't $4,6\pm0,4$ (p=0,036).

Also, during the comparing of microbial landscape, there is a significant decrease of Candida spp. in patients of the 2nd experimental group, 0.8 ± 0.4 , and in patients of the 3rd experimental group 1.3 ± 0.6 (p <0.048), that proves positive dynamics and a decrease number of pathogenic microflora in the periodontal pockets in cases of using "Oral Blue".

In addition, there was a significant decrease in the Green-Vermillion index: in group $2-1,3\pm0,09$ vs. $1,7\pm0,05$ in patients in group 3 (p <0,001); the index of PMA: $17,1\pm0,4$ versus $18,5\pm0,9$ (p <0,046) with a significant improvement in the state of periodontal tissues. Bleeding was likely to decrease in patients in group 2 compared with patients in group 3, $0,3\pm0,04$ and $0,6\pm0,07$ points, according to the reliability of the indicators (p <0,01).

For clarity, we present a change in both laboratory and clinical parameters of patients in the 2nd and 3rd experimental groups (fig. 2).

Conclusions. Analyzing the results, it can be noted that changes in the clinical status are correlated with laboratory data, in particular, with the total bacterial mass and the type of pathogenic microflora of periodontal pockets. We recommend the use of this drug in patients with CGP II and III gravity with simultaneous re-

moval of dental plaque.

Prospects for further research. Determination of microbial composition will provide the necessary information for diagnosis and further treatment tactics. Increasing the effectiveness of therapy is possible only with the target action on microbial combinations responsible for the emergence of specific nosological forms of parodontal disease. Microbiological diagnostics will make the right choice regarding the appointment of the drug and the method of system therapy.

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ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ХЛОРОВМІСНОГО АНТИСЕПТИКА ВИЛУЧЕНОГО З ТРОКЛОЗЕНА НАТРІЯ В КОМПЛЕКСНО-МУ ЛІКУВАННІ ХРОНІЧНОГО ГЕНЕРАЛІЗОВАНОГО ПАРОДОНТИТА

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Резюме. Генералізований пародонтит (ГП) являє собою актуальну медико-соціальну проблему. Її важливість визначається тим, що число осіб з ГП неухильно зростає, і дана патологія втрачає свої вікові обмеження. За даними ВООЗ, 15-18-річні підлітки в 55-89 % випадків потерпають від гінгівітів або початкової стадії генералізованого пародонтиту. Поширеність генералізованих форм захворювань тканин пародонту серед дорослого населення України за даними різних авторів складає 85-96%. Захворювання пародонту — соціально значима проблема, обумовлена широкою поширеністю і інтенсивністю поразки усіх вікових груп населення.

Мікробна флора при пародонтиті різного ступеня тяжкості різноманітна і залежить від ступеня важкості і фази захворювання.

На сьогоднішній день перспективним напрямком розробки засобів по догляду за ротовою порожниною є розробки направлені на зниження адгезії мікроорганізмів до поверхні емалі.

Метою нашого дослідження було вивчення динаміки змін у мікробіоцинозних асоціаціях при комплексному лікуванні генералізованого пародонтиту при використанні антисептичного препарату «Oral Blue» на основі антисептику «Troklosene».

Було досліджено 29 пацієнтів віком від 45 до 55 років, в яких було діагностовано ХГП ІІ та ІІІ ступеню тяжкості. Всі пацієнти відмічали прояви захворювання протягом 3-15 років. Серед них — 16 жінок та 13 чоловіків. До схеми комплексного лікування ХГП ІІ та ІІІ ступеню тяжкості було включено препарат «Oral Blue» у вигляді

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пігулок, які містять прихований вільний хлор, вилучений з троклозена натрія, на шипучій основі. Пацієнти були поділені на 2 групи. Пацієнти першої дослідної групи методом простої рандомізації були розділені на дві підгрупи в залежності від проведеного лікування із додатковим застосуванням препарату «Oral Blue» (група 2, n=17) та без нього (група 3, n=12). Також було визначено стоматологічний статус 7 практично здорових людей того ж самого віку, які склали контрольну групу.

Пацієнтам усіх груп використовували клінічні та лабораторні методи дослідження. Для оцінки стану тканин пародонта визначали колір, конфігурацію, набряк, болючість, кровоточивість ясен, перевіряли глибину зубо-ясеневої борозни. В якості додаткових методів дослідження визначали гігієнічні індекси за Гріном-Вермільоном, індекс ПМА в модифікації Парма та видову специфічність мікрофлори. Дослідження біоценозу порожнини рота проводили методом мультиплексної полімеразної ланцюгової реакції з використанням набору реагентів.

Комплексне обстеження хворих було проведено до та після завершення курсу лікування.

Пацієнти 2-ої та 3-ої підгруп отримували стандартну базову терапію, яка була проведена відповідно до протоколу лікування даної патології та включала професійну гігієну порожнини рота, місцеву протизапальну терапію, усунення травматичної оклюзії. Для місцевої протизапальної терапії використовували 0,06% розчин хлоргексидину та гель «Метрогіл Дента». Усім хворим проводили загальне лікування та фізіотерапевтичні процедури (вакуум-масаж ясен). Хворим 2-ої групи, окрім стандартної базової терапії, призначали пігулки «Огаl Blue» (по 1 таблетці розчиненій у воді 3 рази на день). Про ефективність проведеного лікування судили на підставі об'єктивних пародонтальних індексів та лабораторних показників.

Аналізуючи отримані результати, можна зазначити, що зміни в клінічному статусі мають взаємозв'язок із лабораторними даними, зокрема із загальною бактеріальною масою та видовою кількістю патогенної мікрофлори пародонтальних кишень. Ми рекомендуємо використовувати даний препарат у пацієнтів з ХГП ІІ та ІІІ ступеня тяжкості з одночасним видаленням над- та під ясеневих зубних відкладень.

Ключові слова: препарат «Oral Blue», «Troklosene», хронічний генералізований пародонтит, бактеріальна маса.

ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ХЛОРСОДЕРЖАЩЕГО АНТИСЕПТИКА ПОЛУЧЕННОГО ИЗ ТРОКЛОЗЕНА НАТРИЯ В КОМ-ПЛЕКСНОМ ЛЕЧЕНИИ ХРОНИЧЕСКОГО ГЕНЕРАЛИЗИРОВАННОГО ПАРОДОНТИТА

Ляшенко Л. И., Гаркун А. Д., Назаренко З. Ю., Ткаченко И. М., Хмиль Е. В.

Резюме. В данном исследовании нами проанализирована клиническая эффективность препарата «Oral Blue» на основе антисептика «Troklosene» для лечения хронического генерализированного пародонтита II, III степени тяжести у больных без сопутствующей патологии. Динамика клинических и лабораторных показателей, а именно: гигиенического индекса OHI-S Green-Vermillion, пробы Шиллера-Писарева, индекса РМА в модификации С. Parma, КПИ по П. А. Леусу, изменение бактериальной массы и микробного соотношения, сокращение курса лечения свидетельствуют в пользу предложенного нами метода комплексного лечения данной патологии.

Ключевые слова: препарат «Oral Blue», «Troklosene», хронический генерализированный пародонтит, бактериальная масса.

APPLYING OF CHLORINE-CONTAINING ANTISEPTIC EXTRACTED FROM SODIUM TROKLOSENE IN COMPLEX TREATMENT OF CHRONIC GENERALIZED PARODONTITIS

Lyashenko L. I., Harkun A. D., Nazarenko Z. Yu., Tkachenko I. M., Khmil E. V.

Abstract. In this study, we analyzed the clinical effectiveness of the drug "Oral Blue" on the basis of the antiseptic "Troklosene" for the treatment of chronic generalized periodontitis II, III severity in patients without concomitant pathology. The dynamics of clinical and laboratory indicators, namely the hygienic index of OHI-S Green-Vermillion, the Schiller-Pisarev test, the PMA index in the modification of S. Parma, the KPI according to PA Leus, the change in bacterial mass and microbial ratio, In favor of our method of complex treatment of this pathology.

Key words: "Oral Blue", "Troklosene", chronic generalized parodontitis, bacterial mass.

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