

**DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY
BUKOVINIAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

ALVEOLITIS TREATMENT ON THE BACKGROUND OF THE DIABETES MELLITUS

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THE RELEVANCE OF RESEARCH

- Tooth extraction is the most frequent surgical intervention in the outpatient practice of a dental surgeon.
- In most cases, the postoperative wound heals without complications.
- However, in some patients, the course of healing is complicated by an inflammatory process – alveolitis.



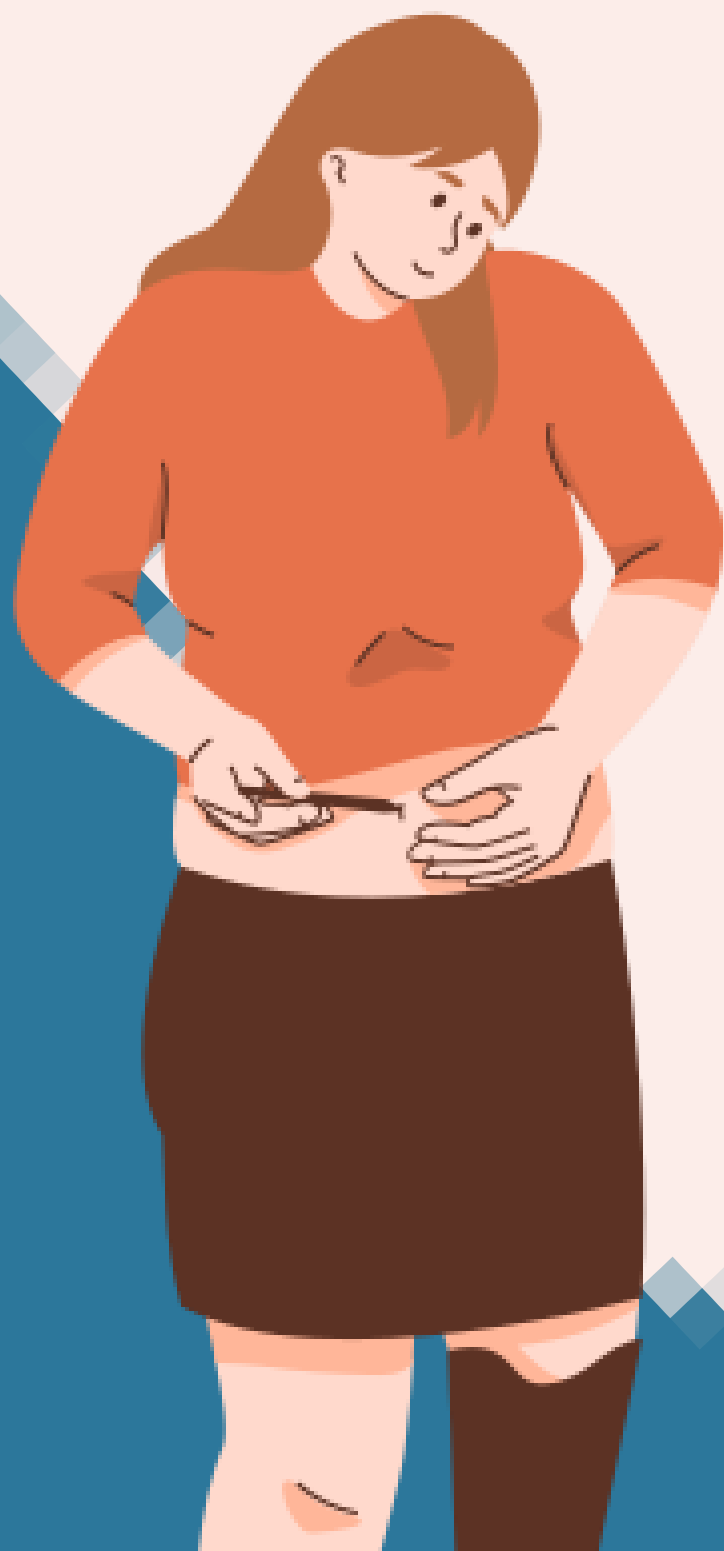
THE RELEVANCE OF RESEARCH

Among the numerous factors that contribute to the development of inflammation of the socket, the leading role belongs to

- *the trauma*
- *duration of the surgical intervention*
- *the presence of periapical infection*
- *somatic pathology as primarily diabetes*

THE AIM OF STUDY

The research of
the
effectiveness
of the method
of alveolitis
treatment
improved by us
in patients with
diabetes.



MATERIAL AND METHODS

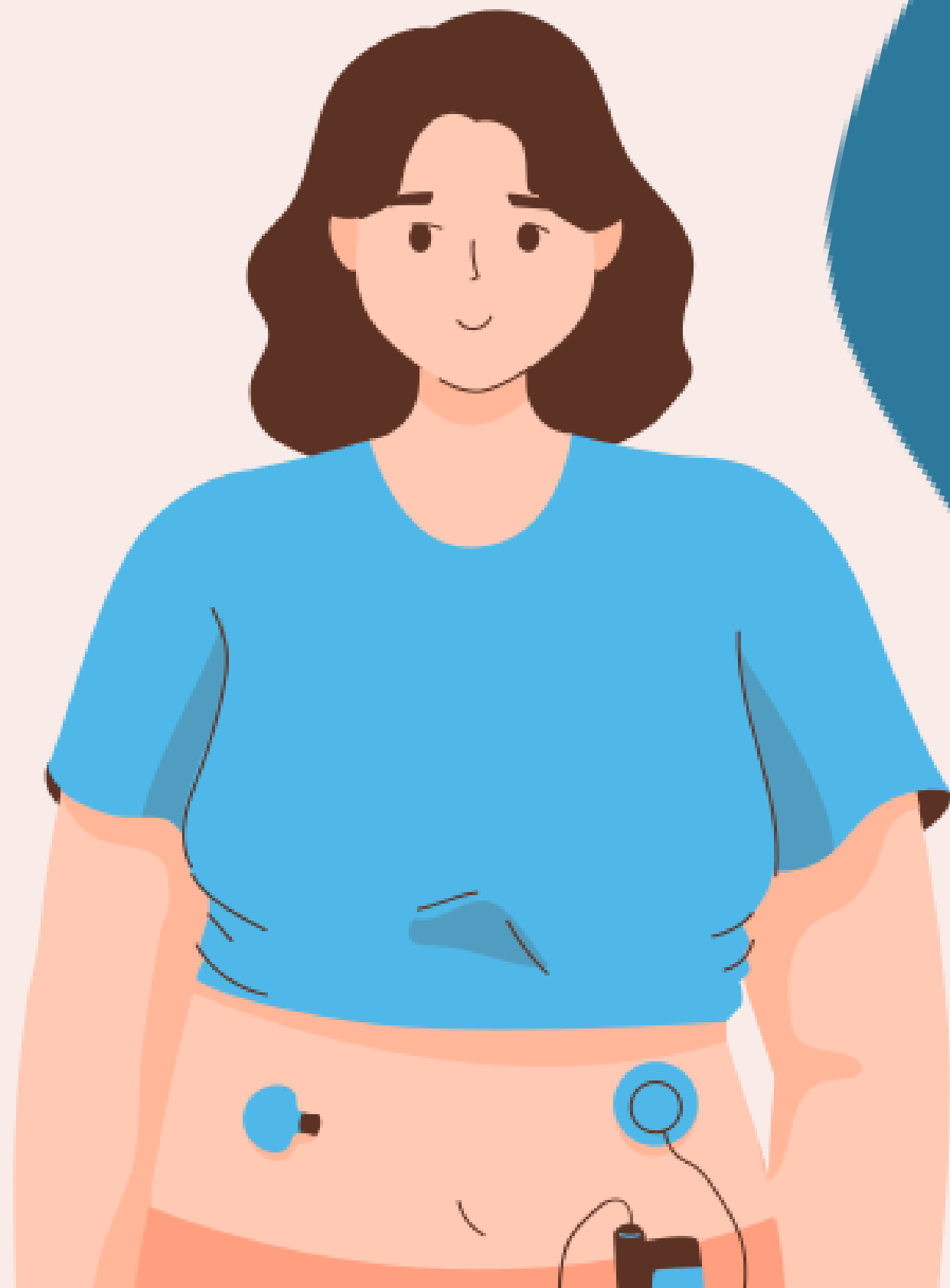


72 patients with type 2 diabetes who developed acute alveolitis after tooth extraction were examined.

Patients were divided into 2 groups

- The first – 50 patients who received conventional treatment.
- The second – 22 patients who received the complex developed by us under the conditions of monitoring the level of glucose in peripheral blood and urine.





The complex included **an anesthesia** according to the location of the hole and **irrigation** of the oral cavity with Oracept; the hole was washed with a 0.05 % solution of chlorhexidine bigluconate; the surface necrotic layer of the clot that remained on the walls and bottom of the well was removed; the well was repeatedly washed with a 0.05% solution of chlorhexidine bigluconate and a clot was formed; the mouth of the hole was covered with iodoform gauze; prescribed antibiotic and antihistamine therapy 2 times a day for 5-7 days; oral baths with lysomucoid were used 4 times a day for 20 minutes; gentle diet.



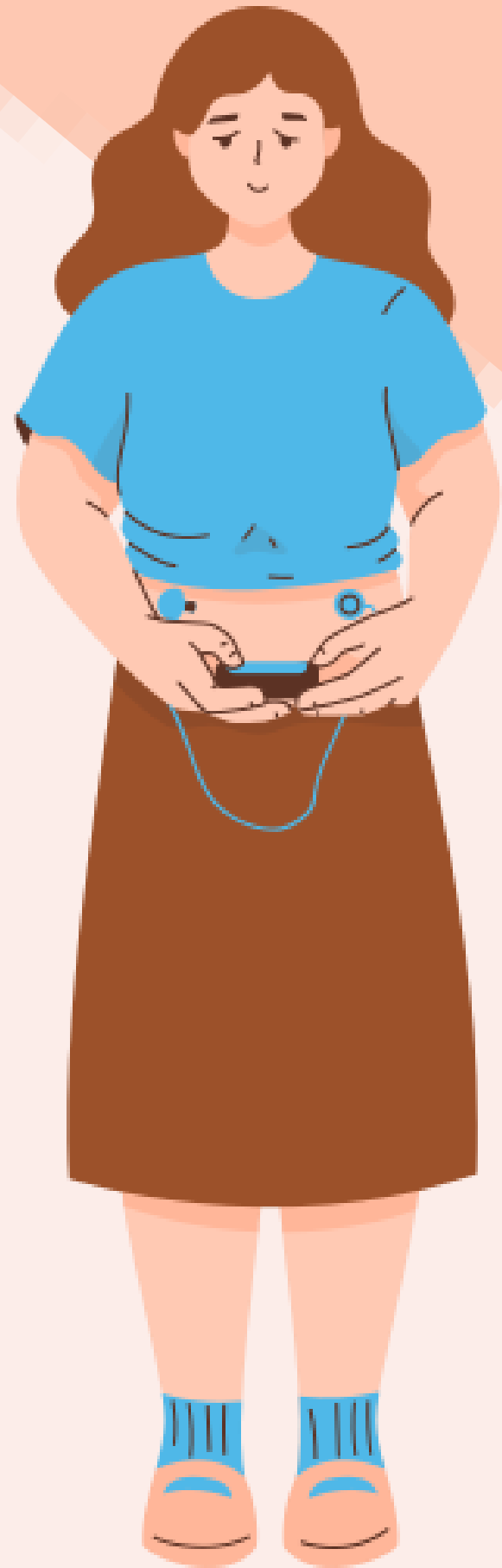
The control group consisted of 18 somatically healthy people who underwent tooth extraction according to indications and the postoperative period was uneventful

THE VOLUME OF MANIPULATIONS AND TREATMENT MEASURES IN EACH SPECIFIC CASE WAS DETERMINED INDIVIDUALLY.

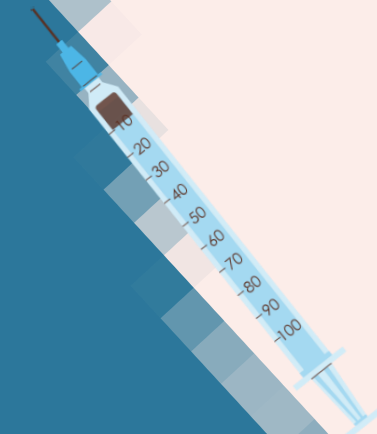
who
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IN ORDER TO OBJECTIFY OBSERVATIONS OF THE COURSE OF THE WOUND PROCESS, A CYTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SMEARS-REPRINTS FROM THE SURFACE OF THE CLOT OF THE SOCKET OF THE EXTRACTED TOOTH WAS CARRIED OUT ON 2-3 AND 6-7 DAYS ACCORDING TO THE METHOD DEVELOPED BY US.



RESULTS



(50.0 %) -
serous
alveolitis

- 15 patients

(30.0 %) –
purulent

- 6 patients
(12.0 %) –
purulent-
necrotic

- 4 patients
(8.0 %) –
chronic
alveolitis

The first group

- 18
patients

The second group

(81.8 %)
the serous
phase of
inflammatio
n of
alveolitis

- 4 patients
(18.2 %) –
purulent
inflammation.



**CONSIDERING THE FACT THAT THE
NUMBER OF PATIENTS WITH AN
ACUTE SEROUS FORM OF ALVEOLITIS
PREVAILED (43 PATIENTS – 59.72 %),
IT WAS THIS GROUP THAT WE TOOK
INTO SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT.**

In order to
confirm the
diagnosis, a
study of the
quantitative
composition of
neutrophils
and their forms
in smears-
reprints in the
comparison



by the presence of a small amount of detritus, segmented nuclear neutrophils with a preserved structure to 85-90 % of their total number.

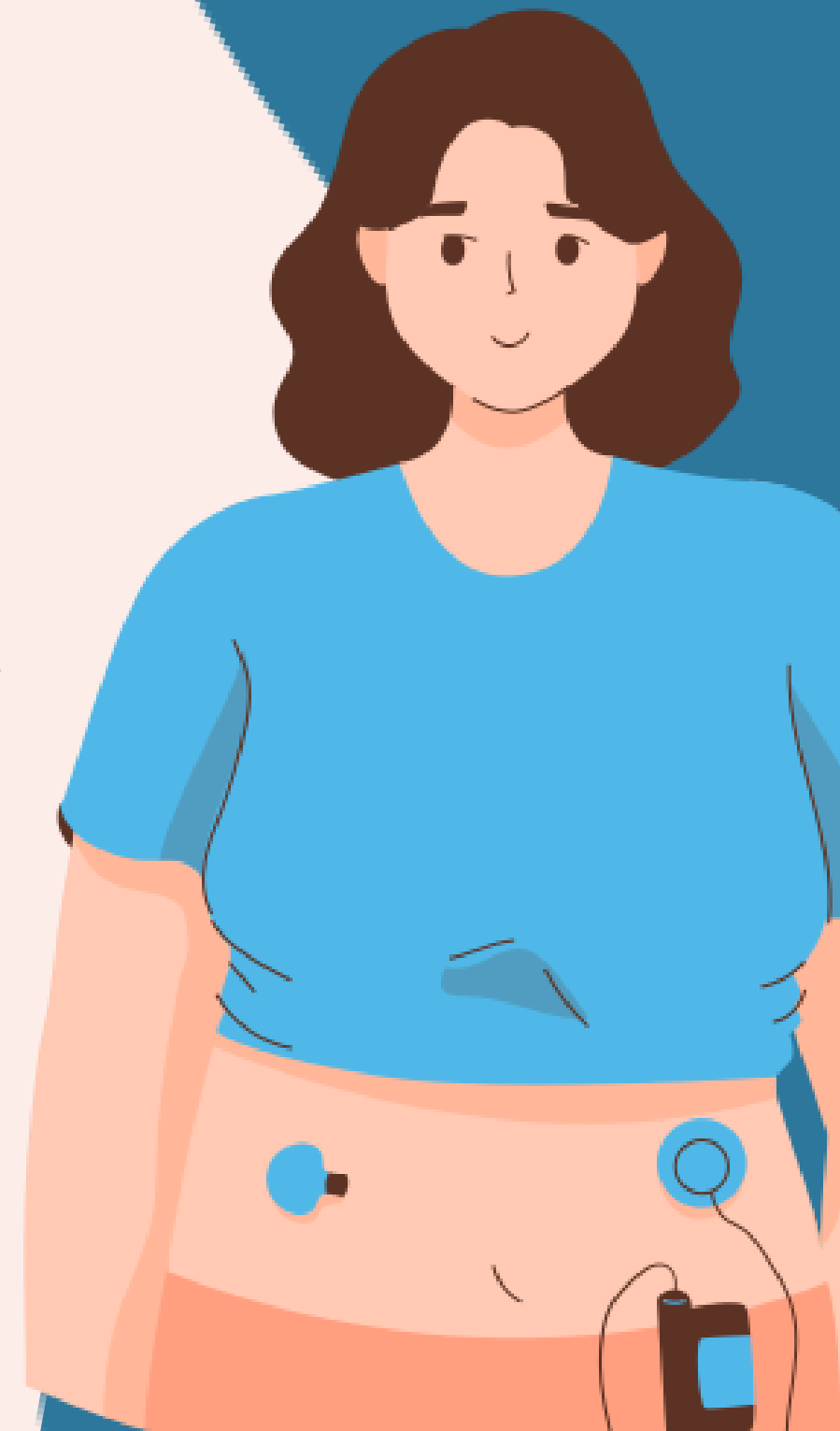
Destroyed forms accounted for 10 to 15 % a



THE STUDY OF CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF THE DISEASE MADE IT POSSIBLE TO ESTABLISH THAT THE LOCAL MANIFESTATIONS OF INFLAMMATION IN THE GROUP OF PATIENTS WHO ADDITIONALLY USED **ORAL BATHS WITH LISOMUCOID** WERE ABLE TO BE ELIMINATED COMPLETELY AND EARLIER.



- **THE RECOVERY PERIOD WAS PROLONGED IN PATIENTS WHO WERE TREATED ACCORDING TO TRADITIONAL METHODS.**
- **A PRONOUNCED POSITIVE TREND IN THE PREVALENCE OF PRESERVED FORMS OF NEUTROPHILS ON THE 6-7 DAY OF OBSERVATION WAS ALSO REVEALED.**



CONCLUSIONS

its
development,
and the
inclusion of
oral baths with
lysomucoid in
the
composition of
traditional
medical
measures used
in the
treatment of
alveolitis

THANKS FOR ATTENTION!

