



IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS PROCESSES OF THE ORAL CAVITY IN PEOPLE USING DENTAL PROSTHETICS

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ANNOTATION

Orthopedic dental treatment is now widespread. This is due to the large number of patients with dental diseases: increased tooth wear, wedge-shaped tooth defects, partial loss of teeth, caries, anomalies of the dental system. Currently, in dental practice, strict requirements are imposed on all materials for the manufacture of prostheses: absence of allergenic and blastomogenic properties, tissue tolerance, chemical and galvanic inertness. At the same time, there are reports of the adverse effects of prostheses causing galvanism, chronic intoxication, paresthesia, allergic stomatitis, candidiasis, which requires further study.

Key words: prevention, oral cavity, dentures, dental diseases

Introduction: Analysis of literature data showed that failures in treatment were often associated with a one-sided approach to therapy, which consisted of prescribing drugs without taking into account sensitivity to them, the presence of microbial associations with an increased pathogenic potential against the background of a decrease in local immunological resistance. In view of this, the main tasks in solving these problems still remain, such as decontamination of pathogenic microorganisms, restoration of indigenous species, normalization of specific and nonspecific local and systemic immunity. Orthopedic treatment of patients with complete and partial absence of teeth occupies a leading place in modern dental practice. Removable dentures are widely used to replace defective dentition. For partially edentulous patients, the most common type of orthopedic treatment is the use of fixed dentures. Due to the presence of orthopedic structures in the oral cavity, the microbial ratios and immunological parameters of the oral fluid change. The extent of these changes can vary significantly depending on the type of orthopedic structure and the material used as a base. Despite this, a disturbance in the composition of the normal microflora of the oral cavity, leading to the activation of periodontopathogenic microflora and the development of inflammatory diseases, is



recorded in individuals using both removable and fixed dental prosthetics. In this regard, the main measure to prevent infectious complications remains careful hygienic care of orthopedic structures. This predetermined the goal - to study the qualitative composition, quantitative content of microorganisms, to assess the viability and functional status of neutrophils in the oral fluid of patients using prostheses, depending on the type of orthopedic structure and the method of its hygienic cleaning.

Target. Improving the effectiveness of prevention and treatment of infectious processes in the oral cavity in people using dentures.

Material and research methods. The most effective are prebiotic oligo- and polysaccharides, such as the natural polysaccharide k- carrageenan, which has a positive effect on the detoxification, immune and metabolic systems of the body. It has been established that this polysaccharide and its organomineral nanocomposite increase the main indicators of the growth activity of beneficial microflora *B. subtilis* by 1.6–6.1 times. The arsenal of means intended for the correction of microbiocenosis also includes synbiotics, represented by a combination of pro- and prebiotics. One of the representatives of this product is the biocomplex "Normoflorin" prepared on the basis of strains of lactobacilli *L. acidophilus* and bifidobacteria *B. bifidum* and *B. longum*. The probiotic effect of the biocomplexes "Normoflorins" is associated with the reproduction in the intestines of 38 lactobacilli, bifidobacteria and synthesized vitamins, amino acids, enzymes, as well as prebiotics lactitol and microelements. It has been determined that the biocomplexes "Normoflorins" have pronounced antibacterial activity against *S. epidermidis*, *S. aureus*, *C. albicans* and *Enterobacter*, populating the oral mucosa.

Research results. Most negative results with the use of prebiotics are mainly associated with excess doses and violation of general recommendations for taking medications. Adverse reactions are reflected in the instructions for use of specific products. The main negative phenomena include individual intolerance, allergies, bloating, flatulence, cramping pain in the intestines and others. Thus, today there is a wide variety of chemical and biological agents for the correction of microbiocenosis, but the effectiveness of action is not achieved in all cases of use of these drugs. This is due to the fact that microorganisms located in biofilms are protected from the action of chemicals. In this regard, methods based on physical phenomena have emerged, such as ultrasonic vibrations and electromagnetic fields. Currently, in dentistry, otorhinolaryngology, purulent surgery, obstetrics and



gynecology, the treatment method of cavitated low-frequency ultrasound with solutions of antibiotics and antiseptics, incl. and with chlorhexidine.

In recent decades, electromagnetic fields and radiation of technogenic origin have begun to play a significant role in the process of maintaining the homeostasis of macro- and microorganisms. To date, it has been proven that the natural electromagnetic background is almost completely suppressed by radiation of man-made origin. The main sources of electromagnetic pollution in the microwave wavelength range are: radio transmission centers for communication and navigation, mobile and cellular communications, radar stations and wireless computer networks, microwave ovens and others. The level of intensity of emitted energy is constantly increasing. According to various estimates, it exceeds up to tens of thousands of times the intensity level of the natural electromagnetic background in the microwave frequency spectrum. In this regard, a promising scientific direction has now emerged to study current problems of the interaction of organisms with microwave EMR. This direction is connected with the research of foreign authors, the basis of which is the statement about the decisive controlling role in living nature of a natural electromagnetic factor of exogenous origin. In this case, the excess of the intensity of the man-made microwave background over natural EMR should be minimal.

Conclusion. Thus, the analysis of scientific publications in the field of microbiology on the effects of low-intensity EMR on microorganisms, similar to natural and man-made, indicates the lack of results of systematic research taking into account the diversity of electromagnetic radiation and different strains of microorganisms.

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