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INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LOCAL TREATMENT OF ADENOPHLEGMON OF MAXILLOFACIAL REGION IN CHILDREN

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Relevance

One of the most widespread forms of purulent-inflammatory diseases of maxillofacial region is adenophlegmons. Patients with this diagnosis make up 10-20% of all visits to dental clinics and more than 10% of children receiving inpatient treatment. In recent years, there has been a decrease in the effectiveness of traditional methods of treatment of inflammatory processes.

The exacerbation of acute purulent inflammatory diseases leads to temporary disability in children, which entails deterioration of public health and economic losses. Many methods of treatment of inflammation of soft tissues of the face and neck do not always give effective results. This is accompanied by an increase in complications and aggravation of the course of purulent-inflammatory diseases.

Lack of fundamental knowledge in the field of study, imperfect tissue barriers in children contribute to the transition of the disease from one form to another: serous lymphadenitis → purulent lymphadenitis → periadenitis → adenophlegmon. In children, systemic reactions often outpace local manifestations of the disease, which leads to diagnostic errors. The development of the inflammatory process in adenophlegmon is slow and accompanied by an increase in tissue infiltration and the formation of purulent exudate. If the patient's body already has microbial sensitization (eg, staphylococci, streptococci, Escherichia coli), the development of adenophlegmona is faster and more aggressive, which complicates its differential diagnosis with odontogenic phlegmons and affects the treatment process.

Surgical methods of treatment are one of the key stages of complex therapy of adenophlegmons of the maxillofacial region. In recent years, interest in antiseptic agents has increased. Despite the achievements in the field of surgical and drug treatment, their effectiveness remains insufficient. Treatment of adenophlegmon with the use of antiseptic solutions occupies an important place, but life-threatening complications continue to occur. The number of severe forms of purulent-inflammatory diseases of lymph nodes is increasing, atypical forms of the disease and infectious manifestations with severe toxic reactions appear.

Antiseptics "Furacilin Avexima" and "Dermobacter" have a wide range of antibacterial and antifungal action, effectively affecting Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

Purpose of the study:

To increase the effectiveness of local treatment of adenophlegmon of maxillofacial region in children using antiseptic solutions "Furacilin Avexima" and "Dermobacter".

Objectives of the study:

Comparative evaluation of the effectiveness of local application of antiseptic solutions "Furacilin Avexima" and "Dermobacter" in comparison with traditional methods of treatment.

Materials and methods of research:

12 children aged 1 to 3 years with the diagnosis of adenophlegmon of maxillofacial region were examined in the clinic of pediatric maxillofacial surgery of Tashkent State Dental Institute. Investigations were carried out after opening the purulent focus. Clinical, microbiologic and statistical methods were used for the study. The microflora of the purulent focus was studied before and after the application of antiseptic solutions.

Results:

Antiseptics showed antagonistic action against opportunistic and pathogenic microorganisms, including staphylococci, protozoa and Escherichia coli. They contributed to the restoration of microbiocinosis of the purulent wound, reducing the severity of the inflammatory process and creating optimal conditions for healing. After surgery, the wounds were cleared of purulent-necrotic masses, granulation tissue formation was accelerated and conditions for healing were improved. Antiseptic solution "Furacilin Avexima" liquefied exudate and reduced the severity of inflammation, creating conditions for effective healing.

Conclusion:

Inclusion of antiseptic solution "Furacilin Avexima" in local therapy of adenophlegmon in children showed a pronounced anti-inflammatory and bactericidal effect against Gram-positive and Gram-negative microorganisms, which increased the effectiveness of treatment.

List of references:

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