



CLINICAL THERAPEUTIC STUDY AND TREATMENT OF ORAL MUCOSA AFTER CHEMOTHERAPY

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Relevance

Oral mucositis continues to be one of the most severe and frequently reported complications of anti-cancer treatment, significantly reducing the quality of life of cancer patients. The development of mucositis leads to the interruption of anti-cancer treatment courses, thereby reducing their effectiveness, which has a negative impact on the prognosis of the disease. In addition, mucositis significantly increases the costs of treating cancer patients and prolongs the duration of hospitalization.

In this regard, there is a need to search for and develop highly effective means of prevention and treatment of various forms of oral mucositis in order to increase the effectiveness of antitumor treatment of cancer.

Today, the existing methods of prevention and treatment of oral mucositis are not effective. The methods described in the literature are often complex, multi-component, and require the use of expensive oral

Research methods

Dental, general clinical, microbiological, immunological, and statistical research methods were used to solve the problems and achieve the goals of the study

Conclusion

The conducted study confirms that oral mucositis is a prevalent and severe complication following chemotherapy, posing significant challenges in cancer management. It not only impairs patients' quality of life but also hinders the continuity and effectiveness of antitumor therapies. Through clinical, microbiological, and immunological assessments, the study has demonstrated the importance of timely diagnosis and the implementation of targeted therapeutic interventions.



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Our findings indicate that current methods of managing oral mucositis are insufficient and often require complex and costly interventions. This underscores the urgent need to develop more efficient, accessible, and evidence-based therapeutic approaches. Multidisciplinary research and clinical collaboration will play a key role in the future development of optimized treatment strategies, including novel topical agents, systemic therapies, and preventive protocols.

In conclusion, improving the management of oral mucositis is essential for ensuring the overall success of cancer therapy, minimizing patient suffering, and reducing healthcare costs. Further research into innovative treatment methods and their integration into standard oncological care is highly recommended.

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