**Investigation of Oral Cavity Hygiene in the Presence of Chronic Generalized Periodontitis Associated with Oral Lichen Planus.**

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Oral lichen planus (OLP) is characterized by chronic recurrent course and variety of clinical forms. According to different authors prevalence of oral lichen planus among the population ranges within 1-2% while in general structure of dermatoses morbidity as focal damage of only mucous membranes of oral cavity – 30-35%. Recently it has been noticed that there is a persistent tendency to frequency increase of chronic generalized periodontitis (CGP) associated with OLP, and widespread methods of treatment often possess insufficient therapeutic effect. Due to this, search for new prevention and treatment methods of associated course of these diseases need to continue.

**The aim** – investigation of lysozyme-containing personal oral cavity hygiene equipment along with therapies for patients with chronic generalized periodontitis associated with oral lichen planus.

**Materials and methods.** The clinical group included 10 patients who were from 35 to 60 years old with CGP of severity level I associated with common form of OLP. All patients received systemic treatment which included detoxication, hyposensitization, antihistaminic, sedative medications, sorbents, vitamins and comorbidity treatment. Local treatment included professional oral cavity hygiene and individual hygiene with traditional brushing of teeth using medical-prophylactic toothpaste “Lacalut active” (Germany) twice a day, tooth-wash “Lysomucoid” 3-5 times a day and lysozyme-containing gel “Phytolysozyme” which was applied on injured parts of oral mucosa and gingival edge twice a day. Doctors also prescribed one capsule of tocopheryl acetate 100 mg once a day. Treatment was carried out under control of humoral immunity indices (secretory IgA, C3 complement component, lysozyme and beta-lysins) which were determined in oral fluid (OF). Oral fluid was collected before treatment and 14 days after beginning of treatment.

**Obtained results.** To evaluate clinical effectiveness of therapies specialists determined the condition of periodontal tissues. Papillary-marginal-alveolar (PMA) index sufficiently decreased (p<0,05) from 21.98+1.86 points (before treatment) to 15.55+0.35 points (after treatment). Periodontal index (PI) was not sufficiently changed under the influence of treatment (from 1.33+0.05 points to 0.86+0.05 points after treatment, р>0,05). Cessation of inflammatory processes was associated with improvement of oral cavity hygiene. 14 days after beginning of treatment simplified hygiene index (according to Green and Vermillion) decreased to 0.84+0.12 points comparing with initial value before treatment (1.57+0.17 points, р<0,05).

The investigation 14 days after the treatment showed that humoral immunity indices of 8 patients were normalized, and humoral immunity indices of 2 patients did not have tendency to improvement, due to this the treatment was prolonged. Positive dynamics of changes in humoral immunity indices depends on clinical manifestation of CGP associated with OLP.

**Conclusions.** Undertaken investigation provides evidence of positive influence of lysozyme-containing medications on periodontal tissues in the presence of CGP of initial and simple severity level and OLP of common form. In this case complex of medical-prophylactic measures must include the following: “Lysomucoid”, “Lysobact” and “Phytolysozyme”.

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