

ABSTRACT BOOK

7th International Scientific Interdisciplinary Conference for medical students and young scientists



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Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

May 15th -16th, 2014

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

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EXPERIENCE OF PHYTOPREPARATIONS APPLICATION WITH ALVEOLITIS.

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Introduction. The problem of treating alveolitis, which develop after removal of a tooth remains very important at present. The main etiological factors in the occurrence of alveolitis are: an infection of periapical dental tissues, violation of rules in aseptic and antiseptic, traumatic removal, which lead to inflammation in the tissues of tooth extraction wells. The primary medications used today for treating alveolitis are chemically synthesized antibacterials, antiinflammatories, which in most cases have a number of side effects. This explains the growing interest to herbal remedies.

The aim of our study is to investigate the clinical efficacy of balsam 'Vitaon' (LLC 'Litomed', Moscow) in the treatment of alveolitis.

Material and methods. Balsam 'Vitaon' has anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, wound healing, analgesic and hemostatic effect. It consists of natural plant extracts and essential oils with a high content of biologically active substances: oil extract of medical plants (mint, chamomile, sage, John's wort, wild rose, thym, yarrow, calendula, caraway, fennel, celandine, pine buds), ether composition containing peppermint, orange and fennel oil, camphor. We conducted a survey, treatment and supervision in the dynamics of 24 patients (14 women and 10 men). At the same time we took into account gender, age (18-55 years), location, topography of extracted teeth, character of removal, oral hygiene and postoperative management of wounds. Patients we usually admitted at 2-3 days after removal of a tooth with complaints of severe pain in the hole, a bad smell from the mouth, discomfort, increased body temperature. For comparative evaluation of the treatment effectiveness depending on the nature of the method conducted all patients were divided into 2 groups of 8 people each. Treatment of patients with groups 1 and 2 were carried out by the usual method: analgesia, antiseptic manipulation (furatsilin, dioxidine), curettage of wells. Patients from the 1st main group the well was filled with a bandage balsam 'Vitaon'. Material was soaked with blood, and well kept in the hole. Patients from the 2nd group had the the well filled with iodoform bandage. The effectiveness of compared methods when treating alveolitis was assessed by the time of pain disappearance, edema, hyperemia of the mucous around the hole, filling it with granulation tissue, the number of visits.

Results. The obtained results of studies have shown that pain and inflammatory changes in tooth extraction wells decreased significantly during the first days of starting treatment in 7 (87 %) patients of Group 1, in 6 (75 %) patients of the 2nd group. During the 2-3 day patients from the first group stopped to feel pain, there remained small congestion around the hole, when touched the hole there was no pain. Side effects when using phytopreparation balsam 'Vitaon' was not identified in either case. The same symptoms were observed among patients of the 2nd group at 3-4 day.

Conclusion. Thus, according to our research, conducted treatment of alveolitis using balsam 'Vitaon' is rational and effective. This method can be used as an alternative to the traditional method of alveolitis treatment using iodoform bandages, as well as among patients with allergic reactions to iodine. Our results allow us to recommend research balsam 'Vitaon' in dental practice for the treatment of alveolitis.

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