

Assessment of Psycho-Emotional State of Patients with Mental Pathology and Assessment of Pre-Medication by Clinical Dental Scale

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Summary: Relevance. Currently, there are several methods for diagnosing oral diseases in patients with mental pathology, but due to the unstable mental state of patients, examination of the oral cavity is associated with a number of difficulties. This can cause discomfort for the dentist when examining patients.

Purpose of the study -to study and also evaluate psycho-emotional reactions in mental patients with dental disease.

Keywords: discomfort, pharmacological preparation, psycho-emotional stress, psychocorrection, premedication, phenezepam, diazepam.

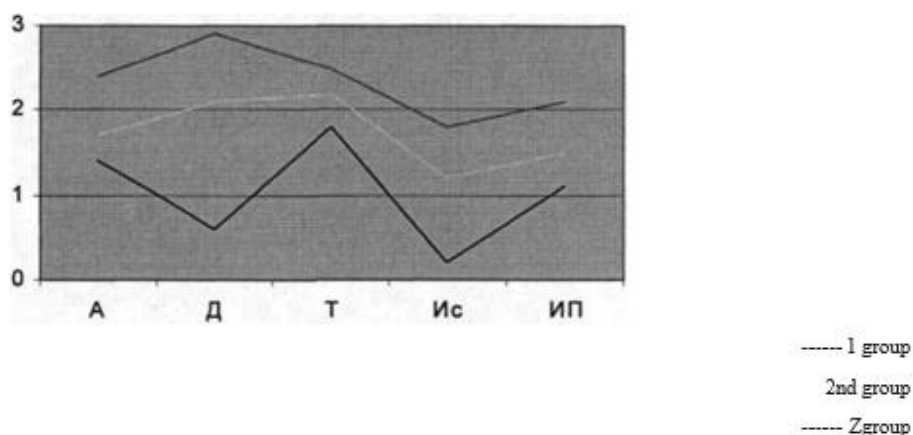
Material and methods. To select a method of preparation for a dental examination for each patient before pharmacological preparation and during maximum effect of the drug was built using the ShCS profile. At the first degree of severity of psycho-emotional reactions (up to 1 point), psychopharmacological preparation of the patient for dental procedures was optional, and at the third degree (3 points) it was necessary.

Table 1 Results of the psycho-emotional stress test on the Bizyaev A.F. scale. before premedication.

	A	D	T	Is	IP
1 group	2±0.4	2±0.9	2± 0.2	1 ±0.8	2±0.1
2nd group	1± 0.7*	2 ±0.1*	2±0.2*	1±0.5*	1 ±0.5*
3 group	1 ±0.4	1±0.4	1± 0.8*	1±0.1	1 ±0.1*

*- significant values $p < 0.05$

Fig.1



Profile of psycho-emotional stress according to the scale of Bizyaev A.F. before premedication.

Table 2.

The degree of severity of psycho-emotional stress of patients in the selected groups before psychocorrection and premedication according to the scale of Bizyaev A.F.

Group of examined people	1st degree psycho-emotional stress Abs. - (%)	2nd degree psycho-emotional stress Abs-(%)	3rd degree of psycho-emotional stress Abs.- (%)
Group with schizophrenia	14 -(22.90%)	29 -(47.54%)	18-(29.5%)
Group with borderline mental disorders	11 -(20%)	31 -(60.78%)	13 -(23.64%)
Control group	26 -(50.98%)	17-(33.33%)	8-(15.68%)

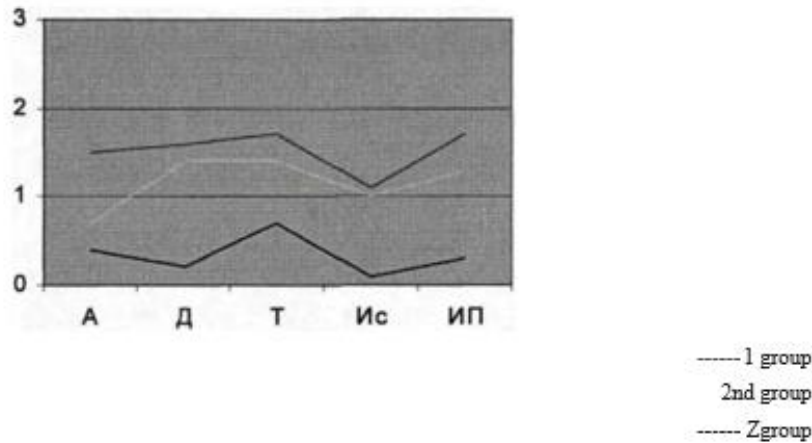
In the main group of patients with a pronounced reaction to the upcoming intervention, profile types characteristic of persons with a predominance of anxious (42%), hypochondriacal (35%) and depressive (23%) reactions were significantly ($p < 0.05$) more often encountered. And, conversely, in patients in the control group who did not show a pronounced reaction of any type to the upcoming intervention, people with a profile type characteristic of hypersthenic were significantly more likely ($p < 0.01$), i.e. people prone to displays of restraint and calmness.

Based on the data obtained, we can conclude that an inadequate reaction to the upcoming dental examination is more often observed in patients of the first group.

The obtained correspondence between the data based on the evaluation criteria on the clinical dental scale is statistically significant ($p < 0.01$).

After psychoprophylactic and psychopharmacological preparation of patients for dental procedures, the average profile of psycho-emotional stress on the ShCS scale decreased.

Fig 2. Profile of psycho-emotional stress of patients in the selected groups after premedication according to the Bizyaev A.F. scale.



1. Group with schizophrenia.
2. Group with borderline mental disorders
3. Control group

Table 3 The degree of severity of psycho-emotional stress in patients of the selected groups after psychocorrection and premedication according to the Bizyaev A.F. scale.

Group of examined people	1 degree of psycho-emotional stress Abs. - (%)	2nd degree of psycho-emotional stress Abs.-(%)	3rd degree psi emotional stress Abs.- (%)
Group with schizophrenia	59 - (96.7%)	2 - (3.3%)	0-(0%)
Group with borderline mental disorders	52-(94.5%)	3 -(5.45%)	0-(0%)
Control group	47 -(92.2%)	4 - (7.8%)	0-(0%)

30 minutes after premedication, the patients became significantly calmer, some of them noted lethargy, drowsiness, the severity of psycho-emotional reactions in many corresponded to 0 (absent) or did not exceed 1 point (mild degree).

Table 4. Indicators of central hemodynamics during premedication with phenozeepam and diazepam.

Index	Group 1 before premedication	Group 1 after premedication	Group 2 before premedication	Group 2 after premedication
Heart rate per minute	71.3±2	68 ±2.3	70.9 ± 2.8	69.3± 2.1
Systolic blood pressure, mm Hg	129.4 ±4.5	123.5± 4.1	127.3 ±4.1	121.5 ±4.0
Diastolic blood pressure, mm Hg	83.5± 3.1	79.7 ±3.0	81.3 ±3.0	78.9± 3.1

* - reliable values $p < 0.05$

Assessing the effect of phenozeepam and diazepam in terms of central hemodynamics, it must be said that before and after premedication, none of the studied indicators changed significantly ($P > 0.05$). However, these deviations were within the physiological norm and unreliable ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusion. Using the following examination methods, you can assess the types of pain in mental patients.

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