



## Measures to Obtain the Olide of Chronic Catarrhal Gingivitis in Children

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**Relevance of the study.** In Pediatric Dentistry, the problem of finding, developing and implementing new methods of prophylaxis and treatment of inflammatory diseases of parodont is not losing its relevance. Conservative treatment methods in childhood include antibacterial and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug drugs. This approach promotes the Prevention of microbial proliferation by increasing the duration of clinical remission. To increase the effectiveness of the treatment of chronic catarrhal gingivitis in children of prepubertate periods, it is required to deeply open the pathogenic mechanisms of the pathological process and develop new types of therapeutic interaction. Somatic health disorders in children exacerbate inflammatory diseases in paront. This topic is devoted to a large number of articles in literature. Children received bazis insulinotharapy. Antiseptic mixture "Dekasan" for the treatment of chronic catarrhal gingivitis in children of the main group; "BioGaia ProDentis "a probiotic-action tablet and immunomodulator"Imupret" have been proposed. Bolaar in the group being compared were treated according to the general scheme. After treatment in children, the microflora of the oral cavity fell by 69.42% from the total number of microbes in children of the main group. The state of natural immunity also testified to an improvement in treatment dynamics in protective mechanisms in the oral cavity of children in the primary subgroup: two low levels of mRNA TLR-2 and mRNA TLR-4-45.44% expression were found in the primary subgroup. Thus, the initiated course of treatment for chronic catarrhal gingivitis has led to a significant improvement in the condition of parodont tissue in children.

The prevalence of Parodont disease, including in children, reaches 98%, among which gingivitis plays a leading role. According to other authors, the development of gingivitis is more common in the spring season, and in the opinion of other authors in the summer and autumn seasons. Due to the variety of microflora in the oral cavity, antimicrobial agents with a wide spectrum of action are used in the treatment of gingivitis, which have an anti-inflammatory effect, but reduce the body's protective Reserve. So in his work, the authors tried to perfect the traditional schemes for the treatment of gingivitis using the immune Corrector "GEPON" in children. This drug leads to the activation of the body's personal protective forces, has another healing effect, which can be used in the treatment of other inflammatory diseases that occur in children on the mucous membrane of the oral cavity. Thus, in their work, traditional schemes for the treatment of gingivitis in children are indicated, using the immune Corrector "GEPON", which allows to increase the protective-flexibility of the body against the background of locally specialized and non-specialized immune correction in the oral cavity. This drug helps to activate the protective forces of the body's personality, has a number of other healing effects that can be used in the treatment of inflammatory diseases of the mucous membrane in the oral cavity of children.

For topical treatment, the use of an applique of a mixture of essential oils in harmony with bentonite clay. The composition is prepared in the following proportions (mass%): essential oils of mint, essential oils of dill, essential oils of pine, essential oils of eucalyptus (from 1.0 – 1.25); peach oil (from 10.0 – 15.0); bentonite clay (80.0 – 86.0). As a supportive therapy in the treatment complex, anti-inflammatory treatment with herbal extracts-prophylactic pastes are recommended to be prescribed for 20 days. In recent years, photosensitizers and laser radiation – photodynamic therapy (FDT) have been successfully used in many dental diseases. Many researchers confirm the antibacterial, bactericidal, physiotherapeutic effect of this method.



**Conclusion.** The inclusion of photodynamic therapy in the complex treatment of chronic catarrhal gingivitis in adolescent children confirms its significant clinical efficacy. In children with chronic gingivitis, SPI decreases by 67.2% in the main group a year after the start of treatment, and in the comparison group – by 30.7%. Therefore, to increase the effectiveness of the treatment of inflammatory diseases of parodont with drugs with antibacterial and anti – inflammatory effects in children, it is recommended to include photodynamic therapy-2 sessions once a week and this therapy scheme is proposed.

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