

## METHODS OF LOCAL TREATMENT OF ODONTOGENIC PHLEGMON OF THE MAXILLOFACIAL REGION IN CHILDREN

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### ANNATATION

Despite the active clinical practice of new groups of antiseptics, the problem of prevention and treatment of purulent complications in maxillofacial surgery is still relevant. For the treatment of purulent wounds, it is necessary to provide for factors of local and general effects on the body. These factors differ in different phases of purulent wound healing. An adequate choice of antiseptic for the treatment of a purulent wound has a huge impact on the course of the purulent-inflammatory process. When choosing antiseptics for the treatment of purulent wounds, preference is given to drugs with a wide spectrum of action, active against mixed microflora. Currently, a wide range of antiseptics for the treatment of purulent wounds is presented. The choice of the optimal antiseptic is a rather difficult task, which was the goal of our study.

### RELEVANCE

One of the most urgent problems of dentistry today is acute odontogenic inflammatory processes (Badzhanov N.N. et al., 1997; Gubin M.A. et al., 1998; Karnaukhov A.T. et al., 2000 ...).

Despite the development of new methods of combating purulent infections, the number of patients with inflammatory diseases currently has an aggressive trend, and the frequency of severe complications following them is increasing. (Robustova T.G. et al., 1995; Shargorodsky A.G., 1996, 2002; Solovyov M.M. et al., 1997; Bernardsky Yu.I., 1998.)

The etiology and pathogenesis of the disease, prevention and treatment of children with purulent-inflammatory diseases of the facial and jaw area are still not well understood, which increases the constant interest and attention of researchers to them (Roginsky V.V. et al., 1996; Ushakov R.V. et al. , 1997; Tarasenko S.V., 2002..)

One of the main problems of pediatric surgery is that antiseptic drugs are not always used properly and often lead to the development of side effects.

The search for new high-quality preparations is of great importance in optimizing the treatment of odontogenic phlegmon of the face and jaw area in children with modern antiseptics. Optimization approaches provide high efficiency and safety of the treatment process.

**Keywords:** Lindoskin, children, phlegmon, furacillin, traditional method,

### PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

To substantiate the use of Lindoskin in the treatment of odontogenic phlegmon of the maxillofacial region in children.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

The study of the effectiveness of the drug Lindoskin was carried out under our supervision and treatment, in the clinic of pediatric maxillofacial surgery on 20 patients with odontogenic phlegmon.

Lindoskin is a natural product intended for external use, has an antimicrobial effect that is active against gram-positive and gram-negative, aerobic and anaerobic, non-spore-forming bacteria (*Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Citrobacter freundii*, *Enterobacter agglomerans*, *Serratia marcescens*, *Morganella morganii*, *Acinetobacter calcoaceticus*)

When using the drug Lindoskin, the development of resistance of microorganisms is not observed. Helps to improve the vascularization of ischemic areas. It has a wound healing and anti-inflammatory effect.

Lindoskin in the complex therapy of acute inflammatory pathologies complements and enhances the action of the main drugs. The advantage when using Lindoskin is that it contains natural active ingredients, accelerates wound healing, helps prevent secondary wound infection, does not irritate the mucous membrane, reduces pain, reduces the amount of fibrinous plaque on the surface of the wound and erosion, does not interfere with the process of epithelization and healing, can be used in patients sensitized to other local agents, and can also be used in pregnant women and in children from an early age.

In the study, the number of patients was 20, which we divided into the main and control groups:

Group 1: The main group - 10 patients, whose complex therapy included the drug Lindoskin

Group 2: Control group - 10 patients complex treatment of purulent-necrotic wounds was carried out in the traditional way (topically furacillin)

## RESEARCH RESULTS

In a comparative study of antiseptics used by patients who received treatment, which included complex therapy with Lindoskin and complex treatment of purulent-necrotic wounds in the traditional way (topically furacillin). We have identified:

On the 1st day of the study of the main group, local use of Lindoskin revealed local microflora (*Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Citrobacter freundii*, *Enterobacter agglomerans*, *Serratia marcescens*, *Morganella morganii*, *Acinetobacter calcoaceticus*).

On the 4th day of the study (*Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Citrobacter freundii*).

On the 7th day of the study (*Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*).

On the 1st day of the study of the control group, with the local use of the traditional method of treatment (topically furacillin), local microflora was detected (*Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Citrobacter freundii*, *Enterobacter agglomerans*, *Serratia marcescens*, *Morganella morganii*, *Acinetobacter calcoaceticus*).

On the 4th day of the study (*Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Citrobacter freundii*, *Enterobacter agglomerans*, *Serratia marcescens*, *Morganella morganii*)

On the 7th day of the study (*Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Citrobacter freundii*, *Enterobacter agglomerans*, *Serratia marcescens*)

Lindoskin has a wide spectrum of antimicrobial activity against aerobic and anaerobic bacteria, as well as fungi of the genus *Candida*, and therefore can be used externally as an antimicrobial agent in the treatment of purulent-necrotic wounds. The drug Lindoskin has a pronounced necrolytic effect. Accelerates the cleansing of purulent wounds and the appearance of granulation tissues. The drug has a significant wound healing activity. Comparison of the results in terms of wound healing showed that in patients treated with the drug, wound healing is observed 4-6 days earlier than with traditional treatment.

### CONCLUSIONS

In a comparative study, Lindoskin showed its effectiveness, which has a wide spectrum of antimicrobial activity against aerobic and anaerobic bacteria, as well as fungi of the genus *Candida*, and therefore can be used externally as an antimicrobial agent in the treatment of purulent-necrotic wounds. Lindoskin has a pronounced necrolytic effect compared to the traditional method of treatment. Accelerates the cleansing of purulent wounds and the appearance of granulation tissues. The drug has a significant wound healing activity. Comparison of the results in terms of wound healing showed that in patients treated with the drug, wound healing is observed 4-6 days earlier than with traditional treatment. Compared to conventional and traditional treatment, it significantly better reduces the contamination of the wound, provides a faster healing rate, reduces the intensity of suppuration from the wound, swelling of the wound and hyperemia.

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