

Optimization of the Diagnosis and Treatment of Oral Epulis Based on Morphological and Cytological Analysis

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Abstract: The experience of complex treatment of 200 patients aged 20 to 50 years in the Bukhara region on the structure of oral morbidity is presented. The studied patients were under the control of a dentist for a calendar year. The patients were between the ages of 20 and 50, of which 74 were men and 126 were women. All patients applied to the dental clinic for epulis in the oral cavity. After complex treatment with the use of MIL radiation, the main group of patients did not have a relapse, which showed significant advantages over traditional methods of treating epulis in the first group of patients.

Key words: epulis, traditional treatment, morphology.

Introduction: In the practice of a pediatric dentist, there are hyperplastic and tumor processes of the oral mucosa, which, despite their external similarity, differ significantly in their histological structure, clinical course and prognosis, which makes differential diagnosis difficult and, in some cases, leads to incorrect treatment planning. Among these processes, a special place is occupied by a group of still insufficiently studied formations, designated in literary sources by various terms: "epulis", "epulid", "supragingival" [Yu. I. Vernadsky, 2002; A.A. Kolesov, 1989; A. F. Valentini, 1988; T. D. Daley 1990].

It is noteworthy that both foreign and domestic researchers propose to distinguish many varieties of this formation, trying to divide them according to histological and clinical signs, which emphasizes the heterogeneity of the pathological processes of this group [A.A. Kolesov, 1989; Cattaneo, 1990; Abrahams, 2001].

The lack of unity of views on this issue is evidenced by the existence of a large number of mutually exclusive clinical and histological classifications, which probably confirms that the term "epulis" is a collective topographic concept that includes completely different pathological processes [V.Cattaneo, 1990].

The origin of these formations remains poorly understood. Some authors tend to attribute epulis to true tumors of osteogenic origin [L.Bodner, 1987], others point to their odontogenic origin [Shafer, 1974]. Most researchers consider epulis to be local reactive processes [G.Anneroth, 1983].

Morphological diagnosis, treatment and prevention of epulis in children represent a serious, not fully understood problem.

Most modern authors note certain difficulties in differential diagnosis and prognosis, which is an unconditional evidence of the relevance of a detailed clinical and morphological study of epulis based on the use of a complex of modern morphological and clinical research methods.

Promising is the development of the use of magnetic-infra-red laser therapy (MIL radiation). However, many fundamental aspects of the treatment of epulis, manifested on the oral mucosa, have not been fully resolved. When studying the data, it was found that information on the prevalence of such injuries is scarce, however, the degree of epulis in patients is nevertheless high and their treatment remains relevant. Therefore, the urgent task remains the further search and development of new gentle and at the same time effective means for the treatment of epulis of the oral mucosa. A detailed study of the features of the clinic of various types of epulis and other tumor and tumor-like formations of the oral mucosa will help improve their diagnosis and increase the effectiveness of treatment. Laser therapy can significantly reduce the dose of prescribed pharmacological drugs, and sometimes completely avoid taking drugs with undesirable side effects that NILI does not have [Novakovsky A.L., Goretsky K.G., 2006].

The purpose of the study: Evaluation of the scheme of complex treatment of oral epulis by means of magnetic-infrared-laser therapy in patients based on morphological and cytological analysis.

Materials and methods of research: The results of 200 patients aged 20 to 50 years in the Bukhara region were analyzed for the structure of the incidence of the oral cavity. The studied patients were under the control of a dentist for a calendar year. The patients were between the ages of 20 and 50, of which 74 were men and 126 were women. All patients, depending on the method of treatment, were divided into two groups: the first - the control group included 100 patients, including 48 men and 68 women who received traditional treatment; the second - the main group consisted of 100 patients, of which - 26 men and 58 women, treated with traditional treatment in the MIL-radiation complex.

In the process of therapy, all patients underwent a visual, instrumental, hardware dental examination of the oral cavity, questionnaire, interviewing the patient, take a scrape of oral tissue and swabs from the oral cavity (microscopic examination, cultural examination) and carried out cytological methods of oral fluid examination.

Results and discussion of the study: Relapses were detected in control group patients who received traditional treatment. In patients of the second group, thanks to the use of traditional treatment in the MIL radiation complex, the result was positive, the clinical effect was achieved already on the 5th day in the form of no signs of inflammation and complete disappearance of residual tissue. As a result of cytological and morphological studies, criteria were developed for assessing the effectiveness of integrated treatment of oral epulis in patients after complex treatment with MIL radiation, which are justified by improving local immunity indicators, clinical symptoms, reducing the length of epithelization, reducing the frequency of patients appearing to the doctor for complications of soft tissue damage in the oral cavity.

Conclusions: Joint application of traditional treatment in the complex of MIL radiation involves creation of optimal conditions for elimination of recurrence of epulis and effective effect on tissue morphology. Application of the investigated complex treatment in the general practice of dentistry will allow to increase efficiency of treatment of patients with epulis, to reduce the time of recovery of postoperative wounds. According to clinical research methods, it was revealed that the use of MIL radiation reduces the severity of pain syndrome and edema of soft tissues, reduces the length of epithelization of the wound. Clinical-anatomical comparisons are of practical importance for the correct assessment of the symptomatology of the process, the planning of refinement diagnostics and optimal surgical tactics, the judgment of the prognosis of the disease, as well as the need to strictly observe the rules of sampling, transportation and storage of material for morphological analysis, its subsequent processing and studied, including the correct orientation of the pieces on the paraffin block. When using MIL radiation, economic costs are reduced. The algorithm for predicting the reversibility of patients with complications of oral soft tissue epulis made it possible to develop measures aimed at improving the effectiveness of treatment.

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