

Premorbid Background Odontogenic Inflammatory Diseases in Children with Somatic Diseases Dependencies

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Abstract Prevalence and incidence of odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases in children Extensive scientific research is being conducted to assess the severity of the disease, the use of local and general treatment methods, as well as measures to prevent complications. In this regard, various biological and chemical agents have been developed and proposed for use, which have an active effect on local or general treatment after surgical interventions. However, among children who often suffer from various diseases, methods of improving pathogenetically based comprehensive treatment of the type of odontogenic purulent-inflammatory disease and the establishment of indications and contraindications for use, depending on the specific case, are important.

Keywords Odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases in children, Basic examination methods, Premorbid background of odontogenic inflammatory diseases in children

1. Introduction

In order to optimize the diagnosis, treatment and prevention measures for the occurrence of odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases in children on a premorbid background, approach this problem in a scientifically based state, we found it necessary to study and interpret and analyze the data on the prevalence, intensity of these diseases, risk factors that make it possible and cause the disease, as well as the clinical and morphological aspects Children odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases are a process accompanied by infectious inflammation, and pathological conditions in the teeth and surrounding tissues serve as foci of inflammation. This group of diseases includes odontogenic periostitis, osteomyelitis, sinusitis, facial – jaw abscess, phlegmonae, lymphadenitis, adenophlegmonae, which are accompanied by purulent - inflammation, with a high level of sepsis transition exposure [1,3,5,7,9].

The observation of somatic disease (s) in the body of children without the onset of odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases (odontogenic infection) falls into the concept of premorbid background. The presence of a premorbid background in the body can affect the course and outcome of the disease, presenting as a weak immune system activity, a chronic foci of infection, companion disease (s), as well as the age of the patient. Clinically, the disease is manifested by a long course against a permorbid background, a tendency

to snack – spread in the foci of inflammation, difficulty treating the disease, frequent return, observation of complications, risk of developing sepsis. Odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases in children and their complications are among the main problems of Dentistry and facial jaw surgery. According to many authors, odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases account for up to 80% of cases of Maxillofacial diseases. The fact that the jaws and the blood and lymphomyrs in their surrounding tissues are well developed provides an opportunity for the rapid spread of odontogenic infection.

It is known that the diagnosis and treatment of odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases of the face-jaw diseases are considered one of the main problems of Pediatric Dentistry. According to a number of researchers, odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases account for up to 21% and 52% of all surgery. Odontogenic infection in children has a number of features, relative maturity of the organs and tissues of the child, imperfect immunity, an abundance of lymphatic tissues and the presence of anatomical and physiological features, the structure of teeth and jaws, susceptibility to injury, the ease of natural protective barriers for microbial permeability and reproduction cause the development of this group of diseases. Problems in the etiology, pathogenesis, prevention and treatment of odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases in children on a Premorbid background have been one of the pressing problems studied by scientific researchers who have been working in this direction all the time. Acute odontogenic purulent diseases of the face-jaw in children premorbid fonda course often observed in the body with decreased immune system activity was found in sources [2,4,6,8,10]. The increased incidence of purulent inflammatory diseases and the resulting complications are

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more associated with the initial indicators of the body's immunity. Against the background of the facial – jawedness of odontogenic osteomyelitis in children with frequent diseases, its complications occupy a special place in the structure of this pathology. This complex process, on the other hand, leads to the jaws. These defects in turn cause functional and aesthetic deficiencies.

2. The Purpose of the Study

Premorbid background assessment of analytical indicators of the main examination methods of odontogenic inflammatory diseases in children.

3. Object of Study

In order to substantiate the relevance of the research work and to study the specific course of face-jaw odontogenic purulent inflammatory diseases in the case associated with companion diseases in the cross section of different age groups, to improve early diagnosis and methods of prevention and treatment of the development of complications, a statistical analysis of patients with odontogenic purulent inflammatory diseases was carried out 239 children aged 3 to 17 with odontogenic purulent inflammatory diseases who were involved in the study received Clini and laboratory indications, and companion disease in the same age range was not identified, but 99 patients with odontogenic purulent inflammatory disease were involved as a control group (ng).

4. Results and Analyzes

In patients in the study, odontogen was studied in 3 groups according to the type of purulent inflammatory diseases. Observation I (main) group odontogenic inflammatory disease premorbid background, 105 patients with complications with odontogenic phlegmona were examined in children, and after treatment with antibacterial, universal, topical antiseptics, topical bacteriophage and chakanda ointment were applied once a day during the treatment process, and a combined - optimized complex was treated taking into account the side disease. II observation (traditional) group odontogenic inflammatory disease premorbid background detected, 95 patients were examined in children and treated conventionally by treatment with antiseptics based on antibacterial, universal, local oven universally accepted norms. III Follow-Up (comparison) group odontogenic inflammatory disease premorbid background-Free, 39 patients were examined in children and treated conventionally by treatment with antiseptics based on Universal, local oven universally accepted norms.

The following results were found in the distribution of patients with odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases by age and sex groups of children. Odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases are the least observed in number and

percentage of children aged 3-6 years, accounting for 55 (23.0%) of patients with total odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases tested. The following results are observed when analyzed in the cross-section of the Guruh: in the main Guruh, patients aged 3-6 years were 13 (12.3%) tan in boys, and in girls - odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases were 11 (10.4%). Among patients of this age in the traditional group, odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases in boys amounted to 11 (11.5%), and odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases in girls-12 (12.6%). In the comparison group, odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases were recorded in 4 (10.2%) among 3-6 - year - old patient boys, odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases among children of this age in 7 (17.9%) cases among girls, and the incidence of odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases in patients of this age does not differ much in number and percentage.

Odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases have shown a second result in the number and percentage ratio among children aged 7-11 years, accounting for 83 (34.7%) of the total examined patients. The following is observed in the cross section: in the main cluster, 7-11 - year-old patients accounted for 21 (20.0%) of the body in boys, and in girls-odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases accounted for 16 (15.2%). Among patients of this age in the traditional group, odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases in boys amounted to 19 (20.0%), and in girls - odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases-12 (12.6%). In a comparative study, odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases were reported in 7 (17.9%) among 7-11 - year - old patient boys, and odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases were reported in 8 (20.5%) cases among girls among sick children of this age, and the incidence of odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases in patients of this age does not differ much in number and percentage. Odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases are most common among children aged 12-17, accounting for 101 (42.3%) of the total examined patients. The following is observed in the cross section of the guruches: in the main guruch, in 12-17 year old sick children, 26 (24.7%) tan in boys, and in girls, odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases amounted to 18 (17.0%). Among patients of this age in the traditional group, odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases in boys amounted to 23 (24.2%), and in girls - odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases-21 (22.1%). In a comparative study, odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases were reported in 7 (17.9%) among 12-17 - year - old patient boys, and odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases in children of this age were reported in 6 (15.3%) cases among girls, while the incidence of odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases in patients of this age is not much different in percentage terms, although it is.

In the distribution of patients with odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases by age and gender, in the group with primary - odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases accompanied by a premorbid background, 60 (57.1%) of boys were observed, while the remaining 45 (42.8%) were female patients. While in the group of patients with traditional -

odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases with premorbid background and receiving traditional treatment, boys accounted for 53 (55.7%), girls accounted for 42 (44.2%) patients. Comparative guruhis, i.e. odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases, were observed without a premorbid background, and in the Guruh of patients receiving conventional treatment, boys were observed in 18 (46.1%) cases compared to 21 (53.8%). On the basis of the data obtained, it can be concluded that in the main and traditional groups, where odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases are accompanied by a premorbid background, according to gender signs, patients are evenly distributed, with boys making up a relatively large number. In comparison, girls are relatively the majority in the analysis of gender markers. When odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases age and gender symptoms are compared, the incidence was mainly observed in large, sick children aged 12-17 years.

Odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases in primary and traditional guruchas with a premorbid background, burning diseases were observed in a total of 200 patients, which were followed by the following condition in the taxile in terms of the frequency of nosological occurrence in guruchs. Tonsillitis disease has been reported as a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases in a total of 31 (15.5%) cases, of which 15 (7.5%) were reported in the main Guruh and 16 (8.0%) in the traditional Guruh. Ethmoiditis disease as a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases was observed in a total of 22 (11.0%) of patients in a child, of which 13 (6.5%) were observed in primary Guruh patient children, while 9 (4.5%) showed traditional Guruh patient children as a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases. Nasal cavity inflammations-gaymorite 15 (7.5%) showed as a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases in a child, of which 7 (3.5%) were found in primary gurux patients, while in traditional gurux patient children, gaymorite was recorded as a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases in 8 (4.0%) cases. Adenoids are lymphoid tissue that is usually present in children and performs a protective function. Their hyperplasia has been reported as a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases in children with a total of 17 (8.5%) patients. Of these, 8 (4%) reported the primary guru as a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases in patient children, while 9 (4.5%) reported the traditional guru as a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases in patient children. Inflammation of the upper respiratory tract – bronchitis in total 15 (7.5%) patients were recorded as premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases in a child, of which 7 (3.5%) were recorded as premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases in primary guruch patient children, while 8 (4.0%) were recorded as premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases in children.

Anemia (Greek: *αναιμία* anemia), is a pathological clinical and hematological syndrome accompanied by a decrease in

the content of hemoglobin and red blood cells in the body circulating blood and is a syndrome characterized by impaired oxygen transport in the blood and the development of hypoxia in tissues, in our study the levels of anemia II (mild, NV = 90-110 g/l), as a premorbid background. Anemia II-level as a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases was observed in a total of 31 (15.5%) patients in a child, of which 18 (9.0%) in primary guruch patient children were observed as a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases, and 13 (6.5%) in traditional guruch patient children came as a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases. As a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases, anemia III - level came as a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases in a total of 17 (8.5%) cases. Of this, the main group was observed as a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases in 10 (5%) cases in patient children and 7 (3.5%) in traditional gurux patient children. As a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases, BMF (cerebral palsy) a total of 6 (3.0%) patients were observed in the child. It is known that cerebral palsy is a group of motor disorders that occur due to brain damage during pregnancy, childbirth or early infancy, and can be accompanied by other problems in the patient, such as Malaise, speech, visual hearing and intellectual development disorders. This clinical case was reported in both observational groups with ham identical 3 (1.5%) cases. The lag behind mental, mental, physical development as a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases – a further total of 15 (7.5%) patients were observed in the child, with 8 (4%) patients in such primary guruch patients being observed in the child, and 7 (3.5%) in traditional guruch patients as a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases. In our study, as a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases, talvasa syndrome was observed in a total of 9 (4.5%) patients in a child, of which 4 (2%) patients in a primary Guru were observed in children, and 5 (2.5%) in a traditional guru observed talvasa syndrome as a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases.

5. Conclusions

Inflammation of the oral mucosa - stomatitis odontogenic purulent - as a premorbid background to inflammatory diseases, a total of 16 (8.0%) patients were observed in the child, of which 9 (4.5%) patients in the main guroux were observed in children, and 7 (3.5%) in the traditional guroux were observed stomatitis as a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases. Rheumatism has been observed as a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases in a total of 11 (5.5%) patients in a child, of which 7 (3.5%) patients in a primary tumour were found to have rheumatism as a premorbid background to odontogenic purulent - inflammatory diseases

in a conventional tumour, and 4 (2.0%) in a conventional tumour.

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