

EFFECTIVENESS OF OZONE THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH PRIMARY ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION AND ORAL CANDIDIOSIS

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In patients with comorbidity often have a variety of lesions of the oral cavity resistant to conventional therapy. One of such problems is the oral candidiasis in patients with removable dentures. We studied the efficiency of ozone therapy in patients with concomitant diseases (arterial hypertension) and the presence of dentures. It is established that ozone therapy as an additional therapeutic measure has potentiating the antifungal effect.

Regional features of microhemodynamics of periodontal tissues and oral organs in patients with primary arterial hypertension (PAH) can lead to various disorders in the state of homeostasis of the oral cavity. Often, patients in this group have therapy-resistant forms of candidiasis. In addition, the issue of the features of the functioning of orthopedic structures in patients with PAH remains unclear. This issue is of particular relevance due to the high prevalence of PAH in the population.

Purpose of the work: evaluation of the effectiveness of ozone therapy in the treatment of oral candidiasis in patients with PAH, elucidation of the features of the functioning of existing prostheses in patients with PAH.

Materials and methods. To assess the state of existing orthopedic structures, we compared the results of a clinical examination in two groups of patients - control (normal) and main (PAH). Each group consisted of 15 people, approximately equal in number of both sexes, aged 30 to 60 years.

Patients in both groups received conventional therapy for candidiasis, Voc 86

Young Scientists for Medicine: Proceedings of the XVI Scientific Conference of Young Scientists and Specialists new group, as an addition to traditional treatment, ozone therapy procedures were used at intervals of 1 time per day for 15 days.

To study the state of existing non-removable orthopedic structures, we analyzed the state of the hygienic status of non-removable structures.

The ozone therapy procedure consisted in rinsing the oral cavity with 200 ml of saline for 2 min, saturated with ozone at a concentration of 3–5 mg/l.

Physiological saline was ozonated using a medical ozone therapeutic unit " Medozons BM AOT-01-ARZ-01". Water is saturated with ozone within 8-10 hours

Microbiological control was carried out at the stages of treatment.

Results. The data given in the table allow us to characterize the hygienic condition of the existing non-removable structures in the control group as approaching good and satisfactory; in the PAH group, it is characterized as satisfactory and unsatisfactory. The resulting data are shown in Table 1 .

Table 1

| Assessment of the state of removable oral dentures in the control and main groups | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Evaluation criterion | Main (n-15) | Control (n-15) |
| Infiltration of the surface of the prosthesis with microbial plaque from 0 to 25% | 38% | 58% |
| Infiltration of the surface of the prosthesis with microbial plaque from 25% to 50% | 53% | 31% |
| Infiltration of the surface of the prosthesis with microbial plaque from 50% or more | 18% | 11% |
| Changing the color of the teeth and the base of the prosthesis | 67% | 54% |
| The presence of relining of the prosthesis | 53% | 21% |
| Presence of restored denture fractures | 32% | 19% |
| Presence of odor | 34% | 23% |
| The average period of use of the prosthesis | 2 -2.5 years | 3.5 - 4 years |
| Satisfaction with the existing prosthesis | 34% | 76% |

Table 2 presents the data of microbiological studies of *C.albicans* in the main and control groups after 5, 10 and 15 days of treatment.

table 2

| C. albicans contamination in the oral cavity of the main and control groups and normal | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Group | Candida (5 days) | Candida (10 days) | Candida (15 days) |
| Main | 104 cfu/ml | 103 cfu/ml | 102 cfu/ml |
| Control | 106 cfu/ml | 104 cfu/ml | 103 cfu/ml |

On the 5th day in the main group there was a decrease in the contamination of *C. albicans* oral cavity up to 104 CFU / ml, in the control group, the value of contamination is not from -has changed . On the 10th day, the downward trend in the main group remained, and The contamination value was 103 CFU/ml. In the control group on the 10th day of therapy for the first time there was a significant decrease in contamination to 104 CFU / ml. The most obvious difference was determined by us on the 15th day of ozone therapy. Bye-the contamination factors reached the norm and amounted to 102 CFU/ml. In the main group to end of treatment, this indicator did not reach the normal value and amounted to 103 CFU/ml. Findings. Thus, we found that the use of medical ozone in oral candidiasis in patients with PAH leads to both an improvement in hygienic state of existing prostheses, and to a pronounced antimycotic effect - that. Given the complex effect of ozone therapy , it can be argued that ozone therapy as an additional therapeutic measure has a potentiating antimycotic -sky effect.

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