



Features of the course of inflammatory periodontal diseases taking into account the types of nonspecific adaptive reactions and the level of body reactivity in patients with oncological pathology

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Introduction. The article presents data on nonspecific adaptive reactions (NAR) and reactivity levels (UR) in 63 patients with catarrhal gingivitis and periodontitis. It has been shown that against the background of a stress reaction and reactivation combined with low levels of reactivity in patients with oncopathology after courses of radiation and chemotherapy, as well as with certain types of somatic pathology. Along with this, against the background of the training response, calm and increased activation, therapeutic and preventive measures are faster and clinical remission lasts longer.

Aim. To evaluate the features of the inflammatory process in periodontitis, taking into account the types of nonspecific adaptive reactions and the level of reactivity of the body in patients with oncopathology on the background of combined antitumor treatment.

Materials & Methods. The clinical and laboratory study involved 63 patients with periodontal inflammatory pathology aged 40 to 55 years. The patients were divided into 3 groups: the main group consisted of 21 patients with inflammatory periodontal diseases and a history of oncopathology; comparison group 1 consisted of 23 patients with inflammatory periodontal diseases with background pathology; comparison group 2 consisted of 19 patients with inflammatory periodontal pathology and no history of somatic diseases. The clinical assessment of the condition of the oral cavity and periodontal tissues was carried out before and after traditional treatment, taking into account the data of a comprehensive dental examination and the calculation of the Koetschke, PI and API indices. The method of calculating the percentage of lymphocytes and other shaped blood elements was used to determine the types of NARO and UR.

Results. The analysis of the results of the index assessment of the periodontal condition and oral hygiene in the dynamics of treatment of patients with inflammatory periodontal diseases and background oncopathology indicates the identity of the change in indicators with the data of both comparison groups. This trend is largely due to the desire and understanding of patients in the main group to restore and improve not only their dental health, but also the condition of the body as a whole after a comprehensive course of antitumor therapy. The traditional treatment of periodontal inflammatory pathology is most effective in patients with favorable conditions (training, calm and increased activation) against the background of medium and high levels of reactivity. However, patients with oncopathology after courses of radiation and chemotherapy and certain types of somatic pathology showed shorter periods of clinical remission against the background of negative effects (stress and reactivation) combined with low UR, which were detected.

Conclusion. The data obtained indicate the need for monitoring of NARO and UR in order to expand the range of therapeutic and preventive measures for inflammatory periodontal diseases in patients with various somatic pathologies.