

COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS REMINERALIZATION THERAPY ON EXAMPLE OF PREPARATIONS REMIN PRO AND BIFLUORID 12 COMPANY VOCO

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Summary: Definition most expedient methods of treatment initial caries of acute and chronic course in terms biological feasibility and minimum invasiveness. Choosing the optimal, rational and biologically expedient method of treatment initial caries of acute and chronic course in persons residing in endemic zone with deficit fluorine and iodine in water and food. Efficiency the remineralization therapy conducted material Bifluorid 12 (VOCO) in outpatient settings. The efficacy Reminpro (VOCO), that was used in the home.

Keywords: caries diagnostic methods, children's dentistry, caries, remineralization therapy, remineralization therapy effectiveness

Introduction. City Uzhgorod is endemic zone with a significant deficit fluorine, iodine, calcium and other chemical elements, micro and macro elements [1,2,4,6]. This, in turn, contributes to the development of carious lesions [1,3,5,7]. According to various sources caries prevalence ranged from 95 to 98%. Commonly known fact that early diagnosis and early treatment significantly increases the chances of effective treatment of any disease. And diagnosing caries in the stage of spots - there is a question of choosing the most optimal, efficient and affordable method of treatment [5,6,9]. As one method of choice for treatment of early forms of caries is the remineralization therapy. The choice is due to several factors. This affordable treatment. It does not need trimming tooth, which significantly reduces psycho-emotional stress on the patient. The possibility of treatment at home, which is convenient for the patient.

Sustainable, long-term effect after treatment [8,9,10].

Objective: Determine the optimal method remineralization therapy for young people in terms fluorine and iodine deficiency.

Materials and methods: It was held dental examination secondary school students №20 of Uzhgorod. Overall examined 494 children aged from 7 to 17 years (242 boys and 252 girls).

Results and discussion. In carrying out the dental examination of students 494 children 7-17ty years of age (242 boys and 252 girls) (Table. 1).

Among the surveyed persons 7-11 years of caries intensity is $12,2 \pm 1,2$. For 12-17ty annual survey, the figure is $11,2 \pm 1,2$.

Gender differences were observed among indicators. Data figures indicate a high degree of intensity of caries in the surveyed group. (Table. 2).

Table 1

Distribution surveyed by age and sex

Total surveyed (n=494)							
7-11 years old (n=248)				12-17ty years of age (n = 246)			
Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
122	49.1	126	50.9	120	48.7	126	51.3

Table 2

The intensity of caries among the examined

Age	Boys (n=242)		Girls (n=252)		All (n=494)	
	number surveyed	items	number surveyed	items	number surveyed	items
7-12 years, alternating occlusion	122	12,3±1,2	126	12,1±1,2	248	12,2±1,2
12-17 years, permanent occlusion	120	11,4±1,2	126	11,0±1,2	246	11,2±1,2

Among the surveyed individuals were selected only those with cavities placed on the vestibular surface of the front group of teeth. In the diagnosis of lesions of us sposterihalys areas of demineralization on tooth surfaces. Probing, painless, shorohuvate probe delayed jams. Thermo diagnosis is negative or slightly positive. The method of drying enamel surface gave a clear picture of where the abnormal tissue lost luster after drying, become more visible on the background intact enamel. Painting caries using marker positive. Fluorescent diagnostics enables to verify the diagnosis,

differential diagnosis and conduct initial caries carious lesions with no teeth.

Among all surveyed our 214 students were selected which determined the initial acute and chronic caries and acute and chronic superficial caries.

Superficial caries was determined in 112 students (55 boys and 57 girls) (Table. 3). Yes, both at the surface caries lesions are observed defect and tissue, the treatment of these patients was a mechanical necrosectomy with further sealing material cavity estelitesigmaquick.

Table 3

Distribution of surveyed persons depending on the flow of superficial caries and sex

	Total surveyed (n=112)			
	boys (n=55)		Girls (n=57)	
	abs.	%	abs.	%
Acute surface caries	46	84	48	84
Chronic superficial caries	9	16	9	16

Initial caries was diagnosed in 102 subjects (50 boys and 52 girls) (Table. 4)

Table 4

Distribution of surveyed persons depending on percolation initial caries and sex of

	Total surveyed (n=102)			
	Boys (n=50)		Girls (n=52)	
	abs.	%	abs.	%
Acute initial caries	39	78	41	78
Chronic initial caries	11	22	11	22

This group was divided into two groups of 51 patients (25 boys and 26 girls) in each of them. Patients groups №1 were treated initial caries by covering affected areas of drug Bifluorid 12 (VOCO) Germany.

Group №2 was scheduled treatment with pasta Reminpro (VOCO) Germany.

Results and their efficiency was determined after 3 months. (Table. 5, 6)

Table 5

Results of treatment applications Bifluorid 12 (VOCO) Germany

	Boys (n=25)		Girls (n=26)		Всего (n=51)	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Completely restored tooth surface	24	96	25	96	49	96
Minor areas remineralization	1	4	1	4	2	4
Lack of effect of treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6

Results of treatment using Reminpro applications (VOCO), Germany

	Boys (n=25)		Girls (n=26)		All (n=51)	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Completely restored tooth surface	15	60	17	65	32	62
Minor areas remineralization	7	28	5	19	12	24
Lack of effect of treatment	4	16	3	12	7	14

Conclusion. The results of the studies found that the drug Bifluorid 12 (VOCO) Germany, used a group №1, was effective in 90% of cases, relatively effective in 4% .. Instead Reminpro (VOCO) Germany, which used the patients from group №2 Only to be effective in 62% of cases, relatively effective in 24% and inefficient - in 14% of cases. These results can be explained by the use of drugs methodology for remineralization

therapy. So drug Bifluorid 12 applies only to outpatient physician taking and drug Reminpro used medical patient unattended at home, which greatly affects the outcome of treatment. In picture 1, 2 and 3 shows the patient K., 15 years. The diagnosis - chronic superficial caries tooth 1.3, 1.2, 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 teeth. Photo 1 - at the initial examination. Photo 2 - a month of treatment, photo 3 - 3 months after covering drug Bifluorid 12.



Figure 1. Patient K, 15 years old

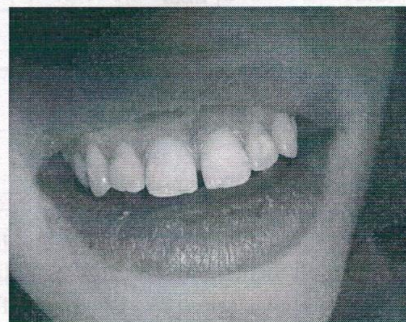


Figure 2. Patient K, 15 years old

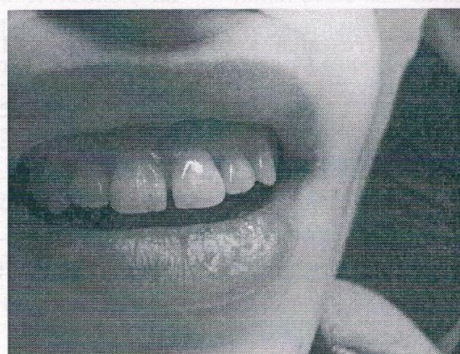


Figure 3. Patient K, 15 years old

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