

Comparison Of Treatment Effects Of Dental Preparations For Reducing Dental Sensitivity

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Abstract – The symptom of increased sensitivity of enamels in the examined patients, from 18 to 30 years, was the pain that occurred under the influence of thermal, chemical or mechanical stimuli and independently passing after some time. The duration of the pain attachment depended on the degree and localization of damage to the dental enamel.

Keywords – Dental Hyperesthesia, Fluoride, Treatment.

I. RELEVANCE

Every year the problem of prevention and treatment of hypersensitivity of hard dental tissues becomes more and more urgent due to the increase in the influence of local and general factors. Dental hypersensitivity is a clinical condition that manifests itself in a short-term painful reaction of exposed dentine in response to thermal, tactile, osmotic or chemical stimuli that cannot be explained by any other known pathology [4,6,8,10,12,14,20,23].

As follows from the literature, the prevalence of dentinal hypersensitivity in the adult population varies from 4 to 74% [2,7,9,10,13,15,17,20,21]. Dental hypersensitivity usually occurs more often and at a younger age in women than in men. Some authors believe that these differences are associated with better oral hygiene and more acidic foods in women. Canines and premolars are most often affected on both the upper and lower dentition. The most susceptible to hypersensitivity is the cervical region of the vestibular surface of the teeth [1,7,8,10,11,14,16,18,20,22].

Hyperesthesia is often observed during abrasion of tooth tissues, when the loss of enamel reaches the dentin-enamel junction. In addition to the painful reaction of the teeth resulting from the action of local irritants, pain in the teeth can also occur in connection with some pathological conditions of the body. So, pain in the teeth with psychoneuroses, endocrinopathies, diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, menopause, metabolic disorders, infectious and other diseases are recorded. [3,7,10,12,15,17,20,23]

The treatment of hyperesthesia of hard tooth tissues is an important task in practical dentistry. Today, there are several directions in the conservative treatment of hyperesthesia: drugs that inactivate the transmission of nerve impulses; drugs obturating dentinal tubules; double action desensitizers; preparations that precipitate proteins; dentin adhesives; fluoride varnishes; varnishes that prevent plaque adhesion; desensitive toothpastes. [4,5,7,9,19,20]

However, until now, there are no universal effective regimens for the treatment of hyperesthesia of hard dental tissues. Therefore, the search for new means and methods is an urgent problem. In these cases, the issues of treatment, and even more so of prevention, require their own solution, since, despite the availability of a wide choice of drugs for the treatment of hyperesthesia based on calcium, iron, strontium, as well as modern desensitizers with a mechanism for sealing dentinal tubules, this problem is of no small importance in practical dentistry. [7,8,9,12,15,17,20,21]

Most often, preparations containing fluoride are used to treat tooth sensitivity. The action of fluorides is aimed at reducing the

sensitivity of dentin, but with mechanical abrasion, fluoride crystals are removed, which makes the effect short-lived. Preparations with a pronounced mineralizing effect are also recommended for increased sensitivity of exposed root dentin in periodontal diseases. [1,5,8,15,17,20]

II. THE AIM OF THE STUDY

Was to compare the effectiveness of drugs to reduce dental hyperesthesia.

III. MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODS

We examined and treated 36 patients from 18 to 30 years old. The exclusion criterion was the presence of dentition defects in the patient. The examination of the patients included a survey, examination and assessment of the dental status. The level of oral hygiene was determined. On examination, the number of teeth with increased sensitivity was recorded. For an objective assessment of the state of sensitivity of the hard tissues of the teeth, we used the index of the intensity of dental hyperesthesia.

The use of drugs to reduce sensitivity was carried out after professional hygiene and sanitation of the oral cavity.

All patients were divided into 3 groups of 12 people, depending on the treatment. Patients of the 1st group were prescribed the use of a one-component fluorinating varnish.

Patients of the 2nd group were prescribed treatment-and-prophylactic fluoride gel "APF GEL". The fluoride ions contained in the preparation strengthen the enamel of the teeth, reduce its permeability, and protect the teeth from the development of caries. The gel was used at home twice a day after brushing your teeth.

Patients of the 3rd group were prescribed a course of using the synthesized preparation in the form of a paste, which includes a combination of arginine, calcium gluconate and calcium carbonate. It was recommended to rub in the paste for a week at home: in the morning and evening after brushing your teeth for 3-5 minutes. The mechanism of action is associated with sealing the dentinal tubules and, accordingly, blocking the access of external stimuli.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the course of treatment with fluorogel, the therapeutic effect lasted from 7 to 10 days. Fluoride varnish lost its therapeutic effect immediately after the subsequent cleaning, which indicates an insufficient duration of the therapeutic effect. The synthesized drug had the longest therapeutic effect, since after the completion of the course of therapy, the elimination of hyperesthesia of the teeth persisted for a month. At the same time, the oral cavity maintained a satisfactory hygienic condition. This drug is not only easy to use, but also more effective for long-term elimination of dental hyperesthesia.

V. CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the study, it was found that arginine containing the drug to a significant extent and for a longer period compared to other agents reduces hyperesthesia, strengthens the enamel layer and, thus, can help prevent the development of caries.

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