
Clinical Efficacy of Pharmacologic AI Therapy in Patients with Burning Mouth Syndrome

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Abstract: The article has explored the problem of treatment of patients with burning mouth syndrome. The efficiency of drug therapy was estimated, depending on the duration of the disease. The analysis of the clinical presentation, the duration of the disease, the results of psychometric testing and the terms of remission were carried out.

Keywords: burning mouth syndrome, pain sense modality level, pharmacological therapy, Neurodentistry, psychometric properties.

Introduction

Stomalgia, or glossalgia, is a chronic disease that manifests itself as a pain syndrome and is accompanied by persistent orofacial pain.

Stomalgia (SA) as a neurogenic disease of the cavity mouth has been known since the end of the 19th century and for more has attracted the attention of dentists, neuropathologists and psychiatrists for a hundred years [10, 20, 24].

Despite considerable coverage in the literature information about this disease, the problem of treating SA appears to be understudied and controversial.

The frequency of occurrence of this pathology, according to domestic and foreign researchers, not decreases and, on the contrary, increases. Complexity and versatility of the problem of orofacial pain causes a wide scope of work with the use of unique techniques and equipment [2, 4, 19, 23].

According to the current opinion, SA is considered a polyetiological disease that occurs against the background of concomitant pathology of various systems and organs and the presence in the oral cavity inflammatory and locally traumatic factors [1, 2, 7, 27].

Some scholars focus in the development of SA paid attention to psychological and psychosocial disorders, others - dysfunction of the central nuclei autonomic nervous system and their connections with the cortex brain [3, 12, 13, 25].

Because of this, treating SA is a difficult task. Often it is ineffective or gives short-term effect, since it is symptomatic and does not affect the pathogenesis mechanisms of the disease [9, 14, 21, 22]. Often practitioners empirically prescribe medications for patients with AS who in their action are antagonists, and not synergists. In some proposed methods of SA treatment, the effect is on autonomic nervous system of patients with AS, but it carried out without taking into account the nature of neurohumoral regulation of autonomic functions [6, 8, 15, 26].

The purpose of the study is to study the effectiveness traditional drug therapy for patients with stomalgia, without any additional methods therapeutic effect, depending on the duration

of the disease.

Materials and methods of research

Were surveyed 74 patients aged 49 to 72 diagnosed with "stomalgia" (glossodynia (K 14.1)). Duration disease ranged from 2 months to 7 years. Depending on the duration of the disease, all patients with stomalgia were divided into three groups:

1st - patients in whom the first signs of the disease were determined no later than 6 months (30 patients); 2nd - patients with disease duration up to 1 year (20 patients); 3rd - sick, suffering SA for more than one year (24 patients).

All patients with SA underwent neurostomatological, psycho physiological and general clinical survey. The study of the neurostomatological status of patients began with a survey that included identification of complaints, collection of anamnesis of the disease and life. To assess the general condition, patients were examined at the place of residence by general clinical specialists (therapist, endocrinologist, gynecologist, gastroenterologist, psycho neurologist). In all patients with AS, changes in personality traits are determined, which is manifested in the development asthenoneurotic or depressive-hypochondriac states.

The analysis of the obtained results was carried out by comparing the measured states with each other and data obtained as a result of the survey and inspection sick.

Prior to the start of treatment, all patients underwent mandatory sanitation of the oral cavity, which consisted in the treatment or extraction of teeth, elimination of local irritants factors (sharp edges of teeth, tartar, orthopedic structures made of dissimilar metals). At the need to conduct a course of treatment of diseases periodontal and restoration of occlusal height [17].

All patients were prescribed general and local treatment described in the literature.

Particular attention was paid to psychopharmacological and psychotherapeutic methods of treatment.

Explanatory conversation is one of the methods psychotherapeutic influence, in the course of it, the patient forms the correct attitude towards the disease, which especially important in the presence of phobic disorders.

In the treatment of patients with SA widely used psychopharmacological drugs and, first of all, tranquilizers. Phenazepam was prescribed as the most effective drug. Doses were selected individually (from 0.5 to 2 mg per day).

Taking into account the dysfunction of the autonomic nervous system, patients were prescribed vegetotropic drugs: ant cholinesterase (solution of glutamine hydrochloride inside 7-10 drops 3 times a day before meals for 5-7 days) and antihistamines (fenkarol, diazolin 1 tablet 2 times a day course for 5 days).

All patients were prescribed multivitamin preparations (undevit, hexovit and others), which included includes B vitamins, ascorbic acid, calcium pantothenate, nicotinic acid.

Local treatment of SA consisted of prescribing patients with oral baths based on the collection of medicinal herbs (chamomile officinal is, sage and peppermint) 100-150 ml 30-40 minutes before meals or between meals. For the purpose of an inhibitory effect on the peripheral mechanisms of SA used 10% anesthetic suspension in vegetable oil, 1-2% citral solution or 5% pyromecaine ointment in the form of applications. Locally applied and drugs that promote regeneration epithelium, on the affected areas of the mucous cavity mouth (applications of an oil solution of retinol, sea buckthorn oil, rosehip oil).

Evaluation of the effectiveness of therapy was carried out directly on the results of treatment

and timing remissions. For this task, all SA patients were combined into three subgroups: with a good therapeutic effect, satisfactory and unsatisfactory (table). good therapeutic The effect of treatment was expressed in almost complete disappearance of clinical manifestations of SA in the cavity mouth, improvement of the general condition (normalization sleep, appetite, etc.), long-term remission up to one year or more. The satisfactory effect was in significant relief of algic manifestations in the oral cavity, but some burning and discomfort were present. General condition of patients improved, but only for a short period of time. The remission period was less than one year. Unsatisfactory results of treatment were determined in the case of a short-term effect for a period

Taking drugs, the general condition is usually not changed. Remission did not occur at all or was within a few months.

Research results and discussion

Analyzing the effectiveness of pharmacotherapy, a good result after the treatment was found in 7 patients (23%). Clinical picture SA in these patients was poorly expressed. They complained of a slight burning sensation, tingling in the oral cavity, which did not cause much concern. Show borders of sensory lesions patients could not. They all applied for the first time to the doctor a few months after the onset of the disease. On examination, the oral cavity revealed infectious and inflammatory processes and various traumatic factors.

There was some asthenia in patients of this subgroup. From the anamnesis it turned out that all 7 patients had concomitant pathology of the cardiovascular system (CCC) and the gastrointestinal tract (GIT).

After the sanitation of the oral cavity (elimination of traumatic and irritating factors) patients noted a decrease in burning sensation, and by the end 2nd week of treatment - improvement and general condition. The need for a course of pharmacotherapy during month is substantiated by the results of scientists on the study of autonomic regulation in patients with SA (a pronounced change in the tone of the sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system occurs after a month from the start of treatment), which is consistent with our data.

None of the patients of the 1st group with good therapeutic effect of pharmacotherapy did not exacerbate SA. One month after treatment patients had no neurological complaints, they assessed the general condition as satisfactory, which is consistent with the data of psycho physiological testing. Exacerbation was noted only in 7 patients during the year, which is associated with recurrence of concomitant diseases of the gastrointestinal tract and cardiovascular system.

Good effect from the therapy in the group patients, who suffered from AS for a year, was observed only in 7 patients (35%), which is two times less than in group 1. Relative number patients with disease duration of more than one year amounted to only 29%, which is almost 2.5 times less than in group 1. Typically, these patients' years were treated for co morbidities from specialists and also sought clinical improvements.

The number of patients of the 1st group with satisfactory results after drug treatment therapy was 7 people (23%), in the 2nd – 12 (60%), and in the 3rd - 10 (42%). Clinical manifestations SA in these patients were more pronounced. They were worried about a strong burning sensation, periodic pain, and dryness in the oral cavity. Patients could clearly express their complaints and show the localization of pain in the oral cavity. All patients in this subgroup personal changes were determined in the form of development asthenoneurotic (in 5 people) and depressive-hypochondriac (in 2 people) syndrome. Timing remissions in this group of patients ranged from 7 to 12 months.

As a rule, patients of the 2nd group, in whom there was a satisfactory effect of the ongoing pharmacotherapy, repeatedly turned to dentist or other professionals. Clinical analysis shows that with an increase in the duration of SA, the expected effect decreases drug therapy. During treatment in 7 patients (29%) of the 3rd group (patients suffered from AS for more than a year) a slight decrease in the intensity of burning and pain in the oral cavity, and in 1 patient, despite treatment, there were no changes.

In such persistent cases, manifestations of SA during the course of treatment, a correction of drug treatment was carried out (antidepressants were prescribed and individually selected local anesthetic drugs), the treatment regimen was supplemented with methods of psycho correction and physiotherapy procedures.

As a result of treatment in patients of this subgroup (12 people, 16% of the total) complete disappearance of burning sensation and pain did not occur, despite the decrease in the intensity of complaints. Because of this, it was not possible to achieve remission in the data patients with SA. After some time (1-2 months)

The general condition of the patients returned to baseline (before treatment) with manifestations of psycho-emotional changes. Exacerbation of the disease was noted in 6 patients in the first few months after the course of treatment.

Patients who had very weak the effect of drug therapy, had decompensate concomitant pathology of the cardiovascular system, Gastrointestinal tract, NS (8 patients) and menopausal disorders (4 patients). Psycho traumatic factors were identified in 10 patients. The presence of irritants in the oral cavity is registered in 9 patients; in 1 case the oral cavity was sanitized. One patient had a history of trigeminal nerve injury from a fracture. Two patients in this subgroup after consultation with a psychiatrist were taken by him for accounting. Justify ineffectiveness in one case therapy failed.

Thus, it can be concluded that drug therapy has a satisfactory therapeutic effect (reducing the intensity of complaints and improving the general condition). Only in patients who first consulted a doctor for about AS within a few months of onset disease and emotionally stable psyche, one can expect a good effect from pharmacotherapy.

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