

## USE OF BIOGENIC PEPTIDES IN COMPLEX TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF PARODONT IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS II TYPE

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### ABSTARCT:

**The significance of periodontal pathology in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus is determined not only by the high prevalence, but also by the multifactorial genesis of the disease, which negatively affects the body as a whole, ultimately leading to a low efficiency of the treatment, and, most importantly, the duration of preservation achieved therapeutic effect [1,4]. In this regard, a promising direction in the complex treatment of periodontitis in patients with type 2 diabetes is the use of peptide bioregulators capable of regulating local immune, microcirculatory and oxidative disorders in the periodontal tissues, but not causing dysbiotic changes in the oral cavity [2, 3].**

**Keywords: dental health, chronic generalized periodontitis, type 2 diabetes, the doctor-internist, dynamic monitoring, comprehensive treatment.**

### THE AIM OF THE STUDY:

Was to evaluate the effectiveness of drugs based on natural components containing biogenic peptides during maintenance therapy in patients with type 2 diabetes.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The clinical study included 20 people with type 2 diabetes mellitus and chronic generalized periodontitis of moderate severity. In the treatment regimen for patients of the first group (observation) (n = 10), the drug "Visulingual" was used. Once a day, on a cotton turunda, it was injected into the periodontal pockets for 10 days in a hospital setting, and 2

times a day it was recommended as irrigation at home. In the second group (control) (n = 10), patients received a drug based on chlorhexidine and metronidazole 2 times a day for 10 days. Patients in the groups were matched by sex and age - mean age  $51.2 \pm 1.8$  years. The average capillary blood glucose is  $7.8 \pm 0.3$  mol / liter. The clinical study included an assessment of the Silness-Loe hygiene index (Silness-Loe, 1962), the Mühlemann periodontal tissue inflammation index (Muhlemann H.R., 1971), the level of peripheral circulation according to the dosed vacuum test by V.I. Kulazhenko (1960), sialometry (volume of mixed saliva in 10 minutes per ml). The indicators were assessed before treatment, after complex therapy after 1 month, and long-term results - after 3 months.

### RESEARCH RESULTS:

After the treatment in patients of the 1st group, the inflammatory phenomena in the periodontal tissues significantly decreased, the positive dynamics was more pronounced than in the patients of the comparison group. So, the average value of the Mühlemann bleeding index (Muhlemann H.R., 1971) decreased by 78% ( $2.20 \pm 0.10$  and  $0.40 \pm 0.11$  points, respectively), while for the comparison group this value was only 19%. ( $2.34 \pm 0.11$  and  $1.8 \pm 0.10$  points, respectively). The average value of the reduction of the Silness-Loe hygiene index (Silness-Loe, 1962) in group 1 was 79%, in group 2 - 70%. The time of hematoma formation in the groups averaged  $4.50 \pm 0.27$  sec. After the treatment, the time for the formation of hematomas on the gums in group 1 increased insignificantly and averaged ( $4.50 \pm 0.27$  sec., And  $6.21 \pm 0.19$  sec., respectively).

In group 2, the time of the formation of hematomas on the gums remained at the level of the primary examination ( $4.51 \pm 0.27$  sec. And  $4.50 \pm 0.25$ ). In group 1, there was an improvement in the secretory function of the salivary glands. The volume of mixed saliva in 10 minutes averaged  $3.38 \pm 0.06$  ml versus  $2.72 \pm 0.02$  ml before treatment. After 3 months, the level of saliva secretion remained at the same level, which was reflected in subjective sensations. In patients of the control group, a decrease in the level of saliva secretion was observed ( $2.72 \pm 0.02$  ml versus  $1.9 \pm 0.04$  ml after treatment). Thus, the results of the study showed the effectiveness of the use of the biogenic peptide "Visulingual" in the complex treatment of inflammatory periodontal diseases during maintenance therapy in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

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