

CHARACTERISTICS OF TREATMENT AND DIAGNOSTIC MEASURES OF PATIENTS WITH SALIVARY GLAND DISEASES

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Abstract:

One of the most urgent problems of modern gerontostomatology is the pathology of salivary glands [4]. Still, some of the diseases of salivary glands are difficult to treat, painful for patients and worsen their life quality [2]. This also touches people of older age groups.

It is known that inflammatory and reactive-dystrophic diseases, sialolithiasis, and salivary gland tumors as well consistently occupy high proportion among the diseases of maxillofacial field, both among patients in surgical dentistry units of dental clinics, and in general structure of inpatients, who are treated in specialized units of maxillofacial surgery and dentistry [1, 3].

At the same time, there is still no clarity on structure of salivary gland diseases in elderly and senile people, as well as age-related features of their occurrence at people of different age groups and methods of diagnosis and treatment that are used in dental outpatient practice.

Key words: salivary gland diseases, silolithiasis and sialadenitis, diagnosis and treatment of salivary gland diseases.

Purpose is to make retrospective research to determine primary addressing for outpatient and inpatient care for diseases of salivary glands. It has been established that diseases of this pathology occur in 6.67% of adult people, in addition, incidence of this pathology increases with age.

Purpose of this research is to evaluate diagnostic and treatment methods used in dental outpatient facilities of people of different age groups suffering from diseases of salivary glands, according to results of retrospective data.

Material and methods of the research

To achieve this goal, in the period from 2015 up to 2019, we researched 8 256 cases of dental patients who addressed for emergency and planned medical care to the Maxillofacial Surgery Unit of Bukhara Fieldal Multidisciplinary Medical Center. Age of the patients ranged from 10 years to 75 years old.

During the research of primary medical documentation, reversibility of adult patients of various age groups regarding the pathology of salivary glands was evaluated, and there were analyzed the methods used for diagnosis and treatment.

When conducting a clinical research, we used classification of diseases of the salivary glands by V.N. Matina (2007). This classification of diseases of salivary glands made it possible more fully to evaluate the occurring pathology of salivary glands in adults of different age groups, taking into account generally accepted classification groups used by highly qualified specialists in this field in their practical work, and also taking into account the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10, 2007).

Results and discussion

Analysis of application of adults of different ages to dental units and offices of outpatient clinics for diseases of salivary glands showed that, according to retrospective data, this pathology of maxillofacial field was detected in 8256 cases for the period from 2015 up to 2019. 550 (6.67%) patients out of 8256 applied for outpatient dental care for salivary gland diseases, including 214 (38.91%) were men and 336 (61.09%) were women.

It was established that 217 (39.45) people addressed for sialadenitis; 110 (20%) people addressed for sialolithiasis; 72 (13.1%) people turned in connection with reactive-dystrophic pathology of salivary glands, and 58 (10.55%) – for sialadenopathy of different etiologies (Fig.). Cysts and salivary fistulas served as an occasion for treatment in outpatient treatment and prevention institutions for 78 (14.2%) people; damage to the salivary glands became a reason for addressing to dentists for 4 (0.7%) patients, and tumors of salivary glands became a reason for addressing to dentists for 11 (2.0%) people.

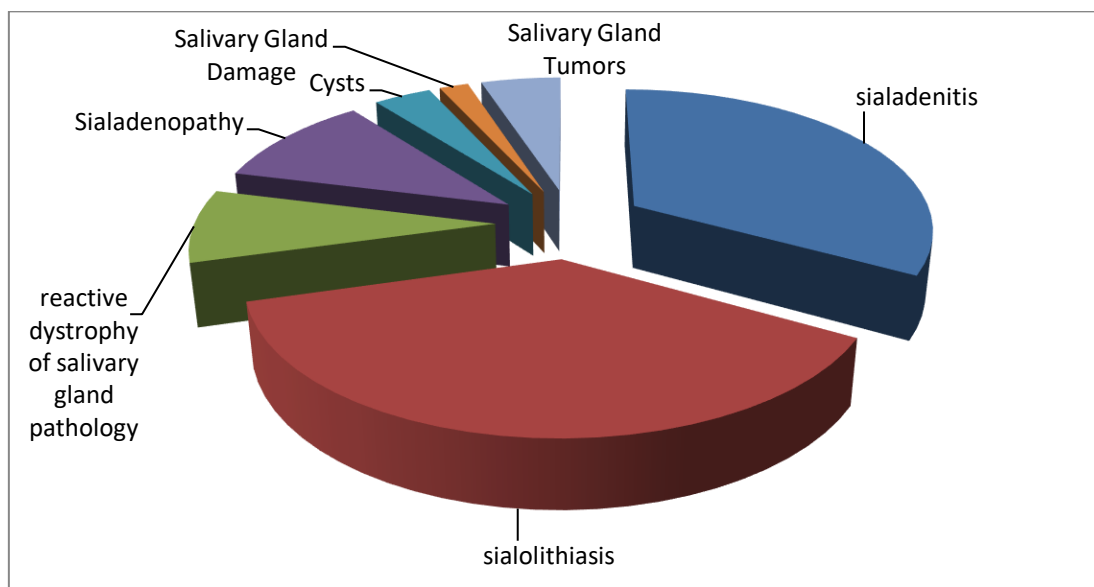


Figure. Distribution of patients with diseases of the salivary glands, taking into account the nosological form of pathology

This fig. shows incidence of salivary gland diseases taking into account age in outpatient dental patients, as well as distribution of patients with salivary gland diseases taking into account the nosological form of pathology.

Analysis of diagnostic methods used in dental clinics when examining patients with pathology of salivary glands showed that, according to primary medical documentation, survey and examination are carried out in 100% of cases. At the same time, only 485 (88.18%) of 550 patients underwent palpation. Among special examination methods, most frequent in the dental clinic survey radiography was used in 53.45% (n = 294) cases.

This type of research was performed mainly in patients with inflammatory diseases of salivary glands, as well as suspected sialolithiasis. Sensing of excretory ducts was resorted to in 4.73% (n = 26) cases when examining patients with salivary-stone disease. Insignificant frequency of this research method is explained by possibility of pushing salivalite (salivary stone). One (0.18% of cases) patient underwent biopsy of formation of small salivary gland. In 1.09% (n = 6) of cases with suspected reactive-dystrophic pathology of the salivary glands, sialometry was performed.

In 11.82% (n = 65) cases, the patients were referred for salivary gland sonography, in 0.73% (n = 4) cases for computed tomography and 0.36% (n = 2) for magnetic resonance

tomography. In patients aimed at these types of diagnostics, tumors of the parotid or submandibular salivary gland were diagnosed.

If it is suspected reactive-dystrophic pathology, as well as sialoadenopathy (drug or radiation), 77 patients (14.0%), mainly in the elderly, were referred for consultation with dentists or maxillofacial surgeons, as well as for a consultation to internists - in 10.36% (n = 57) of cases.

64.18% (n = 353) patients got a direction for hospitalization due to a pronounced local inflammatory process and general intoxication reaction of the body, as well as due to neoplasms of the parotid, submandibular, and small salivary glands diagnosed in them.

In all cases of inflammatory diseases of the salivary glands, pharmacotherapy (etiological, pathogenetic and symptomatic), as well as instillation of the salivary glands with antiseptic solutions were used in all cases in the conditions of the dental clinic and hospital.

In salivary stone disease, surgical treatment was performed only with localization of stone in anterior sections and mouth of excretory duct. If there is a suspicion of reactive-dystrophic salivary gland pathology, which affected people of older age groups, patients were referred for consultation with dentists, maxillofacial surgeons of consultative diagnostic center, internists in connection with associated somatic pathology or planned examination and treatment in a specialized unit of multidisciplinary hospital.

Conclusions

1. Analysis of primary appeal of adults of different ages for diseases of salivary glands showed that this pathology of maxillofacial field was detected in 6.67% of 8256 cases and served as a reason for adults to turn to dental outpatient clinics for urgent or planned medical help.
2. This research showed that with age, salivary gland diseases are more common.
3. Clinical study made it possible to clarify the methods used in practical medicine for diagnosis and treatment of salivary gland diseases in people of different age groups in outpatient clinics, medical and prophylactic institutions, and to evaluate their effectiveness.

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