

PREVALENCE AND STRUCTURE OF PERIODONTIC TISSUE DISEASES IN ADOLESCENTS WITH CHRONIC GASTRODUODENITIS AND WITHOUT SOMATIC PATHOLOGY

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Ключевые слова: подростки, катаральный гингивит, хронический гастродуоденит.

Резюме: многочисленные исследования показывают, что среди стоматологической патологии заболевания тканей пародонта в детском возрасте остаются на высоком уровне, особенно часто патологические процессы в пародонте встречаются у подростков с общесоматическими заболеваниями, в частности у лиц с заболеваниями желудочно-кишечного тракта.

Resume: numerous studies show that among dental pathologies periodontal tissue diseases in childhood remain at a high level, especially often pathological processes in the periodontium are found in adolescents with somatic diseases, in particular in persons with diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.

Topicality. The problem of periodontal disease in children and adolescents remains relevant, because despite the significant amount of research on the etiology and pathogenesis of this group of diseases, the developed prevention schemes and treatment successes, the prevalence and intensity remains high. Studies in recent years indicate a high level of periodontal disease in children and adolescents, which varies widely - from 60% to 99%. According to WHO epidemiological data, 80% of young people (10-20 years) have gingivitis or the initial stage of periodontitis. Periodontal tissue disease occurs due to a number of factors, especially often pathological processes in the periodontium occur in adolescents with somatic diseases, in particular in persons with diseases of the gastrointestinal tract (GIT) [2, 3, 4].

According to statistics, diseases of the digestive system among children over the past decade remain widespread and amount to 25.3-31.3%. They occupy the second place in the structure of overall morbidity [6]. Among gastroduodenal pathology, the leading place is occupied by pathology of the stomach and duodenum, which accounts for 50-65% of the total number of diseases of the digestive system. The most common form of chronic gastroduodenal disease is chronic gastroduodenitis (CGD), the frequency is 58-74% in the structure of diseases of the digestive system, the etiology and pathogenesis of which have also changed at the present stage due to various exogenous and endogenous causes [1, 5].

The purpose: given that HGD is most often diagnosed in adolescence, the study of the prevalence of periodontal disease in adolescents with this pathology is relevant and has become the goal of the study.

Materials and methods of research. In order to assess the condition of periodontal tissues and identify manifestations of pathological changes, a dental examination of 236 adolescents aged 12 to 18 years living in Ivano-Frankivsk and the region: the main group - 122 adolescents were hospitalized in ODKL Ivano-Frankivsk with verified diagnosis of HGD and comparison group - 114 adolescents without somatic diseases. Diagnosis of CG was performed in accordance with the classification of periodontal diseases adopted at the

XVI Plenum of the All-Union Scientific Society of Dentists (1983). The groups of patients were homogeneous in terms of indicators and representative.

The results of the survey and their discussion. Periodontal tissue diseases occurred in 66,53 % of subjects, which according to WHO criteria meets the high prevalence of periodontal disease, and in adolescents of the main group the prevalence was 1,4 times higher than in adolescents in the comparison group and amounted to 77.87 %, against 54,39 %. At the same time, among the examined adolescents with HGD healthy periodontium was diagnosed in 22,13 %, which is 2,1 times less than in the group of adolescents without somatic pathology – 45,61 %, respectively. Structural analysis showed that adolescents in the main group were diagnosed with periodontitis and hypertrophic gingivitis 3,28 % and 4,1 % more often than adolescents in the comparison group 1,75 % and 2,63 %, respectively. The diagnosis of "catarrhal gingivitis" (CG) of varying severity was verified in 143 adolescents, and the prevalence of CG in adolescents in the main group was 1,4 times higher than in the examined adolescents in the comparison group. Analysis of the results of the survey showed that CG of mild severity in adolescents of the main group was 1,6 times less common than in adolescents of the comparison group, respectively, 41,86 %, versus 68,42 %. CG of moderate severity was diagnosed 1,8 times more often in adolescents of the main group, compared with adolescents in the comparison group, respectively, 58,14 %, compared to 31,58 %.

Conclusions: the high prevalence of periodontal disease in adolescents with HGD, compared with somatically healthy adolescents, adolescents in the main group were more often diagnosed with moderate CG than mild CG. Adolescents in the comparison group had the opposite trend: they were more often diagnosed with mild CG than with moderate CG. intensification of inflammatory processes in periodontal tissues depended on the severity of CG and was higher in adolescents with somatic pathology of HGH than in adolescents with CG without somatic diseases.

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