

MICROORGANISMS IN LOWER JAW FRACTURES IN SURVEYED PATIENTS

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According to WHO, up to 300 thousand people of working age die from injuries every year, 7-8 million become disabled. Issues of reliable anti-infective protection are of paramount importance in extreme medicine. This is due to the fact that most of the injured patients that the doctor encounters are at high risk for the development of life-threatening infectious complications. Antibacterial drugs have long been one of the most prescribed critical conditions in medicine. Up to 90% of injured patients receive antibiotics at some stage of treatment. Thus, antibacterial chemoprophylaxis and antibacterial chemotherapy, not only today, but also in the foreseeable future, will retain undoubted leadership as first-line methods in the fight against infection.

The species structure of pathogens and their sensitivity to antibiotics tend to change periodically. Without knowledge of the microflora and its sensitivity to antibiotics, the effectiveness and safety of antibiotic therapy becomes problematic. The spectrum of microorganisms tends to expand and increase the role of nerpathogens — opportunistic pathogenic bacteria, which manifest their pathogenic features against the background of immunosuppression.

The development of purulent-inflammatory complications of the lower jaw is a significant problem, not only medical, but also social, since it poses a real threat to the life of the patient's health. Last but not least, the lengthening of the terms of treatment of patients plays a role, which significantly reduces the ability of patients to work. With prolonged illness, patients may develop mental and depressive changes. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), about 300 million people worldwide currently suffer from depression. The development of technology, the acceleration of the pace of life, the growing competition are the cause of the increase in stress factors leading to the development of depressive states in the population, including highly developed countries. It is believed that in the coming decade, among psychotropic drugs, antidepressants in terms of sales will come out on top. It is known that in developed countries about 30% of the population constantly or periodically take psychotropic drugs for various indications, that is, the number of people in need of psychopharmacological agents is in the hundreds of thousands. For this recent time, several new original substances have been studied that have the above properties

The frequency of purulent-inflammatory complications in mandibular fractures continues to be high. Numerous studies have been devoted to questions about changes in the nature of pathogens of purulent-inflammatory processes in the maxillofacial region. There is not only a change in the genus of the pathogen, but also changes within one species. The success of complex treatment of mandibular fractures in combination with periodontitis largely depends on local antimicrobial therapy. Amoxicillin was chosen as such an antibiotic.

It is necessary to emphasize the expediency of using amoxicillin for the prevention and local treatment of inflammatory periodontal diseases in patients with mandibular fractures during the period of immobilization of fragments with dental splints. Mechanical irritation of periodontal tissues with wire ligatures and the impossibility of full cavity hygiene create conditions for the development or exacerbation of the existing inflammatory process in periodontal tissues.

Research results. To accomplish the tasks set, the colonization by microorganisms of the oral mucosa of patients of the examined groups was studied.

So, the presence in the oral cavity of patients with mandibular fractures led to a microbiological imbalance, which increased in the dynamics of traditional treatment, and was manifested by a decrease in the number of symbionts and an increase in the sowing of opportunistic microorganisms. Such microbiocenosis can contribute to the development of inflammatory diseases of the oral mucosa, which must be taken into account when planning treatment.

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