

COMPLICATIONS OF DISEASES OF THE ORAL MUCOSA AFTER REMOVABLE DENTURES

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Relevance. Diagnosis and planning of orthopedic treatment, preparation of the oral cavity for prosthetics, during the clinical and technical stages of prosthetics, poor oral hygiene, as well as excessive or insufficient thickness of the base in the frontal part, incorrect determination of the height of the lower third of the face and the central ratio of the jaws, inaccurate placement of artificial teeth in the base of the prosthesis. There is a lot of information accumulated in the specialized literature about various errors and complications that develop at different times after prosthetics. The main complications of a biological nature are: destruction of hard tissues of teeth with secondary caries, inflammation of the pulp, damage to the marginal periodontal and diseases of the oral mucosa caused by the materials of dentures, which include galvanosis, toxic chemical and allergic stomatitis.

To connect the parts of dentures, solder is used, the components of which are silver, copper, manganese, magnesium, cadmium. Thus, about 20 metals are used for the manufacture of prostheses from various metal alloys. If the polymerization regime is violated, the amount of residual monomer increases dramatically. Acrylic plastic, in addition to monomer and polymer, contains a variety of additives of low molecular weight compounds that give it characteristic specific properties. These include: plasticizers - substances introduced to increase the plasticity of plastics at high temperatures, as well as to increase the elasticity of the polymer; stabilizers that reduce the aging rate of the polymer material under the influence of unfavorable external physico-chemical factors; fillers used to change the mechanical and physical properties of the product; dyes.

A dental prosthesis (in the form of an alloy of metals) inserted into the oral cavity can be subjected to an electromechanical (corrosive) process. It is known from electrochemistry that each metal immersed in an electrolyte solution acquires a certain potential peculiar only to it. This potential is measured with respect to a normal hydrogen electrode, the potential of which is assumed to be zero. If there are metal alloys with different potentials in the oral cavity, then when they are closed, galvanic cells are formed. A metal with a high negative potential of a galvanic cell dissolves, i.e. it is destroyed, corrodes. There were changes in neurological status: irritability, headaches, carcinophobia, general weakness, etc. Patients noted subjective sensations 1-2 months after prosthetics with metal prostheses. Characteristic complaints are a metallic taste in the mouth, a feeling of acid. This unpleasant feeling is constantly amplified when taking acidic food. Perversion of taste (taste sensitivity) is expressed in the fact that the reception of sweet is not fully perceived or as a feeling of bitter (this group consisted of 8 people). The pH shifts slightly to the acidic side (pH 6.5-6.0). The difference in electrochemical potentials exceeded 80 mV. Allergological tests for nickel, chromium, cobalt are negative. The indicators of the clinical blood test were unchanged. This group consisted of 6 people.

The following signs were characteristic of patients in this group: hyposalivation, inability or difficulty in using removable prostheses due to a constant burning sensation in the area of the mucous membrane of the prosthetic bed. Sometimes there is a burning sensation of the tongue, mucous membranes of the alveolar processes, cheeks, lips. Removal of the prosthesis, as a rule, eliminated subjective feelings. Patients complained of dry mouth. Saliva is viscous, "foamy", "sticky". A characteristic complaint of patients of this group is swelling of the mucous membranes of

the cheeks, tongue, lips, soft palate and pharynx. Due to edema, swallowing is difficult, sometimes breathing, the tongue does not fit in the mouth, "interferes", patients bite their cheeks, tongue. The difference of electrochemical potentials is up to 50 mV. Allergological tests are positive. This group consisted of 6 people.

Conclusion. Diagnostics, using modern methods and materials, carefully conducted differential diagnosis, rational prosthetics in combination with sanitation, general and local medical treatment contributes to a significant reduction in the intensity or disappearance of diseases of the oral mucosa caused by the materials of dentures.

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