MORPHOLOGICAL CONTROL OF THE EFFECTIVENESS GEL "LYSOSTOM"

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Introduction. Inflammatory diseases of the periodontal tissues are one of the most difficult problems of modern dentistry.

Aim. Morphological evaluation of the effectiveness of the gel "Lizostom" conducted after simulation experimental gingivitis and stomatitis

Materials and methods. Gingivitis is reproduced in two steps: first creating dysbiosis in oral (intragastric administration lincomycin dose of 60mg/kg for 5 days) and subsequent local lesions of the gums and tissues vestibule mouth applications suspensions bee venom (1mg/kg dose of 2 ml). Stomatitis caused a one-time 5-seconds applique sodium hydroxide at a concentration of 10 g / 100 ml, in the vestibule of the mouth between the lower lip and incisors of the lower jaw.

Results and discussion. Local mucosal lesions suspension of bee venom against the background of oral dysbiosis caused in most rats caused signs gingivitis, morphological pattern which consisted of focal epithelial hyperplasia multilayer with acanthosis and hyperkeratosis, moderate inflammatory response in the lamina propria mucosa. In some cases, microscopic pattern of focal epithelian hyperplasia complicated with acute inflammation of the alternative in which the observed changes of varying severity necrotic epithelial desquamation from his cell, inflammatory infiltration, necrobiotic changes in cellular elements and mucoid swelling fibrous stromal elements. After playing experimental models stomatitis, the control group rats pathology having ulcerative-necrotic lesions of the mucous membrane of the lips. In the control group after 10 days of pathology treatment gangrenous layers of mucus or part were more closely fused with the underlying tissues. Defects are quite common length (relative to the size of the sample), the depth impressed not only his own plate of mucous, but submucous. In the defective areas distinguished zone of necrotic tissue and cells festering inflammation zone. The blood vessels are dilated, trombouse of them, they can see the location of the boundary of blood cells. Signs of healing of defects in all cases weak. Boundary epithelization surface held sluggish.

Conclusions. Gel "Lizostom" reduces the severity of acute mucosal tissue inflammation alternative vestibule of mouth and acanthosis, proliferation of epithelial layer, destruction of stromal cells and epithelial mucosa in experimental gingivitis, and for therapeutic effect is not inferior to comparator «Metrogyl Denta».