

COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH LICHENUS PLANUS OF THE ORAL MUCOSA

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Introduction. One of the urgent problems in practical dentistry remains a rational choice of drugs for the effective treatment of patients with lichen planus of the oral mucosa. Despite a sufficient number of proposed means and methods for the treatment of lichen planus, the search for initial methods of treatment, prevention of relapse and reduction of complications remains an urgent problem. Therefore, the search and selection of new methods and ways of treating this pathology is a priority.

Objective. To conduct a comparative analysis of the treatment of patients with lichen planus of the oral mucosa.

Materials and methods. Two groups of patients with lichen planus were taken: in group 1, the main group (24 patients), complex treatment was carried out using a polymer film with hyaluronic acid in combination with metronidazole and chlorhexidine in local therapy; in group 2, the comparison group (22 patients), complex treatment was carried out using methyluracil ointment and vitamin A in local therapy.

Results. Good clinical results were obtained when using a polymer film with hyaluronic acid in combination with metronidazole and chlorhexidine in local therapy, which were accompanied by clinical effectiveness, accompanied by the relief of inflammatory phenomena, epithelialization of erosions and the absence of complications. The film is convenient and easy to use, has a prolonged and self-absorbable effect, does not have a local irritant effect. Moreover, patients themselves could apply the film at home, which contributed to a reduction in treatment time and the number of visits. On average, the treatment period took 12 ± 2.2 days. When treating patients using methyluracil ointment and vitamin A in local therapy, the clinical result was more pronounced among patients with the typical form; with exudative-hyperemic and erosive-ulcerative forms, no improvement was observed, so additional drugs were added: sodium diclofenac, chymopsin and anesthesin; starting from the 4th day, applications were applied for 20 minutes 2 times a day, in combination with 5% butadione ointment. When stopping inflammatory phenomena, 1% methyluracil ointment with the addition of vitamin A was used to accelerate regeneration. When recommended to apply applications independently at home, the patients refused, so they were prescribed baths with the "Renaissance" balm according to the proposed dilution scheme. On average, the treatment period for patients in this group took 22 ± 1.2 days.

Conclusions. The conducted data of comparative treatment of patients of the main group and the comparison group proved the effectiveness of the use of modern medicines, which should be recommended for practical healthcare