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IN CHILDREN WITH HEART DEFECTS COMPLEX DENTAL EXAMINATION METHODS

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Relevance of the study. According to modern concepts, heart failure in children is a progressive clinical and pathophysiological syndrome that occurs as a result of cardiac or extracardiac causes, leads to characteristic symptoms (edema, respiratory failure, impaired physical development, inability to perform physical exercises) and is accompanied by hemodynamic changes, structural heart remodeling, neurohumoral and molecular diseases. Heart failure is diagnosed in children of the first year of life with congenital heart defects (from 58% to 70%). Cardiomyopathies are the most common cause of heart failure in children with a normally formed heart. Currently, the prevalence of heart failure in children is increasing, which is associated with the increase in the life expectancy of children with cardiomyopathy against the background of advances in surgical treatment of complex congenital heart defects and modern therapeutic methods. In the process of studying heart failure, the pathophysiological concepts underlying its occurrence and development also changed. In the 1950s, the "weak myocardium" theory prevailed, directing the efforts of doctors to increase the contractile function of the heart with the main drug of that time - cardiac glycosides. Later, this theory was replaced by the cardiorenal concept of the development of heart failure, which explained the occurrence of edema syndrome by the inability of the heart to provide adequate renal blood flow. This model of the pathogenesis of heart failure justified the treatment of patients with diuretic drugs.

The purpose of the study is to improve the study of the oral cavity and dental condition of children with heart defects.

Research object: children with heart defects and dental diseases.

Results and analysis. Assessment of the regression of clinical signs and changes in the results of special research methods in children with heart defects. Treatment of heart defects and dental diseases with drugs. using It was possible to determine that the highest therapeutic effect is observed with complex use. We studied the constant intake of the drug by sick children and whether this drug causes aphthous stomatitis in their oral mucosa.

Quercetin powder, a special flavonoid-based drug, has been tested in practice for the treatment of aphthous stomatitis. Quercetin exhibits anti-ulcer activity associated with the use of anti-inflammatory drugs, and also has radioprotective activity. The cardioprotective properties of quercetin are associated with an increase in the energy supply of cardiomyocytes due to its antioxidant effect and improved blood circulation. The regenerative properties of quercetin are manifested in accelerated wound healing. Quercetin powders, along with the treatment of a number of diseases, are highly active in the treatment of periodontal diseases, erosive and ulcerative diseases of the oral mucosa, and purulent-inflammatory diseases of soft tissues.

The effectiveness of quercetin powder in treating aphthous stomatitis in children with heart defects was confirmed not only by quantitative indicators (90%), but also by the quality of the results obtained, which was assessed as "significantly effective " - 40% of the treatment results testify to this. From quercetin powder It should be noted that the use of the drug had a sufficiently high therapeutic effect (90%), with results that were assessed as a significant improvement compared to the case of "excellent efficacy " - 36 %, and " significant efficacy " - 40% .

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Quercetin in patients with aphthous stomatitis The high efficacy of the use was confirmed by the results of long-term follow-up (for 1 year). This is probably due to the fact that when examining the observed patients after 6 months, the specific research methods remained at the post-treatment level, which confirms the pronounced cessation and stability of the inflammatory-destructive process in this group of patients 3.9 on aphthous stomatitis in children with heart defects show that when using traditional treatment methods, obtained clinical results were maintained after 6 months in 80% of patients, and for 3 months in 20% of patients, but the results of special research methods differed reliably, but did not reach the initial level.

Conclusion. Thus, the use of quercetin for aphthous stomatitis in children with heart defects is highly effective and pathogenetically based, and has high efficacy in the treatment and prevention of the disease, and therefore can be recommended for widespread use in clinical practice.

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