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Parodontal Tissue Changes in Patients With Arterial Hypertension

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Relevance of the study . Today, the prevalence of periodontitis in different countries of the world ranges from 40% to 70%, largely depending on the age, standard of living and oral hygiene of the population. Periodontal diseases, which often lead to tooth loss, the appearance of chronic foci of infection in the oral cavity, a decrease in immunity and the development of allergic conditions, are one of the most widespread and complex pathologies in modern dentistry. According to the World Health Organization, the prevalence of periodontal inflammatory diseases among the population of the globe, which exceeds 90%, remains one of the urgent problems awaiting a solution .

A comprehensive approach was used to assess the periodontal status of the patients participating in the study, including both subjective and objective research methods. Subjective assessment of the patients' condition included collecting information about oral symptoms, a detailed study of the underlying medical history, and identifying possible occupational risk factors and comorbidities.

Objective examination of the oral cavity included visual inspection and assessment of periodontal tissue condition using various criteria. Generally accepted dental, clinical-functional, clinical-laboratory and biochemical studies were conducted in examined patients.

The diagnosis of caries is made on the basis of the clinical signs of caries development, taking into account the depth of damage to the hard tissues of the tooth. During the dental examination of patients, the main indicators of caries damage were the intensity and increase in intensity, using the KPO index according to the WHO nomenclature.

Assessment of periodontal status was carried out comprehensively using various methods and indices. Radiography was used to visualize the bone tissue of the alveolar processes and detect signs of resorption. The hygienic condition of the oral cavity was assessed using the OHI-s index (Green-Vermillion, 1964), which allows to determine the presence of plaque and calculus on the surface of the teeth. The papillary-marginal-alveolar index (PMA), developed by Parma S. in 1960, was used to assess the degree of inflammation in the periodontal tissue.

The bleeding index (BI) was used to determine the degree of bleeding of the gums during

probing. To determine the degree of destruction of periodontal tissues, the index A. Russell (1956) was used, which allows to assess the destruction of bone tissue and the degree of periodontitis. According to WHO recommendations (1990), the depth of periodontal pockets is an important indicator for assessing the development of periodontitis. For clinical assessment of the state of periodontal tissues, the Schiller-Pisarev test was used, which helps to detect inflammatory changes in the gums.

The oral hygiene index was determined according to the Fedorov-Volodkina (1971) method. The papillary-marginal-alveolar index (PMA) was used to assess the state of periodontal tissues. The cell differentiation index was used to assess the cytograms of cells in case of periodontal soft tissue damage. For biochemical studies, smears were taken from the gingival mucosa of the frontal and maxillary teeth - 6 smears were examined from each patient.

Salivary secretion rate (SSR), salivary viscosity, and pH were determined according to the method of Redinova TL, Pozdeev AR (1994). Based on the results of all the studies presented, a complete algorithm for dental examination of patients with changes in periodontal tissue was developed.

The research material was statistically processed using parametric and nonparametric analysis methods. The collection, correction, systematization of primary data, and presentation of the results were carried out in Microsoft Office Excel 2016 spreadsheets. Statistical analysis was carried out using IBM SPSS Statistics v.26 (developed by IBM Corporation).

Conclusion. In order to objectively assess the state of periodontal tissues in patients with moderate severity of chronic periodontitis, generally accepted index indicators were used, which were expressed in the following indices: RMA - papillary marginal alveolar index; API - index of hygiene of proximal surfaces; PI - periodontal index (Table 1). The conducted studies show that all used indices in patients with moderate severity of chronic generalized periodontitis significantly differed from the norm. Before the start of treatment, the RMA indicator at the time of admission of these patients to the clinic was 21.34% higher than the norm ($P < 0.05$).

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