

APPLICATION OF DERMOBACTER IN THE TREATMENT OF PURULENT ATHEROMA IN THE FACIAL AREA

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Abstract: *The problem of purulent infections in the field of maxillofacial surgery has been and remains topical due to the increasing number of patients with inflammatory processes in the maxillofacial region, increasing number of severe generalized infections. Despite the widespread introduction into clinical practice of such methods of treatment as local and general surgical care, the use of antibacterial drugs and chemotherapeutic agents, detoxification and corrective therapy, the treatment of joint diseases, modern physiotherapeutic agents, inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region, continues..*

Key words: *facial area, purulent atheroma, dermobacteria*

INTRODUCTION

An atheroma is a benign tumor that belongs to epithelial cysts. It occurs more often on the head and face. The cause of this tumor (cyst) is a blockage of the duct of these sebaceous glands. There are few external differences between atheromas, so it is very often confused with fibromas, lipomas, hygromas, etc. An atheroma is painless, grows slowly and rarely reaches a large size. It is characterized by a very low risk of malignant transformation. Usually, atheromas develop between the ages of 20 and 50. It occurs more often in women than in men:

Causes of atheroma development: hereditary predisposition, imbalance of insulin hormones (usually in adolescence), adrenal insufficiency, hyperthyroidism, diabetes, violation of personal hygiene, increased sweating, work in dusty, poorly ventilated rooms, stressful situations, improper use of cosmetics. If you find such symptoms, see your doctor. An atheroma is a small painless ball under the skin with white contents resembling semolina. The average size of an atheroma is 1.5-3 cm, but some grow to 0.5-10 cm in diameter. When pressed, the ball slips and an unpleasant smelly content emerges from it. If you squeeze it completely, after a while the content appears again. Sometimes the skin around the formation becomes red and swollen, the temperature also increases. Usually atheromas appear in the area of sebaceous glands, such as the scalp, face and neck. Primary atheromas more often affect the face and neck, less often the body. They cause discomfort, become a cosmetic defect and are a source of inflammation.

Purpose of the study: application of dermobacter in the treatment of purulent facial atheroma

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study is based on the results of clinical observation and treatment of 30 patients with purulent facial atheroma who are under outpatient treatment in the dental surgery

clinic tdsi. Among those examined, 65% were women and 35% were men. In accordance with the goals and objectives, all patients were divided into two groups - the main group with 16 patients and the comparison group with 14 patients. In this article diagnostic investigation methods are presented in a complex with clinical, general clinical and laboratory investigations including general and biochemical blood tests, general urinalysis, classical bacteriological diagnostic methods. Orthopantomography was performed to differentiate by processes of odontogenic etiology.

The necessity to create an integral method of diagnosing infectious and ulcerative processes in septic wound surgery stems from the fact that there is no unified understanding in the arsenal of diagnostic tools available today, which is based on the exact data on the etiology and pathogenesis of the disease. The use of the diagnostic tools allows to solve clinical problems in a real time mode. In our work, we performed an objective assessment of treatment efficacy using the optical method of laser fluorescence spectroscopic diagnostics developed at TMA. Using LF, we monitored the wound microflora, evaluated the efficacy of various antiseptics in the wound, and selected these drugs individually based on the findings. The place to study the general and biochemical composition of the blood was the TMA laboratory. An automatic analyzer SMA 6/60 (or 12/60) produced by an American technical company was used to study blood biochemical indices. All patients twice took blood samples for general and biochemical analysis during their stay in the clinic.

Results of the study: The concentration of bacteria is confirmed by certified methods at the stage of production, we confirmed this indicator just before use by laser fluorescence diagnostics.

Experimental data show that after adding Dermobacter to the Pus flow (1: 1) and suspending the mixture, the fluorescence index is 41.2 rel.muc. (control fluorescence index (pus + physiological solution) -22.9 rel.muc. when). Twenty minutes after incubation of the mixture in the thermostat at 37°C, the fluorescence strength increased, and the index was 42.2 rel. This increase in fluorescence power is related to the mechanism of action of the drug: as a result of the action of dermobacter antiseptic (antagonist of wound pathological flora) the structure and function of bacterial cell membranes are disturbed, their osmotic balance is disturbed and rapid lysis occurs, resulting in the release of large amounts of exo- and endoporphyrin; manifested by increased fluorescence power. After 1 hour, the fluorescence power index was 43.5 relative units; after 2 hours, it was 45.7 relative units. After 8 hours of study, the fluorescence power index decreased to 35.2 relative units. Similar results were obtained when repeating the experiment ten times. The data obtained indicate that the tested preparation - antiseptic "dermobacter" - has a pronounced bactericidal and bacteriostatic effect based on antagonism with pathological wound flora for at least 8 hours after application.

CONCLUSIONS

Auricular atheromas are positive, do not cause life-threatening complications and do not develop into a malignant tumor. The earlier the cyst is detected and removed, the better the cosmetic result will be. Modern minimally invasive techniques greatly improve the safety and effectiveness of surgery. Given the complexity and variety of etiopathogenesis of the disease, preventive measures have not been developed.

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