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ANTIFUNGAL AGENTS IN THE TREATMENT OF ORAL MUCOSA DISEASES

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Abstract: This article analyzes modern principles and innovative approaches to the treatment of oral mucosal diseases. Currently, the treatment of oral diseases is based on the use of antifungal agents.preparations are widely used. Because microorganisms, especially fungi, can cause various infections in the oral cavity. One of the most common of these infections is Candida albicans is a candidiasis associated with the fungus Candida. In particular, diseases such as acute herpetic stomatitis, gingivitis and periodontitis are also caused by these infections. Treatment with antifungal drugs is of great importance in the regeneration and repair processes. This article is devoted to the treatment of diseases arising in dentistry using innovative approaches.

Key words: Antifungal, gingivitis, periodontal disease, herpes, stomatitis, candida, exogenous, autoimmune, oral and laryngeal candidiasis, leukoplakia, nystatin, periodontal disease, heliomycin, interferon, prodigiosone, hyposalivation.

Login: Currently, antifungal drugs are used to treat oral mucosal diseases, mainly to eliminate infections such as candidiasis. If local drugs are not effective enough or the infection has spread, oral or intravenous antifungals are used.

In particular, the oral mucosa is a protective layer that covers the inside of the mouth, which performs several important functions. The structure of the oral mucosa is composed of an epithelial layer, connective tissue, and glands. If the oral mucosa is red, sore, dry, or swollen, it can cause infection, allergies, or various diseases.

In particular, infectious diseases of the oral mucosa and upper and lower lips from other traumatic effects:

A) Mucosal injury in acute and chronic infectious diseases.

B) Infectious and parasitic diseases specific to the oral mucosa and lips only.

C) Allergic and toxic allergic diseases.

D) Skin and mucous membrane reaction.

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E) Diseases resulting from changes in the autoimmune component.

F) Changes in the oral cavity lining in exogenous intoxications, as well as in diseases of organs and tissues, and metabolic disorders.

Homepart:

Currently, diseases of the oral mucosa that are a pressing problem include periodontitis, periodontitis, oral-pharyngeal candidiasis, gingivitis, and leukoplakia.

The causative agent of oropharyngeal candidiasis is the fungus Candida. Candida is a common infectious inhabitant of the oral mucosa. Together with other organisms in the oral flora, it causes pathological changes in the oral mucosa. Smoking, diabetes, eating disorders, changes in the endocrine system, immunosuppressive conditions and tumors are also among the factors that cause oral candidiasis. Increased salivation, i.e. hyposalivation, is associated with an increase in the number of fungal properties and can lead to the development of oral candidiasis.

OralaryngalAntifungal drugs for the treatment of candidiasis:

1. Nystatin oral suspension 100,000 IU/mL and 400,000-600,000 IU/mL are used as a mouthwash for the treatment of oral candidiasis. Patients should be instructed to hold the suspension in their mouth before swallowing. Nystatin oral suspension is discontinued 48 hours after perioral symptoms have resolved. Central papillary atrophic candidiasis has the least tendency to resolve with antifungal therapy. Several cases of endocrine-related candidiasis have become resistant to nystatin therapy. Nystatin has shown positive results in the treatment of oral candidiasis.

2. Treated with 10 mg clotrimazole tablets. Fluconazole tablets 200 mg are used on the first day of antifungal therapy, followed by 100-200 mg of fluconazole daily for 7-14 days. Flucosanal suspension is also available as a mouthwash. Flucystin is used to treat systemic candidiasis. In oropharyngeal forms of systemic candidiasis, a flucystin mouthwash of 200 mg/ml twice daily for 7-14 days is recommended.

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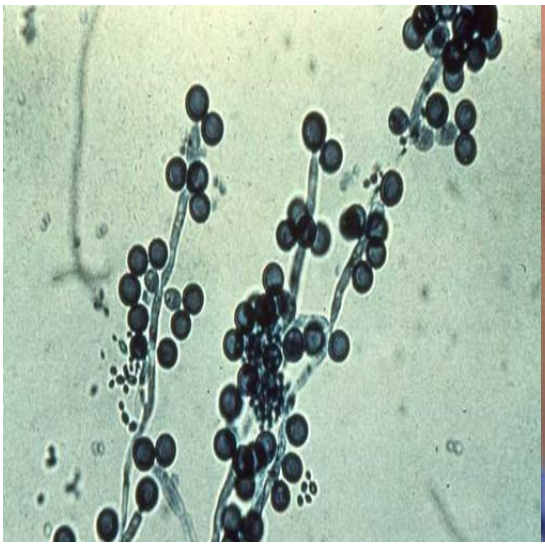


In periodontitis Antifungal drugs used:

1. 1% gel of heliomycin

2. Interferon, prodigiosone mixtures are applied 3-4 times a day.

A characteristic symptom of scarlet fever is a raspberry-like rash. It is recommended to apply a 1-2% mixture of anestezin emulsion to the mucous membrane of the mouth and rinse with bitter tea after each meal.

In particular, recurrent stomatitis is a disease of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity, which is more common among people aged 20-40. Chronic recurrent stomatitis is caused by adenoviruses, L-shaped staphylococci, and various viruses. Clinical manifestations are flaky changes in the mucous membrane of the oral cavity. If it is painful, it turns into an ulcer. This disease is more common in the winter and spring months.

The oral cavity is affected by various infections and fungi in the mucous membrane, palate, and gums, which cause various diseases. In the treatment of these diseases, it is necessary to use various solutions to affect the pathogen, increase the body's resistance to diseases, and sanitize the oral cavity. In particular, 20% solutions of sodium borate with glycerin and Lugol with glycerin are used to affect the fungal pathogen. It is necessary to use 5% Levorin and 0.5% Depolin ointments.

Conclusion: In order to avoid diseases of the oral mucosa, for preventive purposes, it is necessary to follow the rules of oral hygiene and, during treatment with antibiotics, take nystatin or levorin 1,500,000 ED per day. When treating with drugs, it is necessary to pay attention to the

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patient's age, physical condition and general diseases.

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