

USE OF ALLERNOL IN THE TREATMENT OF DRUG-INDUCED STOMATITIS

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Relevance. Inflammation of the oral mucosa in the case of drug-induced stomatitis occurs as an allergic reaction of the body to drugs [6]. Most often, stomatitis occurs with oral use of the drug, but it can also occur without contact of the allergen with the oral cavity. The presence of additional symptoms in the form of itching, burning, coughing indicates an allergic origin of stomatitis [1]. The most important thing in drug-induced stomatitis is to detect the drug that caused the allergy. After its contact with the body has ceased, antihistamine therapy is prescribed. [4]. As a result of this pathological process, the patient develops damage to the oral mucosa. It can manifest itself in the form of swelling, spots, erosions, and fluid-filled blisters. Along with the rash, coughing, irritation, and itching may occur. [9]

Key words: allergic, stomatitis, drug-induced, immune.

MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY. 54 patients aged 18 to 60 years were examined. Among the examined persons there were 38 women and 16 men..

The basis for successful treatment of the disease is to identify the drug that has become an allergen. After refusing the medication, the doctor prescribes antiallergic treatment. But if the patient needs this drug, then its analogue is prescribed. In case of catarrhal and erosive stomatitis, therapy includes treatment of the mucous membrane with local anesthetics and rinsing the mouth with antibacterial solutions. Hormonal ointments are used to heal erosions. And for the treatment of ulcerative necrotic stomatitis, treatment with glucocorticoids is prescribed.

In our study, in patients of the main group, oral Allernol plates were used as an antihistamine drug in the treatment of drug-induced stomatitis. At a dosage of 5 mg per day. The duration of treatment was from 7 to 10 days.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY. The oral mucosa is exposed to a wide range of ingested medications. The list of offending medications and their resultant side effects appears endless. In a short and highly beneficial article, Matthews listed more than 150 frequently prescribed medications and related them to 46 oral and perioral side effects. Diagnosis of stomatitis medicamentosa is often difficult. It frequently rests on the suspicion of a reaction to a drug and, where possible, the effect of withdrawal of the suspected agent. Difficulties arise from exposure to unsuspected sources of drugs or chemicals, for example, quinine in soft drinks or phenolphthalein in laxatives.

Furthermore, drugs may have been taken for years and may appear innocuous but eventually cause a pathological response. The mere fact that a medication has been taken for some time without untoward effect does not necessarily exclude it as a causative agent. Another problem is that similar lesions may be produced by a variety of drugs. While there are no histologic changes of absolute diagnostic of drug reaction, the biopsy is valuable in

excluding other diseases such as pemphigus or pemphigoid and in demonstrating features consistent with a drug reaction. Typical changes seen in the lamina propria are dilatation of the blood vessels and an inflammatory infiltrate. Immunofluorescence, both direct using fresh, unfixed biopsy tissue, and indirectly with the patient's serum, may assist in diagnosis. The finding of complement in vessel walls is consistent with a diagnosis of stomatitis medicamentosa.

Almost all over-the-counter drugs are capable of causing adverse reactions. The oral manifestations of pharmacotherapy are often non-specific and vary in significance. These undesirable effects can mimic many disease processes. To avoid unnecessary diagnostic procedures and treatments, clinicians need to recognize the disorder to allow quick and accurate diagnosis.

PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS. It is advisable to take the obtained results into account when predicting the development of stomatitis after the installation of acrylic dentures and to use them to develop individual treatment and preventive measures to prevent complications after prosthetics.

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