

IN THE TREATMENT OF LEUKOPLAKIA OF THE ORAL MUCOSA EFFECTIVENESS OF PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY

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Annotation. *The study is based on clinical observation of a group of patients exposed to this type of treatment. Short-term and long-term results of PDT were assessed, including the degree regression of pathological processes, improvement of clinical symptoms and reduction of the risk of malignancy. The results of the study indicate a significant increase in the effectiveness of treatment leukoplakia using photodynamic therapy in comparison with traditional methods. Particular attention is paid to the safety of the procedure, its benefits and potential side effects.*

Key words: *oral mucosa, photodynamic therapy, complex treatment, effectiveness.*

RELEVANCE

Leukoplakia, which is a potentially malignant condition of the mucous membrane, causes significant concern among specialists due to the risk of its degeneration into cancer tumors. Traditional treatments are often do not provide sufficient effectiveness and may be accompanied by a number of complications and side effects. [3] FDT demonstrates highly targeted action, minimal trauma to healthy tissue and a low risk of undesirable consequences. These features make PDT especially relevant for the treatment of diseases that require targeted and gentle impact [4,9].

Development and introduction of FDT into clinical practice practice requires further research to determining optimal treatment regimens, dosages and regimens for using photosensitizers. In addition, it is relevant to study the long-term results of therapy and its impact on the quality of life of patients.

Target. The purpose of this study is to increase the effectiveness of treatment of severe forms of mucosal leukoplakia oral cavity using photodynamic therapy

Material and methods.

There were 30 people under our supervision

patients with leukoplakia (18 verrucous form, 12 erosive form) of the oral mucosa aged 30 to 60 years of both sexes.

Depending on the type of treatment, patients were divided into 2 groups, appropriate by gender and age.

In patients of the first (control) group 15 (people) used the traditional method of treatment: etiotropic treatment, the use of antivirals (acyclovir, interferon) and (diclofenac, ibuprofen) and increasing overall resistance (vitamins A, C and E) body drugs, rinsing the mouth with solutions of furatsilin was prescribed locally and chlorhexidine.

The patient of the second (main) group (15

people) against the background of traditional treatment, complex treatment was carried out using FDT. To successfully carry out FDT in the treatment of patients with severe forms of leukoplakia, first determine using fluorescent diagnostics the following indicators: the degree of saturation of the pathological focal photosensitizer selection of the optimal time for saturation of the latter and time exposure to laser irradiation.

Before starting treatment, the patient was Clinical, histological and immunohistochemical (IHC) diagnostics of lesions were carried out defeats.

In this case, the lesion was completely isolated from saliva. Photocytazine application was applied to the previously dried the affected area for 10-20 minutes. Laser dose exposure during the session was 100-150 J/cm², output power - 0.4 W.

The number of procedures depended on the area of damage to the mucous membrane of the cavity mouth and averaged 10 procedures.

Dynamic monitoring of conditions of the oral mucosa of patients was carried out before treatment (initial data), the next day of the procedure and after 15.30 and 60 days.

Research results and discussion.

The research data showed that the use of FDT in patients with verrucous

forms of leukoplakia of the main group for 3-5 days procedures, hyperemia, swelling and pain in the mucous membrane of the cheeks, the floor of the mouth and the lateral surface of the tongue, that is, where there is no keratinization, began to decrease epithelium.

It should be noted that the best clinical effect is observed in the mucosal area membranes of the cheeks, floor of the mouth and lateral surface of the tongue, that is, where it is expressed under mucous layer. This can be explained by the abundance vein vessels in such areas, therefore, oxygen can quickly become inflamed and thereby speeding up the time of epithelization of lesions lesions, which are consistent with the literature data (5,10).

It is important to note that there is a decrease in soreness in the oral mucosa in patients with erosive form of leukoplakia the main group began to be observed on days 3-5 after the start of the procedure (in $67.9 \pm 2.2\%$ of cases). At that time, in patients of the control group, such a picture was observed only on days 8-10 of treatment with PDT, and then in smaller numbers of patients ($39.5 \pm 1.7\%$, respectively, $p \leq 01$).

As a result of treatment of patients with severe forms of leukoplakia with PDT and observation for months in 20 (66.6%) patients complete remission was noted, and in 10 (33.4%) there were relapses in the form of limited hyperkeratosis.

Thus, photodynamic therapy in the complex treatment of oral leukoplakia using a photosensitizer photocytazine is an effective method treatment for verrucous and erosive forms diseases.

Conclusion.

Based on the research conducted achieve that as a result of treatment using photodynamic therapy using the photosensitizer photocytazine observed a significant

improvement in the epithelization of lesion elements: in $86.3 \pm 3.2\%$ of patients with the verrucous form and in $84.7 \pm 2.7\%$ with the erosive form of leukoplakia. This is from videogellytvuiy that photodynamic therapy for the treatment of patients with complicated forms of leukoplakia is the most effective method of treatment for this pathology.

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