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Interrelation between biochemical and clinical indices in patients with gingivitis and periodontitis during treatment by complex antihomotoxic therapy

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Introduction: The oral microbiota is responsible for periodontal diseases like gingivitis, parodontitis, etc. Gingivitis and parodontitis are characterized by an increase in the number and variety of inflammatory cells in the gingiva surrounding the tooth root surface. Inflammation of periodontium is a currently imperative problem in dentistry. The spread of gingivitis in children has increased to 30-65% of population. Two important and interrelated factors are involved in the pathophysiological progression of gingivitis and parodontitis: the activation of oxygen radicals and their related metabolites. Increased production of oxygen radicals may contribute to oxidative stress. Inflammation is an activating factor of peroxide oxidation of lipids (POL) in periodontal tissues and metabolic disturbances of metabolism. Search of the newest and most effective drugs for treatment of parodontitis at the early stage of the disease and preventive therapeutic methods in order to stop progression to chronic forms of the disease has special value in modern dental practice. The antihomotoxic preparations, which may be recommended for solving the problem, are Traumeel S and Coenzyme compositum. Usage of these antihomotoxic preparations based on the composition, properties, mechanism of action and possibility to use for oral application. Saliva as a biological liquid