

IMPROVEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT OF ODONTOGENIC PHLEGMONS OF THE MAXILLOFACIAL AREA IN CHILDREN

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Purpose of the study: To substantiate the effectiveness of the use of Benzylamine drugs in complex treatment in children with odontogenic phlegmon of the maxillofacial area. Based on the results of clinical and microbiological studies, to justify the feasibility of using the antiseptic Benzylamine in children with odontogenic phlegmon of the maxillofacial area.

Materials and methods of research: 40 children aged 9 to 18 years were examined after opening phlegmon in the TI clinic at the Department of Pediatric Maxillofacial Surgery: Group I. Traditional method of treatment (n-20); Group II using the antiseptic Benzylamine (n-20 children). Clinical and microbiological tests were carried out (a generally accepted bacteriological method with the study of the cultural and biological properties of isolated microorganisms). The state of the microflora of the postoperative wound in children with odontogenic phlegmon of the maxillofacial area after the use of Benzylamine preparations was studied.

Results and Discussions. After treatment in the main group, the oral microflora normalized already on days 3-4, which ultimately led to recovery. In the control group, only by 6-9 days it was possible to normalize the microflora, which increased the time of hospital stay (bed days) by 30-40% compared to the main group ($p < 0.005$). As in the control group before treatment, the microbial landscape wounds did not differ in the species specificity of the microbes themselves, and their virulence, but after treatment in the main group there was a significant

improvement of a purulent wound by the 3-4th day of surgery, which in clinical terms was expressed in an improvement in the general well-being of patients. Microbial landscape wounds returned to normal by 3-4 days, number and virulence staphylococci and streptococci decreased significantly, which indicates a high effectiveness of using the antiseptic Benzylamine.

Conclusion: The use of the antiseptic Benzylamine in complex treatment children with odontogenic phlegmons of the maxillofacial area are significantly reduces the time it takes to cleanse a purulent wound, accelerates healing and epithelization wounds, activates processes in damaged tissues (improves trophism), in general reduces the time of treatment and medical rehabilitation of children.