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Treatment of gingivitis in children with undifferentiated connective tissue dysplasia.

Introduction. Numerous data from the literature indicate that the incidence of hard tissues of the teeth and periodontium depends on many joint actions [1, 2, 3]. In recent decades, there has been an increase in the incidence of congenital malformations and hereditary diseases in children, in particular undifferentiated connective tissue dysplasia (UCTD), which, according to some authors, is due to magnesium deficiency [4, 5].

Magnesium is a natural physiological antagonist of calcium ions, competing with them not only in the structure of the cell membrane, but also at all levels of the intracellular system [6].

Any imbalance in the connective tissue system due to disruption of collagen remodeling processes associated with changes in metalloproteinase activity due to magnesium deficiency or defects in the structural genes of proteoglycans, collagen, elastin, abnormalities in posttranslational modifications of 7 collagen strands can lead to the development of UCTD.

Based on the well-known facts about the structure of the components of the gums, in particular the attached gums and periodontium, namely - a large amount of collagen [8], you need to adjust the magnesium content in the body of the child.

Purpose. Study of the effect of the drug "Magne B6" in the treatment of gingivitis in children with connective tissue pathology.

Materials and methods. Clinical and functional examination and treatment of gingivitis in 60 children aged 16-18 years were performed. PMA and RI indices were used to assess the condition of periodontal tissues. Established the presence of bleeding, the degree of inflammation of the gums. The condition of bone tissue was

determined on the basis of odontoparodontogram. The level of magnesium and calcium in the body was assessed by their concentration in the serum.

Results. According to the prescribed treatment, the children were divided into 2 groups: control (30 children), which was treated by conventional periodontal therapy and the second group - the main (30 children), which received in addition to the treatment scheme "Magne B6" 2 tablets 2 times day. Analysis of clinical, radiological, functional data in patients of the main group after 1 month of treatment: signs of acute gingivitis disappeared, namely - decreased bleeding and redness of the gums, decreased PMA index.

Conclusions. Due to the widespread magnesium deficiency, which is one of the reasons for the development of undifferentiated connective tissue dysplasia, which is manifested by pathology of various organs and systems, it is necessary to correct magnesium deficiency. Taking magnesium supplements helps to improve collagen synthesis. The results we obtained allow us to recommend the introduction of the drug Magne B6, which suffers from undifferentiated connective tissue dysplasia, into the main treatment regimen for gingivitis in children.

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