

APPLICATION OF "HOLISAL" DRUG IN THE COMPLEX TREATMENT OF ACUTE HERPETIC STOMATITIS IN CHILDREN

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Annotation: *One of the most common diseases in childhood today is herpes infection, which is not only associated with the spread of the virus herpes simplex (HSV), but also the peculiarities of the formation of the immune system in the developing body of the child. In general, herpes infection is the most common and poorly controlled. According to the WHO, viral infections and diseases caused by HSV are second only to influenza. Acute herpetic stomatitis is one of the leading infectious diseases in children.*

Key words: *children, stomatitis, herpes, treatment, neutral*

The analysis of literature data shows that in recent years, the manifestation of primary and recurrent herpetic infection has increased significantly in ophthalmology, dermatovenerology, obstetrics and gynecology. practice, otorhinolaryngology, neurology, etc. Currently, the treatment of acute herpetic stomatitis with the use of antibacterial, antiviral, anti-inflammatory and keratoplasty agents. Acute herpetic stomatitis is usually characterized by specific rashes on the mucous membrane of the oral cavity, along with a violation of the integrity of the epithelium, a local inflammatory reaction and severe pain syndrome. Issues of local treatment of this disease. It is important that the drugs used for the treatment of diseases of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity meet all the requirements - fast, effective, painless treatment of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity. Therefore, the search and clinical testing of emerging local drugs is an urgent issue. According to their pharmacological properties, they can be used in dental practice in OGS in children. The aim of this study was to increase the effectiveness of treatment of children with acute herpetic stomatitis by using a new drug.

Holisal is an analgesic and anti-inflammatory drug, a jelly-based product manufactured by the pharmaceutical plant Elfa A.O. (Poland). The drug is a colorless, transparent, gel-like mass with the smell of anise oil. Active substances: choline salicylate and cetalkonium chloride, as well as auxiliary substances - glycerin, hydroxyethyl cellulose, anise oil, purified water. When applied locally, the main active ingredient, choline salicylate, is quickly absorbed by the mucous membrane of the oral cavity, has an analgesic and anti-inflammatory effect. Cetalkonium chloride has an antimicrobial effect? the effect occurs in 2-3 minutes, its duration is 2-4 hours. Holisal does not contain sugar, has no local irritating effect and is well tolerated by children. Under the supervision of the Tashkent State Stomatological Institute, patients from 1 to 40 years old. 30 of them received complex treatment "Holisal" (main group), and 10 children - only traditional therapy (comparison group). The main principles of traditional treatment of OGS: anesthesia, cleaning of the

wound surface, oral mucosa, antiseptic, antiviral and keratoplasty therapy. An anesthetic emulsion of 5-10% peach or seed oil is used as a pain reliever. Cleaning of the mucous membrane was carried out with the help of proteolytic enzymes 2% trypsin or chymotrypsin. Antiseptic treatment sodium usninate, hexolar, miramistin or corsodil. Alpizarin, aciclovir ointments were used as antiviral drugs, solution of human leukocyte interferon and keratoplasty - sea buckthorn oil and rose oil, solcoseryl, observation and treatment of children with OGS was carried out in an outpatient setting. It was found that at the peak of the disease, the amount of lysozyme in mixed saliva was significantly lower than normal. During the recovery period, the activity of lysozyme in mixed saliva increased compared to the initial level, especially in mild and moderate forms of the disease (almost 2 times). However, if during the recovery period with a moderate form of OGS, the content of lysozyme exceeded the normal level, then severe and complicated forms of the disease increased and it did not reach normal values. During the height of OGS, the content of IgG in mixed saliva increased by 2 times on average, and its level did not depend on the age of the children or the severity of the disease. The level of IgA, on the contrary, tends to decrease. But a reliable decrease in the form of the disease (including complex) observed in children with OGS under the age of 1 year. The study of the composition of mixed secretory IgA showed that saliva with OGS reflects the severity of the pathological process and is a reliable criterion of the state. local immunity. In the acute period of the disease, mixed secretory IgA is significantly reduced in saliva in all age groups and forms of the disease. The lowest levels of secretory IgA were observed in children with severe OGS. As the pathological process subsided, the level of IgG returned to normal salivary values in mild forms and continued to increase in moderate and severe forms of the disease. The effectiveness of the local therapeutic effect of the new drug was assessed by the size of the lesion, the depth of the erosive defect, the presence of fibrin coatings, and the nature of epithelization. Special attention was paid to the duration of Holisal effect, the time of adhesion to the mucous membrane. oral cavity, taste of the drug, burning sensation after application. The ease of use of the drug was evaluated, its organoleptic characteristics, tolerance and side effects. Holisal was used 2-3 times a day after and before meals. For children over one year of age, a gel of 0.5 cm is squeezed onto a clean finger and lightly applied to the affected area of the mucous membrane. rubbed with massage movements. A mild form of OGS was detected in 8 children, a moderate form in 16 children, and a severe form in 9 children. 7 children with a severe form of the disease should be drawn. Clinically, complications manifested themselves in the form of the spread of the herpes process. from the mucous membrane of the oral cavity to the lips, nasal mucosa, facial skin Damage to the facial skin was accompanied by the addition of bacterial infection and the appearance of pyo- and streptoderma. All this indicates a more obvious manifestation of OGS at the current stage. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the prescribed drug, the healing time, was determined already on the 4th day. Treatment of a number of children with OGS from the main group began. Healing during treatment with "Holisal". An analysis of the average recovery time of children depending on the drugs used is presented in Table 3. Thus, the drug "Holisal" is a gel with analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial effects, which

accelerates the time of epithelization. diseases of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity for an average of 3 days and can be used in wide clinical practice in children. In conclusion, it should be noted that OGS in any form is an acute infectious disease that requires in any case the attention of a pediatrician and a dentist to ensure comprehensive treatment, the connection of a sick child with healthy children exclusion, conducting preventive measures in children communities. Thus, the conducted studies have shown that. Some clinical and laboratory features of the course of acute herpetic stomatitis in early and preschool children in modern conditions. First of all, complex forms of OGS in all observed age groups are associated with severe forms of the disease and increased appearance. A significant frequency of negative effects history can be the basis for the risk of developing chronic forms of herpetic stomatitis. Significant changes in hemograms, indicators of local immunity of the oral cavity, correlation were found. with the severity of the disease, normalization does not always occur during the recovery period. Comparing the clinical data, there is a significant acceleration (up to 3-4 days after the start of therapy) and a decrease in the epithelialization of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity. duration of treatment is 3-4 days. The results of the work made it possible to scientifically justify the need to use a new drug. "Holisal" in complex treatment of acute herpetic stomatitis in children. Tactics of local treatment of OGS have been developed and can be recommended for widespread use in practice.

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