

## **Variants of different options for the second period of implementation on the indicators of microcirculation in the gum tissues around the wound.**

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Over the years, implantation healing procedures have proven to be effective when used with useful and correct measures. Modern prospects for dental implantation are aimed at minimizing the surgical need, achieving a high cosmetic result and shortening the recovery period. That is why methods of simultaneous installation of implants during tooth extraction, their immediate loading are widely practiced, and a method of “bloodless” installation of implants that does not require suturing the surgical wound has been proposed.

Nevertheless, the traditional method of implant installation, which implies a two-stage surgical protocol, has not yet become obsolete, and the problem of minimizing the surgical operation when placing gum formers is no less relevant than the implantation operation itself, both in the aesthetic plane and functionally.

To minimize, various methods of repeated implantation applications have been proposed, use with gingival perforators - mucotomes, various types of surgical lasers are being performed.

The disturbance of the microcirculatory link plays one of the central inflammations occurring in the pathogenesis, this was the basis for the use of laser Doppler flowmetry (LDF) in a qualitative analysis of various types of surgical lasers on the condition of the tissues around the gum formers.

The purpose of the study was to evaluate hemodynamic parameters in the field of application of each technique of the second stage of implantation using LDF.

### **Material and methods**

In a study with inclusion criteria in clinical practice, 46 patients aged 18 to 65 years were examined with full compliance with the diagnosis of "partial absence of teeth" (K08.1 according to ICD-10).

### **Results and discussion**

Analysis of the results of LDF revealed a number of features in the state of microcirculation in the gum tissues of the area in implants after the operation of the second stage of implantation.

With the combination of the scalpel immediately after the operation in the tissues of the gums, the flow of blood flow increased sharply (by 98.1%), which indicated an increase in blood flow to the microvasculature. The dynamics of the occurrence of hyperemia in the microcirculatory bed of a road-traumatic impact has been obtained.

3 days of blood flow It was registered, remaining higher than the baseline, higher than the observation of the presence of a decrease in hyperemic phenomena in microvessels, after 7 days.

At the same time, the level of blood flow (M) was the initial values of indicators from 3 to 7 days, which is higher due to the presence of blood inflow and difficulty in outflow.

14 days after the operation, the level of blood flow (M).

### **Conclusion**

The study showed that when using a scalpel, the most pronounced microcirculatory disorders in the gum tissues were revealed, which were accompanied by observed hypertensive reactions in microvessels that stopped after 14 days.

The use of a carbon dioxide laser was accompanied by less pronounced disturbances in microhemodynamics, consisting in mild delayed hyperemia in the microcirculatory bed, which developed on the 3rd day and stopped after 7 days.

The use of an erbium laser caused the least hemodynamic consequences, which led to a sharp increase in the level of microcirculation after 3 days, which characterized an accidental traumatic occurrence on microhemodynamics in the gum tissues.

### **Literature**

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