



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, НАУКИ И ИННОВАЦИЙ РУЗ



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INDICATORS OF ORAL FLUID METABOLISM IN THE POSTCOID PERIOD IN PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

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Suffered COVID -19 is an important feedback mechanism acting on the person and has a negative impact on all parts of the body's homeostasis, forming an adverse toxic background, the consequence of which is the deterioration of systemic health. A characteristic feature of the existing and suffered COVID -19 in children is an increase in the severity and prevalence of dental pathology, including inflammatory periodontal pathology.

The evaluation of the integral indexes of the metabolism of the oral liquid that characterize the state of the organism in response to the local and internal influences can be the basis for the increase of the efficiency of the dental care for the pathology of the oral tissues after the experienced COVID-19. And salivary albumin content is a marker of the severity of the inflammatory process.

Materials and methods: Two groups of children aged 7-12 years with gingivitis were examined: 43 children who had had COVID-19 - 19. 47 children who had not had COVID-19 and 45 children with healthy periodontium constituted the control group. The severity and prevalence of periodontal pathology were determined on the basis of WHO methods, 5th edition (2013 clinical parameters, establishing the extent of gingival bleeding). In whole unstimulated saliva, albumin level, sorption and detoxification capacity of albumin, endogenous intoxication severity indices and the level of middle mass molecules 254 m 280 were studied by fluorescence method.

Results. Statistically reliable increase of albumin, MSM 254 and MSM280 concentration, decrease of sorption and detoxication activity of albumin in the mixed

saliva and increase of the studied indexes with increase of gingival inflammation extent were proved.

The negative effect of COVID -19 on the detoxification and sorption activity of albumin in the post-COVID period was significantly higher compared with children who did not have COVID-19. The data obtained testify to the negative effect of COVID-19 on the severity of gingival inflammation and determine the need for targeted therapy of periodontal pathology in this contingent.

The results of the examination showed a significant increase ($P \leq 0.05$) in the salivary albumin level in all children with gingivitis relative to controls (healthy periodontium). The total albumin concentration (TAC) in saliva in healthy children (control group) was $332.44 \pm 16.21 \mu\text{g/ml}$ versus $460.21 \pm 20.02 \mu\text{g/ml}$ ($P \leq 0.001$) in children with gingivitis without COVID -19 and $670.21 \pm 30.85 \mu\text{g/ml}$ ($P \leq 0.001$) in children in the postcovid period. Children with gingivitis showed a significant decrease in effective concentration (ECA) and albumin sorption capacity (SSA), significantly more significant in those with COVID-19. Thus, in children with gingivitis who had not had COVID-19, the ECA was reduced by 14.89% ($P \leq 0.05$); and in those who had had COVID-19, it was even more significant, by 27.06% ($P \leq 0.05$); the corresponding reduction in SSA, was 39.39% ($P \leq 0.001$) and 69.95% ($P \leq 0.001$).

Conclusion. Decrease of functional activity of albumin, its sorption and detoxication abilities reflects the degree of endotoxemia, which is a pathogenetic mechanism of systemic and local endogenous intoxication at pathology of various genesis, including periodontal diseases.

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