



STUDYING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF VIRAL DISEASES IN THE ORAL CAVITY IN YOUNGER PATIENTS

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Abstract

The oral cavity is anatomically and physiologically closely connected with various systems of the body. Currently, more than 90% of children experience early manifestations of systemic pathological processes on the oral mucosa. There is no doubt that infectious diseases manifest themselves through various changes in the oral mucosa in diseases of infectious and viral aetiology. That is why all of the above should prompt a comprehensive study of the manifestations of diseases of various aetiologies and the aetiology of diseases of the oral mucosa.

Introduction

Several viral infections might impact the oral cavities of juvenile patients [1,2]. Certain viral infections exhibit greater severity in youngsters compared to adults, and conversely. Children and adults exhibit divergent responses to viral infections, as the development of particular immunity affects the clinical progression of the disease [2]. The particular immunity of newborns and children is intrinsically underdeveloped or can be altered by tolerance induction, which may compromise it [1].

Viral infections of the oral cavity can be categorized into two types: those that do not cause obvious damage or disease in the oral cavity but are transferred orally or during dental treatments, and those that are linked to oral and perioral lesions [2,3]. Nevertheless, some of them fall into both groups [2,4].

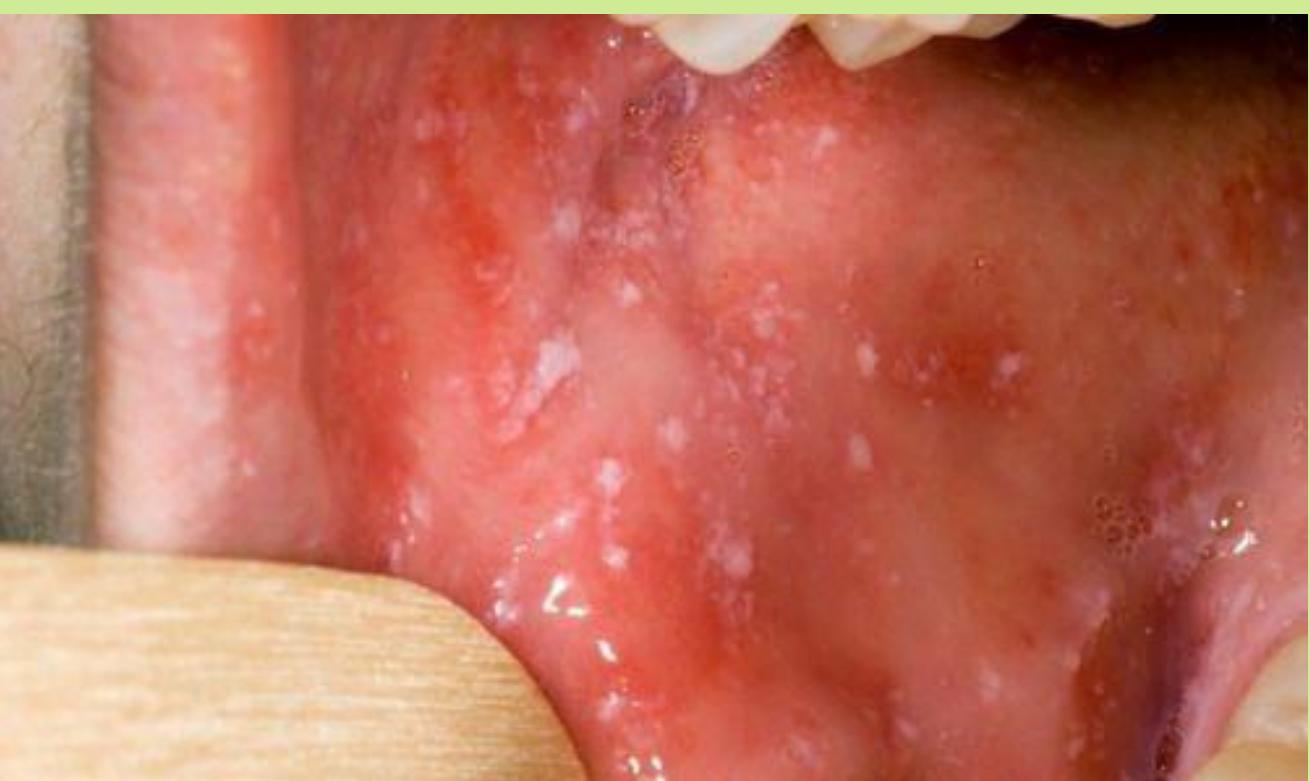


Fig. 2 Manifestation of measles in the oral cavity



Fig. 3 Manifestation of chickenpox in the oral cavity in the form of aphthae

Results of the research

Changes in the oral cavity were observed in 80% of patients examined with diseases of infectious or viral aetiology. The appearance of pathological plaques, vesicles, hyperemia, oedema, etc. Changes in the general condition of the body: general weakness, fatigue, fever, changes in general blood tests: increased erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), decreased white blood cell count (leukopenia), decreased haemoglobin content in the blood, indicating the presence of inflammatory processes in the body.



Fig. 1 Manifestation of diphtheria in the oral cavity of vaccinated children



Fig. 4 Scarlet fever in the form of red spots on the tongue

Aim of the research

The aim of the study was to investigate the clinical symptoms of viral diseases in the oral cavity in younger patients.

Method and materials

To achieve the set goal, 30 patients with infectious and viral diseases were selected and examined. The condition of the oral cavity was assessed based on the general condition of the body (examination of the skin, mucous membranes, palpation of the lymph nodes) and general blood tests. The following indicators were identified: pathological plaque, aphthae, follicles, crusts, rashes, erosions, the presence of viral formations in the form of warts in the oral cavity, changes in the colour of the tongue, as well as changes in blood cell indicators such as leukocytes, erythrocytes and haemoglobin..

Conclusion

During the study, based on the data obtained, it was found that diseases of viral and infectious aetiology manifest themselves on the mucous membrane of the oral cavity, which in children is often the first manifestation of pathology [2].

Reference:

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