



# DENTAL STATUS OF PATIENTS WITH MANIFESTATIONS OF LICHEN RUBER PLANUS IN THE ORAL CAVITY

**S.S. Bozhyk<sup>1</sup>, V.B. Radchuk<sup>2</sup>, I.V. Antonyshyn<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> “Bozhyk Dental Clinic”, Ternopil, Ukraine

<sup>2</sup> I. Horbachevsky Ternopil National Medical University, Ministry of Health of Ukraine, Ternopil, Ukraine





# Introduction

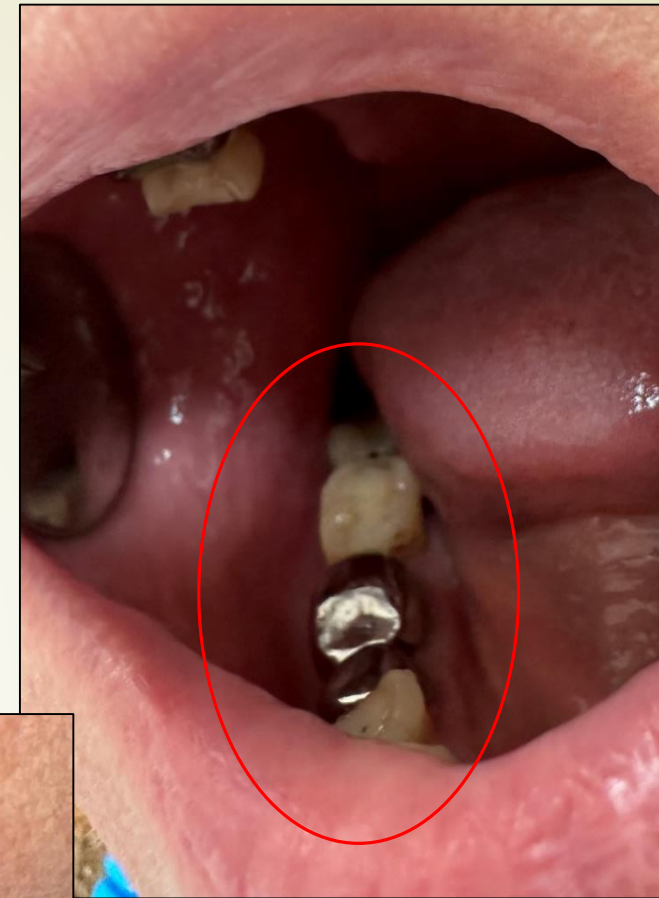
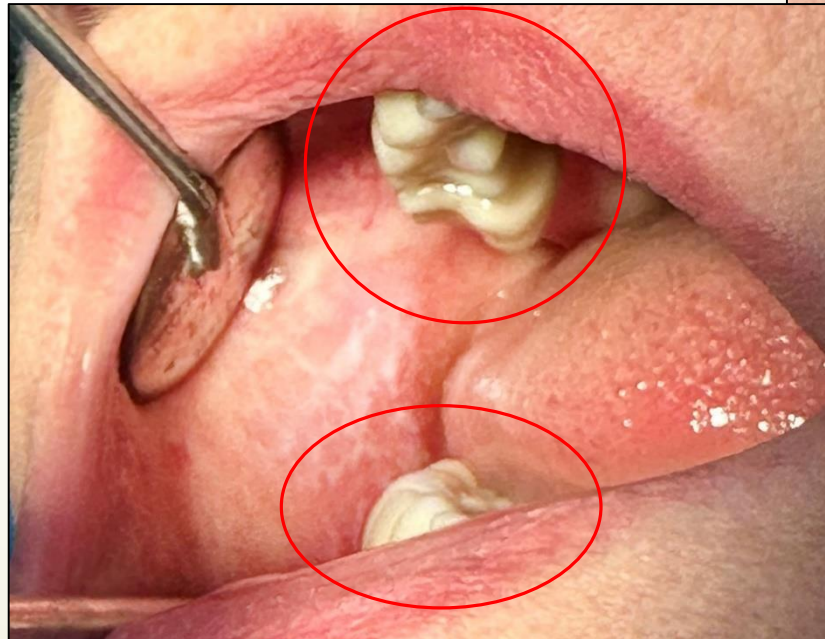
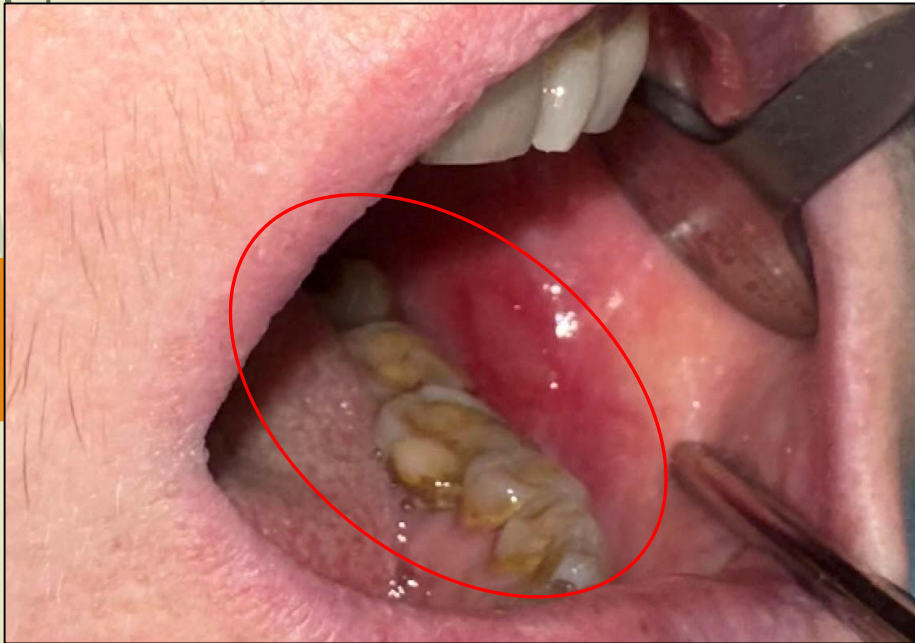
According to the statements presented in modern scientific works, changes in the oral mucosa are significantly associated with general pathological processes of the body that facilitate the development of lichen planus with manifestations on the mucous membrane of the oral cavity. However, the issue of patients' dental status as a factor aggravating the course of this disease on the mucosa remains relevant, controversial and requires clarification and specification.







**The aim** of this study is to determine the characteristics of patients' dental status with lichen planus of the oral mucosa.





## Objects and methods of the study.

To achieve this purpose, a clinical dental examination of 37 people of both sexes was conducted according to generally accepted criteria, the results were recorded to the ambulatory charts of dental patients 0-43/o. Indicators of caries process intensity and prevalence, the presence of non-carious lesions, dento-alveolar anomalies and deformities, hygiene index according to J. C. Green, J. R. Wermillion, including the total plaque and calculus index, were recorded. Periodontal status - based on the PMA index in the modification of C. Parma.

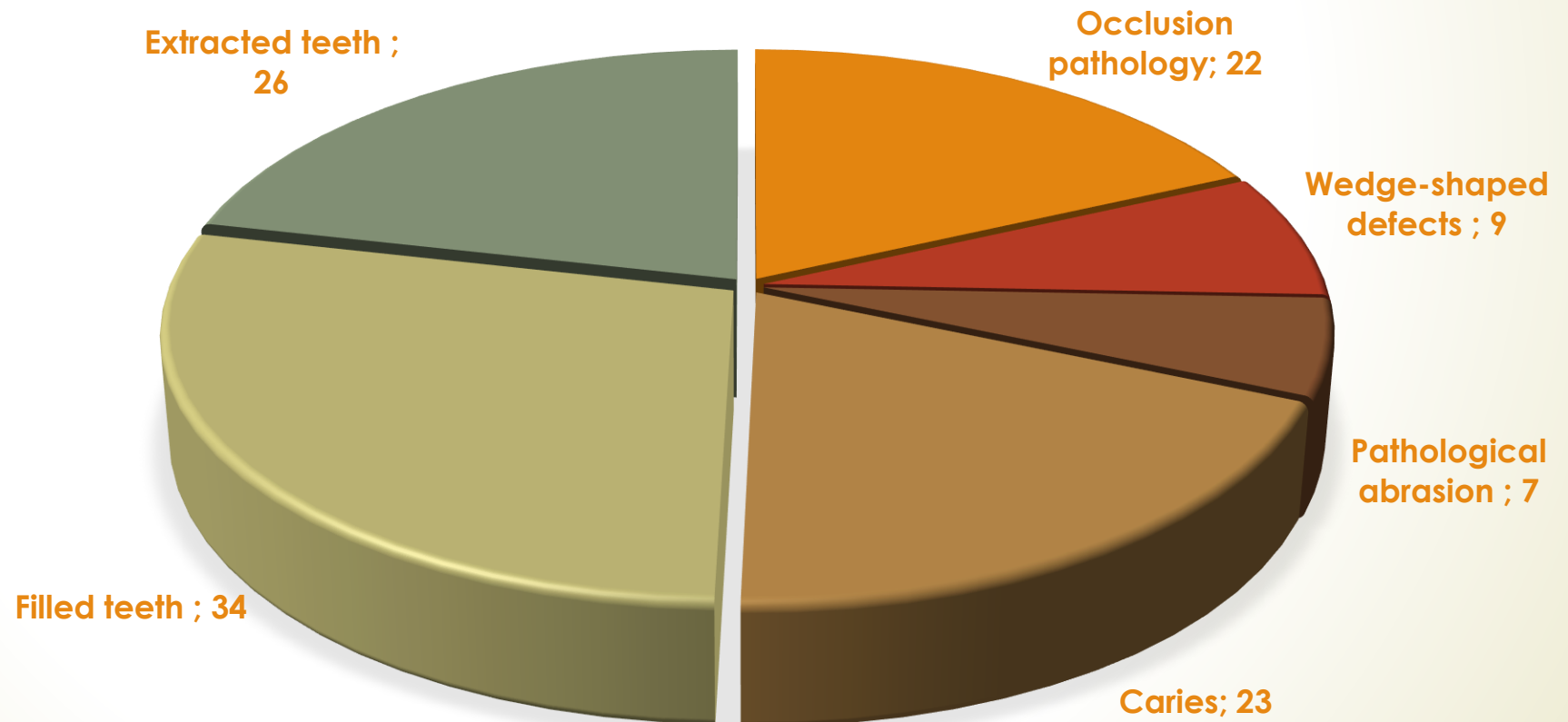






## Results of the study and discussion

Occlusion pathology, the presence of dento-alveolar deformities and soft tissue abnormalities were diagnosed in 22 patients, which amounted as 59,46% of the total number of patients. Among the non-carious lesions, wedge-shaped defects prevailed in 9 patients (24,32%, respectively) and pathological abrasion in 7 patients (18,92%). The prevalence of caries was (62,16±7,0%), which amounts to 23 patients. The prevalence of filled teeth was (91,90±7,0%) in 34 patients, and extracted teeth in 26 patients, respectively, (70,27±6,3%).

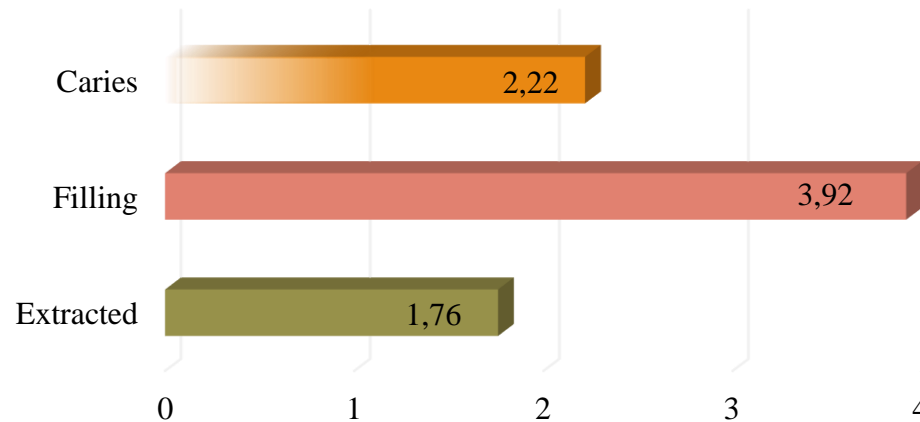




# Results of the study and discussion

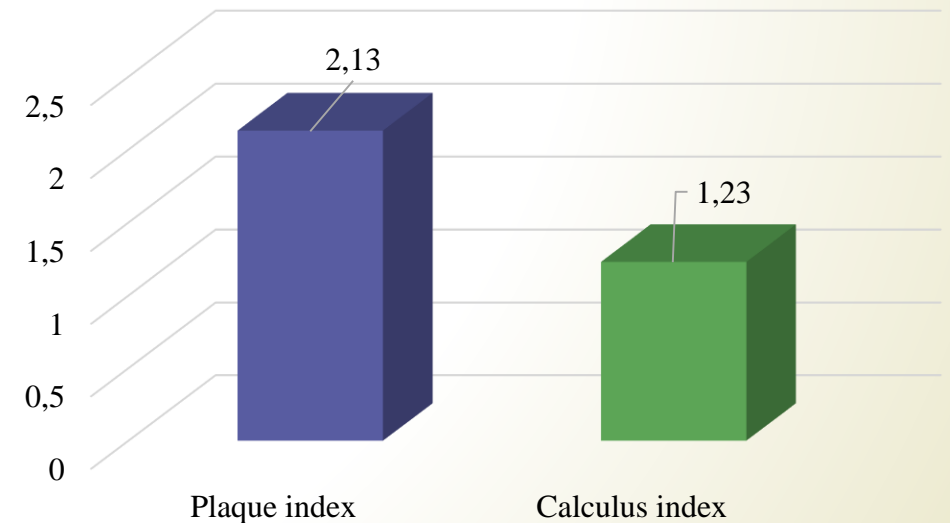
The intensity of caries in patients with LRP is  $(7,89 \pm 0,46)$ , which makes it possible to interpret this indicator as very high.

## Intensity of caries



The oral hygiene assessment, at the time of the initial examination, the Green-Vermillion hygiene index was  $(2,13 \pm 0,05)$ , with plaque index  $(1,23 \pm 0,03)$  and calculus index  $(0,90 \pm 0,02)$ , which makes it possible to state a poor level of oral hygiene.

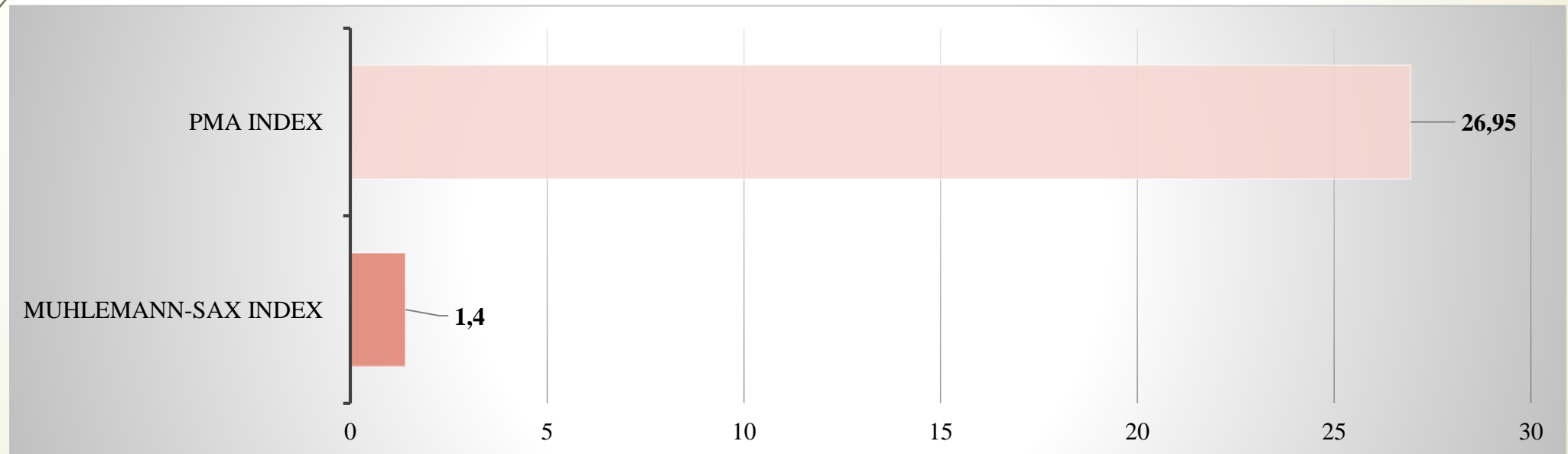
## Green-Vermillion hygiene index





# Results of the study and discussion

The prevalence of inflammatory and dystrophic-inflammatory changes in periodontal tissues at the time of the initial examination by a dentist amounted to  $(83,78 \pm 6,39)$ , which is 31 people, and makes it possible to state a high degree of periodontal tissue involvement in patients with lichen planus. At the same time, the PMA index was  $(26,95 \pm 2,70)$ , which corresponds to moderate gingivitis, and the study of the Muhlemann-Sax index showed a quantitative parameter in the range of  $(1,40 \pm 0,14)$ .





## Conclusion

Therefore, a comprehensive analysis of the quantitative parameters of oral hygiene, prevalence, intensity of the caries process and periodontal status makes it possible to state the necessity of developing a complex of professional and individual oral hygiene in patients with lichen planus, which indicates the existence of a relationship between dental status and changes in the oral mucosa caused by lichen planus.