FEATURES OF THE USE OF TRAUMEEL S IN THE CORRECTION OF POST-IMPLANTATION COMPLICATIONS

Abstract. Today, absolute and relative contraindications to dental implantation are already well known. These include diseases such as insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, severe hypertension, diseases of the oral mucosa, and others.

Purpose of the study: Peculiarities of the use of Traumeel S in the correction of postimplantation complications

Materials and research methods. Materials for the study were the results of 80 patients, including 34 men and 46 women with diagnoses of "Peri-implantitis" and "Mucositis" aged 19 to 65 years. The diagnosis was made according to the classification of complications at various stages of dental implantation using radiographic criteria for assessing the severity of the complication in compliance with ethical standards and rules. Criteria for inclusion in the study: availability of voluntary informed consent, age from 19 to 65 years, verified diagnosis and severity of complications.

Research results. Among patients with peri-implantation mucositis, women aged 31-50 years (30.7%) significantly prevailed $\chi^2$ (Wilconson's test) = 6.23, p<0.05.

Among patients with dental peri-implantitis, women aged 31-50 years significantly prevailed (31.7%) $\chi^2=5.972$, p<0.05.

In patients of the main group, after dental implantation, a course of electrophoresis was performed on the 2nd-3rd day of the postoperative period of pain in 13.6% of patients, and in a mild form; only 1 patient (2.4%) indicated the presence of severe pain.

5-7 days after the operation, mild pain persisted in 10.8%. After 8-10 days, only 1 patient complained of "trace" sensations of pain in the surgical area.

In patients of the control group, pain syndrome 2-3 days after the operation of dental implantation significantly (p<0.01) manifested itself more often in 76.5% of patients than in the main group, and in the vast majority of patients (73.4%) there were strong and moderate pain. By 5-7 days of the postoperative period, the frequency of detection of pain syndrome decreased by 26.6%, and in the structure of the pain syndrome in 53.2% of patients by this time, mild and moderate forms were detected equally often (26.6% each). After 8-10 days of dental implantation, 9.5% retained a mild pain syndrome, in 2 patients (5.3%) moderate pain radiating along the branches of the trigeminal nerve, pain in the area of implantation in the lower jaw persisted throughout the entire period. weeks after implant placement.
**Conclusions:** Every second of the patients in the control group with a moderately severe pain syndrome was forced to change their "pain" behavior by taking an analgesic (Ketonal), limiting functional loads, oral hygiene, and the usual diet.

**References:**