Experience of using BRT in the treatment of periodontal disease A. Musaev (Athens, Greece)

The widespread prevalence of dental diseases and, in particular, periodontal disease requires the use of effective methods of treatment. According to the WHO, 80% of people over the age of 40 have some form of periodontal disease. Among those who have lost their teeth and have removable dentures, the majority are patients with advanced forms of this disease.

Due to the severity of the disease and its chronic nature, periodontal disease is 2-3 times more likely to cause tooth loss than caries. This leads to dysfunction of the chewing apparatus and negatively affects the digestion process.

Periodontal disease is one of the most common diseases that dentists have to deal with. It is characterized by degenerative changes in the gums and periodontium as a whole with the destruction of the alveolar processes of the jaw, which further leads to the loss of teeth. The reasons for the development of periodontal disease have not been sufficiently clarified, and all known methods of treatment are ineffective. The development of periodontal disease occurs gradually, often the disease is asymptomatic. For many people, complaints may be absent, up to the appearance of pronounced changes on the part of the gums. The initial stages of the disease are characterized by bleeding gums, pain and discomfort in the areas of the gums and teeth, over time, the roots of the teeth are partially exposed, and they become very sensitive. The process ends with loosening and loss of teeth.

Despite the severity of this pathology and the fact that many pharmacological methods of treating periodontal disease are ineffective, periodontal disease today can be tried to cure. We use the BRT method to treat and prevent the development of periodontal disease in its initial manifestations (itching, burning, numbness in the gums, bleeding gums, pathological mobility of the teeth, suppuration from the gums, etc.).

The treatment was carried out with private and general BR drugs. The course of treatment consisted of 8-12 procedures, which were carried out once a week. As a criterion for the effectiveness of the effect of BR-therapy, we recorded the local reaction of the body to the treatment: relief of pain (burning), relief of numbness in the gum area, disappearance of bleeding gums, reduction or disappearance of suppuration from the pockets of the affected gums. In all cases, a positive effect was achieved.

Thus, it was found that BRT has a stimulating effect on the reparative regeneration of the soft tissues of the oral cavity, a decrease in the edema of the perivascular tissue, i.e. normalizes microcirculation in the area of the affected gums. Results obtained in the course of the study indicate that the BRT method is effective in the treatment of periodontal disease in the early stages of its development.

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