

## Burning tongue syndrome as one of the manifestations of biological incompatibility with dental construction materials

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According to a number of researchers, construction materials used in orthopedic dentistry can lead to the appearance of unpleasant sensations in the mucous membrane of the mouth and tongue. One of the methods allowing for an individual selection of materials for dentures is bifunctional organometry according to Reinhold Voll.

Target: to increase the efficiency of orthopedic treatment of patients with "burning tongue" syndrome by individual selection of construction materials.

We examined 44 patients with burning tongue syndrome aged from 36 to 70 years, of which 42 women and 2 men.

"Intolerance" to the materials of dentures was established in two ways in the modes offered by the hardware-software complex "IMEDIS-VOLL": the classical method of electropunctural diagnostics according to the method of R. Voll (EPDF) with the use of control measuring points of meridians (CTI) for diagnostics, and in by the method of vegetative resonance test (ART) using the end points of the meridians.

Measurement data falling within the physiological norm interval testified to good tolerance of orthopedic materials and was taken as a "negative" test indicator. Measurement data that differed from the physiological norm were considered as an indicator of intolerance and were taken as a "positive" indicator of the test.

To find out the compatibility of the patient's body with the structural materials of dentures, the following material samples were used: from cobalt-chrome alloy, stainless steel, Viron + Sinma, Viron + Solidex, acrylic plastics, as well as with stamped-brazed structures with and without decorative dusting, clasp wire, which were tested in patients by EPDF and ART methods. At the same time, the compatibility of the orthopedic material planned for prosthetics with orthopedic structures available in the oral cavity of the examined patients was determined.

The results of the study showed that three patients had positive tests for several samples of structural materials, seven - for components of stamped-brazed structures, of which five - for decorative spraying, one for components of acrylic base plastics, one for a sample of cobalt-chrome alloy, one for a combination of Viron + Solidex materials, one for a sample of stainless steel.

When testing patients with long-term wearing (2 years or more) of prosthetic material, which turned out to be biologically incompatible for patients, toxic loads of Intox II and Intox II were tested. If the patient had contact with the prosthetic material for the first time during the examination, the toxic load was identified as Intox I. After

electropuncture diagnostics patients was carried out rational orthopedic treatment using dental materials for which negative tests were obtained. At the same time, special attention was paid to the restoration of the interalveolar height and interocclusal the relationship of the dentition.

conclusions

The study showed that:

1. Rational orthopedic treatment of patients with burning sensation language "should include an individual selection of construction materials.
2. Use of biocompatible prosthetic material contributes to a significant improvement in the objective state and well-being of patients with "burning tongue" syndrome.
3. Methods of EPD according to R. Voll and ART are desirable diagnostic tests when choosing the optimal programs for complex rehabilitation of patients with chronic diseases of the oral mucosa by dentists, orthopedists and dentists, therapists, specializing in the pathology of the oral mucosa.

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