FEATURES OF THE ETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS OF INFLAMMATORY PERIODONTAL DISEASES

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ABSTRACT

Chronic periodontitis, a common disease of microbial origin, is the major cause of tooth loss in adult humans. The disease serves as a convenient experimental model for analysis of many aspects of chronic inflammation.

Key words: consideration of currently available, gingival tissues

A consideration of currently available data has permitted the formulation of a new concept of the pathogenesis of this disease. The gingival tissues respond within 2 to 4 days to a beginning accumlation of microbial plaque with a classic acute exudative vasculitis which we have termed the initial lesion. This response, which includes loss of perivascular collagen, is comparable to that elicited in most other tissues subjected to acute injury and may be a consequence of the elaboration and release of chemotactic and antigenic substances by microbial plaque. Within 4 to 10 days, the early lesion develops. It is characterized by a dense infiltrate of lymphocytes and other mononuclear cells, pathologic alteration of fibroblasts, and continuing loss of the connective tissue substance. The structural features of the early lesion are consistent with those expected in some form of cellular hypersensitivity, and a mechanism of this kind may be important in the pathogenesis. The early lesion is followed by the established lesion which develops within 2 to 3 weeks and is distinguished by a predominance of plasma cells in the absence of significant bone loss. The established lesion, which is extremely widespread in humans and in animals, may remain stable for years or decades, or it may become converted into a progressive destructive lesion. Factors causing this conversion are not understood. In the advanced lesion, plasma cells continue to predominate although loss of the alveolar bone and periodontal ligament, and disruption of the tissue architecture with fibrosis are also important characteristics. The initial, early,

and established lesions are sequential stages in gingivitis and they, rather than the advanced lesion which is manifest clinically as periodontitis, make up the major portion of inflammatory gingival and periodontal disease in humans.

Inflammatory and inflammatory-dystrophic diseases prevail among VZDS, the prevalence of which among the adult, able-bodied population in the world reaches 75% [1]. This disease is considered the second most common disease of the maxillofacial region after caries in both developed and developing countries. Despite significant achievements in the field of periodontics and dentistry, a high frequency of periodontitis recurrence remains, short periods of remission and an increase in the severity of pathological processes in periodontitis are noted [2].

In the structure of periodontal diseases, the most common forms of pathology are gingivitis and periodontitis, which are based on inflammation – a typical pathological process underlying the changes occurring in the organism under the influence of periodontal pathogens [3].Periodontal diseases can occur under the influence of both local factors (micrograms of dental plaque, traumatic occlusion, excessive consumption of soft, processed food, changes in the qualitative and quantitative composition of saliva, poor-quality fillings, the presence of orthodontic and orthopedic structures in the oral cavity, abnormal attachment of the frenula's of the lips and tongue, anomalies in the location of teeth, small vestibule oral cavity, injuries), as well as the effects of local and general factors (dietary disorders, physical inactivity, somatic pathology, metabolic disorders, immunological, hormonal, vascular and metabolic shifts, hypoxia and chronic intoxication) against the background of changes in body reactivity. The state of the protective and compensatory mechanisms of the periodontal complex and the human body as a whole determines the degree of prevalence and intensity of the inflammatory process. The question remains open as to whether there is a primary cause of periodontal disease or whether it arises from the combined effect of a number of factors on the body, as a result of which the periodontal loses the ability to maintain its morphological integrity? The purpose of the study: to analyze the current

literature dealing with the etiology and pathogenesis of inflammatory diseases-periodontal disease.

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