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## **THE USE OF TENOTEN FOR OUTPATIENT ORAL SURGERY IN CHILDREN**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Our study involved 51 patients who have been identified manifestations of emotional stress: negative behavior, anxiety, fear, increased motor and verbal activity. Patients were divided into three groups, each of which received: placebo (control group) - 17 patients; «*Tenoten*» - 17 patients; «*Novo-passit*» - 17 patients. Comparative study of the preparations «*Novo-passit*» and «*Tenoten*» as a means of sedation in dentistry, revealed that «*Tenoten*» has a high anxiolytic effect.

**Keywords:** premedication, psychoemotional state, assessment of behavior, anxiolytic effect.

The emotional state of the patient before surgery is defined by his character traits, including a trait as anxiety. Inadequate premedication is considered to be anesthetic complications, since preoperative emotional stress in the absence of anti-stress protection adversely affects almost all body functions, increasing the degree of operational risk and the risk of perioperative complications [3].

There are therapeutic and prophylactic premedication: premedication treatment involves preoperative correction of disturbed vital functions and prevention aimed at prevention of possible complications upcoming surgery under General anesthesia [4].

Despite the large number of works, the problem of studying the individual mental evaluation of patients before the operation remains relevant.

For this purpose, the stress index of regulatory systems based on the method of variation pulsometry was determined [5], an integrative anxiety test was used as a criterion for assessing the psycho-emotional state and level of adaptation [6,11-12], neurovegetative, respiratory and hemodynamic parameters were studied [2,7], psychoemotional state of patients and variants of its manifestation were evaluated on the basis of various psychological tests and scales [1,8].

As practice shows, dental interventions are associated with pain and other unpleasant sensations. The negative experience of meeting with the dentist is the reason for the refusal of any dental manipulations, lead to delayed visits.

Currently benzodiazepine tranquilizers in premedication continue to occupy a dominant position. However, it is known that they have a number of side effects (drowsiness, allergic reactions). Therefore, the study of new, modern and safe means for premedication is justified.

In recent years, in addition to sedatives, neuropsychotropic drugs such as neuropeptides and brain-specific proteins deserve the attention of researchers. Among them, a family of brain-specific proteins S-100, which are the most important regulators of integrative activity of the brain, is of significant interest [9].

In our study, we used the drug "Tenoten". It is an antitrust drug with a wide range of psychotropic and neurotropic pharmacological activity [10].

**PURPOSE OF WORK** Comparative study of the effectiveness of drugs "Tenoten" and "Novo-passit" for premedication during operations in the maxillofacial region.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS** Our study involved 51 patients (32 women and 19 men), who were found to have manifestations of emotional stress: negative behavior, anxiety, fear, increased motor and verbal activity. Patients with comorbidity and lack of anxiety in this study was not included.

Patients were divided into three groups, each of which received: placebo (control group) - 17 patients; "Tenoten" - 17 patients; "Novo-passit" - 17

patients. The drug "Tenoten" was used in a dosage of 2 + 1 tablet 15 minutes before meals under the tongue according to the instructions. As a comparison drug, Novo-passit was used at a dose of 2 tablets. Placebo-calcium gluconate tablets white, tasteless and odorless in

a dosage of one tablet. The study used clinical and psychological methods. The clinical method included observation, survey and measurement of vegetative status (BR, A/P, HR before and after premedication). As a psychological method used scale MDAS (Modified Dental Anxiety Scale). Statistical processing was carried out with the help of a package SPSS.

In the scale MDAS on the score system was assessed the behavior before treatment and after premedication in 30 minutes: "1 point" - positive behavior; "2 points" - neutral behavior; "3 points" - light signs of negative behavior; "4 points" - medium signs of negative behavior; "5 points" - strong signs of negative behavior. The behavior of patients was assessed by facial expression, speech activity, speed of approach and position in the chair, the presence of motor reactions. Mark "1 point" was put under the following conditions: smile or calm expression, positive speech activity or lack of it, the answer to the question «will we treat teeth? »- «Of course», «But what about», «Yes», a quick approach to the chair, the free location in it, opening the mouth immediately after sitting in the chair or in response to the inclusion of the drill, without the doctor's request, the lack of protective motor reactions in the treatment of teeth. Accordingly, the mark "5 stars" - tears, a grimace of displeasure, the lack of facial manifestations, verbal refusals of treatment, conditions, scream, the answer to the question «Going to the dentist? » - «No, I don't want», «not today», «Will it hurt?», «Only with injection site!», «It's awful!», «Very afraid!», slow approach and sitting in a chair, mouth opening for examination and treatment after repeated doctor's command «Open your mouth! », active protective movements of the hands, the removal of the head to the side, body movements that interfere with the work of the doctor, the

movement of the legs, feet, refusal to continue treatment. Analysis of MCDAS revealed that 15.6% of patients had a slight degree of negative behavior (8 patients); 23.5% - moderate (12 patients) and 60.4% - a pronounced degree of negative behavior (31 patients).

The study revealed that the "Tenoten" and "Novo-passit" have a pronounced anxiolytic effect. Based on the results of testing the hypothesis of equality of indicators measured before and after taking the drug using a nonparametric criterion.

For dependent samples T-Wilcoxon, we can conclude that in all studied groups of subjects the hypothesis of the equality of the physiological parameters (pulse, respiratory rate, blood pressure) and indicators according to the method of MDAS before and after administration of the drug have not been confirmed, therefore, we can accept the alternative hypothesis that the differences measured indicators. It follows that physiological and MDAS parameters in all groups were higher before taking the drug at a high level of statistical significance ( $p < 0,001$ ) (Table. 1, 2).

*Table 1*

	Mean $\pm$ standard deviation		p-lever
	Before	after	
Pulse	78,27 $\pm$ 7,55	71,43 $\pm$ 7,29	<0,001
Respiration rate	28,67 $\pm$ 2,41	22 $\pm$ 2,36	<0,001
Blood pressure (the top)	120,83 $\pm$ 3,96	116 $\pm$ 2,75	<0,001
Blood pressure (the bottom)	79,83 $\pm$ 3,59	77,5 $\pm$ 4,3	<0,001
MDAC	4,43 $\pm$ 0,77	2,17 $\pm$ 0,79	<0,001

*Table 2*

The effectiveness of the drug «Tenoten» Mean  $\pm$  standard deviation

	Mean ± standard deviation		p-lever
	Before	after	
Pulse	83,67 ± 10,36	75,43 ± 9,85	<0,001
Respiration rate	30,43 ± 2,71	23,43 ± 2,77	<0,001
Blood pressure (the top)	121,5 ± 5,59	116,5 ± 3,97	<0,001
Blood pressure (the bottom)	80,67 ± 4,3	77,17 ± 3,39	<0,001
MDAC	4,5 ± 0,73	1,97 ± 0,72	<0,001

Placebo also provided reliable anxiolytic effect, which, however, differed from the drug over a fast onset and shorter duration of action.

By results of check of a hypothesis of equality of the physiological indicators as well as indicators according to the method of MDAC in different groups using the nonparametric criterion for several independent samples the Paint-Wallis, nonparametric test for two independent samples Mann-Whitney test, we can conclude that the hypothesis about the equality of the physiological parameters (pulse, respiratory rate, blood pressure) and indicators according to the method of MDAC has not been confirmed, therefore, we can accept the alternative hypothesis that the differences measured indicators.

When comparing the group of subjects taking «Tenoten» and the group of subjects taking «Novo-passit», it was found that in the group taking «Tenoten», the pulse and respiratory rate before and after taking the drug were significantly higher («before» -p = 0.004 and p = 0.002, respectively; «after» - p = 0.02 and p = 0.01, respectively). From this we can conclude that «Novo-passit» has a more pronounced effect than «Tenoten».

However, after the use of the drug «Novo-passit» in 39% of patients, side effects were observed in the form of muscle relaxation, drowsiness, slowing the speed of reflex response. Against the background of premedication «Tenoten» such side effects are not found.

Thus, a comparative study of the preparations «Novo-passit» and «Tenoten» as a means of sedation in dentistry pointed out that «Tenoten» has a high anxiolytic effect. The drug is well tolerated. The reliable correlation of psychoemotional status of the patient observed under the influence of the drug «Tenoten» helps to build the atmosphere of psychological comfort for the patient and the doctor, to avoid complications in the course of treatment and after it. The drug is effective, safe, it can be recommended for widespread use in dental practice as a daily tranquilizer in patients with moderate and severe fear and fear at a dose of 2 + 1 tablet.

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