

MODERN METHODS OF TREATMENT OF PULPIT

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ABSTRACT

Pulpitis is an inflammatory disease of the dental pulp and is one of the current problems in dentistry. In this study, the effectiveness of modern treatment methods for pulpitis was analyzed. Biological treatment, vital amputation and endodontic treatment were compared. According to the results, it was found that the effectiveness of treatment increases significantly when modern technologies are used.

Introduction. Pulpitis develops as a result of inflammation of the dental pulp under the influence of infection and other factors. The main etiological factors include deep caries, trauma, and chemical exposure. If pulpitis is not treated in a timely manner, it can lead to serious complications such as periodontitis.

The main goal of pulpitis treatment in modern dentistry is to preserve the tooth and restore its functional state. Therefore, interest in minimally invasive and biocompatible methods is growing.

Materials and methods. The study involved 60 patients with pulpitis living in Fergana. They were divided into 3 groups based on clinical symptoms:

- Group 1: biological treatment (20 people);
- Group 2: vital amputation (20 people);
- Group 3: vital extirpation (20 people).

Methods used:

- Clinical examination;
- X-ray diagnostics;
- Electroodontodiagnostics.

The following modern technologies were used during the treatment:

- Nickel-titanium rotor instruments;
- Apex locators;
- Bioceramic materials (MTA).

The results were observed for 6 months.

Results. The results of the study showed the following:

- Efficiency in biological treatment — 75%;
- Vital amputation — 85%;
- Vital extirpation — 95%.

In the vital extirpation method, pain was quickly eliminated and complications were rare. The biological method was effective only in the initial stages.

Also:

- The lowest number of complications was observed in endodontic treatment;
- The number of re-admissions was higher in the biological method.

Discussion. The obtained results show that the choice of treatment method of pulpitis directly depends on the stage of the disease. Although biological methods allow to preserve the vitality of the pulp, they are effective only in the early stages.

Vital amputation has proven itself as an effective method in pediatric dentistry. Endodontic treatment remains the most reliable and universal method.

Modern technologies, in particular:

- apex locators;
- rotor tools;
- bioceramic materials significantly increased the quality of treatment.

Conclusion. Modern methods of pulpitis treatment are highly effective. Vital extirpation is the most reliable method, while biological treatment is considered appropriate in the early stages. An individual approach and the use of modern technologies increase the quality of dental care

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