ENZYMOTHERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH INFLAMMATORY PROCESSES IN ORO-MAXILOFACIAL REGION

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Introduction: Various studies showed that millions of people are affected by inflammatory processes in the oro-maxillofacial region which can have different forms depending on place, virulence of causal germs, and, features of the immune system. Apart from the fact that the affected persons lose their temporary work capacity, these conditions often lead to severe complications which can be fatal. Further improvement of the complex treatment lead to the better quality of life of patients. Traditional antibiotic therapy with broad spectrum antibiotics is related to the risk of the resistancy and immunosuppression. The aim of this work was to investigate the effect of proteolytic enzymes on inflammatory processes in the oro-maxilo-facial region, their effect on the clinical course of the disease.

Materials and methods: The following methods were used: 1. Administration of proteolytic enzymes along with complex treatment, laboratory analysis assessment compared to the results of patients who were not administered enzymes.

2. Analysis of the dynamics of inflammatory processes in the oro-maxillo-facial region of patients receiving proteolytic enzymes compared to patients who did not receive enzymes. Additionally literature review was used to compare with the obtained results. 5 patients from the OMF Surgery Department with inflammatory processes of the OMF region were included in the study. Standard clinical and paracliiical methods of the examination were used. Trypsin Cristalline was used as the enzyme additionally to the standard treatment. Trypsin is an enzyme that is active for PH 5-8. It has the ability to break down areas of dead tissue, fibrosis, exudates and viscous secretions. This ferment is neutral and harmless for healthy tissue, due to the fact that these tissues contain trypsin inhibitors. This mechanism makes this concoction to have anti-inflammatory and decongestant properties on the grounds that inflammation factors are complex proteins or high molecular weight peptides (bradykinin, serotonin, necrotic products) that are degraded by Tripsin to simpler and less harmful links.
Results. Systemic administration of proteolytic enzymes has been shown to be very effective and harmless. There has been a significant reduction in inflammation, and improved blood flow has led to speeding up the tissue regeneration processes by transporting nutrients to the affected areas. Last but not least, a key effect such as stimulating the immune system should also be mentioned. In patients receiving proteolytic enzymes, a more rapid improvement in symptomatology characteristic for inflammatory processes is observed. By comparing the results of the laboratory examinations, decrease in the number of leukocytes was more pronounced in patients with enzyme therapy.

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