

SUBSTANTIATION OF THE STUDY ON PREDICTION OF SURGICAL DENTAL TREATMENT FOR WOMEN IN THE PERIOD OF MENSTRUATION ON THE BASIS OF THE FREQUENCY OF THIS RISK FACTOR DETECTING BASED ON ANAMNESIS

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Introduction: The success of surgical treatment, especially when emergency surgical interventions are performed, largely depends on careful collection of anamnesis and identification of risk factors in each individual patient. One of such factors is menstruation [3]. This condition can be complicated by diseases which may cause deficiency of vitamin K, by oral anticoagulant which are accepted because of the risk of developing thrombosis, in cardiovascular pathologies [4], and infectious and inflammatory processes of various genesis of the maxillofacial region and neck [1, 2, 9].

However, despite all of the above, at the moment there is no set of preventive measures aimed at reducing probability of development of complications in the patient, there is no system of measures for providing emergency outpatient surgical dental care for this category of persons.

The **aim** was to study prediction of the surgical dental treatment for women in the period of menstruation on the basis of the frequency of this risk factor detecting based on anamnesis.

Materials and methods of research. Questioning of 120 patients aged between 20 and 55 years was conducted as the part of the study. The level of women's awareness of the possibility of performing surgical interventions during menstruation and possible complications was assessed. Additionally 120 dentists in Minsk, Belarus, were interviewed in order to determine how often they are interested in the cycle phase of the patients and correct the treatment they are carrying out in connection with this information they received.

The data obtained during the questioning were subjected to statistical processing using the "Statistica 10.0" software package [5].

Results. Analysis of the questionnaires of dentists showed that 13.3% of them are not interested in the presence of menstruation in the patient, as

they do not consider it necessary, 6.7% do not do it by reason of the lack of time and 40% are sure that patient must know necessary information and inform the doctor. At the same time, only 11.1% of patients do this.

Analysis of the questionnaires of the interviewed patients who applied for specialized medical care to the dentist surgeon found that the proportion of patients with an increased risk of complications from the total number of respondents, due to heavy menstruation was 26.7%. In addition, based on the data of laboratory studies, the proportion of people with the presence of associated pathological hemostasis disorders was 8.3%. This group of patients had pathology of the liver, biliary tract, gastrointestinal tract, in particular pathology of terminal ileum, autoimmune diseases. Also decline of fibrinogen, prothrombin index and an increase in thrombin time were diagnosed. It should be noted that 85.8% of the total number of respondents have a reduced coagulability of blood. It was found that 50% of interviewed women had taken estrogen-containing contraceptives, which reduce the risk of bleeding, this information is consistent with the reports of the special literature [7, 8]. At the same time, 10.8% of them used estrogen-containing drugs to control benign formations, this was confirmed by the data of D. Caserta et al. (2014) [6].

The analysis of the questionnaires also made it possible to identify the number of patients who are aware of the possible risks of performing operative outpatient dental interventions in the first phase of the menstrual cycle, it was only 15%. Frequency of possible risks of bleeding during emergency operations in the maxillofacial area in women during menstruation was 56.7%. And the total percentage of operations conducted in the first phase of the menstrual cycle was 22.5%.

Prospects for further research. In the future, it is possible to develop an educational program for work with the female population on the risks associated with performing interventions during menstruation, as well as creating a system for providing emergency outpatient and inpatient surgical care to patients during menstruation.

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