

PHLEGMON OF THE ORAL FLOOR AND DEEP NECK SPACES CLINICAL CONDITION OF SEPSIS

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Abstract

Face-the structure of the wound surface in patients with phlegmon of the jaw and neck. The etiological cause of the disease can be hemolytic streptococci, various staphylococci, mixed flora and anaerobic bacteria. In order to avoid other complications in the phlegmon of the face and neck, urgent surgical intervention is carried out: in this case, a wide opening, drainage of cell cavities, adequate antibacterial therapy is carried out. Ludwig angina is a life-threatening condition of purulent inflammatory nature, which is accompanied by diffuse cellulite of the soft tissues of the muscle floor of the oral cavity and neck. The German physician Wilhelm comes from the name Friedrich von Ludwig, which he first described in 1836. It includes three sections of the muscular floor of the oral cavity: the sub-tongue, the submental, and the submandibular. Early detection and treatment, including airway protection, surgery, wound drainage, and adequate antibiotic therapy, are essential.

Keywords: purulent-inflammatory diseases, maxillofacial region, phlegmon of the muscular floor of the oral cavity, phlegmon of the neck, sepsis, wound process; wound covering; absorbent dressing; treatment of face and neck phlegmons; purulent wounds; purulent wound treatment; purulent wound microbiology

Objective

Among diseases of the face-Face region and neck, purulent-inflammatory processes in the neck are underestimated and occupy the first place as a serious representative of Opa for the health and life of patients. In patients with severe phlegmon, the area of the face and neck in recent years, an increase in the size of the face and neck can lead to a significant increase in temporary disability and, in some cases, to death. Among the etiological factors of development, the phlegmon of the face and neck is distinguished: tonsilogenic, odontogenic, osteogenic. Facial and neck injuries with phlegmon puncture-throat, larynx, trachea and esophagus; adenophlegmons are



among the main sources of infection. Phlegmons deserve special attention, a lot of anatomy - development and tendency between specific areas of the face and neck - can cause complications for life: mediastinitis, sepsis, thrombophlebitis of the facial vessels, sinus thrombosis of the head. The fact that they are diffuse leads to inflammation in the area of the face. Research-the microflora of purulent inflammatory foci demonstrates their polymicrobial properties. With pronounced intoxication and a tendency to spread and grow, the aggressive and lightning-fast development of phlegmona is associated with the appearance of antibiotic - rubber - stent forms of bacteria, variable resistance-significant changes in the characteristics of the body and pathogens of inflammatory processes, high virulence and method of microflora. producing aggressive enzymes, it has been found to destroy tissues., facultative and anaerobic bacteria. Improvement of the presented microbiological research methods.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Purulent process in the area of the face and neck, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Professor S. V. Ochapovsky, Prokho from 2013 to 2017, Patients with facial-jaw and neck phlegmon of various etiologies were given inpatient specialized treatment. All patients are carriers - plexuses and laboratory research clinic, including the subject and object of the clinic dynamics of the study of the phlegmon process, carried out, general and biochemical analyzes, general analysis urine, electrocardiography, mitigation, study of ultrasound of the face and boyana, X-ray, microbiological, Cytological and morphological-derivatives, dynamics. The median age is 38.5, 9.4 years. To improve the effectiveness of the treatment of facial-jaw and neck phlegmon use "AK" Vasel Ag + hydrofibre kinish", " Aquacel Hydrofibre foam bandage "and" Granuflex " follow the recommendations of two groups: 1 in the main group of 30 people with phlegmon on the face and the wound, the next group of injuries are impregnated with absorbent bandage in the facial cavities of the face-jaw and neck "AK" - Vasel AG + kiinish hydrofibri impregnated with silver ions, width 2 cm. he is the author of " Copic-based Aquasel Ag FUM bandage Hydrofibre", non-stick, with silver, with an absorbent fold. In skin diseases – wound rupture and granulation, swelling, neoangiogenesis and stimulation of tissue regeneration-portable drainage on the granulation surface of the wound-sterile hydrocolloid drainage, drip Granuflex, as well as means for cleaning and cleaning current necrotizing wounds from process spills. examination. Aquasel Ag + knitted hydrofiber bandages with silver content. 2 takkoslash Guruh-



phlegmon, 30 people damaged faces and legs after Jarro practice - boots and drains, pus after surgery - the wound was treated daily with a 0.02% solution of chlorhexidine bigluconate, applied bandages with Levomekol ointment. Jarrox's intervention in opening the cellular spaces of the face and child

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Causes of phlegmon development	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
facial and neck injuries with damage to hollow organs	26	49	36	40	33
Tonsillogenic	21	28	25	29	34
Odontogenic	20	38	19	22	27
Osteogenic	15	9	5	5	4
Adenophlegmon	4	6	4	3	3
Suppurated benign neoplasms of the face and neck	4	3	3	1	1

Conclusions

1. Analysis of the causes of phlegmon Over the past 5 years, there has been a significant increase ($p < 0.05$) in the number of patients with post-traumatic, tonsillogenic and odontogenic phlegmons of the face and neck.

2. Modern highly effective topical treatment sites using combinations of wound coatings "Aquacel Ag + Hydrofibre bandage", "Aquacel Ag Phome Hydrofibre bandage" and "Granuflex" allow to stop the purulent-inflammatory process at an early date, to put secondary sutures and shorten the treatment time of patients. 3. Phlegmon is a condition for successful treatment The neck is not only an urgent surgical intervention and a wide autopsy, but also adequate drainage of the deep cellular spaces of the neck "Aquacel Ag + Hydrofibre bandage" impregnated with silver ions.

The correct choice of management tactics in case of an advanced purulent-inflammatory process of CHLO plays an important role both in treatment and in saving the patient's life Additional research methods facilitate differential diagnosis in the work of a doctor, allows to improve the quality of the treatment provided.



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Fig. 5. Postoperative wound of the patient of the main group on the 10th day after surgical treatment of phlegmon

of the face and neck; a) the proliferation of vascularized loose fibrous connective tissue in the edges of the wound; b) the formation

of marginal epithelialization of the wound with the replacement of coarse fibrous collagen of the dermis.

Fig. 5. Postoperative wound of the patient of the main group on the 10th day after the surgical treatment of face and neck phlegmon; a) growth of vascularized loose-



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