

# Stomatologics

The logo features the word "Stomatologics" in a bold, orange, sans-serif font. The background is a dark grey gradient with a large, light grey, curved shape on the left side that tapers to a point, resembling a stylized tooth or a modern architectural element.

# Stomatological preparations

- Preparations for treating teeth, periodontium and oral mucosa
- Mostly local application
- Classified according to indications

# Preparations for therapy of oral mucosa diseases

- antiflogistics, antiseptics, adstringents, mucolytics, antimycotics, ATB, antivirotics and imunomodulants
- Forms: solutions, ointments, pastes and gels
  - adhesive compounds – polymeres: acrylic acid, carmellose
- Temporary applications
  - Mull soaked with medicament

# Chronical gingivitis

- Inadequate oral hygiene,
- gingival irritation by plaque
- adstringents, antiflogistics, antiseptics:
  - Chlorhexidine (eg. Oral-B), benzydamine (eg. Tantum Verde) (solution, spray or pastilles)
  - 10% Burrow solution (aluminium acetate) or aluminium acetotartrate
  - tannin 2-5 % , herbal adstringents (salvia, tormentilla)
  - chamazulene, bisabolol (chamomile)



# Chronical gingivitis

*Prescribe spirituous oral solution (100,0 ml) for rinsing oral cavity, containing 0,2 % of methol and 20 % of aluminium acetotartratis solution.*

*Recommend patient to dissolve 10-15 drops in glass of luke-warm water and rinse mouth.*

# Chronical gingivitis



Prescribe 50,0 ml of water solution containing 4 % of tannin and 30 % of glycerol. Solution for massage of gums.

50,0 ml of water solution, 4 % of tannin and 30 % of glycerol. Solution for massage of gums.

## **Salvia for rinsing**

*Rp.*

*Salviae folii*      50,0

*D.S. prepare tea (1 tea-spoon into 1 cup of water) for rinsing mouth*



# Stomatitis aphthosa

- immunological impair, insufficiency of B<sub>6</sub> or folic acid
- **Therapy:** argenti nitras 2-5%, methylthioninii chloridum 2%, methylrosanilini chloridum 2%, **hexetidine** (Stopangin), iodine solutions (Jox, Jodisol), chlorhexidine
- Local anaesthetics, corticoids

*Rp.*

*Argenti nitratis* 2,0

*Aquae purificatae* ad 100,0

*M. f. sol.*

*D. ad lag. fusc.*

*S. Oral solution for aphthous ulcers. Apply on afflicted spot once a day.*

# Antiseptics for spreading on mucosae

Rp.

Methylrosanilini chloridi 1,0

Ethanolii 60% 5,0

Glyceroli 85% 5,0

Aquae purificatae ad 50,0

M. f. sol.

D. ad vitr.

S. Apply on oral mucosa several times a day.

# Gingivitis ulcerosa

- anaerobic microflora of subgingival plaque → painful ulcerations (G-rod-shaped bacterias: Bacteroides, Prevotella, Fusobacterium, Spirochetes)
- most often in young population

**Therapy:** 6 % hydrogen peroxide, hexetidine (Stopangin), chlorhexidine (Corsodyl), iodophores (Jox)

- in chronic development - ATB and antimicrobial chemotherapeutics (metronidazole, linkosamides, tetracyclines, macrolides)

**Rp.**

**Hydrogenii peroxidi 30% 50,0**

**Aquae purificatae ad 250,0**

**M.f.liquidum**

**D.ad lagenam fuscam**

**S. 1 spoon in glass of water, rinse mouth**

**several times a day**

# Stomatitis herpetica

- HSV 1
- intraepithelial vesicles on gingiva, painful, edematous
- risk of generalisation (in immunosuppressed)
- **Therapy:** symptomatic – vit. C and B
  - LA (lidocain, trimecain) before meals
  - rinsing (Herbadent)
  - exceptionally systemic virostatics (aciclovir - Herpesin)
- **KI:** corticosteroids

# Stomatitis herpetica recidivicans

- reactivation of latent HSV infection, erosions without vesicles, edema, erythema
- **Therapy:** similar to primary stomatitis herpetica

# Herpes labialis

- flare up of HSV infection
- **Therapy:** in prodromal phase locally applied aciclovir, penciclovir

# Candidosis, soor

- Candida infection
- predispositions: dysmicrobia, insufficient oral hygiene, DM, immunosuppression, nutrient deficits, dentures..
- **Therapy:** antimycotics locally and systemically (**Ketoconazole**, nystatin, natamycine), **sodium tetraborate glycerol 4% (borax glycerol)**

Rp.

**Natrii tetraboratis decahydrici      2,0**

**Glyceroli 85%                              ad 50,0**

**M.f.liquid.**

**D.S. apply on oral mucosa 3x per day**

# Antimycotic therapy of oropharyngeal cavity

- Risky in long-term therapy with ATB, antibacterial chemotherapeutics, inhalant corticosteroids, DM
- **Locally applied antiomycotics (+ combination with systemic antimycotics)**
- *clotrimazole* (Canesten tbl.buc)
- *mikonazole* (Daktarin gel. por.)
- *nystatin*

# Stomatitis angularis (cheilitis angularis)

„cheilosis, perleche“ – infections: *Candida albicans*, oral microflora

- other causes - allergies, low-iron anemia, celiakia, insufficiency of B<sub>2</sub>

● **Therapy:** natamycin, chloramphenicol, Framykoin, vit. B (riboflavine)

– Combination of ATB + antimycotics + corticoid (Pimafucort)

**Argenti nitras 3%, Ac. salicylici 2%;**

Rp. **Acidi salicylici** 0,4

**Zinci oxidi unguenti** ad 20,0

**M.f.ung.**

**D.S. Ointment for labial commissure. Apply several times a day.**

# Saliva production impair I.

## Ptyalism (sialorrhea)

- Excessive production of saliva (mucosal irritation, injuries of jaw, Parkinson disease, heavy metal intoxication, psychiatric diagnoses)
- Therapy: **PS-lytics**



# Saliva production impair I.

- atropine sulphate monohydrate (0,0005g)

# Saliva production impair II.

## Xerostomia

- Reduced salivation (PSL, anti H1, diuretics, tranquillisers, radiotherapy)
- **Therapy:** PS-mimetics, solution of 0,5% carmellose (carboxymethyl cellulose = cellulose gum)

# Saliva production impair II.

- pilocarpine hydrochloride 0,005g

Rp.

Pilocarpini hydrochloridi 0,15

Lactosi monohydrici q.s.

M. f. pulv.

Div. in dos. aeq. No XXX (triginta)

D. ad caps. gelat.

S. 3x per day swallow 1 capsule

**- 0,5 % water solution of carmellose**

# Antiseptics and disinfectants

- *Benzalkonii chloridum* – Septolette
- *Chlorhexidin digluconas* – Septofort
- *Benzydramini hydrochloridum* – Tantum Verde  
(antiflog.)
- *Benzoxonium chloridum* – Orofar
- *Cetylpyridinium chloridum* – Neo Septolette
- *Dichlorobenzenmethanol* – Neoangin, Strepsils  
(2-slož.)

# Antibacterial therapy of oropharyngeal cavity

- locally administered ATB
- bactericidal drugs

*Fusafungin* (Bioparox)

For local therapy, G+

*I: tonsillitis, rhininitis, sinusitis, tracheitis, laryngitis, pharyngitis, bronchitis*

*Hexetidin* (Stopangin)

bacteriostatic and fungistatic chemotherapeutic



# Prescription

# Isotonic glucose solution for infusion

- 3 bottles,  $\frac{1}{2}$  l each



# Saline solution for infusion

- 2 bottles,  $\frac{1}{2}$  l each

# Local anaesthetics

- topical – extraction, gag reflex
  - infiltration
  - block
- } stomatosurgery (treatment of pulpitis, vital amputation and extirpation of pulp, alveolar trepanation)
- *lidocain* (Xylocaine)
  - *trimecain* (Mesokain)

## L.A. for topical anaesthesia in oral cavity

*Trimecaini hydrochloridi* 0,4

*Aquae pro iniectioe* ad 10,0

*Epinephrini tartratis 1:1000 gtt. No. X (decem)*

*M.f. sol.*

*D.t.d. No. X (decem) ad ampullas.*

*Sterilisetur!*

*S. Cum formula. Ad usum medici.*

# L.A. for plexus blockage

Rp.

Procaini hydrochloridi 0,2

*(Trimecaini hydrochloridi)*

Aquae pro iniectioe ad 10, 0

Epinephrini tartratis 1:1000 gtts. No. V (quinque)

M.f.sol.

D.t.d. No XX (viginti) ad ampullas

Sterilisetur!

S. Cum formula. Ad usum medici.