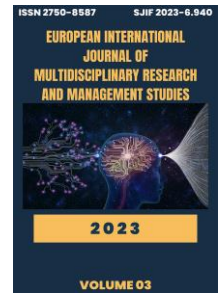

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**CLINICAL STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MODERN ANTIVIRAL DRUGS FOR THE
TOPICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH HERPES SIMPLEX LIPS*****Xolboyeva Nasiba Asrorovna****Assistant Of Samarkand State Medical University, Uzbekistan****Maxmudov Shaxboz Muzaffarovich****Student Of Department Dentistry, Uzbekistan*

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Herpes simplex labialis, topical treatment, new pharmacological compositions.**Received:** 17.02.2024**Accepted:** 22.02.2024**Published:** 27.02.2024**Abstract:** Currently, a wide range of antiviral drugs with antiherpetic activity is being developed. The experience of their clinical use has shown that all drugs have a number of disadvantages. In order to increase the effectiveness of the combined treatment of patients with herpes simplex labialis, a new pharmacological composition based on sialativit plus triazavirin has been developed. The results of the study showed that the use of a new pharmacological composition increased the effectiveness of combined treatment of patients with herpes simplex labialis up to 1.4 times compared with the traditional scheme of combined treatment, which is expressed in contributing to the epithelization of pathological elements.

INTRODUCTION

Herpes infections are the most common human viral diseases; the WHO Regional Office for Europe classifies herpes infections as a group of diseases that will determine the future of infectious pathology [1]. Most dental procedures are associated with microtrauma of the mucous membrane, causing an exacerbation of the disease in 78% of cases. The complete reproductive cycle of viral particles occurs inside epithelial cells, which indicates the presence of pathogens in ordinary clinical foci of infection, which are the entry points of infection even during remission. Currently, a wide range of antiviral drugs with herpes activity is being developed. Many of them can be used for both systemic and topical

treatment of herpes infection. Clinical experience has shown that these drugs have a number of disadvantages, including low bioavailability, limited use at the stage of development of the pathological component, inconvenience of use, duration of therapeutic effect, development of viral resistance and the presence of side effects. Therefore, the search for new drugs for the local treatment of patients with herpes simplex labialis remains an urgent general medical problem. The aim of the study is to compare the clinical efficacy of topical application of modern antiviral drugs in the combined treatment of patients with herpes simplex labialis

MATERIALS AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

On the basis of the SAMMU dental polyclinic (chief researcher - Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor T.N. Stati), a single-center randomized clinical and laboratory open controlled trial was conducted to compare the clinical effectiveness of combined treatment of patients with herpes simplex labialis by topical application of various antiviral drugs. During the research, the following were carried out. A new pharmacological composition was made for this study. It was made at the Samarkand state medical university: triazavirin - 1.5÷2.0, sea buckthorn oil - 1.5÷2.0, organosilicon compound glycerohydrogel (Silativite) - the rest. The study included 167 patients diagnosed with herpes simplex labialis (B00.11) according to ICD-10. To clinically compare the effectiveness of new pharmacological compositions in the complex treatment of patients with herpes simplex, three groups were formed: study group No. 1, in which a new pharmacological composition based on Silativite containing triazavirin was used for topical treatment; study group No. 2, in which the dental gel "Herpenox" was used. study group No. 2, in which patients were prescribed the use of the traditional antiviral drug acyclovir ointment 5%, and a comparison group in which patients were prescribed the use of the traditional antiviral drug acyclovir ointment 5%. Then, a comprehensive clinical and laboratory examination of patients was carried out in conjunction with a dermatologist from the GBUZ SB Department of Internal Affairs. All patients were prescribed the same combined treatment of herpes simplex labialis by a general practitioner, according to a generally accepted scheme, in accordance with the clinical recommendations of the Russian Dermatological Society (Kubanova A.A., 2010). Patients were observed on days 3, 5, 7 and 14. At all stages of the study, the statistical significance of intermediate and final results, the reliability of hypotheses were checked by parametric and nonparametric statistical methods. According to clinical observation of patients, the average duration of epithelialization of pathological elements in study group No. 1 was 5.2 ± 0.04 days, in study group No. 2 - 5.4 ± 0.06 days and in the comparison group - 7.3 ± 0.06 days ($p \leq 0.05$). The data of the index assessment of the condition of the patients' teeth showed an unsatisfactory level of individual oral

hygiene before complex treatment (OHI-S = 1.7-2.5 points) and inflammation of the periodontal tissues of moderate severity (PMA = 30-60%), which may be associated with the inflammatory process characteristic of the exacerbation phase of herpes infection. The most rapid improvement in hygiene and the decrease in inflammation of periodontal tissues occurred in group No. 1. The differences between the two groups became most pronounced on the fifth day of combined treatment (Table 1). Analysis of the pain index on the VAS scale showed that on the fifth day of combined treatment, the pain index in groups No. 1 and No. 2 was zero, which indicated the complete disappearance of the pain syndrome. It was found that the pain index on the VAS scale decreased by 21.5% faster in group No. 1 and 18.8% faster in group No. 2 than in the comparison group (Table 2). Data on the VAS pain level in the control group showed faster relief of pain, itching and burning when using a new pharmacological compositions, which is consistent with the anamnesis data ($p \leq 0.05$). The integral LP index, reflecting the state of dental health, reached its optimal value most early in study group No. 1 and eliminated itching, burning and aesthetic problems associated with the appearance of pathological elements most early. The changes were most pronounced on the fifth day of complex treatment, when the increase in blood pressure in study group No. 1 was 1.57 times higher than in the comparison group and 1.47 times higher than in study group No. 2, respectively.

CONCLUSIONS

1. the use of new pharmacological compositions based on triazavirin and silyativate increased the effectiveness of combined treatment of patients with herpes simplex labialis up to 1.4 times compared with the generally accepted scheme of combined treatment, which is represented by the promotion of epithelization of pathological elements; 2. the use of dental gel "Herpenox" increases the healing rate of pathological elements of the red lip border by 1.3 times compared to with acyclovir ointment 5% in the scheme of complex treatment of herpes infection of the oral cavity.

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