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Features of healing of postoperative wounds in oral cavity in patients with hemophilia

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Healing of postoperative wounds of oral cavity in haemophilia patients is accompanied by hemorrhagic complications, which negatively affects the quality of the epithelization.

Aim: To increase the effectiveness of management of oral postoperative wounds after dental surgeries in haemophilia patients, by applying optimal methods of treatments.

Materials and methods: We performed inpatient surgical treatments of 5 haemophilia patients complicated by various diseases of maxillofacial region. Average age: 51 y/o. 2 severe haemophilia patients' diagnose: chronic apical periodontitis and impacted tooth 3.8. Treatment: extraction. 1 severe haemophilia patient's diagnose: radicular cyst of mandible of teeth 3.2-3.4. Treatment: cystectomy. 1 moderate haemophilia patient's diagnose: chronic apical periodontitis of tooth 2.6. Treatment: apicoectomy of vestibular roots. 1 mild haemophilia patient's diagnose: chronic apical periodontitis of tooth 4.6. Treatment: anterior root resection.

All treatments were performed under a local anesthesia. All patients in the pre- and postoperative period underwent a general replacement hemostatic therapy: 4 patients - coagulation factor VIII and 1 patient - coagulation factor IX. Suture were applied for local hemostasis.

Results: No external bleeding was observed in postoperative period. Epithelialization occurred on average 15±4 days. In 3 (60%) patients, wounds healed by primary intention, in 1 (20%) patient after cystectomy, the healing took more than 14 days partially by secondary intention as a result of wound dehiscence. The wound was treated with iodine-gauze packing-strip that was trimmed, gradually pulling it out as the granulation tissue matured. Bleeding from the wound was not observed. In 1 (20%) patient, after extraction of tooth 3.8, the wound healed by secondary intention. The sutures

were removed on the 7th day postoperatively and the wound dehiscence was observed. The wound was covered with mature granulation tissue and no further bleeding was observed.

Conclusion: The presence of mature granulation tissue in the postoperative wound of the oral cavity healing by secondary intention minimizes the risk of secondary bleeding in patients with hemophilia.

Recent Publications

1. D.S. Schinkevich and V. V. Afanasiev. The use of a silicone membrane after tooth extraction in hematological patients. 4th International Conference on Wound Care, Tissue Repair Regenerative Medicine March 08 & 10, 2021. Wound Care 2021_Book. -2021. -P.64.
2. Shinkevich D.S. Features of local hemostasis in tooth extraction in patients with von Willebrand and Hageman diseases. D.S. Shinkevich, M.V. Magilevets. Russian Dentistry. – 2021. -№3. -C. 50-51.
3. Shinkevich D.S., D.S. Shinkevich and Yu.S. Ugurchiev. The use of dental implantation for preparation of the oral cavity for dental prosthetics in patients with blood coagulation disorders. Russian Dentistry. – 2021. -№3. -FROM. 52-53.

Biography

D S Shinkevich has completed his PhD at the age of 55 years from Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "A.I. Yevdokimov Moscow State University of Medicine and Dentistry" of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation, Russia. He is the professor of department of maxillofacial traumatology in "A.I. Yevdokimov Moscow State University of Medicine and Dentistry", Russia. Currently, working as professor of department of maxillofacial traumatology in "A.I. Yevdokimov Moscow State University of Medicine and Dentistry", Russia. He has over 28 publications that have been cited over 43 times and his publication H-index is 4.

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