Protezni stomatitis – etiopatogeneza i terapijski pristup

Denture stomatitis - etiopathogenesis and therapeutic approach

Ivica Glišić

Dom zdravlja Požarevac   Healthcare Center Požarevac

Apstrakt

Protezni stomatitis je najčešća zapaljenska reakcija koja se javlja kod osoba koje nose zubne proteze, sa najčešćom lokalizacijom na palatinalnoj sluzokoži. Etiopatogeneza zapaljenja je multifaktorijalna i kompleksna. Infekcija gljivicama iz roda Candida, prevashodno Candida albicans, loša oralna higijena i dugotrajno nošenje proteze su najznačajniji etiološki faktori. Razvoju zapaljenske reakcije mogu doprineti i neki opšti činioci kao što je pušenje, upotreba lekova i sistemske bolesti, poput dijabetesa melitusa. Kako je zapaljenje najčešće bez subjektivnih simptoma, a ima veliku prevalenciju među nosiocima zubnih proteza, poželjno je pacijentima zakazivati redovne preglede kako bi se rano postavila dijagnoza i sprovela adekvatna terapija.

U radu je dat prikaz etiopatogeneze proteznog stomatitisa i najčešće terapijske procedure koje se sprovode pri njegovom lečenju.

Abstract

Denture stomatitis is the most common inflammatory reaction that occurs in people who wear dentures, with the most common localization on the palatal mucosa. The etiopathogenesis of inflammation is multifactorial and complex. Infection with fungi of the genus Candida, primarily Candida albicans, poor oral hygiene, and long-term wearing of dentures are the most important etiological factors. Some general factors, such as smoking, drug use, and systemic diseases, such as diabetes mellitus, can also contribute to the development of an inflammatory reaction. As inflammation is usually without subjective symptoms, and it has a high prevalence among denture users, it is desirable to schedule regular examinations for patients in order to make an early diagnosis and conduct adequate therapy.

The paper presents the etiopathogenesis of denture stomatitis and the most common therapeutic procedures performed in its treatment.