

عنوان مقاله:

The efficacy of supragingival irrigation with chlorhexidine for plaque control in patients with hematologic malignancies:
A randomized clinical trial

محل انتشار:

مجله مواد و تکنیک های دندانپزشکی، دوره 12، شماره 4 (سال: 1402)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 6

نویسندگان:

Pegah Mosannen Mozafari - *Oral & Maxillofacial Diseases Research Center, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran*

Seyed MohammadReza Aboutorabzadeh - *Private Practice, Mashhad, Iran*

Mahdokht Rashed Mohassel - *Department of Pediatric and Oral Medicine, School of Dentistry, North Khorasan University of Medical Sciences, Bojnurd, Iran*

Mohammad Mahdi Koshyar - *Department of Hematology and Oncology, Imam Reza Hospital, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran*

Maryam Amirchaghmaghi - *Oral & Maxillofacial Diseases Research Center, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran*

Ershad Aghasizadeh - *Department of Periodontology, School of Dentistry, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran*

Parisa Karoos - *Private Practice, Mashhad, Iran*

Amir Abbas Azarian - *Department of Statistics, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Objective: Oral and dental problems are important issues in patients suffering from hematologic malignancies. This study aimed to assess the efficacy of supragingival irrigation with chlorhexidine in improving the oral health status of patients with hematologic malignancies. **Methods:** This randomized, single-blind, controlled clinical trial, included ۳۲ patients suffering from blood dyscrasia and hospitalized in Imam-Reza Hospital, Mashhad, Iran. Participants were randomly allocated to intervention and control groups. The control subjects received routine dental care by cleaning their teeth daily with sterilized gauze soaked in normal saline. For the intervention group, supra-gingival irrigation with chlorhexidine was performed in addition to routine dental care. The Debris Index Simplified (DI-S) part of the Oral hygiene index-simplified (OHI-S) index was recorded in all patients at baseline (T_0), one (T_1), two (T_2), and three (T_3) weeks later. The World Health Organization (WHO) scale was used to assess oral mucositis. **Results:** DI-S decreased significantly in the intervention group ($P<0.001$), and increased significantly in the control group ($P=0.04$) over the experiment. The study groups had comparable DI-S values at baseline (T_0 ; $P=0.48$). However, DI-S scores were significantly lower in the experimental than in the control group at T_1 , T_2 , and T_3 time points ($P=0.002$, $P<0.001$, and

P<.001, respectively). Oral mucositis was observed in only five patients in the control group. Conclusions: Supra-
gingival irrigation with chlorhexidine can improve oral hygiene during chemotherapy and may be used by patients and
.oral care providers in hospital settings

کلمات کلیدی:

Chlorhexidine, Dental plaque, Gingivitis, Hematologic malignancies, irrigation, Oral hygiene

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/1877419>

