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Methods of Assessing the Effectiveness of Anesthesia and Mental-Emotional Status of Patients with Mental Illness During Dental Admission

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Relevance. Providing dental care to patients with mental pathology in polyclinic conditions is one of the urgent problems nowadays. Because aggressiveness, agitation and depression in mentally ill patients hinders the provision of dental care and anesthesia. Effectiveness of local anesthesia author Anisimova E.N., Golikova A.M. emphasized the use of analog-visual measurement (AVO') for evaluating the effectiveness of anesthesia in outpatient dental procedures developed by.

Mentally and physically preparing patients with mental pathology for dental treatment in cooperation with a psychiatrist. The scale is divided into two parts: "patient" and "physician". To determine the intensity of pain, a percentage scale is used - from 0 to 100%, and descriptive words that help clarify the result. Thus, when the results of the doctor's and patient's reports were compared and inconsistencies were found, the unsatisfactory mental and emotional state of the patient was determined during the treatment.

Local anesthetics, such as articain, supercain, septanez, were mainly used in providing dental care to patients with mental pathology. In our study, "the clinical effect of anesthesia was expressed in full", that is, the results of pulse and arterial pressure correspond to the initial level, and the electrical excitability (threshold excitation value) in electroodontodiagnostics (EOD) is more than 100 mkA " and "clinical effect - anesthesia was not observed", that is, pulse and arterial pressure values were 15% or more compared to the initial level, electrical excitability was in the range from 2 to 24 mkA. And in borderline values: "the clinical effect of anesthesia is close to the maximum", that is, unstable hemodynamics is observed.

Increase of pulse and arterial pressure during the operation in the range of 1 to 5% compared to the initial level, electrical excitability - from 85 to 100 mkA "; "the clinical effect of anesthesia is poorly expressed", that is, unstable hemodynamics is observed– pulse and arterial pressure increase in the range of 5 to 10% compared to the initial level, electrical excitability - from 50 to 84 mkA"; and "the clinical effect of analgesia is very poorly expressed", that is, there is tachycardia, unstable hemodynamics - pulse and arterial pressure increase in the range of 10 to 15% compared to the initial level, electrical excitability - from 25 to 49 mkA " descriptors were used.

Also, our study evaluated the patient's emotional and mental state and the volume of dental practice using an analog scale, which can be carried out in one way or another as a result of combining patient and doctor descriptors. The patient made appropriate graphic marks on the scale according to the sensation of pain syndrome after anesthesia in the dental practice, at the same time we also made marks on the scale and evaluated the power of analgesia.

Summary. Thus, we all know that providing dental care during emotional and mental agitation in patients with mental pathology is a problem. Therefore, it is advisable to carry out treatment measures in cooperation with a dentist and a psychiatrist.

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