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Cytological saliva research in thyroid gland pathology among the residents of industrial region

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Salivary glands react sensitively to various changes in the body and reflect any pathological processes in it. The problem of thyroid dysfunction and various associated diseases of the salivary glands have a common as well as a regional character (ecological, age, etc.). The importance of the interaction of several predictors in the formation of a pathological niduses in the parenchyma of the thyroid glands was established, its specificity was studied, in particular, the negative influence of such factors as industrial emissions is typical for the industrial region of the Krivbass area. (Mikhno S.P., 2006).

Changes in the system of endocrine glands of an organic and functional nature are reflected in the functional state of the salivary glands due to the fact that the latter are glands of the primary enzymatic food processing (S.V. Vovchuk, 1975; L.V. Dudar, M.I. Gusak, 1981; other). The regulating effect of thyroid hormones and other glands on the salivary glands condition and the oral cavity organs, especially on their secret function, is known.

We set ourselves the task to determine not only the functional changes in the salivary glands, but also the morphological changes in the gland tissues.

Cytological saliva research is used for assessing the extent of pathological changes in the salivary glands and diagnosing differential diagnosis between inflammatory processes and tumors. We performed a cytological study of mixed saliva structure in 50 patients with thyroid gland pathology before providing surgical intervention. The method of sampling mixed saliva on an empty stomach was used within 10 minutes with subsequent drying and coloring according to Pappenheim (combined color of May-Grunwald and Romanovsky, which gives the opportunity to differentiate the constituent parts of cells clearly).

The research found that a significant number of multilayered flat epithelium, half-destroyed and destroyed cells without clear contours; intermediate type cells covering the entire field of view; "bare" nuclei in a significant amount, which indicates the presence of "cytolysis" were found in the majority of the subjects (36 out of 50).

A significant number of leukocytes (up to 100 in the field of vision) was found in 26 drugs, including half-destroyed ones; neutrophils, single lymphocytes, monocytes, cells of the desquamated epithelium are in a large number, which makes it possible to think about the inflammatory process. There were isolated red blood cells in several drugs.

In the remaining 24 drugs, leukocytes were in a moderate amount (5-10 in the field of view) of the usual form, neutrophils, histiocytes and lymphocytes in a small amount. An abundant bacterial flora was found in all preparations, without exception.

Thus, the results of the study allow us to think about the presence of inflammatory process in the salivary glands of the majority of patients with thyroid pathology chronic; and it is

possible to determine the severity of this chronic disease in combination with ultrasound diagnosis and to exclude the salivary gland formation, as these sialograms correlate well with morphological findings.