



Odontogenic Sinusitis, Symptoms and Treatment

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Abstract: The article deals with the symptoms of odontogenic sinusitis. Odontogenic sinusitis (sinusitis) is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the sinus of the upper jaw (maxillary sinus), arising from the focus of infection located in the oral cavity.

Key words: Odontogenic sinusitis, diseases, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment.

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Introduction

Symptoms of odontogenic sinusitis. Most often, patients complain of:

- moderate pain in the buccal or infraorbital region (sometimes the entire half of the face hurts);
- nasal congestion on one side only, feeling of heaviness;
- discharge of pus from the corresponding half of the nose;
- pain when biting on an incorrectly treated tooth;
- dysfunction of the sense of smell;
- poor health - headache, fever, sleep disturbance, chills;
- With an exacerbation of the disease, an increase in lymph nodes on the corresponding side is possible.

The causes of inflammation can be traumatic tooth extraction or pushing through the filling material during endodontic treatment.

In case of symptoms during dental treatment, a filling material is inserted into the sinus. Inflammation began around the filling material in the sinus, fungi joined and a "fungal body" began to form.

When the process proceeds slowly and imperceptibly, without vivid clinical manifestations of sinusitis for several years. By the way, this is also typical for odontogenic sinusitis. As a rule, there are not typical complaints that they cannot associate with the pathology of the sinuses: headaches, unpleasant odor when breathing, flow of purulent discharge with an unpleasant odor into the oropharynx from the nasal cavity. Some form a dense fungal body, in other cases, a liquid, cloudy, fetid pus accumulates in the sinus.

The fact is that the process from the maxillary sinus, as a rule, spreads to other sinuses.

In addition, the walls of the sinuses can be destroyed by a purulent process, resulting in orbital (eye) and intracranial complications, such as meningitis.

Treatment of odontogenic sinusitis

Dental (odontogenic) sinusitis is an inflammatory process in the mucous membrane of the maxillary sinus, caused by an infectious lesion. The infection spreads to the mucosa from a diseased tooth, adjacent tissues, or communications between the oral cavity and sinus that occur after tooth extraction. The most effective way to treat the disease is gyrotomy.

Pathology manifests itself as follows:

- Labored breathing;
- Pain in the bridge of the nose and sinuses;
- Frequent colds;
- Puffiness of the face;
- Violation of taste buds;
- Loss of smell;
- Headache;
- Sudden increase in body temperature.

With odontogenic sinusitis, the symptoms are aggravated by blowing, in the wind or at low temperatures.

Causes of odontogenic sinusitis

The inflammatory process can be caused by the following factors:

- Chronic inflammation in the nasal cavity;
- Medical errors during tooth extraction or tooth extraction on their own;
- Untreated dental diseases;
- Congenital anomalies of the dentition;
- Incorrect dental prosthetics, when the length of the implant exceeds the height of the bone;
- Postponed sinus lift operation;
- Radicular cyst;
- Poor oral hygiene.

The most common is unilateral sinusitis, i.e. inflammation of the maxillary cavities is mainly caused by dental diseases and their improper treatment. For example, during the restoration of teeth, the filling

substance enters the maxillary cavity. This leads to infection. Despite the normal condition of the tooth, the infection develops and spreads to other cavities.

Complications of odontogenic sinusitis

Odontogenic sinusitis is already a complication of diseases. If left untreated, the pathology can lead to chronic migraines, breathing problems, fungal or viral infections.

At an advanced stage, against the background of sinusitis, the following pathologies develop:

- Pansinuitis;
- Ethmoidal sinus;
- Frontal sinuses;
- Exacerbation of allergies;
- Bronchial asthma;
- Allergic rhinitis.

To avoid adverse consequences, sign up for the treatment of dental sinusitis at the clinic "Consilium Medical" in Podil or Lukyanovka at the first sign of the disease.

Diagnosis of odontogenic sinusitis

During the appointment, the maxillofacial surgeon listens to the patient's complaints, asks him about complaints, interventions in the oral cavity and studies the medical history. An examination of the oral cavity is mandatory. Next, the surgeon performs a CT or MRI study to clarify the diagnosis and see what the cyst looks like in the maxillary sinus in the picture.

How is odontogenic sinusitis treated?

In most cases, the maxillofacial surgeon performs a sinusotomy - a surgical operation to open the maxillary sinus. If the root cause of the disease is a diseased tooth, it is removed. Then excess mucous membrane is removed in the maxillary cavity. If the tooth has already been removed, the operation is performed using an ultrasonic scalpel. An incision is made above the teeth, and the maxillary cavity is cleaned through the outer wall.

With odontogenic sinusitis, the operation is performed under local anesthesia, so the patient does not feel pain and discomfort. The result of the intervention is:

- Improvement of nasal breathing;
- No headache;
- Elimination of puffiness;
- Improved well-being.

In the surgical treatment of dental sinusitis, complications usually do not occur. There may be short-term bleeding and loss of blood clots during the healing period.

Prevention of odontogenic sinusitis

Prevention of odontogenic sinusitis is aimed at preventing the root cause of the disease. To avoid pathology, observe the following measures:

- Regular examination at the dentist and timely treatment of diseases in the oral cavity;
- Balanced diet;

- Allergy sufferers need to avoid exposure to allergens and regularly see an allergist;
- Contacting a doctor with a prolonged runny nose;
- Complete treatment of colds;
- Drinking water in the amount of 2-3 liters per day;
- The use of nasal drops only after consulting a doctor.

Conclusion

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