

# GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

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ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Медицинские новости Грузии  
საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

# GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

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გამოიცემა თბილისის სახელმწიფო სამედიცინო უნივერსიტეტთან  
თანამშრომლობითა და მისი პატრონაჟით

ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ  
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**GMN: Georgian Medical News** is peer-reviewed, published monthly journal committed to promoting the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health, published by the GMN Editorial Board and The International Academy of Sciences, Education, Industry and Arts (U.S.A.) since 1994. **GMN** carries original scientific articles on medicine, biology and pharmacy, which are of experimental, theoretical and practical character; publishes original research, reviews, commentaries, editorials, essays, medical news, and correspondence in English and Russian.

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2. სტატიის მოცულობა არ უნდა შეადგენდეს 10 გვერდზე ნაკლებს და 20 გვერდზე მეტს ლიტერატურის სიის და რეზიუმეების (ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე) ჩათვლით.

3. სტატიაში საჭიროა გაშუქდეს: საკითხის აქტუალობა; კვლევის მიზანი; საკვლევი მასალა და გამოყენებული მეთოდები; მიღებული შედეგები და მათი განსჯა. ექსპერიმენტული ხასიათის სტატიების წარმოდგენისას ავტორებმა უნდა მიუთითონ საექსპერიმენტო ცხოველების სახეობა და რაოდენობა; გაუტკივარებისა და დაძინების მეთოდები (მწვავე ცდების პირობებში).

4. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს რეზიუმე ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე არანაკლებ ნახევარი გვერდის მოცულობისა (სათაურის, ავტორების, დაწესებულების მითითებით და უნდა შეიცავდეს შემდეგ განყოფილებებს: მიზანი, მასალა და მეთოდები, შედეგები და დასკვნები; ტექსტუალური ნაწილი არ უნდა იყოს 15 სტრიქონზე ნაკლები) და საკვანძო სიტყვების ჩამონათვალი (key words).

5. ცხრილები საჭიროა წარმოადგინოთ ნაბეჭდი სახით. ყველა ციფრული, შემაჯამებელი და პროცენტული მონაცემები უნდა შეესაბამებოდეს ტექსტში მოყვანილს.

6. ფოტოსურათები უნდა იყოს კონტრასტული; სურათები, ნახაზები, დიაგრამები - დასათაურებული, დანომრილი და სათანადო ადგილას ჩასმული. რენტგენოგრამების ფოტოასლები წარმოადგინეთ პოზიტიური გამოსახულებით **tiff** ფორმატში. მიკროფოტოსურათების წარწერებში საჭიროა მიუთითოთ ოკულარის ან ობიექტივის საშუალებით გადიდების ხარისხი, ანათალების შედეგის ან იმპრეგნაციის მეთოდი და აღნიშნოთ სურათის ზედა და ქვედა ნაწილები.

7. სამამულო ავტორების გვარები სტატიაში აღინიშნება ინიციალების თანდართვით, უცხოურისა – უცხოური ტრანსკრიპციით.

8. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს ავტორის მიერ გამოყენებული სამამულო და უცხოური შრომების ბიბლიოგრაფიული სია (ბოლო 5-8 წლის სიღრმით). ანბანური წყობით წარმოდგენილ ბიბლიოგრაფიულ სიაში მიუთითეთ ჯერ სამამულო, შემდეგ უცხოელი ავტორები (გვარი, ინიციალები, სტატიის სათაური, ჟურნალის დასახელება, გამოცემის ადგილი, წელი, ჟურნალის №, პირველი და ბოლო გვერდები). მონოგრაფიის შემთხვევაში მიუთითეთ გამოცემის წელი, ადგილი და გვერდების საერთო რაოდენობა. ტექსტში კვადრატულ ფხიხლებში უნდა მიუთითოთ ავტორის შესაბამისი N ლიტერატურის სიის მიხედვით. მიზანშეწონილია, რომ ციტირებული წყაროების უმეტესი ნაწილი იყოს 5-6 წლის სიღრმის.

9. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს: ა) დაწესებულების ან სამეცნიერო ხელმძღვანელის წარდგინება, დამოწმებული ხელმოწერითა და ბეჭდით; ბ) დარგის სპეციალისტის დამოწმებული რეცენზია, რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება საკითხის აქტუალობა, მასალის საკმაობა, მეთოდის სანდოობა, შედეგების სამეცნიერო-პრაქტიკული მნიშვნელობა.

10. სტატიის ბოლოს საჭიროა ყველა ავტორის ხელმოწერა, რომელთა რაოდენობა არ უნდა აღემატებოდეს 5-ს.

11. რედაქცია იტოვებს უფლებას შეასწოროს სტატია. ტექსტზე მუშაობა და შეჯერება ხდება საავტორო ორიგინალის მიხედვით.

12. დაუშვებელია რედაქციაში ისეთი სტატიის წარდგენა, რომელიც დასაბეჭდად წარდგენილი იყო სხვა რედაქციაში ან გამოქვეყნებული იყო სხვა გამოცემებში.

აღნიშნული წესების დარღვევის შემთხვევაში სტატიები არ განიხილება.

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## COMBINED CARIES AND GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE

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The prevalence of hard tooth tissue diseases (dental caries) is very high (up to 96,0%) among young people in former Soviet Union, especially in Ukraine. Diseases of the digestive system have same prevalence.

It should be noted that advertising for medical help for these diseases does not always occur on time. This is due to the reluctance of treatment to the doctor (dentist), and practice of avoiding treatment generally that begins in adolescence. Survey shows that about 63,0% of young men and 87,0% of young women take drugs for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders and pain symptoms in dental diseases without the recommendations of a doctor (dentists) focusing solely on commercial advertising [1,2,8].

Today is clearly proven the relationship between diseases of the digestive tract and pathological processes that occur in the oral cavity [8,19,21]. It was found that oral diseases have a direct influence on the condition of the digestive system. It was proved that receptors which are located in the oral mucosa, affecting the motility and secretory activity of the digestive system. Along with this, it was found that "pathological" reflexes of internal organs have a negative influence on the oral cavity [3-5,9,15]. Caries and its complications take the leading role in the development of gastrointestinal diseases in young people. The organism of young people is influenced by constant microbial invasion and sensitization when diseases of the digestive system are combined with carious teeth [10].

However, quite often various changes can be determined in the tissues and organs of the oral cavity on the early stages of systemic diseases. This is due to the fact that in the etiology and pathogenesis of dental caries, periodontal and oral mucosa diseases play main local and systemic immunity reactions.

In the organism, there is a close relationship between the main systems, including the endocrine, nervous, hematopoietic, as well as digestive. In different investigations were found likely to increase prevalence and intensity of hard tooth tissue diseases, oral mucosa diseases in adolescents and young people with various diseases of the digestive tract [12-14,20].

A number of researchers found a higher prevalence of caries, oral mucosa diseases, periodontal diseases in children and adults with inflammatory and destructive diseases of the stomach and intestines.

Different researches shown that caries of permanent teeth in children with gastrointestinal pathology was revealed in 78.4% versus 70.6% in children without digestive diseases. Children with gastroduodenitis have higher prevalence and intensity of dental caries, hyposalivation and decrease calcium level in saliva, and acidosis of saliva. It was shown the influence of the stomach and duodenum contents with reflux on the homeostasis of the oral cavity, basic salivation, and also the activation of the demineralizing properties of saliva [22,23].

Investigating of digestive tract diseases influence on the status of the oral cavity in adult patients, researchers pay attention to the intensity of caries, the status of periodontal tissues, the hygienic state of the oral cavity, indicators of local immunity, and some indicators of saliva. Many authors note the high intensity of caries in presence of gastritis and peptic ulcer (PU) up to 22. Such high level of dental lesion in patients with PU is ex-

plained by the gastroesophageal reflux in patients of this group. It contributes to the throwing of gastric juice into the oral cavity, which promotes the development of caries and non-carious diseases, in particular dental erosion [18].

Gastroesophageal reflux disease is one of the most common diseases of the digestive tract [18]. Some authors believe that principal causes of developing pathologies of periodontal tissues lead to gastroesophageal reflux [4,10]. According to published data, a large number of cases of erosive and ulcerative lesions of the stomach and duodenum are accompanied by reflux disease. According to several authors [1,7], the fact of deterioration of the hygienic state of the oral cavity in people with pathology of the digestive system can change the biochemical composition of the saliva and, in particular, affect tooth decay with caries. However, the role of saliva is currently undeniable in supporting the physiological and development of pathological processes of hard and soft tissues of the oral cavity.

It was found that patients with peptic ulcer (PU) in 98% have combined immune system deficiency. It is not known what is the primary factor of internal organs diseases with subsequent damage to the oral cavity or vice versa. Authors associate indications of immunological deviations with the localization of the ulcer, the nature and period of the course of the PU, as well as with the clinical signs of periodontitis. An important role among the components of the immune defense of the oral cavity belongs to non-specific humoral factors [6,17] produced by various cells. These include the so-called factors of natural resistance: lysozyme, lactoferrin, lactoperoxidase, mucin, interferon, some components of complement, etc. All these factors are present in saliva in significant quantities and directly involved in the destruction or suppression of the vital activity of microorganisms. These components act in a complex manner, duplicate each other, which increases the final effect of protection. However, describing the properties of saliva, researchers adhere mainly to their changes in various types of dental pathology, not taking into account the general condition of the body.

**Material and methods.** In total were examined 33 patients with dental caries in age from 18 to 25 years (average age - 20,4±0,9 years), 21 (63.7%) of them were men and 12 (36.4%) were women. The main group consisted of 17 patients who had a combined dental pathology (caries) and gastroesophageal reflux disease. The comparison group consisted of 16 people who had dental caries without the other systemic diseases. The groups were randomized by age and sex.

All patients who were included in the study evaluated the dental status, immunological analysis of blood and saliva, gastroesophageal reflux disease assessment by questionnaire.

All patients were investigated for dental status with registration of the prevalence and intensity of dental caries (DMF + dm, DMF).

All patients were investigated for dental status with registration of the prevalence and intensity of dental caries. Were determined the intensity and prevalence of dental caries (DMF + dm, DMF). The structural resistance of dental hard tissues was determined by using ERT test [16]. Hygienic status of the oral cavity was determined by using the Green-Vermillion (1964) [24] and Silness-Loe (1964) Index [28]. Papillary-marginal alveolar index (PMA) was used to determine the intensity of periodontal

inflammation [27]. The intensity of gingival bleeding was evaluated by index SBI (H.P. Muhlemann, S. Son (1971) [26].

Also were conducted a questionnaire survey of 33 patients, body mass index (BMI = 22.8±2.07 kg / m<sup>2</sup>), who complained of heartburn and had endoscopic signs of gastroesophageal reflux disease (non-erosive form). Questionnaire survey was carried out by using a special questionnaire to identify the clinical symptoms of gastroesophageal reflux disease, risk factors for heartburn and the course of the disease, the nature and prevalence of esophageal manifestations.

Immunological screening was carried out on 1<sup>st</sup> -2<sup>nd</sup> day from the first date of application and after 6 months and includes conducting tests of I and II levels according to the requirements of World Health Organization (WHO) Memorandum. Quantify major populations and subpopulations of lymphocytes to determine their functional activity of serum immunoglobulins, the concentration of circulating immune complexes of different molecular size, the phagocytic activity of neutrophils and cytokine status.

Defining phenotype lymphoid cells conducted indirect immunofluorescent method using monoclonal antibodies produced by "Sor-bent service" (Moscow, Russia) against CD 3 lymphocyte antigens, CD 4, CD 8, CD 16, CD 22, with a final count on the fluorescent microscope "LUMAM I3" 200 of each cell phenotype.

Using this method were defined the following lymphocyte subsets - CD3+ lymphocytes (T-cells) CD4 + lymphocytes (T-helper) CD8 + lymphocytes (T-cytotoxic lymphocytes / suppressor) CD16 + cells (NK-cells), CD22 + lymphocytes (B -cell).

The functional activity of T-lymphocytes was studied morphological method by determining the proliferative activity of lymphocytes in lymphocyte blast transformation reaction (LBTR) with mitogen phytohemagglutinin (PHA) from «Burr-oughs Welcome».

The phagocytic activity of neutrophils was assessed by the degree of absorption of latex particles with calculation Hamburg phagocytic index and phagocytic number Wright.

The study of the functional state of B-lymphocytes was carried out by determining the level of the main classes of serum immunoglobulins Ig G, Ig A, Ig M by simple radial immunodiffusion in a gel according to G., Mancini et al., 1965 [25].

The concentration of circulating immune complexes (CICs) in the serum was determined by precipitation in polyethylene

glycol solution (PEG-6000) on microspectrophotometry «Specol-21» (Germany) at a length wave 450 nm. At the same time, based on the differentiated precipitation in a 2.5%, 3.5% and 7.0% PEG-6000 solution, CICs fractions with different molecular weights - large-molecular (> 19S), medium- (11-19S) and small-molecular (<11S) CICs, with the last two fractions of the CICs showed high pathogenic properties.

The obtained results were processed by statistical methods using personal computers [11].

**Results and discussion.** As seen from the data presented in Table 1, in patients with concomitant gastroesophageal reflux disease the prevalence of caries was significantly higher than in healthy individuals without pathology of the digestive system. Indicator of dental caries intensity (DMF) in the main group was also in 1.7 higher (p < 0,05). The results of the stability values of hard tissue to the effects of cariogenic factors had a high positive correlation with the intensity of dental caries lesions (r=0,68). This confirms the presence of interconnections of manifestations of somatic pathology with the development of dental caries, especially against the background of a decrease in caries resistance.

An objective dental examination during the initial examination was also established that in the main group were significantly higher hygienic index of Green-Vermillion and Silness-Loe in 1.6 and 2.1 times, accordingly. PMA index was 21.35±1.96%, that indicating the presence of mild gingivitis and bleeding index was 1.53±0.03 points (Table 2).

A study was also conducted of the main manifestations of gastroesophageal reflux disease in the examined individuals. Analyzing the survey data in 77.4% (13 people) of respondents, the appearance of heartburn caused significant physical exertion (including physical education classes) and the adoption of fatty foods. Overeating has led to the emergence of heartburn in 52.9% of the respondents, smoking - at 29.4%, alcohol - in 23.5%, coffee - in 29.4% of the respondents.

Survey results also indicate a high incidence of flatulence among respondents that confirm previous studies on the negative impact of bloating in the onset and progression of gastroesophageal reflux disease. Thus, 12 (70.59%) patients are periodically disturbed distension.

The assessment of indicators of the immune status in patients with caries and gastrointestinal pathology was made.

Table 1. The prevalence rate of dental caries and tooth enamel resistance cariogenic factors in the examined persons (M±m)

Indicators	Patient groups		Probability of difference indicators
	Main group (n=17)	Comparison group (n=16)	
Caries prevalence (%)	72, 2	54, 4	
Dental caries intensity (DMF)	4,31±0,21	2,53±0,14	p < 0,05
Enamel resistance	41,8±2,1	42,7±2,3	p < 0,05

Table 2. Oral hygiene and periodontal tissue status indices in the examined individuals (M±m)

Indicators	Patient groups		Probability of difference indicators
	Main group (n=17)	Comparison group (n=16)	
Green-Vermillion index	1,95±0,07	1,32±0,06	P<0,05
Silness-Loe index	0,72±0,08	0,36±0,05	P<0,05
PMA, %	21,35±3,21	9,31±1,02	P<0,05
SBI index	1,53±0,05	0,62±0,04	P<0,05

Table 3. Cellular immunity status in patients with caries and gastroesophageal reflux disease ( $M\pm m$ )

Immunological indicators	Main group (n=17)	Comparison group (n=16)	Probability of difference indicators
Leukocytes, $\cdot 10^9/l$	6,15 $\pm$ 0,27	5,87 $\pm$ 0,32	P>0,05
Lymphocytes, %	30,20 $\pm$ 1,65	32,30 $\pm$ 1,31	P>0,05
CD3 <sup>+</sup> lymphocytes, %	56,12 $\pm$ 1,17	57,16 $\pm$ 1,21	P>0,05
CD4 <sup>+</sup> lymphocytes, %	40,98 $\pm$ 1,49	36,40 $\pm$ 1,63	P>0,05
CD8 <sup>+</sup> lymphocytes, %	16,70 $\pm$ 0,94	24,60 $\pm$ 1,19	P<0,05
CD4 <sup>+</sup> /CD8 <sup>+</sup>	2,42 $\pm$ 0,09	1,32 $\pm$ 0,07	P<0,05
CD22 <sup>+</sup> lymphocytes, %	42,40 $\pm$ 1,47	34,96 $\pm$ 1,23	P<0,05
CD16 <sup>+</sup> lymphocytes, %	16,80 $\pm$ 0,83	16,29 $\pm$ 0,87	P>0,05

Table 4. The functional activity of T-lymphocytes and neutrophils in patients with caries and gastroesophageal reflux disease ( $M\pm m$ )

Immunological indicators	Main group (n=17)	Comparison group (n=16)	Probability of difference indicators
LBTR with PHA, %	78,30 $\pm$ 2,39	79,80 $\pm$ 2,13	P>0,05
Spontaneous LBTR, %	4,98 $\pm$ 0,18	3,96 $\pm$ 0,15	P<0,05
Phagocytic index, %	84,33 $\pm$ 0,97	75,85 $\pm$ 1,29	P<0,05
Phagocytic number	15,28 $\pm$ 0,23	9,63 $\pm$ 0,19	P<0,05

Table 5. Humoral immunity status in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease, coupled with caries ( $M\pm m$ )

Immunological indicators	Main group (n=17)	Comparison group (n=16)	Probability of difference indicators
Ig G, g/L	12,95 $\pm$ 0,45	13,52 $\pm$ 0,71	P>0,05
Ig A, g/L	1,86 $\pm$ 0,09	1,92 $\pm$ 0,06	P>0,05
Ig M, g/L	1,21 $\pm$ 0,07	1,26 $\pm$ 0,05	P>0,05
CICs large (>19 S), c.u.	34,35 $\pm$ 1,09	43,20 $\pm$ 0,83	P<0,05
CICs medium (11-19 S), c.u.	44,26 $\pm$ 1,16	36,12 $\pm$ 2,53	P<0,05
CICs small (<11 S), c.u.	18,42 $\pm$ 0,13	12,55 $\pm$ 0,19	P<0,05

The relative populations of CD3<sup>+</sup> lymphocytes were not significantly different in the groups of patients, the total number of leukocytes and lymphocytes also had no significant differences.

The relative number of CD4<sup>+</sup> lymphocytes/helper-inductors in the main group and comparison group had no significant differences.

The relative number of subpopulations of CD8<sup>+</sup> lymphocytes in the main group was significantly lower by 32.12% ( $p < 0.05$ ) relative to the comparison group. As a result, was revealed an increase of the immunoregulatory index, which indicates an imbalance of immunoregulatory subpopulations associated with the development of autoimmune disorders in gastroesophageal reflux disease.

The level of B-lymphocyte population in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease with caries significantly exceeded the data of the comparison group by 21.5% ( $p < 0.05$ ).

The number of natural killer cells does not differ from the standard values of both and examined between the groups.

By analyzing the above data, it should be noted that the reason for the activation of T- and B-lymphocytes of peripheral blood is gastroesophageal reflux disease when it is combined with caries

promotes activation of immune system cells due to the appearance in blood of autoantigens.

The high number of activated lymphocytes can also be due to a significant content of proinflammatory cytokines - TNF- $\alpha$  and IL-1 $\beta$ , the level of which is elevated in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease and caries.

Based on the detected changes in the quantitative composition of the main lymphocyte subpopulations were studied functional activity of immune cells in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease and dental caries (Table 4).

As studies have shown, the proliferative activity of T-lymphocytes in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease and dental caries was normal and had no significant difference between the examined groups. The presence of gastroesophageal reflux disease in patients with tooth decay is the spontaneous activation of lymphocytes proliferation by 25.8%, which may be a manifestation of how autosensibilization to own tissues, and indicate the presence of circulating self antigens, which stimulate cell proliferation, and is a feature inherent in subclinical inflammation in the immune gastroesophageal reflux disease.

Table 6. Local immunity status in the oral fluid of patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease, coupled with caries ( $M \pm m$ )

Immunological indicators	Main group (n=17)	Comparison group (n=16)	Probability of difference indicators
Ig G, g/L	3,83±0,21	2,82±0,34	P<0,05
SIg A, g/L	0,16 ±0,01	0,31±0,02	P<0,05
CICs large (>19 S), c.u.	28,43±1,21	35,61±1,46	P<0,05
CICs medium (11-19 S), c.u.	55,46±2,31	43,36± 1,84	P<0,05
CICs small (<11 S), c.u.	35,72±2,06	22,16±1,74	P<0,05
TNF- $\alpha$ , pg/mL	74,6 ±3,7	53,9±3,1	P<0,05

In both groups surveyed were found an increase in phagocytic activity of neutrophils, significantly higher rates of phagocytic and phagocytic index due to a prevalence and intensity of caries process.

Despite the presence of B-lymphocytosis in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease and dental caries concentration of serum Ig G, Ig A, of Ig M in both groups surveyed did not have significant differences.

In the body of patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease caries was found increased content of the medium and small molecular CICs that had pathogenic properties (Table 5). Increasing concentrations of pathogenic CICs in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease, coupled with caries, accompanied by increased activation of autologous peripheral blood lymphocytes, an increase of spontaneous proliferative activity of lymphocytes, is a consequence of the development of gastroesophageal reflux disease.

Thus, as a result of studies, patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease when it is combined with caries observed changes in the immune system, which are features of subclinical immune inflammation.

Also, a study was conducted of local immunity of the oral fluid of persons surveyed (Table 6).

As can be seen from the data presented in Table 6, individuals with caries and pathology of the digestive tract due to the constant chemical (acid or alkali) irritation of the oral mucosa is observed significantly higher levels of proinflammatory cytokines - tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ), increased IgG concentration as a result of antigen challenge and also significantly lower concentration of secretory IgA (SIg A).

Reduced concentration of the latter, in an apparent, and is one of the reasons for the large intensity and prevalence of caries in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease.

Because of the aforementioned disorders revealed CICs imbalance in oral liquid of main examined group.

**Conclusions.** The study revealed a higher intensity of the carious process in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease. It is connected with a permanent lesion mucous membrane of the oral cavity acid.

Furthermore, it was found violation in terms of concentration with increasing local immunity oral liquid proinflammatory factors and a reduced concentration of secretory IgA namely with concomitant pathologies of the gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD).

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## SUMMARY

### COMBINED CARIES AND GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE

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Caries and its complications take the leading role in the development of gastrointestinal diseases in young people. Gastroesophageal reflux disease is one of the most common diseases of the digestive tract. An important role among the components of the immune defense of the oral cavity belongs to non-specific humoral factors produced by various cells that act in a complex, which increases the final effect of protection.

Aim of the study - to determine the indices of local immunity in patients who had combined dental pathology (caries) and gastroesophageal reflux disease.

In total were examined 33 patients with dental caries in age from 18 to 25 years, including 21 men and 12 women. The main group consisted of 17 patients who had a combined dental pathology (caries) and gastroesophageal reflux disease. The comparison group consisted of 16 people who had dental caries without other systemic diseases.

All patients, who were included in the study was carried out the following researches: a study of the dental status, an immunological study for all patients with the determination of a quantitative assessment of the main populations and subpopulations of lymphocytes, determination of their functional activity, determination of level of serum immunoglobulins, determination of the concentration of circulating immune complexes of various molecular sizes, phagocytic activity of neutrophils and cytokine status in serum and oral fluid, as well as assessment of the course of gastroesophageal reflux disease with questionnaires.

The results of the values of the resistance of hard tissues to the effects of cariogenic factors had a high positive correlation with the intensity of dental caries lesions. That confirms the presence of a relationship between manifestations of systemic diseases together with the development of dental caries, especially against the background of a decrease in caries resistance. In the presence of gastroesophageal reflux disease in patients dental caries detected spontaneous activation of lymphocyte proliferation by 25.8%, an increasing of the phagocytic activity of neutrophils, detected significantly higher indicators of the phagocytic number and phagocytic index, increased content of medium and small molecular circulating immune complexes with pathogenic properties. Detected significantly higher content of pro-inflammatory cytokines - tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ , an increased concentration of IgG as a result of antigenic stimulation, and also a significantly lower concentration of secretory IgA. It has been established that in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease combined with dental caries observing changes in the immune system, which bear the features of subclinical immune inflammation.

The study revealed a higher intensity of the carious process in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease, which is associated with permanent acid damage of the oral mucosa. Furthermore, it was found violation in terms of concentration with increasing local immunity oral liquid proinflammatory factors and a reduced concentration of secretory IgA namely with concomitant pathologies of the gastroesophageal reflux disease.

**Keywords:** caries, gastroesophageal reflux disease, local immunity, cytokines, secretory immunoglobulin A, circulating immune complexes, blood serum, oral fluid.

## РЕЗЮМЕ

### СОЧЕТАНИЕ КАРИЕСА И ГАСТРОЭЗОФАГЕАЛЬНОЙ РЕФЛЮКСНОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ

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Цель исследования - определить показатели местного иммунитета у больных стоматологическими заболеваниями

