

REHABILITATION OF PATIENTS WITH POST-SEQUESTRECTOMY OF THE JAWS WITH THE USE OF THE OSTEOSTIMULIN-C

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Background. Toxic osteomyelitis is an inflammatory origin pathology, which occurs in the jaws following the consumption of drugs with a high content of phosphorus and ephedrine, following treatment with bisphosphonates or radiotherapy. Its treatment is only surgical, it consists of sequestrectomy and results in a lack of bone tissue in the oro-maxillo-facial region.

After the interventions, patients are left with obvious sequelae and a significant lack of bone. For the rehabilitation of these patients, reconstructive surgery, orthopedic and prosthetic treatment, physiotherapy and pharmacotherapy are used. The use of osteogenetic stem cells has proven to be extremely effective, showing good results. A preparation that has demonstrated its effectiveness in appropriate clinical cases is Osteostimulin-C, which is an example of allogeneic embryofetal osteomedullary cells (CEFOMA).

Material and methods. The following study has been performed using the medical files of patients in the post-sequestrectomy state of the jaws, for whose rehabilitation the Osteostimuln-C drug was used.

Results. After the recovery of the patients and the healing of the operative field, it was rehabilitated by applying Osteostimulin-C. The success of this treatment allowed not only sufficient restoration of the jaw bone, as prosthetic treatment was possible, but also played a significant antibacterial role.

Conclusion. The utilization of CEFOMA allows the treatment of acquired bone pathologies, characterized by lack of continuity and bone substance via stimulating of new bone tissue growth, which allows a faster rehabilitation and a better quality of life for the patient.

Keywords: Toxic osteomyelitis of the jaws, sequestrectomy, osteogenetic stem cells, CEFOMA, rehabilitation.