

# Moscow State University of Medicine and Dentistry named after A. I. Evdokimov



Department of anesthesia in dentistry

## Characteristics of dental care for pregnant women with a glance to the term of pregnancy and concomitant obstetrical pathology.



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**Background:** Oral cavity sanitation of pregnant women is one of the key moments of the normal course of pregnancy and fetal development.

**Aim:** Development of an algorithm of safe dental care for pregnant women with a glance to the term of pregnancy and concomitant obstetrical pathology.

**Materials and methods:** We examined 120 pregnant women using the following techniques: standard questionnaire to collect medical history, state-trait anxiety inventory designed by D. Spielberger, subjective evaluation of pain relief effectiveness scale, automated blood pressure monitor.

**Object of the study:** Pregnant women at the reception at the dental clinic

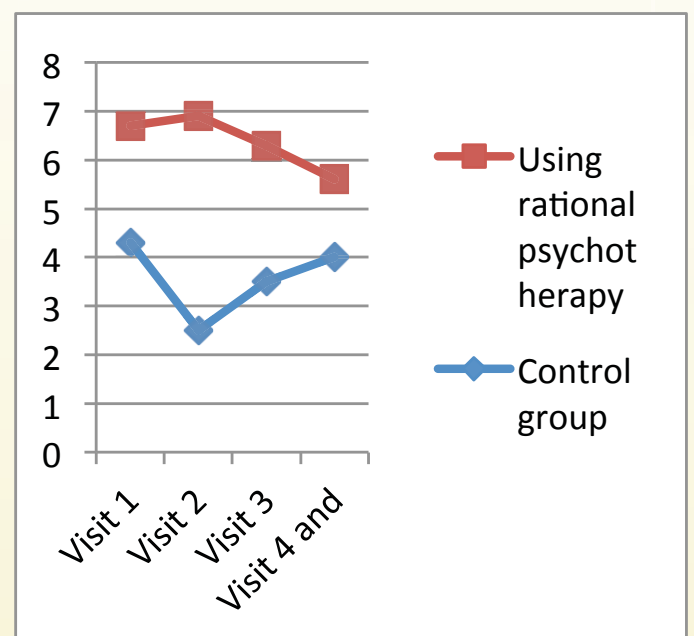
**Results:**

1. Additional questions were included in the standard questionnaire for women of reproductive age in order to determine possible early pregnancy;
2. Reducing the level of anxiety in pregnant women was carried out by using the developed method of rational psychotherapy (priority reference № 2014144048) – see Figure 1
3. The effective (90-95%) and safe pain relief method for the treatment of major dental diseases was achieved by using infiltrative administration of 4% articaine with epinephrine 1:200,000 and 4% articaine without epinephrine in case of conduction block, and administration of 4% articaine with epinephrine 1:200,000 when treating molars by periodontal technique.

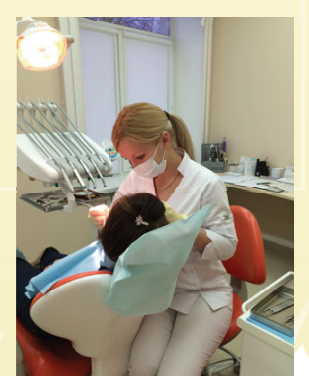
	I	II	III
Professional oral hygiene	Application analgesia by gels or solutions on the basis of 5%, 10% or 15% lidocaine	-	-
Treatment of caries and its complications	-	Infiltrative administration of 4% articaine with epinephrine 1:200,000 or 4% articaine without epinephrine	-
Pyoinflammatory diseases of the oral cavity (surgical interventions)	Infiltration anesthesia by 4% articaine with epinephrine 1:200,000	Infiltration anesthesia of 4% articaine with epinephrine 1:200,000 and 4% articaine without epinephrine in case of conduction block, and administration of 4% articaine with epinephrine 1:200,000 when using periodontal technique. All the interventions were carried out with parallel hemodynamic monitoring.	

4. Hemodynamic monitoring was performed during the dental treatment.

**Figure 1: “Reduction in situational anxiety by using rational psychotherapy”**



**Conclusion:** This algorithm will reduce the risk of complications at the reception at the dental clinic.



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The developed algorithm involves performing dental treatment depending on the term of gestation

