



GLOSSONIA: CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT

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Abstract

Glossinia is a pathology that is attributed to neurostomatological diseases, for which the appearance of unpleasant sensations in the tongue zone is typical. It has been proven that this disease is poly-etiological in nature with many causes that cause its formation.

This disease is most often diagnosed in women over thirty. Women account for about three-quarters of all patients with this disease. This phenomenon is explained by the fact that they have features of the structure of the nervous system. Women are also characterized by the greatest sensitivity to irritants.

What is this pathology?

A chronic disease of a neurogenic nature is called tongue glossody. He is characterized by the development of the vissero-reflector stem syndrome. Glossodynias code according to MKB 10-K 14.6. Patients with this disease exhibit a dehiscence of the tongue, paresthesia of the oral mucosa and the posterior wall of the pharynx in the form of a burning sensation, stinging. The skin of the face becomes numb, and the secretion of the salivary glands changes.

Patients experience discomfort, which does not translate into intense pain. They may have more saliva. The perception of food's taste changes. These unpleasant sensations arise spontaneously, their appearance is not associated with anything.

1. Causes of glossomia
2. The factors that cause this pathology have not been fully studied.
3. Experts have established that there is a close pathogenetic connection between the disease and the presence of neurological and general somatic pathology in the patient.

Glossodynias are often accompanied by the following chronic diseases:

Digestive tract disorders. Gastritis, colitis, and cholecystitis often cause symptoms characteristic of glossodynia. The disorder occurs during the exacerbation of gastrointestinal pathology. It does not exist during remission. Glossodynias are present in pancreatitis and peptic ulcer disease.

Endocrine disorders. An unstable hormonal background triggers a paresthetic phenomenon. Unpleasant sensations in the oral cavity are recorded in patients suffering from diabetes mellitus and thyroid diseases.



Cardiovascular pathology. Atherosclerosis, hypertension, and myocardial ischemia are the causes of myoidosody. When the brain vessels are damaged, there are also pronounced paresthesia in the area of the face.

Nervous system dysfunction. This group includes vegetative vascular dystonia and other dysfunctional disorders.

Pathological symptoms are triggered by local or general provoking factors in the presence of chronic diseases. The following are the starting mechanisms:

- irrational dental prosthetics with the formation of supra-contacts;
- jaw joint dysfunction;
- mechanical, chemical or thermal irritants of the mucous membrane;
- stress.

Glossodynias often arise from psychogenic disorders. Patients suffering from anxiety and depression are prone to it.

Glossodynias symptoms

A characteristic symptom of glossodynia is the presence of unpleasant sensations in the oral cavity. The patient feels itching, itching, "mills creeping" or he feels his hair sticking to the mucous membrane.

Symptoms are localized at the tip of the tongue, they can cover the entire surface of the organ, less often they spread to the root zone. Paresthesia often occurs only in a specific area. Based on this, several forms of the disease are distinguished:

- lingual-mandibular - discomfort is localized on the mucous membrane of the tongue and extends to the lower jaw;
- maxillary - numbness is limited to the area of the upper jaw;
- glossopharyngeal - paresthesia is spread from the root of the tongue to the area of the pharynx and larynx;
- Front parietal - numbness appears in the area of the forehead, then it gradually transitions to the parietal region;
- mandibular-maxillary - paresthesia passes to the lips, the area of alveolar processes and the sky;
- occipital - a burning sensation spreads to the occipital region.

Over time, any paresthesia site becomes a "oil spot." The pathological process progresses to other areas of the oral mucosa, the pharynx, and the skin of the face.

At the beginning of the illness, the discomfort lasts only a few minutes. As the process progresses, paresthesia becomes permanent. These episodes often appear in the evening. Sometimes they last all night.

There are no symptoms in the process of eating. In addition to the bite, there is a swelling of the tongue and a feeling of pressure in the throat. The articulation and swallowing may be impaired. Seizures are accompanied by decreased work capacity, depression of the psyche and psychoemotional excitability.



Glossodynia diagnosis.

The diagnosis of "glossodynia" is made on the basis of a detailed study of the patient's complaints about discomfort in the mouth and the analysis of the course of the disease. When the tongue and mouth are examined, the doctor finds no changes.

The patient exhibits a decrease or an increase in saliva. Glossodynias are diagnosed by the exclusion method. Differentiation is carried out with the following pathologies with similar symptoms:

- language injury;
- pathological bite;
- neuritis;
- cervical osteochondrosis;
- neuralgia.

The main difference between glossodynias and other types of lesions is that the intensity of unpleasant sensations does not correspond to changes in the oral mucosa and other structures.

Treatment of glossomia.

Therapy tactics include measures that eliminate traumatic mucosal factors, as well as medications.

Glossodynia treatment includes local and general therapeutic methods. Local therapeutic measures include:

- complete oral sanitation;
- individual dental hygiene with special tools;
- removal of dental stone, polishing of the edges of fillings, replacement of dentures;
- nerve blockade (pain-killer drugs are used for glossinia);
- applying analgesic gels;
- lubricating the shield with naphtha oil.

In case of glossomia, an additional recommendation is that the patient should follow a moderate diet.

It is important to treat the main disease. A patient should not suffer an unpleasant sensation. It is necessary to consult a doctor promptly, as there may be serious pathologies.

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