R e v i e w

from

Associate Professor Dr. Asya Zaharieva Krasteva-Panova, Ph.D.,

associate professor at the Department of "Image and Oral Diagnostics",

Faculty of Dental Medicine, MU-Sofia,

by order No. R-109-510 of 29.11.2023.

CONCERNING

dissertation on

Dr. Ivan Nikolaev Dimitrov

– PhD student

in the Department of "Oral Surgery", FDM-Varna on the subject

"**Oral traumatic lesions**",

submitted for the acquisition of the educational and scientific degree "Doctor" in the doctoral program "Surgical Dentistry" with a supervisor:

Prof. Rosen Kolarov, d.m.

1. Relevance of the topic

Damage to tissues and organs in the human body occurs with weak and indistinguishable forces for the patient, manifesting in the form of chronic trauma. Its most important clinical significance is expressed by the potential of chronic trauma to cause a preneoplastic process.

In the majority of cases of oral traumatic lesions, there is no dilemma as to the cause that led to the occurrence of this condition. By analyzing the data obtained from the anamnesis and clinical examination, the diagnosis is not difficult. However, in some isolated cases, the history of the disease and the clinical findings are not convincing and sufficient to make a diagnosis of traumatic lesions at the very first

meeting with the patient. This necessitates the application of other clinical and paraclinical methods in order to reach the correct diagnosis. The problem of traumatic lesions of the soft tissues in the oral cavity is a problem of global importance, covering all ages and different social groups of the population, differing in its occurrence and course.

The choice of topic is relevant, since in our country there is a lack of data on the frequency of traumatic lesions among the Bulgarian population and there is no established algorithm of behavior for patients with similar types of lesions, consistent with the etiological factors, on the one hand, and with the characteristics of individual groups of patients , from another.

2. Knowing the problem

The doctoral student examines the literature data characterizing oral traumatic lesions, their frequency, etiology and clinical characteristics.

In separate sections, the doctoral student paid attention to the most frequently occurring traumatic lesions - namely: mucocele, traumatic fibroma, chemical and medicinal ulcerations, thermal and electrical damage to the oral mucosa, necrotizing sialometaplasia, linea alba, exophytic traumatic lesions, traumatic granuloma, TUGSE and Riga-Fede disease.

In the literature review, the doctoral candidate analyzes the possible differential diagnoses and presents the guidelines for the therapy of oral traumatic lesions.

3. Structuring the dissertation work

The analysis of the data in the literature review reflects the doctoral student's excellent awareness of the problem, which is the basis for correctly formulating the unsolved problems and correctly defining the purpose and tasks of the dissertation work. Aim, objectives and research methods, results and summary of results follow.

4. Research methodology. Purpose, tasks, material and methods

The aim of the dissertation is formulated in accordance with the lack of data in the Bulgarian literature regarding the characteristics of the main oral traumatic lesions, and clarification of their relationship with certain local and systemic factors.

The four task tasks formed logically follow the idea, allowing the implementation of the study.

The materials and methods are correctly selected and adapted to the purpose and tasks of the dissertation work.

The statistical methods used are excellently selected and allow a correct analysis of the obtained data and their presentation.

5. Results and Discussion

The results and discussion are presented correctly and in detail and again reflect a thorough knowledge of the problem by the PhD student.

One of the conclusions of the dissertation is that the most frequent localization of traumatic lesions is the buccal mucosa and gingiva. Other locations described in the specimen are tongue, lips and palate. Cases with lesions localized on the tongue and lips are again equal (n=10, 17.10%), or in total make up 35% of all registered lesions. Lesions localized on the hard palate are the least numerous (n=2, 3.6%).

Regarding the distribution of the lesions, they were divided into those manifesting as multiple or as single lesions. The ratio according to this indicator is in favor of single lesions – 53 out of all 56 lesions are manifested as a single finding (n= 53, 94.64 %).

Analysis of the lesions in terms of their shape is also of interest: 48.2% of all registered lesions are irregularly shaped (n= 27), the next most frequent are those with an oval shape (26.8%) or 15 of all registered lesions. The least numerous are the lesions defined by us as having a round shape (n= 14, 25%).

Regarding the edges of the traumatic lesions, lesions with smooth edges are the most common in the sample - a total of 35 of all 56 cases, which makes 62.5%. Lesions with sharp edges are 20 in number, constituting 35.7% of all lesions. One case (1.8%) of all described was not assigned to either of the two groups of lesions according to the type of edge.

The distribution according to the type of floor has the following appearance: lesions with a crater-shaped floor are equal in number to those without a floor (n=17, 18.8%), followed by a floor with hemorrhages (n= 15, 26.8%), and 42 in number of all 56 lesions were clinically presented with the presence of an erythematous shaft (75%).

The results of tasks 2, 3 and 4 are presented in separate sections.

6. Conclusions and contributions

11 conclusions have been formulated, reflecting the results of the set tasks of the dissertation work, of which the conclusions are of particular importance for practice:

1. Traumatic lesions manifesting as a defect in the structure of soft tissues are more common than exophytic traumatic lesions;

3. Oral traumatic lesions are most often found at a young age and in the age range of 15-44 years;

4. The most frequent chronic diseases have a negative relation to the occurrence and progression of oral traumatic lesions;

5. Taking certain medications is also related to the occurrence and development of OTL;

7. Wearing prosthetic structures is a major factor in the occurrence of OTL, especially in the age over 55 years;

9. Histological examination is a necessary method for specifying the diagnosis of pro- and exophytic traumatic lesions;

10. Medicines based on PVP used for the treatment of OTL do not accelerate the healing process but have a good effect in controlling pain in this type of lesions;

11. The higher microbial number and the presence of defined pathogenic and conditionally pathogenic microorganisms has a negative effect on the course of OTL.

The contributions of the dissertation work are also formulated, of which the innovations in the dissertation work are worth noting:

- For the first time in the country, a study aimed at clarifying the factors related to the occurrence and development of oral lesions with a traumatic genesis is being conducted;
- For the first time in the country, the effect of the treatment of oral lesions with a preparation creating a barrier that isolates the damaged tissues from the damaging factor is being studied;

- For the first time in the country, a study aimed at clarifying the relationship of the oral microflora to the development and progression of traumatic lesions is being carried out.

Conclusion

The above gives me reason to believe that **Dr. Ivan Nikolaev Dimitrov** has submitted a completed dissertation that meets the requirements of the regulations for the development of the academic staff. I support and confirm my positive vote for awarding the educational and scientific degree "doctor".

28.01.2023

Заличено на основание чл. 5, §1, б. „В“ от Регламент (ЕС) 2016/679

Sofia

Associate Professor Asya Zaharieva Krasteva-Panova, Ph.D.