

Antiseptic and Disinfectants, Their Use in Dentistry

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Abstract: Antiseptic agents are used to eliminate microorganisms located on the surface of the skin, mucous membranes, wound. They exert a bacteriostatic (stopping copulation) or bacteriocid (Salvation) effect on microorganisms and, due to this, prevent the infectious process, prevent it from developing, stop it. They also have a healing effect, as such means have a local effect, eliminating the hunger of infection. Some substances denature proteins in the protoplasm of microorganisms, that is, they exert a bacteriocid effect. Such means are called disinfectants-means.

Key points: Anteseptic, Phenol, solution, operating field, microorganism.

Disinfectants are those in the external environment (patients 'environment, rooms, Patients' clothing, items and hokozo.) are used to scavenge pathogenic microorganisms. As a result, the spread of infection is obtained (prophylaxis). Such means can injure human organism tolerances from the fact that they do not have the property of selective exposure.

Antiseptic and disinfectants are clearly delimiting difficult, since their copeses show a disinfectant effect in large concentrations, if they show an anteseptic effect in small concentrations.

Disinfectants must meet the requirements below:

they should have a bacteriocid effect that develops strongly and quickly;

they should not show a harmful, damaging effect on disinfecting objects;

must be harmless to humans and pets;

cost should be cheap;

Anteseptic and disinfectants should also have downstream properties:

the latent period should be short (i.e., the destructive effect occurs at a short time);

biological substrates (phlegm, feces, peshob and hokozo.) should not lose their activity when mixed with ;

the turgun must be a chemical compound;

as much as possible, a person should not have a non-existent or resorbitant effect on the body;

they should not have an unpleasant odor;

The activity of antiseptic agents is assessed by phenol coeficent. This is the ratio of the concentration of phenol, which shows the same antimicrobial effect, to the concentration of the antiseptic being tested. Depending on their chemical structure, disinfectants and antiseptics are divided into groups below:

Detergents-serigel.

Nitrofurantoin-benefits-furacillin.

Phenol and its derivatives-pure phenol, resorcin, cayenne black oil.

Dyes-brilliant green, methylene blue, ethacridine lactate.

Halogen preservatives-chlorhexidine, chloramine-B, alcohol solution of iodine.

Organic metal salts-Mercuric chloride, yellow oxide of mercury, silver nitrate, copper sulfate, zinc oxide, zinc sulfate.

Oxidizers-a solution of hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate.

Aldehyde and alcohols-formaldehyde solution, ethyl alcohol.

SERIGEL-detergent, being a synthetic substance, has a strong washing (cleaning) and antiseptic property, since it has a high level of surface activity. (degreasing, cleaning). Serigel contains cationic detergent-cetyl pyridinium chloride, which disrupts its conductivity by changing the surface tension of the cell-shell of microorganisms. Most bacteria and fungi have a calming effect.

Removal: disinfection of surgeon's sleeve, dishes, tools and utensils. It does not adversely affect tolerances at normal concentrations. But if mixed with anionic detergents (ordinary soap) and organic compounds, the activity is sharply reduced.

Chlorhexidine is a derivative of biguanides, with antibacterial and fungicidal effects. Grafting: processing of the surgeon's arm, wounds, forehead, operating area, instruments.

Unpleasant effect: dry skin (place for processing), dermatitis.

FURACILLIN is a nitrofurantoin derivative with bacteriostatic effects on both Gram negative and Gram positive bacteria, some viruses, fungi, simple animals, even in small concentrations. The resistance of microbes to furacillin develops slowly, but not at a high level. In addition, microorganisms that have developed resistance to other antimicrobial agents are well affected by furacillin.

Impact mechanism: nitrogroups of Nitrofurans and unsaturated $\text{C}=\text{N}$ groups are returned in the cell of microorganisms. As a result, the development of energy in microorganisms decreases sharply, and their reproduction stops. That is, Nitrofurans compete in my organism with natural hydrogen acceptors in hydrogen mitochondria. In addition Nitrofurans shock (shovel interrupts the formation of citric acid from acetic acid, disrupting the course of the usual biochemical process in the Krebs cycle. The effect of furacillin continues until the furan ring of the nitrogroups it contains is returned.

Rinsing: as an aqueous solution (1: 3000) is used to treat and wash wounds, pleura and abdominal bosses, burned areas, conjunctivitis, blepharitis, purulent blepharitis, sinusitis, gonorrhoea. As an alcohol solution, furacillin is used in chronic purulent flaking of the ear and in the chips of the outer ear canal. It is drunk in bacterial dysentery.

BRILLIANT green is a triphenyl methane derivative with a strong and fast-acting antiseptic derivative. Gold staphylococci, a diphtheria (diphtheria) Rod, many Gram positive bacteria are very sensitive to brilliant green, but the action force of this antiseptic is weakened by the action of proteins and other organic substances. It is mainly used externally (for rubbing) in pyodermites.

Methylene blue is weaker than brilliant green. Rapidly reverting and firing into the leukoform, methylene blue in the blood forms an oxidation-reduction potential with the leukoform. M-n: transfers methemoglobin back to hemoglobin. The parenteral (t/i) solution of the drug (1% solution 0.1-1 kg) is used. Mainly when poisoned with methemoglobin-forming poisons, methylene blue transfers methemoglobin to methemoglobin in doses. This property of the drug remains when it is poisoned with cyanide, since methemoglobin binds to cyanides and makes the useless cyanmethemoglobin dressing. Methylene blue-as an antiseptic agent is used on the outside, for example: acute stomatitis, gingivitis, ulcerative stomatitis. It is also drunk on cystitis, urethritis and other diseases of the urogenital tract.

RIVANOL (eturridine-lactate)-has a much stronger antimicrobial effect, the effect of bolsa also develops slowly. Washing wounds and infection caused fallen heads (pleura, abdomen, forehead sac, uterus and hokocho.) remains to shake.

Ethyl SRIPIRT is used for processing jarrochlik tools, handles and operating area. As the concentration increases, the antimicrobial effect increases. 95% tools are used, 70%-for processing on the skin of the hands.

Chloramine-B. Chlorine slowly secretes atomar chlorine in relation to oxac. For this reason, the antimicrobial effect is persistent. It can be used to treat wounds and to neutralize the skin and mucous membranes, since it does not have a harmful effect on the tissues. Chloramine B is used in the treatment of waste (allocations) of patients in abdominal typhoid, cholera, tuberculosis and other diseases, food utensils, galls, purulent wounds, surgical galls, catheters and other instruments that are not made of metal.

My alien-impact mechanism is in chlornicid. The antimicrobial effect is only hos on elementary iodine, iodides do not have such a property.

used in the processing of new wounds, wounds, operating field, jarokh qoli as well as as an anti-fungal agent (rangorang temiratka-lashay).

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