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Research Article

THE USE OF ANTIBACTERIAL EYE OINTMENTS IN THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE EYELIDS AND CONJUNCTIVA

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ABSTRACT

Currently, many studies are being carried out to study the effectiveness of ointment ophthalmic preparations. Ophthalmic ointments are unique in that they have a multicomponent mechanism of action. On the one hand, due to the ointment base, the effect of the medicinal substance itself is prolonged, and on the other hand, due to the structural features of the mucous membrane of the conjunctival cavity, these medicinal substances are very quickly absorbed. In the treatment of pathology of the ocular surface, including meibomyitis, barley and chalazion, preference is given to local therapy and ointment forms. The study was aimed at studying the effectiveness of antibacterial ophthalmic ointment of domestic production Tobrex - in the treatment of acute and chronic diseases of the eyelids and conjunctiva.

KEYWORDS

Tobrex, conjunctiva, meibomyitis, blepharitis, chalazion, blepharoconjunctivitis.

INTRODUCTION

Patients and methods

In the course of the study, to assess the effectiveness of Tobrex, the patients were divided into 2 groups: with acute and chronic, in the stage of exacerbation, inflammatory diseases of the eyelids and conjunctiva. It is known that chronic pathological processes are often stopped over a longer period. This fact served as a prerequisite for assessing the effectiveness of Tobrex against the background of a comparative analysis of the dynamics of subjective (patient complaints) and objective (biomicroscopy, tear production tests) indicators characterizing the severity of the inflammatory process.

RESULTS

The study has shown the high efficiency of this drug. So, with local application 3-4 times a day, the average time for relief of the inflammatory process was 3-7 days. The possibility of using Tobrex is appropriate, i.e. when applied to the eyelids, without affecting the conjunctival cavity, it allows, due to the ointment base, to minimize the area of exposure and limit the risk of side effects in the form of a violation of the natural microflora of the conjunctival cavity.

Findings. Given the good tolerance, low allergenicity of Tobrex, it can be recommended for widespread use for

the treatment of acute and chronic blepharoconjunctivitis, barley and chalazion in the acute stage, as well as for the treatment of meibomyitis.

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