

## Legal Support of Drugs Care in Dental Diseases

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**Abstract.** The article analyzes legal support of drugs care in dental diseases. The provision of dental care to the population includes assistance with diseases of the teeth, periodontal disease, oral mucosa, tongue, salivary glands, jaws, face and head. At the same time, they use medicines that can be used to treat citizens both free of charge, if within the framework of compulsory medical insurance, and for a fee, under a contract for the provision of paid medical services. Several drugs are included in the list, which should be located in institutions providing dental services. Some of which is free in circulation, and some in limited circulation. Currently, there is a question about the prevention of dental diseases. It includes a set of measures aimed at preventing the occurrence and development of diseases and the type of assistance. The topic of prevention of dental diseases is very relevant, since the intensity of the main dental diseases among the population is quite high. In this connection, in China, for example, the development of a vaccine for the dental caries is underway. Improving the dental health of the population is not only the efforts of specialists, but also of society as a whole.

### 1. Introduction

Dental care includes a list of medical services in the diagnosis, treatment and prevention in the following cases: carious, non-carious and other dental diseases; acute, chronic and specific inflammatory diseases, acute and chronic trauma, acquired defects and deformities, periodontal cancer, oral mucosa, tongue, salivary glands, jaws, face and head; anomalies and defects in the development of teeth, jaws, face and head, their causes and consequences [1].

Medical care for dental diseases is provided in the form of emergency medical care and primary health care, as well as qualified, specialized, including high-tech, medical care. Dental care provides for the implementation of the necessary preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitation measures, in which drugs are used without fail.

### 2. Legal regulation of drugs care in dental diseases in Russia

The section of pharmacotherapy of dental diseases is very relevant. This is due not only to the continuing high prevalence of major dental diseases, such as dental caries in children and adults, acute and chronic inflammatory periodontal diseases, gingivitis and periodontitis, periodontal disease; periostitis and pulpitis as complications of caries, infectious and inflammatory diseases of the oral cavity, benign and malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area, but also a significant expansion of the use of the arsenal of drugs of both synthetic and vegetable origin [2].

According to the standard of equipment of the department or general practice of the dental clinic, each office should have a set of medicines to provide emergency medical care for life-threatening conditions [1]. This includes a medical kit for the provision of emergency assistance for somatic complications in the working conditions of the dental office. There should also be a set of medicines for individual prevention of parenterally infections, that is, medical kit of “anti-AIDS”. Those two medical kits should also be in departments or offices of a therapeutic, surgical, orthodontic dental clinic and in medical organizations that provide outpatient medical care, as well as other offices and departments, for example, physiotherapy.

This was approved by the Order of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation of 07.12.2011 No. 1496n “On approval of the procedure for rendering medical aid to the adult population with dental diseases”. In particular, they settled the issues of organizing the activities of the dental clinic of a medical organization that provides medical care to patients with dental diseases in outpatient settings, issues of organizing the activities of dental departments in medical organizations providing outpatient medical care, organizing activities of the dental office in educational institutions of secondary, higher and postgraduate vocational education, recruiting centers, as enterprises and organizations, and more [1].

There is currently no single medical standard that would regulate the exact composition of the anti-shock medical kit of 2018-2019 according to sanitary rules and regulations [3]. The standard of emergency care for anaphylactic shock is regulated by Order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation of 20.12.2012 No. 1079n. It establishes that drugs for medical use, registered on the territory of the Russian Federation, are prescribed in accordance with the instructions for use of the medicinal product for medical use and the pharmacotherapeutic group for the anatomical, therapeutic and chemical classification recommended by the World Health Organization, as well as taking into account administration and use of the drug. Appointment and use of drugs that are not included in the standard of medical care, are allowed in the case of medical indications, such as individual intolerance, for health reasons, by decision of the medical commission [4].

By Order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation No. 1079n, the list of medicines for medical use registered in the Russian Federation includes atropine, hydroxyethyl starch, dextrose, sodium chloride, epinephrine, prednisolone, dexamethasone, betamethasone, hydrocortisone, suxamethonia chloride, suxamethonia iodide, pipecuronium bromide, diazepam, aminophylline, diphenhydramine, medical gas oxygen.

At the same time, in the documents of the Ministry of Health for various categories of assistance, the list of necessary medicines varies within rather wide limits.

In general, as shown by modern clinical practice, an anti-shock medical kit should consist of a number of drugs [3]: adrenaline or epinephrine, glucocorticosteroids (prednisolone or dexamethasone) in solution, antihistamines (diphenhydramine, tavegil or suprastin), aminophylline, “Fast” cardiac glycoside (strophanthin), mezaton and caffeine 1 ml each, as well as 2 ml cordiamine), glucose in solution, physiological solution (sodium chloride).

In accordance with the Order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation of 09.01.2018 No. 1n “On approval of requirements for completing drugs and medical products; laying emergency prevention of parenteral infections for the provision of primary health care, emergency medical care, specialized medical care and palliative medical care”, in the medical kit should include: iodine in the form of a 5% alcoholic solution of potassium iodide and ethanol, namely ethyl alcohol 70°, as antiseptics and disinfectants [5].

Medicines in the medical kit are stored in primary or consumer packaging along with instructions for use. Themselves drugs and medical devices must be in a case or tightly closed container that can withstand repeated exposure to disinfectant solutions. Preparations with an expired shelf life are subject to write-off and disposal. The composition of the medical kit must be replenished in a timely manner with new means instead of the finished ones.

The procedure for rendering medical assistance to children with dental diseases was approved by the Order of the Ministry of Health of Russia of 13.11.2012 No. 910n [6]. Children are also provided

with medical care in the above three types. Special medication kits to help with emergency conditions should also be in educational institutions.

An ambulance, including emergency specialized, medical care for children is provided for diseases, accidents, injuries, poisonings and other conditions that require urgent medical intervention in accordance by order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation of 20.06.2013 No. 388n “On approval of the procedure for the provision of ambulance, including emergency specialized medical care”[7].

According to these acts, the stock of drugs placed in special cabinets / safes may include narcotic, psychotropic, poisonous and dangerous drugs. Nowadays, in all countries of the world, including in the Russian Federation, the regulation of the circulation of narcotic drugs is carried out in accordance with the requirements of three international conventions [8]. Drugs containing dangerous and poisonous substances included in the relevant lists are subject to subject-quantitative accounting [9].

In accordance with Art. 80 of the Federal Law of 21.11.2011, No. 323 “On the basis of public health in the Russian Federation”, the Russian government annually approves a program of state guarantees of free medical care for three years. (for the next financial year and for the planning period) [4]. Currently, there is a decision of 10.12.2018 No. 1506 by the Russian Government “On the Program of state guarantees of free medical care to citizens for 2019 and the planned period of 2020 and 2021” [10].

Participation in the program of compulsory medical insurance makes it possible to obtain free dental care in municipal medical institutions.

A number of free medical services also include a number of dental procedures that can be carried out in a municipal medical institution under the policy of compulsory medical insurance. The territorial program usually establishes a list of the following dental services, which can be obtained free of charge [11]:

1. Primary specialist reception, oral examination, home counseling for patients who are not able to visit the doctor for health reasons;
2. Treatment of diseases of the oral cavity (caries, periodontal disease, gingivitis and other types of diseases affecting the teeth and gums);
3. Elimination of problems and diseases of salivation (excessive dryness, increased salivation, inflammation, etc.);
4. Manual removal of yellow plaque, tartar;
5. Surgical treatment of soft tissues (excision of the gums, removal of inflammation, elimination of purulent processes);
6. Tooth extraction, removal of stuck foreign bodies, primary manipulations in the field of orthodontics;
7. Traumatological care, reposition of dislocated jaw bones;
8. Physiotherapy procedures;
9. X-ray, diagnostic manipulations;
10. Dentistry for children, including orthodontics (bite correction, etc.).

In the presence of the policy of compulsory medical insurance, patients are provided not only with the help of a specialist doctor, but also with certain medications. These include antiseptic and anesthetic medicines produced in Russia.

According to the letter of the Ministry of Health of Russia of 21.12.2018 No 11-7 / 10 / 1-511 “On the formation and economic justification of the territorial program of state guarantees of free medical care to citizens for 2019 and for the planning period of 2020 and 2021” diseases of the teeth and oral cavity is included in the basic program, since these diseases in accordance with ICD-10 are diseases of the digestive system [12].

### **3. Results**

When planning and taking into account the volume of guaranteed dental care to the population under the territorial program of compulsory medical insurance, visits for preventive and other purposes as

well as appeals for the disease are taken into account. This takes into account the multiplicity of conventional units of labor intensity in one visit.

To substantiate the size of the tariff for dental care, a list of drugs needed to provide it within the framework of the territorial compulsory health insurance program based on the standards of medical care approved by the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation should be established.

Along with well-known and widely used drugs in the Russian Federation, which a patient can receive as guaranteed medical care according to the standard of medical care for compulsory health insurance or medical services, a number of drugs are interesting that have a prospect of use among general population, but currently being tested.

The World Health Organization officially reports that 60% - 90% of children and adults in the world suffer from "holes in their teeth," as dental caries is commonly called [13]. This global problem cannot be solved only with a toothbrush and dental floss.

More than 30 years, scientists from the Wuhan Institute of Virology, Wuhan, China, have developed a vaccine for the dental caries. In 2017, a reassuring vaccine was tested in mice in rats. There is hope for the successful completion of a series of experiments and certification of vaccines in our country.

#### **4. Conclusions**

It seems that there is a need to carry out a number of legislative initiatives to include caries vaccines in the list of medicines for medical use and the minimum range of medicines needed to provide medical assistance in the framework of compulsory medical insurance. Including making a vaccine against caries on the National Preventive Vaccination Calendar, approved by the Order of the Russian Ministry of Health of 21.03.2014 No. 125n "On approval of the national preventive vaccination calendar and the vaccination preventive calendar for epidemic indications ". Make a change in Appendix No. 1 to the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 10.12.2018 No 2738-p "The list of vital and essential drugs for medical use in 2019" in the code of J07 – Vaccine. Vaccination is one of the measures undertaken to improve the health of the nation [14].

Thus, the legal support of drug care in dental practice for current diseases is a constantly updated branch of civil, medical and international law, taking into account the rapidly developing technologies and scientific discoveries in medicine, microbiology, and pharmaceuticals.

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