

ABSTRACT

The consumption of certain drugs is the main cause of the xerostomia, and it is calculated that there are up to 400 drugs able to cause alterations in the salivate glands since they increase, reduce or alter the saliva composition. In this list certain drugs against the depression, to control the blood pressure, antiinflammatory, for allergies, muscular relaxers or anti-asthmatic drugs are included.

Certain chemotherapeutics are also able to cause transitory alterations in the salivary flow and up to 40% of the patients with cancer complains about this secondary effect.

Also, some autoimmune dysfunctions (as the Sjögren syndrome or the erythematous systemic lupus), systemic illnesses as the diabetes or the arthritis, and certain psychiatric pathologies (anxiety, depression, nervous anorexia) they have also been related with the appearance of this problem.

Electroestimulación de la salivación en xerostomía por el síndrome de Sjögren

Electro-stimulation of the salivation in xerostomia for Sjögren syndrome

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Introducción

La xerostomía es un síntoma común y puede afectar a entre un quinto y un tercio de la población adulta, más a las mujeres que a los hombres. La forma de diagnosticar la hipofunción salival es a través de la gammagrafía con tecnecio 99 (Tc 99)

(Figuras 1a y 1b), el cual es un método no invasivo recomendado para evitar la toma de biopsia de glándulas salivales menores de labio inferior, así como la presencia de anticuerpos antinucleares SS-A y SS-B en sangre.

Bibliografía

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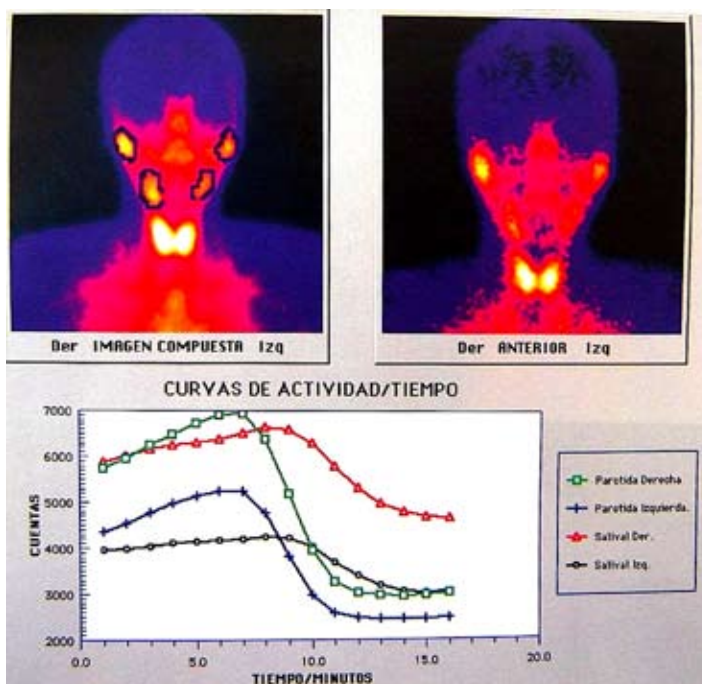


Figura 1a. Gammagrafía con interpretación de curvas de actividad/tiempo

