

### ● PROFESSION SPECIFIC INFORMATION

**Dental practitioners' formulary**  
*Saliveze*<sup>®</sup> Oral Spray may be prescribed.

**Saliveze mouth spray** (Wyvern Medical Ltd)  
50 ml · NHS indicative price = £3.50 · Drug Tariff (Part IXa)

#### SALIVIX<sup>®</sup>

Sugar-free, reddish-amber, acacia, malic acid and other ingredients.

### ● INDICATIONS AND DOSE

**Symptomatic treatment of dry mouth**

- ▶ BY MOUTH USING PASTILLES
- ▶ Child: 1 unit as required, suck pastille

### ● PROFESSION SPECIFIC INFORMATION

**Dental practitioners' formulary**  
*Salivix*<sup>®</sup> Pastilles may be prescribed as Artificial Saliva Pastilles.

**Salivix pastilles** (Galen Ltd)  
50 pastille · NHS indicative price = £3.55 · Drug Tariff (Part IXa)

#### XEROTIN<sup>®</sup>

Sugar-free, water, sorbitol, carmellose (carboxymethylcellulose), potassium chloride, sodium chloride, potassium phosphate, magnesium chloride, calcium chloride and other ingredients, pH neutral.

### ● INDICATIONS AND DOSE

**Symptomatic treatment of dry mouth**

- ▶ BY MOUTH
- ▶ Child: 1 spray as required

### ● PROFESSION SPECIFIC INFORMATION

**Dental practitioners' formulary**  
*Xerotin*<sup>®</sup> Oral Spray may be prescribed as Artificial Saliva Oral Spray.

**Xerotin spray** (SpePharm UK Ltd)  
100 ml · NHS indicative price = £6.86 · Drug Tariff (Part IXa)

## 2 Oral hygiene

### Mouthwashes and other preparations for oropharyngeal use

#### Lozenges and sprays

There is no convincing evidence that antiseptic lozenges and sprays have a beneficial action and they sometimes irritate and cause sore tongue and sore lips. Some of these preparations also contain local anaesthetics which relieve pain but may cause sensitisation.

#### Mouthwashes and gargles

Superficial infections of the mouth are often helped by warm mouthwashes which have a mechanical cleansing effect and cause some local hyperaemia. However, to be effective, they must be used frequently and vigorously. Mouthwashes may not be suitable for children under 7 years (risk of the solution being swallowed); the mouthwash or dental gel may be applied using a cotton bud.

A warm saline mouthwash is ideal and can be prepared either by dissolving half a teaspoonful of salt in a glassful of warm water or by diluting compound sodium chloride p. 610 mouthwash with an equal volume of warm water.

Mouthwashes containing an oxidising agent, such as hydrogen peroxide p. 728, may be useful in the treatment of acute ulcerative gingivitis (Vincent's infection) since the organisms involved are anaerobes. It also has a mechanical cleansing effect arising from frothing when in contact with

oral debris. Concentrations greater than 1.5% in children may cause ulceration and tissue damage.

Chlorhexidine below is an effective antiseptic which has the advantage of inhibiting plaque formation on the teeth. It does not, however, completely control plaque deposition and is not a substitute for effective toothbrushing. Moreover, chlorhexidine preparations do not penetrate significantly into stagnation areas and are therefore of little value in the control of dental caries or of periodontal disease once pocketing has developed. Chlorhexidine preparations are of little value in the control of acute necrotising ulcerative gingivitis. With prolonged use, chlorhexidine causes reversible brown staining of teeth and tongue. Chlorhexidine may be incompatible with some ingredients in toothpaste, causing an unpleasant taste in the mouth; rinse the mouth thoroughly with water between using toothpaste and chlorhexidine-containing products.

Chlorhexidine can be used as a mouthwash, spray or gel for secondary infection in mucosal ulceration and for controlling gingivitis, as an adjunct to other oral hygiene measures. These preparations may also be used instead of toothbrushing where there is a painful periodontal condition (e.g. primary herpetic stomatitis) or if the patient has a haemorrhagic disorder, or is disabled. Chlorhexidine mouthwash is used in the prevention of oral candidiasis in immunocompromised patients. Chlorhexidine mouthwash reduces the incidence of alveolar osteitis following tooth extraction. Chlorhexidine mouthwash should not be used for the prevention of endocarditis in children undergoing dental procedures.

### ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS

#### Chlorhexidine

##### ● INDICATIONS AND DOSE

**Oral hygiene and plaque inhibition | Oral candidiasis | Gingivitis | Management of aphthous ulcers**

- ▶ BY MOUTH USING MOUTHWASH
- ▶ Child: Rinse or gargle 10 mL twice daily (rinse or gargle for about 1 minute)

**Oral hygiene and plaque inhibition and gingivitis**

- ▶ BY MOUTH USING DENTAL GEL
- ▶ Child: Apply 1–2 times a day, to be brushed on the teeth

**Oral candidiasis | Management of aphthous ulcers**

- ▶ BY MOUTH USING DENTAL GEL
- ▶ Child: Apply 1–2 times a day, to affected areas

**Oral hygiene and plaque inhibition | Oral candidiasis | Gingivitis | Management of aphthous ulcers**

- ▶ BY MOUTH USING OROMUCOSAL SPRAY
- ▶ Child: Apply up to 12 sprays twice daily as required, to be applied tooth, gingival, or ulcer surfaces

**Bladder irrigation and catheter patency solutions**

- ▶ BY INTRAVESICAL INSTILLATION
- ▶ Child: (consult product literature)

##### ● UNLICENSED USE

- ▶ With oral (topical) use *Corsodyl*<sup>®</sup> not licensed for use in children under 12 years (unless on the advice of a healthcare professional).

##### ● SIDE-EFFECTS

- ▶ Common or very common
- ▶ With oromucosal use Dry mouth · hypersensitivity · oral disorders · taste altered · tongue discolouration · tooth discolouration

**SIDE-EFFECTS, FURTHER INFORMATION** If desquamation occurs with mucosal irritation, discontinue treatment.

##### ● PATIENT AND CARER ADVICE

- ▶ With oral (topical) use Chlorhexidine gluconate may be incompatible with some ingredients in toothpaste; rinse