hypersensitive teeth per test object, on average. Depending on the paste version, test objects were divided into 4 groups:

1 group – composition C toothpaste

2 group – composition D toothpaste

The trial conducted was a double-blind randomized one.

The toothpastes were used by the test objects by themselves twice a day (in the morning and at night), for the period of one month. After the primary check-up, follow-up checks were conducted once a week, for the period of four weeks.

1.1. Study of the cleaning action and cleaning effect

To determine cleaning action, the oral hygiene (Greene and Vermillion) index was used; in the process, PARO disclosing tablets were used.

The cleaning effect was determined by oral hygiene (Greene and Vermillion) index data according to the following formula:

$$\text{Effect (\%)} = [100 \times (OHI_0 - OHI_n)]/ OHI_0$$

where OHI_0 is index value at research start, prior to hygienic procedure;

OHI_n is index value after n weeks of research, at the last check-up prior to hygienic procedure.

Table 6 shows data on the oral hygiene index dynamics during the four-week period.

1.2. Sensitivity study: tactile and thermal tests

The degree of hyperesthesia severity in gum recession areas prior to and at different times during the use of the toothpaste was determined by diagnostic tests:

1. Probing:

a) cotton swab (CS) tactile sensitivity test;

b) linear probe movement over the tooth surface (LPM).

2. Thermometry:

a) rinsing with a water stream (WSBC);

b) processing with a direct air stream (DAS);

c) processing with a lateral air stream (LAS).

Table 7 shows data on sensitivity dynamics based on diagnostic tests.

1.3. Study of desensitizing action and desensitizing effect

Table 5. Chewing gum composition.

Ser.#	Composition component	Composition, mass %	Function
17.	Mineral-enzyme complex[8]	2.11	Source of mineral substances and tannase enzyme; contributes to strengthening and whitening of enamel, reduction of tooth sensitivity, possesses anti-inflammatory and blood-stopping properties
42.	Elastic/rubber base	Up to 100%	Base
53.	Xylitol	10.000	Sweetener, anti-caries agent
64.	Flavoring agent	0.200	Flavoring additive
75.	Glycerin (99.7%)	2.000	Moisturizer.

[8] In the mineral-enzyme complex, 5 mass parts of tannase and 0.5 mass parts of grapeseed extract are taken per 100 mass parts of hydroxyapatite.