

METHODS OF TREATMENT OF PERIODONTAL DISEASES IN STUDENTS OF THE CITY OF BUKHARA

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Relevance: Periodontal diseases are in one of the first places among the diseases that cause tooth extraction. Anatomical and functional inferiority in periodontal diseases is the cause of dysfunction of the gastrointestinal tract, aesthetic defects, moral depression, and restoration of the dentition entails significant financial costs. [1,3,5,8,13,14,15,19,24,26]. Therefore, a special role must be given to prevention. Prevention of periodontal diseases is not only a problem for periodontists or dentists, but also a social problem, since periodontitis affects the quality of human life and complicates the course of many "vital" diseases [2,4,6,9,11,12,16,19,28].

By origin, mechanism of development, clinical course of periodontal disease are quite diverse. Depending on the nature of the lesion, the depth of the process, the causes of development, the following forms of the disease are distinguished: gingivitis, periodontitis, periodontal disease, periodontal syndrome and periodontomas [7,10,14,15,17,20,23]. The key to successful treatment is the earliest identification, careful assessment of the patient's condition, his protective forces, the thoroughness of the diagnosis and other criteria that distinguish a doctor who has not only knowledge, but also medical intuition [6,9,14,17,22,25].

The purpose of this article is the methods of treatment of periodontal diseases in students of the city of Bukhara.

Materials and research methods. In the course of our study, we conducted a two-stage examination of patients. At the first stage, a comparative retrospective analysis of 86 dental records of patients with inflammatory periodontal diseases from the city of Bukhara was carried out. At the second stage, we examined and complex treatment of 50 patients, including 30 people in the control group and 20 patients with inflammatory periodontal diseases. The main group consisted of 30 patients with inflammatory periodontal diseases who underwent complex treatment, including with the use of dental ointment with netilmicin and propolis extract, the comparison group consisted of 20 patients who received traditional periodontal treatment, the control group - 36 healthy individuals without inflammatory periodontal diseases. All examined patients signed informed voluntary consent for medical intervention. The group of examined patients did not include persons with a diagnosis of severe chronic generalized periodontitis, as well as patients in the stage of exacerbation and with concomitant diseases in the stage of decompensation. According to the results of our research, patients with chronic generalized gingivitis prevailed in the age group of 18-20 years - 20 people (23.2%), while chronic generalized mild periodontitis was detected mainly in the group of 21-25 years - 30 (35%). and chronic generalized periodontitis of moderate degree in the group of 26-30 years -36 people (42%).

Results and discussion. An especially important role in the etiology and pathogenesis of diseases associated with inflammatory processes in the periodontal tissues is given to the state of human immunity and to a decrease in the resistance of the periodontal tissues themselves to various bacterial infections. The need and validity of the development of new approaches and effective means without pronounced side effects stems from the total prevalence of inflammatory periodontal diseases, the aggressiveness and severity of treatment, the development of severe consequences affecting the entire body as a whole. In the role of medicinal preparations used in patients with various inflammatory periodontal diseases, it is possible to use in a complex substances with immunostimulating, reparative, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects. In this regard, special attention should be paid to preparations containing such active ingredients as netilmicin and propolis extract. In the course of our study, a two-stage examination of patients was carried out. At the first stage, a comparative retrospective analysis of 86 dental records of patients with inflammatory periodontal diseases from the city of Bukhara was carried out. At the second stage, an examination and complex treatment of 50 patients were carried out, of which 30 were in the control group and 20 were patients with inflammatory periodontal diseases. The main group consisted of 30 patients with inflammatory periodontal diseases who underwent complex treatment, including with the use of dental ointment with netilmicin and propolis extract, the comparison group consisted of 20 patients who received traditional periodontal treatment, the control group - 36 healthy individuals without inflammatory periodontal diseases. All examined patients signed informed voluntary consent for medical intervention. The group of examined patients did not include persons with a diagnosis of severe chronic generalized periodontitis, as well as patients in the stage of exacerbation and with concomitant diseases in the stage of decompensation. According to the results of our research, patients with chronic generalized gingivitis prevailed in the age group of 18-20 years - 20 people (23.2%), while chronic generalized mild periodontitis was detected mainly in the group of 21-25 years - 30 (35%). and chronic generalized periodontitis of moderate degree in the group of 26-30 years - 36 people (42%).

Conclusions:

1. The need and validity of the development of new approaches and effective means without pronounced side effects follows from the total prevalence of inflammatory periodontal diseases, the aggressiveness and severity of treatment, the development of severe consequences affecting the entire body as a whole.

2. In the role of medicinal drugs used in patients with various inflammatory periodontal diseases, it is possible to use in a complex of substances with immunostimulating, reparative, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects.

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