

Preventive Measures to Prevent Chronic Hypertrophic Gingivitis

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Abstract

The article describes the unique epidemiological features of brucellosis, an epidemiological analysis of the spread of the disease in our republic, Tashkent and the Bukhara region, and preventive measures.

Keyword: brucellosis, epidemiology, prevalence, prevention.

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Relevance of research. Prevention and effective treatment of periodont diseases, one of the most pressing problems of modern dentistry, is important. The high prevalence of periodontal disease, a significant increase in inflammatory diseases in children and young people, is repeated more often. Researchers are constantly conducting scientific research on the etiology and pathogenesis of this disease. Domestic and foreign authors have found that initial changes in periodont tissue are often observed in children at school age. According to the WHO, 80% of children in different countries suffer from parodont disease; of these, 90% of 12-year-olds were diagnosed with gingivitis. In connection with age, an increase in the severity of the pathological process in the tissues of the parodont was noted. Today, not only the prevalence rates of periodont pathology in adolescents have increased, but their differential composition has changed significantly depending on the growth of the most severe forms [1.3.5.7]. The highest prevalence of chronic hypertrophic gingivitis in adolescents has been found in adulthood. Biological changes during this period are considered to be associated with neurosecretory factors and hormones that accelerate somatic growth, the development of the gonads, their endocrine and exocrine regulation. In adolescents, there is the closest and most constant contact between the inflammatory process in the parodont and damage to its tissue structures. Obviously, the lesion should occupy a leading position in the pathogenesis of diseases, since it is one of the leading factors in the development of pathological processes [2.4.6.8.10].

The state of the main regulatory systems of the human body and the interaction of exogenous and endogenous factors on it, as well as its reaction to any pathogenetic influence, cannot but affect the state of the parodont, which leads to the destruction of tissues. At the same time, the periodont manifests itself as a highly sensitive indicator of functional and morphological changes in the body. Innervation and circulatory disorders in parodont create favorable conditions for the development of diseases in the majority of patients. Analysis of data from epidemiological literature shows that in recent decades not only the incidence rate in adolescents has increased, but also their differential composition has significantly changed in the direction of reproduction of the most severe forms of damage to periodontal tissues, which has led to illness. There is an early loss of the state of chewing efficiency. This situation of the problem assumes the need for a multilateral study of the pathogenetic mechanisms of the development of periodontal pathology with a revision of some traditional approaches, the development of effective methods of prevention and treatment [12.14.16.18.19]. According to the WHO (1990 - 2001), the landscape of the spread of inflammatory periodontal diseases among the working population of the world has changed. Thus, in the age group from 15 to 20 years, inflammatory periodontal diseases range from 55.0% to 99.0% in different regions, and in the age group from 35 to 44 years, this figure ranges from 65.0% to 98.0%.

According to who (1992), periodontal pathology in children and adolescents reaches 75%. In epidemiological studies, many authors point to a high prevalence of periodontal disease in children of all age groups. In the study of adolescent periodont pathology, social factors such as the attitude of children and parents to maintaining dental health, the presence of skills and skills in the field of personal oral hygiene, the level of knowledge of parents, etc. are important. Despite a sufficiently large study of modern medical, surgical, physiotherapeutic and other methods of treatment, an increase in morbidity at the population level is observed everywhere. In the composition of Appeals for dental care, the search for periodont diseases is at the level of 10-11%, and caries and its complications are at the 2nd place. A high prevalence of periodont pathology has been found among adolescents. Despite the research of domestic and foreign authors, the problem remains relevant, since the number of inflammatory diseases of the gums is increasing. This unfavorable trend contributes to the high prevalence of periodont disease in adults. According to the authors, inflammatory periodont diseases are a medico-social problem characterized by stable growth and prevalence among young, young working populations [9.11.13.15.17.19].

Conclusion. The predominance of chronic catarrhal gingivitis can be considered proven. Hypertrophic gingivitis ranges from 4.93% to 42.5% in different regions and countries, with rare forms of ulcerative, descuvamative and atrophic. In this regard, it is important to study the features of clinical manifestations, assess the presence and severity of clinical signs in patients with hypertrophic gingivitis, determine the pathogenetic and diagnostic significance of endothelial injury and the possibility of correcting endothelial disorders.

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