

## MODERN TREATMENT OF GINGIVITIS CAUSED BY A NUMBER OF DENTAL CAVITIES OF THE MOUTH

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### Annotation:

The clinical and laboratory and anamnestic signs formulated in the studies (Chepurkova O. A., Chesnokova M. G., 2009; Semenikova N. V., Semennikov V. I., Logvinov S. V., 2011; Bulkina N. V., Delelinskaya V. T., Brill G. E., 2014) suggest the probability of candida-associated pathology of periodontal tissues. The need to determine the concentration of Candida is due to the subsequent clinical interpretation of the disease and determines the tactics of diagnosis, prevention and treatment of chronic gingivitis and hyperkeratotic processes of the mucous membrane in young people



### Relevance of the study.

The clinical and laboratory and anamnestic signs formulated in the studies (Chepurkova O. A., Chesnokova M. G., 2009; Semenikova N. V., Semennikov V. I., Logvinov S. V., 2011; Bulkina N. V., Delelinskaya V. T., Brill G. E., 2014) suggest the probability of candida-associated pathology of periodontal tissues. The need to determine the concentration of Candida is due to the subsequent clinical interpretation of the disease and determines the tactics of diagnosis, prevention and treatment of chronic gingivitis and hyperkeratotic processes of the mucous membrane in young people. In diseases of the periodontal and oral mucosa of an inflammatory nature, the leading role belongs to a violation of the state of free radical oxidation and excessive generation of oxygen radicals, which contributes to serious functional disorders of cell membrane metabolism, indirectly increases the permeability of the vascular wall and proteolytic activity, reducing the elasticity of collagen fibers and their renewal. The system of planned treatment of diseases of the teeth, periodontal and oral mucosa is necessary to preserve dental health and prevent the development of complications. Rehabilitation of the oral cavity includes the treatment of dental caries, its complications, diseases of the periodontal tissues and the oral mucosa, if necessary, orthodontic and orthopedic treatment. Professional oral hygiene is combined with controlled brushing of teeth, carried out to reduce the degree of microbial invasion. Training or correction of dental cleaning methods is carried out by a dentist or dental hygienist. With professional oral hygiene, soft plaque, mineralized dental deposits are removed with mandatory grinding and polishing of teeth. The resistance of chronic gingivitis and hyperkeratotic processes of the mucous membrane in young people with candidiasis and candidiasis dysbiosis to traditional methods of treatment requires the search for new effective methods of prevention and adequate therapy. Existing treatment regimens for chronic inflammation in periodontal tissues and oral mucosa include the use of systemic antimycotic, antiseptic and antibacterial drugs, but their use has many side effects and the results of such treatment are largely ambiguous.

A comprehensive dental examination of 128 young people (average age  $12.9 \pm 0.17$ ), students of secondary and higher educational institutions who do not have severe somatic pathology, as evidenced by the data of medical examinations, was carried out. At the time of the preventive examination, only  $30.5 \pm 2.55\%$  of young people, regardless of gender and age, did not make any complaints,  $34.5 \pm 3.75\%$  of the examined contingent had complaints about bleeding gums when brushing their teeth, the presence of dental deposits and bad breath, and a periodically appearing feeling of discomfort in the gums. As a result of the study, a high prevalence of caries was established ( $78 \pm 0.001\%$ ), the intensity of the carious process was on average  $22.29 \pm 0.94$ .