

MODERN ORAL INFECTION IN PATIENTS WITH COVID 19 DISEASES

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Abstract: Coronaviruses (Coronaviridae) are a family of RNA – containing viruses that can infect humans and some animals. In humans, coronaviruses can cause a number of clinical manifestations- from mild viral diarrhea (acute enteritis) and acute respiratory viral infection with mild to moderate upper respiratory tract damage to polysegmental pneumonia with the development of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS).

Coronaviruses are divided into three genera: Alphacoronavirus, Betacoronavirus, and Gammacoronavirus. The natural hosts of most of the currently known coronaviruses are mammals. Non-specific immunity of the oral mucosa is provided by cellular elements-neutrophils and macrophages, as well as secretory elements – a variety of chemotaxis factors for inflammatory agents (interleukins, leukotrienes, etc.). Specific immunity is provided by lymphoid tissue, which is contained in a significant amount around the oral cavity – in the form of diffuse infiltration or in the form of nodular clusters devoid of a closed connective tissue case. The cells that provide specific immunity are T-lymphocytes and plasmocytes. In most cases, non-specific and specific immune defense factors neutralize bacteria and viruses. However, often microorganisms overcome these barriers, penetrate into the internal environment of the body and cause disease. This is facilitated by the weakening of local immunity, in particular against the background of coronavirus infection. Moreover, the oral mucosa is very intensively supplied with blood, has a relatively large surface and is a convenient entrance gate for the penetration of infections into the body, and also serves as a place for colonization and infection with potentially pathogenic microorganisms in the event of a weakening of natural immunity.

At the same time, clinical symptoms can be very diverse, or even absent even against the background of changes in the immune and microbial landscape of the oral cavity. With the progression of the disease, the process may spread to the palate, gums, palatine tonsils, larynx, and digestive tract. It is important to distinguish weakened individuals, individuals with immunodeficiency conditions, who have been on long-term use of antibacterial agents, corticosteroids and antineoplastic drugs. The persistence and recurrent nature of such inflammatory lesions requires not only the usual hygienic measures for the care of the oral cavity and teeth, but also appropriate justified therapy aimed at stimulating the protective forces of the oral mucosa.

The oral cavity is anatomically and functionally connected with the pharynx, whose inflammatory diseases are currently in the focus of attention of otolaryngologists due to their wide prevalence, and mainly in people of working age. These diseases are dangerous because they can cause the development of severe complications from the cardiovascular system, kidneys and joints. Most respiratory diseases are accompanied by damage to the pharyngeal mucosa and the lymphopharyngeal ring, which is part of the immune system and plays an important role in the formation of both local and general protective reactions of the body. For the treatment of acute inflammatory diseases of the oral cavity and pharynx, adults and children over the age of 3 years IMUDON is prescribed 1 tablet up to 8 times a day, they should be absorbed without chewing. The interval between doses should be 2-3 hours. The average duration of the course of treatment is 10 days. For preventive administration, IMUDON is taken 6 tablets a day at intervals of 3-4 hours for 20 days. Taking into account the immunobiological nature of the therapeutic effect of IMUDON,

preventive courses of treatment are recommended 2-3 times a year. After taking the drug IMUDON, do not eat for 30 minutes and rinse your mouth for 60 minutes. IMUDONE is well tolerated by patients, side effects when used in the recommended doses develop in isolated cases. In addition to the use for the treatment of patients with the above-mentioned inflammatory diseases of the oral mucosa and pharynx, IMUDON is successfully used as part of complex therapy for acute herpetic stomatitis in children, for traumatic and decubital ulcers of the oral mucosa, when used in pre - and postoperative prevention of infectious complications in maxillofacial surgery

References

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