



## DETERMINATION OF CLINICAL CHANGES IN CHRONIC GENERALISED PERIODONTITIS IN PATIENTS WITH CARDIOVASCULAR INSUFFICIENCY

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### Annotation.

Recently, there have been many publications on the incidence of periodontal disease in systemic diseases. The most representative studies are those concerning the pathogenetic relationship between periodontal disease and cardiovascular disease. Concomitant somatic pathology in periodontal disease makes the problem a general medical and social one.

### Key words:

Periodontitis, cardiovascular insufficiency, chronic generalised periodontitis

### Research objective:

To study the clinical features of chronic generalised periodontitis in patients with cardiovascular insufficiency

### Relevance of the problem.

Heart failure (HF) is a disease of high social and economic significance. Almost all diseases of cardiovascular system in their outcome lead to the development of heart failure. The prevalence in Uzbekistan is very high and the prevalence increases with age. Nearly 70% of patients over the age of 90 have CHF. One in two patients is admitted to hospital due to decompensation of chronic CHF and this results in significant costs to the health care system. According to the World Health Organisation, about 95% of adults have signs of gum disease. It is no exaggeration to say that this is a truly global problem. The particular danger of periodontal disease lies in the fact that often the beginning and initial stages of the disease may be asymptomatic, i.e. unnoticed by the person. Dentists often say that periodontal disease is the silent killer of teeth. So you may not even be aware of the disease you have, or a very high risk of developing it, and it can later develop into a chronic process. The problem of prevention and treatment of this disease especially in patients with heart disease in dentistry is one of the pressing issues that has not been answered despite significant medical advances.

### Materials of research methods:

Observations of patients with CGP were conducted at the department of maxillofacial surgery of the clinic of Tashkent State Dental Institute for the year 2020. There were examined 30 patients with periodontopathies, which is 52,7% of all stomatological patients,

from which group of CGP patients included 13 patients (38,2% of all periodontopathies and 10% of all stomatological diseases, respectively). Among all CGP pathology, the most frequently encountered pathology was of moderate severity (12 patients), which accounted for 20% of all periodontal diseases and 9.0% of all dental diseases (caries, its complications, diseases of the oral mucosa, neoplasms, etc.). From this group 10 people with additional comorbidities (18%) were selected, and CIGM was diagnosed by us or diagnosed earlier in 18 people (7%). All of the subjects had cardiovascular insufficiency.

## Results:

We studied in detail the symptomatology of chronic generalised periodontal disease in 30 patients aged 35 years and over. The majority of the subjects reported frequent stressful states, poor diet, poor social, environmental and living conditions when interviewed. Chronic intoxication to smoking and alcohol consumption predominated in men. At chronic generalized periodontitis in patients with cardiovascular insufficiency in 65% of cases the hereditary connection was revealed (one or several nearest relatives suffered from this or that periodontopathy) According to the anamnesis vascular diseases in the nearest relatives were noted stroke in (47, 2%), hypertension (61.6), coronary heart disease (33.8%), predominantly maternal, thus vascular disorders and hereditary relationship predominate in the etiological factors of chronic generalized periodontitis in patients with cardiovascular insufficiency. The most common complaints of the dental examination were bleeding gums, loose teeth, misalignment, pain, impaired masticatory function, rapid formation of dental plaque and years of bad breath. Examination of the oral cavity in patients with chronic generalized periodontitis with cardiovascular insufficiency revealed marked phenomena of cyanosis of interdental gingival papillae, marginal and alveolar gingiva, changes in its configuration (bulging, The gum easily bled when probing The palpation of the gums sometimes showed serous content (in 7 people - 20%) The intensity of the changes along the alveolar ridge, as a rule, was uneven According to our data, the cyanosis of the interdental papillae and the marginal and alveolar gums, the changes in their configuration (swelling and loose attachment to the teeth were observed) The gums showed a tendency to bleed easily when probing the mouth, According to our data, the most significant changes were in the area of mandibular incisors (in 23 people - 78%) In most cases, using occludogram we found premature contacts of dental rows, which is a sign of traumatic occlusion (in 25 people - 87%) Intensity of plaque staining was calculated by points, It was 1-3 points, adding the individual index values of each examinee and dividing the number of points obtained by the number of examinees, we obtained an average of 2.42 points, indicating unsatisfactory oral hygiene.

## Conclusions:

Thus, the clinical features of chronic generalised periodontitis in patients with cardiovascular insufficiency depend on the severity of the underlying disease. To verify in patients with cardiovascular insufficiency, neuroimaging (magnetic resonance imaging and examination of hemostasis parameters (coagulogram) should be included in the algorithm of examination regardless of the severity and clinic of generalized periodontitis.) The main requirements for the treatment of chronic generalised periodontitis in patients with cardiovascular insufficiency are an individual approach to diagnosis and the choice of treatment methods depending on the severity of periodontitis and somatic background, the complexity of treatment, the correct sequence of methods forming the complex, as well as dynamic monitoring of patients to determine the effectiveness of treatment and the need for treatment relapse.

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