



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, НАУКИ И ИННОВАЦИЙ РУЗ



ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ СТОМАТОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ

VI МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ КОНГРЕСС СТОМАТОЛОГОВ

«АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СТОМАТОЛОГИИ
И ЧЕЛЮСТНО-ЛИЦЕВОЙ ХИРУРГИИ»



СБОРНИК ТЕЗИСОВ

3. Walker MP, Petrie CS, Haj-Ali R, Spencer P et al. Moisture effect on polyether and polyvinylsiloxane dimetional accuracy and detail reproduction. J Prosthodont 2005;14(3):158-163
4. Pitel ML. Successful impression taking. First time. Everytime. 1st ed. Armonk, NY: Heraues Kulzer; 2005.
5. Lee EA. Impression material selection in contemporary fixed prosthodontics: technique, rationale, and indications. Compend Contin Educ Dent 2005;26(11):780-789

PATOMORPHOLOGIC PICTURE OF ORAL PRECANCEROUS DISEASES

Kh.P. Kamilov, A.A. Kadirbaeva, K.A. Musayeva
Tashkent State Dental Institute, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

With a variety of modern diagnostic methods, the issue of non-invasive early diagnostics of precancerous diseases is considered relevant. In the whole world, the fight against malignant neoplasms is considered an important problem not only in medicine, but also in society, since malignant neoplasms occupy the first place among the causes of death in the population of industrialized countries.

There were 50 patients with precancerous diseases of the oral mucosa at the age of 25-80 years examined on the base of the Department of Hospital Therapeutic Dentistry of the Tashkent State Dental Institute. Methods of research were clinical, cytology.

Early detection of potential precancerous processes allows avoiding interventional diagnostic methods, as well as reducing the risk of developing cancer of the oral mucosa.

The aim of the study showed about Referring improving diagnosis of precancerous processes as well as oral mucosa cancer using minimally invasive methods of examination.

Material and methods. On the base of the Department of Hospital Therapeutic Dentistry of the Tashkent State Dental Institute for 2017-2020 years, 50 patients with precancerous diseases of oral mucosa at the age of 25-80 years were examined. Among them, various forms of precancerous pathology of oral mucosa and lip red border were revealed: erosive and ulcerative form of lichen planus (LP) was in 27 patients (54%), erosive form of leukoplakia was in 12 patients (24%), verrucous leukoplakia was in 8 patients (16%); decubital ulcer was in 2 patients (4%), Manganotti cheilitis was in 1 patient (2%).

Examination of patients included traditional methods, such as interrogation, anamnesis, visual examination, palpation of regional lymph nodes, examination of the dentition. Particular attention was paid to the study of prosthodontic structures, sharp edges of teeth, crowns, dentures.

One of the methods providing early diagnosis of precancerous diseases is the cytological method, which is convenient and simple for mass preventive examinations of the population, since it allows timely detection of cells with minimal signs of atypia, precancerous changes in cells and early stage of cancer, including cancer in situ, which is necessary for the timely and successful treatment and prevention of cancer.

Results and discussion. According to cytology, the main pathomorphological sign of flat leukoplakia was focal moderately expressed hyperplasia of stratified squamous epithelium with hyperkeratosis, parakeratosis and moderate acanthosis. Ten patients (32.3%) occurred ortokeratoz , in seven (22.6%) - parakeratosis and three (9.7%) - a combination of ort on - and parakeratosis .

Lichen planus in the subjects was characterized by atrophy of stratified squamous epithelium in some areas, and in some areas - by basal cell proliferation and acanthosis . Short acanthotic epithelial cords alternated with wide connective tissue outgrowths. Epithelial cells were represented by small monomorphic cells with hyperchromic nuclei.

The erosive- ulcerative form of LP had a characteristic scallop appearance on microscopy. In smears and scrapings from the elements of the lesion, a zonal combination of atrophy and hyperplasia with severe acanthosis was revealed . In the area of ulcerative lesions, the integumentary epithelium was completely absent. Signs of severe hyperplasia were found in the prickly layer of the epithelium. The short and wide acanthotic cords extended almost perpendicularly from the integumentary epithelium . In some areas, pronounced atrophy of the integumentary epithelium was registered, mainly in the area of the connective tissue papillae.

In all cases with chronic decubital ulcer of oral mucosa in the subepithelial layer of the detected pronounced diffuse inflammatory infiltrate consisting of different cells, such cocoa lymphocytes, plasma cells , single cells Mott , eosinophils and segmented leukocytes with isolated macrophages containing hemosiderin different prescription education and tissue basophils. Infiltrative changes were accompanied by significant stasis and hyperemia.

In severe dysplasia of the OM, a classic pattern of multinucleated cells was observed in the spiny layer, destruction of the acantation of epithelial cell nuclei, with preservation of the basement membrane.

In the stratified squamous epithelium, a violation of the order of the cell layers, pronounced cellular polymorphism with the presence of large ugly cells and single giant multinucleated cellular elements was diagnosed. Pathological mitoses were found in some patients. The keratinization of individual cells of the spiny layer, stained in orange during the PAP test, was noted (Fig.2).

Papanicolaou staining allows detecting intracellular changes, structural damage to the nucleus, chromatin compaction, but does not fully reveal the first minimal signs of cancer.

DLPs necessarily appear in epithelial cells with high-grade intraepithelial lesions. With inflammation, DLPs are also detected, which makes it possible to diagnose preclinical manifestations of cancer. Even in the presence of artifacts and scarce material, the DLP in smears can be seen. In 6 % of patients with signs of malignancy, cytological examination showed dysplasia of the oral mucosa, while DLPs were detected both inside the cells and in the intercellular space. In 53.33% - 15 patients with leukoplakia and in 9 patients with erosive-ulcerative form of LP, intercellular DLP were revealed. However, cytology did not reveal cellular metaplasia, which implies that these cases can be considered a potential risk of malignancy. In 7 (14%) patients with LP, DLPs were detected singly, however, a cytological examination revealed a picture of inflammation. In 5 (10%) patients with leukoplakia, DLPs were absent.

Conclusions. The express method for determining the DLP allows the detection of precancerous pathology of the oral mucosa without the use of expensive chemical dyes.

Early detection of potential precancerous processes allows avoiding interventional diagnostic methods, as well as reducing the risk of developing cancer of the oral mucosa.

INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TREATMENT OF CATARRHAL GINGIVITIS

Kamilov Kh.P., Kadirbaeva A.A., Ibodullaeva Sh.A.

Tashkent State Dental Institute, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

At the moment, there are fairly accurate clinical criteria for diagnosing inflammatory periodontal diseases, there are a large number of different methods for treating gingivitis, which reflect the attempts of researchers and clinicians to have a therapeutic effect on various links in the pathogenesis of the pathological process (Kamilov Kh.P., Takhirova K.A., 2019; Gerasimovich L.M., 2003). However, despite the significant achievements of modern dentistry, the frequency of recurrences of the transition to the developed forms of inflammatory diseases remains high. Progressive