



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

damage to the periapical tissues often leads to loss of teeth and can be the source of many diseases (Bascones - Martinez A., 2005).

Therefore, the relevance of the problem of detection, diagnosis, treatment of gingivitis comes to the fore and requires careful study and search for ways and effective methods of providing dental care.

Materials and methods. The study will present data from a survey of patients with catarrhal gingivitis before and after treatment.

The protocol for examining patients will include: assessment of complaints, history taking, clinical examination, assessment of the hygienic status of the oral cavity, taking an imprint smear followed by microbiological examination. Statistical processing of clinical material will be based on the principles of evidence-based medicine.

Results and Discussion . Based on a sufficiently large clinical material, an assessment of rational and professional oral hygiene in the complex treatment of catarrhal gingivitis will be performed.

An objective evaluation of the results of the study, given in order to optimize the treatment of catarrhal gingivitis , will be carried out .

LICHEN PLANUS OF ORAL MUCOSA CLINICS AND TREATMENT. REVIEW

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The mucous membrane of the oral cavity and the red border of the lips are the site of manifestation of a large group of dermatoses. Lichen planus (LP) refers to polyetiological, inflammatory-destructive diseases, in which the oral mucosa is involved in the pathological process (Kubanova A.A., 2009; Butov Yu.S., 2010; Torrente-Castells E., 2010; Tar I., 2009). Damage to the mucous membrane in the oral cavity with lichen planus can be combined with skin lesions, but is often isolated (Vasilyeva E. S., 2015; Pendyala G., Joshi S., Kalburge J., 2012; Adilkhodzhaeva Z.Kh., 2021). In gerontostomatology, lichen planus is the most common of all diseases of the oral mucosa (50-75%). High prevalence, variety of clinical forms, difficulty in diagnosis and failure of the therapy - all these factors repeatedly lead patients to see a dentist (Ingafou M., 2006; Tovar S., Parlatescu I., Gheorghe C., 2013; Shukurova U .A., 2019). Mostly women aged 40 years and older are ill. The "rejuvenation" of this disease occurs due to many reasons - circulatory disorders, a decrease in the body's immune reactivity, constant stressful situations (Orekhova

L. Yu., Kudryavtseva T.V., Cheminava N.R. et al. 2014; Pavlotsky F., Nathansohn N., Kriger G., 2008).

The dominant pathomorphological processes in lichen planus are the presence of an inflammatory tissue reaction and a change in its morphological structure. Inflammatory-destructive processes occur against the background of microcirculatory changes, regardless of the etiological factor (Weitzner E. Yu., 2012). Violation of microcirculation, an increase in vascular permeability is associated with the influence of proteases, substances secreted by neutrophilic granulocytes. Their action is directed to the morphological basis of the vessel: the endothelium and the basement membrane. An additional pathogenetic mechanism that affects the state of microcirculation in conditions of disease is the reaction of tissue basophils of the connective tissue of the oral cavity to a damaging factor. (Kozlov V.I., Gurova O.A., Litvin F.B., 2007). Thus, an important direction is the definition of new studies of the pathogenesis of violations of the process of repair of the oral mucosa in pathology, which are the target of the impact of new methods of pathogenetic therapy.

Purpose of the study: to assess the features of the clinical course and develop an integrated approach to the treatment of lichen planus of the oral mucosa.

Novelty of the study: Based on a sufficiently large clinical material, an analysis of the results of clinical, microbiological and functional studies of patients with LP OM will be performed. in patients with LP is of particular importance. We propose an alternative method for the treatment of LP of the oral mucosa with the use of low intensive laser. The complex treatment of LP of the oral mucosa also includes physiotherapeutic methods.

Thus, there is currently no generally accepted treatment for LP leading to a complete cure. Existing complex methods of treatment help to reduce the severity of the disease, which is expressed in lengthening the terms of remission, reducing the time of epithelialization of pathological elements, reducing their number and size. To achieve stable results in the treatment of LP, it is necessary to periodically repeat courses of complex therapy. The choice of optimal methods of general and local therapy should be based on an individual approach to each patient.

РОЛЬ ГНАТОЛОГИИ В ОРТОПЕДИЧЕСКОМ ЛЕЧЕНИИ ПАЦИЕНТОВ

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