



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»



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O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA 2015-2021 YILLARDA YUMSHOQ TO'QIMALAR SARKOMASI BILAN KASALLANISH HOLATI

Polatova J.Sh., Sheraliyeva S.J., Abdusattorov O.Q., Karimova N.M.

Toshkent Davlat stomatologiya instituti, O'zbekiston

sayyora_info@mail.ru

Maqsad: Yumshoq to'qima o'smalari bilan kasallanish ko'rsatkichini 7 yil davomida Respublika miqyosida o'rganish va tahlil qilish.

Material va uslublar: Mazkur tekshirishda 2015-2021 yillar davomida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Sog'liqni Saqlash Vazirligining onkologik kasalliklarni ro'yhatga olish - 7SSV hisobot shakli statistik ma'lumotlari asosida yumshoq to'qima o'smalari bilan kasallangan bemorlar o'rganib chiqildi. Kasallanish bo'yicha erkak va ayollar o'rtasidagi nisbat 1,3:1 ni tashkil etgan.

Natija: Respublikamizda yumshoq to'qima o'smalari bilan birlamchi kasallanish ko'rsatkichi 100 ming aholiga 2015 yilda 1,2% ni, 2016 yilda 1,0% ni va 2017 yilga kelib esa 1,1% ni tashkil etgan. 2018 yilda bu ko'rsatkich 1,0% ni tashkil etsa, 2019 va 2020 yillarda esa bu ko'rsatkich 1,2% ni tashkil etgan. 2021 yilga kelib esa yumshoq to'qima o'smalari bilan birlamchi kasallanish ko'rsatkichi 1,6 ga qadar oshgan va bu statistik ma'lumotlarda ma'lum bo'ldi.

Xulosa: Statistik ma'lumotlarga asoslanib shuni aytish mumkinki, yumshoq to'qima o'sma kasalliklari ham boshqa o'sma kasalliklari singari yildan yilga o'sib borishini 2016 yilgi kasallanish ko'rsatkichini (1,0%) 2021 yilga kelib 1,6% (100 ming aholi nisbatiga ko'ra) ga oshganligidan ko'rish mumkin. Bu esa tizimli profilaktik ko'riklarini yo'lga qo'yilganligining natijasi deb ham qarash mumkin.

PREOPERATIVE CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY BONE QUALITY ASSESSMENT FOR RESTORATION IN THE AESTHETIC ZONE.

Shomurodov Q.E., Usmanova D. R., Mukimov O. A., Isanova M.R.

Department of surgical dentistry and dental implantology, Tashkent state Dental Institute.

ANNOTATION

The use of a controlled surgical approach using computer simulation allows for the installation of the implant with an accuracy of about 98%, guided surgery is beneficial for conventional implant placement, immediate implant placement. The location of potential and immediate provisionalization.

Keywords: cone-beam computed tomography, implant placement, restoration in the aesthetic zone.

The purpose of our study was to prove experimentally and clinically the advantages and disadvantages of the method.

Materials and methods: currently, cone-beam computed tomography (CT) systems have replaced multi-slice computed tomography (MSCT) for dental treatment and planning due to the many advantages offered, including a lower radiation dose for the patient, shorter data collection time, affordable cost, better resolution, and sometimes larger details, MSCT uses isotropic pixels and, as a result, measurements are accurate and taken into account 1:1; surgical templates can be manufactured with great accuracy. A 31-year-old woman with preserved upper left main canine, agenesis =22, permanent cusp (=23) in a transposition with mesio-vestibular rotation, the "Digital Eye" option of the r2gate treatment planning software was used to facilitate the assessment of bone quality. this option provides automatic conversion of the MSCT gray scale to 5 main colors corresponding to 256 shades of gray, from CT scans visible on computer monitors, and atraumatic extraction of the primary canine using periostomes., 10 mm with a diameter of 3.5 mm Mega Gen AnyRidge (Korea) was introduced without valves, under local anesthesia, according to the planned 3D position using a stereolithographic template, eight weeks after implantation, after inconclusive operations. Osseo-integration, the temporary crown was unscrewed and excellent healing of the dentoalveolar complex and papilla. no protection was observed, a Digital impression was made and the abutment's zirconium CAD-CAM technology and customized ceramic crowns were made at the patient's request.

Results the Decision to immediately place the implant and manufacture a temporary crown may depend on the quality of the bone MSCT assessment during the pre-surgical implant-planning stage, The use of the MSCT gray scale automatic conversion to 5 colors and the window process allows the Clinician to better evaluate the characteristics of the bone for accurate implant planning and crown manufacture,

but the final decision on immediate recovery can only be made during the operation, after an objective assessment of the primary stability of the implant.

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ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ КОЛЛАГЕНОВ ДЛЯ УВЕЛИЧЕНИЯ ОБЪЕМА ДЕСНЫ.

Шомурадов К.Э., Усманова Д.Р., Мукимов О.А., Шодмонов А.А.

Кафедра хирургической стоматологии и дентальной имплантологии,

Ташкентский Государственный Стоматологический Институт.

Diyora.isanova.97@bk.ru

В настоящее время разработан ряд методов увеличения объема альвеолярного отростка на основе мягкотканого компонента, в частности пересадка десневого трансплантата и применение аллопластических материалов. «Золотым стандартом» считается соединительнотканый трансплантат (СТТ) (Давидян А.Л., 2007; Haeri A., Parsell D., 2000; Rocuzzo M. et al., 2002; Thoma D. et al., 2012). Тем не менее недостатками этих методик являются как болевой синдром, обусловленный взятием ткани, так и ее ограниченный объем (McGuire M.K., Scheyer E.T., 2014). Альтернативным