



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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вмешательства и увеличивает точность планирования и реализации хирургического лечения, в результате сокращается срок функциональной адаптации больных в 1,6 раз. При оценке эффективности предложенных методов хирургического лечения переломов СОК в 90,6% случаев установлены хорошие результаты со стойкой положительной динамикой.

## CHANGES IN HOMEOSTASIS INDICATORS ORAL FLUID IN CHILDREN AT THE STAGES OF ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT

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**Introduction.** Modern scientific concepts of domestic and foreign scientists on the etiology, pathogenesis of diseases of hard tissues of teeth, periodontal, oral mucosa confirm the problematic nature of determining their nature, indicating a direct connection with the biological status of oral fluid, the hygienic state of the oral cavity and the level of immunological resistance (Andreishchev A.R., 2014; Alimova, M. Ya. 2010).

**The purpose of the study.** to evaluate the influence of the basic materials used in removable orthodontic equipment on the immunological parameters of oral fluid homeostasis in children with dental anomalies at the early stages of hardware treatment.

**Materials and methods of research.** The research was carried out at the Department of "Dental implantology" of SamSMU. The objects of the study are 75 patients with dental anomalies. All patients are divided into three groups depending on the aesthetic changes of the face and the morphofunctional state of the jaws: the following research methods will be used in the course of the work: - General clinical and biochemical blood tests; -Aesthetic assessment of the face with anthropometry; -X-ray examinations: MSCT, telorentgenograms (in fas, profile) with cephalometry, zonograms of the middle zone of the face, ONP radiographs; - Statistical methods of processing the results obtained. The content of inorganic filler (SiO<sub>2</sub>) is 8%, the particle size is 0.6–0.8 microns. Orthodontic constructions were made using gypsum-based light-curing technology with preliminary polymerization in the Heralight apparatus (Heraus Kulzer) and final polymerization in the Heraflash apparatus (Heraus Kulzer).

**The results of the study.** As a result of the examination of patients in the control group, it was found that the variability of the rate of secretion of HPV ranges

from  $3.12 \pm 0.15$  to  $3.20 \pm 0.16$  ml/ 10 min. The average value ( $3.16 \pm 0.15$  ml / 10 min) was taken by us as a conditional norm, which optimally characterizes the rate of secretion of non-stimulated mixed saliva in children.

**Conclusions.** Thus, a comparative analysis of the biophysical parameters of LVH in children makes it possible to objectively and reliably assess the adequacy of adaptive reactions at the stages of orthodontic treatment. The analysis of the adaptation parameters according to the biophysical parameters of NRH allows us to assert that almost complete restoration of homeostasis when using removable orthodontic structures made of basic materials of cold, hot and light polymerization occurs by the 60th day from the moment of hardware treatment.

### PLASMOLIFTING EFFICIENCY IN THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS

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**Introduction.** Currently, the issues of diagnosis and treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases of periodontal tissues are invariably in the focus of attention of domestic and foreign researchers. This pathology is extremely difficult to treat, and it is almost impossible to eliminate the further development of the disease, which requires the introduction of new methods of treatment into dental practice. One of such methods today is the injection method using platelet autoplasm (TAP), which received the original name plasmolifting.

The problem of high prevalence and need for treatment of periodontal diseases is one of the priorities for modern dental practice. WHO data indicate that from 80 to 100% of the population of various age groups have some form of periodontal pathology, which leads to significant changes in the dental system, adversely affects the digestive process, helps to reduce the resistance of the body, negatively affects the psycho-emotional sphere of the patient, and therefore worsens the quality of his life, which determines the social significance problems. In this regard, the scientific search for new methods, means and their combinations that increase the effectiveness of therapeutic effects on the pathological focus of inflammation in the periodontium, combining maximum safety, high biological activity in relation to the tissues of the body, remains an urgent direction of modern dentistry.