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CLINICAL AND LABORATORY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STATE OF ORGANS AND TISSUES OF THE ORAL CAVITY IN CHILDREN IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC CATARRHAL GINGIVITIS

Rikhsieva D.F
Seeker of the Department of Prevention of dental diseases of the Tashkent State Dental Institute
Scientific supervisor: Abdullaev J.R.,
Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Prevention of Dental Diseases Tashkent State Dental Institute, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

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Abstract:

This article highlights the basic information based on clinical and laboratory studies aimed at further improving the methods of early diagnosis and prevention and treatment of chronic catarrhal gingivitis in children. In this scientific work, in clinical conditions in children without chronic catarrhal gingivitis and in children with this disease, the composition of gingival fluid is studied using cytological and microbiological methods, the findings are statistically processed and applied in the practice of pediatric dentistry.

Keywords: Catarrhal gingivitis, periodontal tissues, cytological analysis, children with chronic catarrhal gingivitis

Currently, the problem of periodontal inflammatory processes in children and adolescents occupies one of the leading places in pediatric dentistry. The most common form of periodontal disease is chronic catarrhal gingivitis. It is most often observed at the age of 12-16 years .According to numerous studies, the initial forms of inflammatory periodontal diseases in children and adolescents are primarily associated with the adverse effects of plaque microflora, which is a mechanical, chemical and biological irritant of periodontal tissues. Classical clinical experiments do not show that the accumulation of plaque causes the development of gingival inflammation, and its removal and careful oral hygiene lead to gum recovery.Various biological changes occurring in childhood and adolescence have a great impact on the development of inflammatory gum diseases. In persons predisposed to periodontal diseases, plaque forms much easier and faster than in persons resistant to these diseases.According to a number of authors, high-quality oral hygiene relieves people resistant to periodontal diseases from any manifestations of gingivitis. However, even in these cases, external factors and internal manifestations, such as stress, systemic diseases, etc., can easily lead to a violation of the balance between pathogenic and saprophytic microflora. With an increase in the number of pathogenic microorganisms and their waste products, a shift towards intensive formation and accumulation of plaque occurs very quickly. In all cases, thorough, motivated, competent and effective oral hygiene will be the method of primary prevention. As a rule, periodontal diseases are diagnosed in pronounced stages in children and adolescents, since in the early stages children do not go to the doctor due to the lack of subjective sensations. During routine examinations, periodontal pathology is also not always detected, since methods of early diagnosis in premorbital conditions are rarely used, which makes it difficult to carry out prevention and effective pathogenetic therapy.

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY: to increase the effectiveness of the diagnosis of periodontal diseases and to justify the tactics of therapeutic measures in children with chronic catarrhal gingivitis, depending on age and gender.

TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL , THE FOLLOWING TASKS ARE SET: 1. To study clinical, laboratory and cytological indicators of the oral cavity in children aged 12-15 years without periodontal pathology.
2. To study clinical, laboratory and cytological indicators of the oral cavity in children aged 12-15 years with chronic catarrhal gingivitis.
3. To assess the dynamics of the impact of occupational hygiene on the clinical , biochemical and cytological parameters of the oral cavity of children with chronic catarrhal gingivitis, depending on age and gender.
4. To study the effect of local immunocorrective drugs and anti- inflammatory agents on the clinical, biochemical and cytological parameters of the oral cavity in children with chronic catarrhal gingivitis.
5. Based on the data obtained, develop practical recommendations for the treatment of chronic catarrhal gingivitis, taking into account the age and sex of the child.

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To clarify the basis of scientific work, it is planned to choose the following methods: 1. Clinical 2. Laboratory 3. Cytology 4. Statistical

CONCLUSIONS: The results of our study can serve as a theoretical basis for the development of approaches to individualized prevention, treatment and prognosis of the course of chronic catarrhal gingivitis, taking into account the age and sex of the child. The work reveals the need to take into account a number of factors (the situation in the oral cavity, the presence or absence of somatic pathology, puberty) when carrying out therapeutic and preventive measures in children with an inflammatory process in periodontal tissues. The data obtained by us can be used by the bodies of practical health care for the organization of hygiene rooms in children's dental clinics, planning and implementation of therapeutic and preventive measures, medical examination of children with periodontal tissue diseases, depending on age.

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