



EFFECT OF OSTEOPOROSIS ON ORAL HEALTH IN PERIMENOPAUSAL WOMEN

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Abstract:

Osteoporosis with its multifaceted effects on the body is a problem for all doctors, including dentists. This disease is a common disease not only in Europe and America, but also in Asia. (Rozhinskaya L.Ya., 2007; Mulligan R., Sobel S., 2005). It is known that the violation of the structure and function of the alveolar process in general osteoporosis has an extremely negative effect on periodontal tissues. (Povoroznyuk V.V. et al., 2003; Mukhamedzhanova L.R., 2005; Shtorina G.B. et al., 2005), as a result, this cause, along with other negative factors, leads to early loss of teeth.

Keywords: Osteoporosis, Menopausal Age, Dentistry

RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC: It should be noted that the level of timely diagnosis and treatment of systemic osteoporosis remains low. Each of these available methods of systemic diagnosis is aimed at determining the structure or function of bone tissue. It should be borne in mind that in clinical practice, a comprehensive examination of the patient is relatively rare. In addition, in 50% of cases, osteoporosis occurs without obvious symptoms. (Franke Yu., Runge G., 1995; Rojinskaya L.Ya., 1998). Thus, in modern dentistry, the study of the effects of general osteoporosis on the organs of the oral cavity, the prevention of complications of the disease remains a topical issue.

The importance of any disease in modern society is determined by the prevalence of the disease among the population, the severity and severity of the consequences, the economic losses of the patient and his family or society as a whole. (Benevolenskaya L.I., 1998), 1998). According to the World Health Organization, one of the most serious health problems is osteoporosis. According to the organization, it ranks 4th in prevalence after cardiovascular disease, cancer and diabetes. (WHO, 1998).

A number of studies are being conducted worldwide to study the causes of osteoporosis in the perimenopausal period, its course and the effectiveness of its treatment tactics. In particular, to study and assess the role of optical serum density in women in the early diagnosis of perimenopausal osteoporosis, to identify risk factors for osteoporosis in women, to develop methods for early and accurate diagnosis of perimenopausal complications, the role of biochemical markers in early detection of osteoporosis in women. and identifying their interactions with steroid hormones, and developing modern measures to reduce disability and mortality among women with perimenopausal osteoporosis remains a priority of scientific research.

THE AIM OF THE STUDY: To evaluate the effect of general osteoporosis on oral organs and tissues in women during the perimenopausal period.

MATERIALS AND METHODS OF THE STUDY: 76 women were at risk of developing osteoporosis during perimenopause. All women were examined at the perinatal center of Bukhara region and the dental research and practice center at the Bukhara State Medical Institute. Anamnesis was collected from the examined patients, a questionnaire was taken, complaints were heard, and radiographs of the oral cavity and periodontal tissue were taken.

The study used general clinical-laboratory, functional-diagnostic tests (UTT), biochemical, dental, statistical research methods.

The prevalence and intensity of caries found in the hard tissues of the teeth of patients were studied using the KPO index. Oral hygienic index was determined by OHI-S.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS: All perimenopausal women in the study were divided into 4 groups. Group 1: women in the perimenopausal period, in which 36 women were diagnosed with general osteoporosis, average age 43.48 ± 4.3 ; Group 2: women in the perimenopausal period, in whom 20 women were not diagnosed with general osteoporosis, average age 41.28 ± 3.08 ; Group 3: healthy women in the perimenopausal period, 12 average age 40.1 ± 4.13 ; Group 4: menopausal women, 8 women, average age 51.12 ± 1.8 ;

The prevalence and intensity of caries found in the hard tissues of the teeth of all patients were studied using the KPO index. Oral hygienic index was determined by OHI-S, parodontal index PI was determined.



Questionnaire questions revealed the following complaints in perimenopausal women: gingival bleeding in the first and second groups 1-65%, 2-52%, dry mouth (xerostomy) 1-72%, 2-38%, bad breath 1- 77%, 2- 68%, the appearance of white tinge on the tongue was detected in 1 - 17%, 2-11%, the feeling of

irritability in the oral cavity was 1.7% higher than in healthy women in the control group.

In addition, during eating, this irritation spreads to all parts of the tongue, palate, cheeks, and the oral cavity in general. We associated this with oral xerostomia in women in the perimenopausal period.

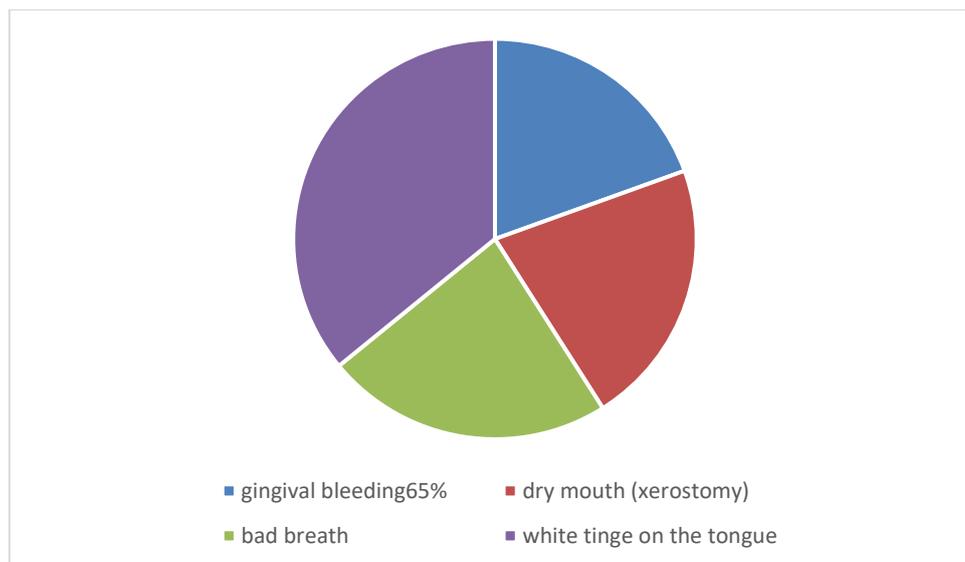


Figure 1. Some complaints in perimenopausal women

On instrumental and visual inspection of oral cavity organs, ponasimon defect and tooth enamel erosion were 2.8 times more common in the control group than in necrotic diseases of dental hard tissue. The incidence of pathological edema is 17%.

Caries and its complications were found to be sufficiently high in groups 1,2 and 4. Caries intensity - (KPO index 17.18+ 5.15) In healthy women, this figure was 8.3 + 1.2. In our study, periodontitis was 2.5 times more common in healthy women than in healthy women. (78.6%). As a result, early tooth loss and an increase in gastrointestinal disease have also been identified.

CONCLUSION: The impact of general osteoporosis on oral organs and tissues in women during the perimenopausal period shows that the intensity and prevalence of caries in women, the level of oral hygiene, the condition of periodontal tissue is several times higher than in healthy women. This is an important impetus for the development of dental education.

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