



DIAGNOSIS, PROPHYLAXIS AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC CATARRHAL GINGIVITIS IN CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IMPROVEMENT

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| Article history: | Abstract: |
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| <p>Received: August 18th 2021 Accepted: September 21st 2021 Published: October 26th 2021</p> | <p>Prevention and effective treatment of dental diseases in children with cerebral palsy is one of the most urgent problems. In children with this pathology, the development of special therapeutic measures is important. Cerebral palsy is a complex disease of the nervous system that occurs in the conditions of the maturity of the cerebral apparatus, that is, the development of the fetus, childbirth and the newborn (Nikitina V. V., 1979) Cerebral palsy is characterized by damage to the musculoskeletal system, speech and mental disorders, decreased hearing and vision. The symptoms of the first Marotaba cerebral palsy were described by the English surgeon William Little in 1861; at the beginning of the 20th century, Muratova A. S. (1898); it shows the main clinical signs of cerebral palaxia. The term "cerebral palsy" was approved by a group of international scientists in Oxford in 1958.</p> |
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RELEVANCE.

Over the past decade, the number of disabled children aged 2 to 14 years with diseases of the central nervous system has increased from 11974.6 to 15691.2, there is an increase in the incidence of cerebral palsy by 16 percent. In children with disabilities all over the world - dental care is provided in kindergartens and schools due to severe functional disorders [1.2.4.6.8.12.14].

Today, the negative impact of environmental factors associated with global change ecological balance in the world, the social environment of family, failure to follow the procedure of healthy food, lack of calcium ions and fluoride in the objects of the biosphere on areas lead to the emergence and acceleration of child tooth decay [3.4.5.7.9.11.13.14].

Prevention and effective treatment of dental diseases in children with cerebral palsy is one of the most urgent problems. In children with this pathology, the development of special therapeutic measures is important. Cerebral palsy is a complex disease of the nervous system that occurs in the conditions of the maturity of the cerebral apparatus, that is, the development of the fetus, childbirth and the newborn (Nikitina V. V., 1979) Cerebral palsy is characterized by damage to the musculoskeletal system, speech and mental disorders, decreased hearing and vision. The symptoms of the first Marotaba cerebral palsy were described by the English surgeon William Little in 1861; at the beginning of the 20th century, Muratova

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Currently, despite the scientific research conducted in the world today on the studied problem, the etiology and pathogenesis of periodontal diseases remain completely unexplored. Currently, a significant increase in the prevalence of periodontal diseases from 20 to 60% of the population requires serious attention of dental scientists, after which, over the past 15 years, extensive studies have been conducted on the etiopathogenesis, prevalence, intensity of gingivitis and various methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention have been proposed. Prevention, prevention of this disease." The results of numerous studies indicate the adverse effects of chronic infectious and inflammatory processes in soft tissues, periodontal pathogenicity of the mouth and for the health of the whole organism, the risk of a parallel growth of factors leading to peroxide catarrhal gingivitis In severe condition and the reverse state of catarrhal gingivitis - diffuse periodontal disease. Therefore, it is necessary to develop new methods for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of periodontal tissue diseases remains one of the main problematic issues of medical practice that are of interest to doctors and students [2.4.10.11.13].



Scientific research in a number of priority areas is carried out in the world with the help of clinical and preventive morphogenetic substantiation of new principles, diagnosis and rehabilitation of chronic catarrhal gingivitis in children. In this regard, it is important to take into account the peculiarities of pathogenetics affecting the occurrence of endogenous and exogenous causes affecting catarrhal gingivitis; to develop an optimal treatment regimen, prevention and rehabilitation of chronic catarrhal gingivitis, taking into account the peculiarities of its clinical manifestations; to create a complex of preventive measures aimed at the prevention of diseases, to improve modern methods of treatment of chronic catarrhal gingivitis. An effective treatment of the pattern in childhood is the restoration of periodontal soft tissues and, accordingly, At an older age, it is a preventive measure to prevent the development of an inflammatory and destructive process in the periodontal, which in turn is considered an urgent problem of modern medical science or practice.

In our country, large-scale measures are being taken to improve the healthcare system, including the elimination of dental diseases and their complications, as well as the provision of qualified medical care to patients with this pathology along with such functions as improving the efficiency, quality and accessibility of medical care, maintaining a healthy lifestyle and disease prevention, including the formation of a medical standardization system, high-tech methods of diagnosis and treatment, support of means of implementation of effective models of patronage and dispensary treatment. In connection with the orphan effective treatment, prevention and timely diagnosis of complications of dental diseases, including chronic catarrhal gingivitis in children, remains one of the main areas requiring research work.

According to the classification presented in the literature, 80% of children suffer from gingivitis. Among periodontal diseases in children, chronic catarrhal gingivitis accounts for 35-85%. The greatest proportion falls on gingivitis of mild and moderate severity. Changes in periodontal tissues are observed in 7-8 50% of young children, with age the prevalence of gingivitis increases until puberty, 90% of children under the age of 12 suffer from gingivitis. According to scientists, gingivitis often proceeds painlessly and can remain untreated for many years. The main cause of chronic gingivitis and periodontitis is inflammatory processes against the background of non-specific microorganisms for the oral cavity and their various manifestations (O.A.Smetanina, L.N.Kazarina 2015). With the development of inflammation in the periodontal gingivitis passes into another nosological form - periodontitis. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis is considered not only periodontal inflammation, but also

the quality of the body's response to the aggressive action of microbes present in the teeth, resulting in a nonspecific negative effect on its character, which leads to dysmetabolic damage to epithelial cells and microvessels. (Ippolitov Yu. A. et al. 2014).

Some issues of providing dental care to children in our republic are still insufficiently studied. Scientists and researchers from Uzbekistan and abroad pay great attention to inflammatory periodontal diseases, dealing with methods of treatment, diagnosis and prevention. In chronic catarrhal gingivitis, the disease is characterized by a wide prevalence (80-98%), with various clinical manifestations, complications in diagnosis, complex treatment and prevention (S.S.Murtazaev, M.K.Kuchkarov 2018; ZH.A.Rizaev, O.E.bEkzhanova 2019). The most common cause of gingivitis is improper oral hygiene in children, neglect by parents of hygiene education in a child, the presence of dental anomalies, the severity of the general somatic condition and a combination of general and local factors of the development of inflammatory diseases in marginal periodontal.

Thus, the study of HCG before the clinic using the cytological method and minimally invasive treatment of catarrhal gingivitis in children in Uzbekistan was not conducted, and for the first time a comparative assessment of the use of cytological indicators to characterize the condition of the gums of children with HCG compared with healthy periodontal disease was given.

OBJECT OF THE STUDY

As of 2021, 56 children aged 9 to 17 years enrolled in a children's boarding school with disabilities in the Bukhara region.

SUBJECT OF THE STUDY

The resulting prevalence of dental caries in children with cerebral palsy, and the degree of intensity of caries, the hygienic state of the oral cavity, papillary, marginal alveolar index and index of chronic catarrhal gingivitis in children with disabilities.

Disabilities of children with chronic catarrhal gingivitis, a decrease in the number of gum cells with cytopathological changes, against the background of an increase in the number of cells of the inflammatory infiltrate of PMN and intact monocytes, a decrease in the number of nucleated cells of the spiny layer and non-nuclear keratinized cells, is one of the important links in the pathogenesis of the disease.

It is proved that quantitative and qualitative changes in the main microbiological parameters in the gingival furrow are gradually restored in parallel with the dynamics of changes in the intensity of gingival inflammation (PMA) with the improvement of the hygienic condition of the oral cavity in children;



the use of the developed algorithm for diagnosis, treatment and prevention proved the possibility of effectively stopping the inflammatory process that occurs in periodontal tissues in children at early stages.

the use of the cytological method in children in the absence of clinical symptoms of the disease is based on the fact that it is one of the diagnostic criteria for determining the risk of inflammatory changes in periodontal tissues and, accordingly, the appearance of complications of inflammation in periodontal tissues;

it is proved that the proposed method of complex treatment, chosen according to individual treatment tactics, is applied consistently, improving the quality of life of patients and reducing the risk of relapse of the disease;

It was revealed that in order to raise and maintain a high level of oral hygiene, constant motivation is necessary according to the developed scheme for the prevention of chronic inflammatory periodontal diseases in children.

CONCLUSION.

Due to the fact that the cytological method was non-invasive, the rational use of the developed algorithms allowed to achieve a better clinical effect, reduce the number of relapses, increase economic and social significance. It is confirmed by the use of rational theoretical approaches and methods, the choice of informative research methods, a sufficient amount of studied material and the number of selected patients, the use of sound clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods, statistical data, comparison of the results obtained with foreign and domestic researchers; conclusion confirmation of the results obtained by authorized structures.

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