

VOLUME-3, ISSUE-4

Periodontal disease

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Annotation: Periodontal disease is very common today, the origin of this disease is also said to be related to scientists.

Keywords: Tissue, sclerotic, parodont, local, whole tooth, tooth neck, main symptoms, pathological process.

Parodontosis is a chronic non-inflammatory disease of the tissues surrounding the tooth: gum, periodontal tissue, cementum, alveolar tumors.

Atrophy of some areas of the periodontium occurs along with sclerotic changes in the bone tissue, which leads to loosening of the tooth necks. The whole point is that the disease is sometimes asymptomatic, the patient does not even know about it.

However, if the disease is not treated in time, parodontosis gradually leads to the loosening of the teeth and their sensitivity to a pathological level.

Dentists divide parodontosis into the following types:

- Local: jag'ning ma'lum bir parti dagi tish bo'yinlari ta'sirlanadi;
- Fullness: characteristic symptoms appear in the entire tooth row.

- **Symptoms of parodontosis**

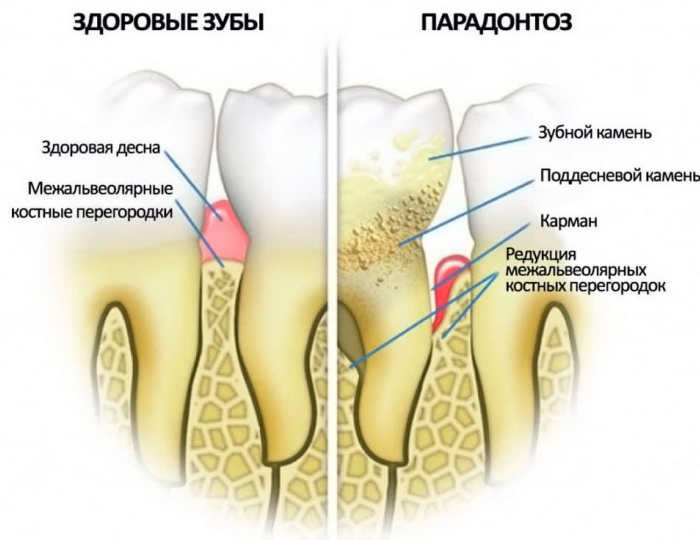
- **Doctors distinguish two main symptoms of the disease:**

- • opening of properties;
- • teeth mobility.

- **In general, the clear symptoms of periodontal disease in adults:**

- • tish bowing and rooting;
- • inventory of properties;
- • increasing the sensitivity of teeth to cold, heat, and heat;
- • tish enameling defects and color changes;
- • bone sclerosis;

visual expansion of teeth spaces; itching in milk parts.



The patient can identify the first symptoms by himself, because the normal condition and appearance of the mucous membrane is disturbed. For example, the gums lose their brightness, they become denser, the gums may bleed when cleaning the teeth, and the sensitivity of the tooth tissue increases.

Levels of development of periodontal disease

Dentists determine the degree of periodontal disease in adults depending on the level of exposure to the roots of the teeth and x-rays.

Let's start. At this stage, the changes in the tissues are almost invisible, so only a specialist can detect them.

The first stage. Milk slightly decreases the teeth from time to time, it affects cold and heat.

The second stage. The neck of the teeth is significantly opened, sensitivity and sensitivity increase, the spaces between the teeth widen, and in some places, cement instead of enamel appears.

The third stage. Milk has decreased by more than 50%. Eating food often causes discomfort and the teeth begin to loosen gradually.

The fourth stage. Milk has decreased by more than 65%. Loose teeth make eating and speaking difficult. X-rays show that only three parts of the bones remain.

Diagnosis of periodontitis

The diagnosis of periodontal disease begins with a doctor's appointment. Depending on the degree of the disease, the dentist prescribes X-ray examination (ortopantomogram). With this type of examination, it is possible to detect bone loss, osteoporosis and osteosclerosis.

Treatment of periodontal disease

Depending on the stage of treatment of this disease, it is determined by the doctor separately. Basically, patients don't notice the initial symptoms of the disease and turn to a specialist only in advanced cases. In this situation, the approach to the treatment of periodontal disease of the teeth will be complicated.

Physiotherapy treatments can be prescribed to the patient to improve blood circulation. Various techniques are used for this:

- electrophoresis;
- the impact of ultraviolet radiation;
- ultrasound;
- massage properties;

Parodontosis is also treated with the help of laser. It helps to accelerate tissue regeneration, to withstand the anti-inflammatory effect.

It fights against excess bacteria in the oral cavity, relieves swelling and reduces milk retention.

In cases of advanced disease, periodontal treatment is carried out with surgical intervention. Various cell cultures that selectively stimulate regenerative processes in the periodontium are used as biomaterials.

What drugs are prescribed for parodontosis?

The doctor prescribes drugs for treatment locally or systemically. Antibacterial drugs, hormonal drugs can be prescribed. Medicines reduce dystrophic processes, reduce inflammatory activity. All these develop metabolic processes in the periodontium, improve the nutrition of the teeth and strengthen them.

Prevention of periodontal disease

As parodontosis is often found in people with endocrine diseases, diabetes and diabetes, it means that you should monitor your health and the development of chronic diseases.

« The teeth need to be strengthened - they need to be strengthened with splints, needles or prostheses," says the doctor.

We should not forget about hygiene. Dentists recommend brushing your teeth twice a day for 4 minutes or more, removing food residues with dental floss, rinsing your mouth after every meal and changing your toothbrush every 3 months.

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