

Orthopedic Treatment of Dental Deformities Partially Caused By Secondary Adentia in Women of Childbearing Age

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ABSTRACT

The links of the vascular system are in close functional unity, and due to the presence of nerve endings in the walls of the vessels, it has the property of reception and participates in the regulation of the functions of each organ and the entire dental system. When their functional unity is violated, it leads to disharmony of the dental system.

Introduction

It is shown that during the physiological course of pregnancy, the prevalence of dental caries is 91.4%, periodontal diseases occur in 90% of cases, while the predominantly acute course of the process with damage to previously intact teeth was noted in 38% of cases. Periodontal pathology occurs in cases when signs of inflammation were noted before pregnancy or unsatisfactory oral hygiene took place. It is proved that periodontal pathology is a risk factor for severe pregnancy complications, these include gestosis of the second half of pregnancy, preeclampsia, eclampsia [8.10.12.14.16.18]

A group of scientists from the USA conducted studies, as a result of which it was found that the low birth weight of a child is directly related to the presence of periodontal diseases in the mother during pregnancy. In addition to dental diseases, today women of childbearing age have an acute problem of developing perinatal pathology due to the high frequency and significant increase in somatic morbidity. 70% of pregnant women have chronic somatic pathology, and 76% face its exacerbations during pregnancy [9.11.13.15.17.19.20]

One of the most pressing problems of modern obstetrics and gynecology is the problem of gestosis, which over the past 15 years has no tendency to decrease and occurs in 8-17%. A favorable background for the development of gestosis, miscarriage, placental insufficiency,

anemia, bleeding is irrational nutrition, deficiencies of proteins, vitamins, minerals and the presence of chronic infection [1.2.3.4]

Thus, the importance of oral sanitation during pregnancy is indisputable and important. The elimination of foci of chronic odontogenic infection improves the dental status of a pregnant woman, reduces the risk of infection of the fetus, the development of prenatal and postpartum complications, contributes to the relief or elimination of extragenital diseases, which ultimately has a beneficial effect on both the health of the mother and the development and health of the unborn child. The problems of prevention of dental diseases in pregnant women are reflected in both domestic and foreign studies, in which various options and schemes of both individual and group work are proposed.

The works of I.S.Rubinov proved that the effectiveness of chewing in various variants of adentia is characterized by some changes in the second phase of chewing [5.6.8]

Based on the fundamental provisions of the Pavlovian School of Physiology, I.S.Rubinov, B.N.Bynin, A.I.Betelman and other domestic dentists proved that the response to changes in the nature of chewing food with partial secondary adentia changes the secretory function of the salivary glands, stomach, food evacuation and intestinal peristalsis slow down. All this is nothing but a general biological adaptive reaction within the physiological functional restructuring of the entire digestive system.

Purpose:

The purpose of the work is to study the deformities of the dentition, revealed as a result of partial secondary dental adentia and on this basis to develop appropriate orthopedic methods of treatment.

1. To study the frequency of occurrence of deformities of the dentition, revealed as a result of partial secondary adentia of the teeth, dividing by gender, age of patients and etiology of the disease in the Bukhara region.
2. To develop and put into practice an individual approach to orthopedic treatment of categories of persons with deformities of the dentition, revealed as a result of partial secondary dental adentia of the Bukhara region.

Materials:

To achieve this goal, clinical data will be conducted and described in the Dental Educational, Therapeutic and Practical Center at the M.I. Buh. Our observations will be based on a clinical study of 36 patients with partial secondary dental adentia leading to deformities of the dentition with an initial general condition of moderate severity at the age of 18 to 56 and above.

The analysis of anamnesis data, examination and objective examination methods allowed us to justify a dental treatment plan for the entire period of pregnancy, taking into account the timing and concomitant obstetric pathology, including the use of rational psychotherapy to correct distress, the choice of adequate, safe and effective anesthesia, a set of therapeutic and preventive measures aimed at the rehabilitation and elimination of foci of chronic infection in the cavity mouth. The assessment of the safety of the manipulations performed was carried out objectively by monitoring hemodynamic parameters, and the effectiveness — by the dynamics of hygienic indices.

Conclusion.

The individuality of the approach to the treatment of deformities of the maxillofacial region,

revealed as a result of partial secondary dental adentia, is scientifically substantiated.

The application of the developed algorithm for providing dental care to pregnant women, taking into account the timing and obstetric pathology, including the correction of distress, an individually justified choice of methods of adequate anesthesia and methods of treatment of major dental diseases for the entire period of pregnancy, will minimize the risk of complications in outpatient practice.

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