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Incidence Rates of Chronic Hypertrophic Gingivitis

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Relevance of research. The occurrence of chronic hypertrophic gingivitis in adolescents in Uzbekistan is a high percentage of the prevalence of inflammatory periodontic diseases at a young age and a tendency to increase the severity of this pathology at working age, there are even all interdental remedies for hygienic care of the oral cavity and determine the relevance of the problem of treatment and Prevention of variable inflammatory diseases. The periodont of youth is morbid and socially significant. Identified as a symptom complex characterized by typical symptoms of inflammation of the gums, including bleeding that develops during puberty, menstruation and pregnancy. Hypertrophic gingivitis in adolescents ("hormonal gingivitis") is a complex of symptoms that develop in adulthood. It is characterized by typical signs of parodont inflammation and, unlike adults, has its own characteristics: the prevalence and intensity of parodontal reactions increases with age, adolescents in the early stages. despite the improvement of diagnostic methods of periodontitis due to the lack of pronounced subjective sensations, the disease is diagnosed at a more late stage [1.3.5.7.9].

Therefore, the identification, prevention and treatment of gingivitis in adolescents is one of the serious tasks of great social importance, since. treatment, which began in the early stages of the disease, allows you to achieve the return of the process or its stability.

Changes in the hormonal status of the body (endocrine diseases, puberty, pregnancy, menopause) lie on the basis of a chronic inflammatory reaction of the tissues of the gums, accompanied by a neoplasm of cells and intracellular structures. With an increase in the number of sex hormones circulating in the tissues, the effect of the microflora of dental plaque on dental milk increases sharply, which leads to the development of gingivitis. Hormones create a good nutrient environment for plaque bacteria and form the functions of immune cells: T-helpers, macrophages, B-lymphocytes are among them. The disease passes without disrupting the dentogingival attachment and pathological changes in the bone tissue of the alveoli. This disease is called hypertrophic hormonal gingivitis. Increased milk volume with hormonal changes is observed, as a rule, against the background of poor oral hygiene. SKGG is observed in children and adolescents, which is associated with hormonal changes in the body [2.4.6.8].

Gingivitis in hypertrophic children, as a rule, has a generalized character. The increase in the incidence of the disease is associated with an overload of the autonomic, endocrine systems, high nervous activity and the emotional sphere at this age. The most important reason in this case is the incoherent formation of the endocrine function of the developing organism. It is less common

at this age - hyperplasia with insufficient functional activity of the adrenal glands, thyroid or vegetovascular dystonia is also considered Gingival hyperplasia, especially common in girls with juvenile bleeding. In adulthood, an increase in dental gum papillae from the vestibular surface is observed. Gingivitis in adolescence and youth is also called "pubertal gingivitis". Most often, the hypertrophic hormonal form of gingivitis develops in women in the second and third trimesters of pregnancy, which is also associated with hormonal changes in the body. In this case, hormonal gingivitis develops, which causes an imbalance of estrogens and progesterone in the body. Gingival hyperplasia during pregnancy can be general and local.

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