

ORAL CAVITIES AND PERIODONTAL TISSUES DURING PROSTHETICS WITH BRIDGE PROSTHESES

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Abstract:

The mucous membrane of the oral cavity is exposed to high antigenic load. First of all, keratinocytes are exposed to harmful effects, and the level of body resistance to damaged agents depends on their functional lability. Nevertheless, there is currently practically no data on changes in the cellular composition of the epithelial layers of the mucous membrane of the prosthetic bed and immune control of this process under prosthetics (Y. Kimura et al., 2012).

Keywords: mucous, membrane, Orthopedic, dentists.

Introduction

The barrier role of the mucous membrane is also realized through the mechanisms of local immunity, therefore, the study of intercellular interactions and the pool of immunocompetent cells associated with the oral mucosa is of particular relevance for practical dentistry (A. Bose et al., 2012; X. Wu et al., 2012). Often, the difficulties of diagnosing these diseases, the severity of their course with frequent adverse outcomes and the complexity of treatment are the source of conflict situations that arise in dental medical organizations. Orthopedic dentists do not have enough effective methods for recognizing and treating immunopathological conditions. Known methods for diagnosing allergic reactions to materials and designs of dental prostheses are characterized by low reliability, which complicates the choice of pathogenetic therapy and prophylaxis methods (Jl.B. Dubova et al., 2012; Z. Lin et al., 2011).

Purpose of the study

Improving the quality and effectiveness of orthopedic dental treatment by optimizing the diagnostic resource, medical tactics, prevention and elimination of complications of therapy. Algorithms for the selection of orthopedic constructions have been developed and proposed to eliminate the occurrence of clinical manifestations of intolerance to dental materials and substantiate the effectiveness of the use of dental implantation in various conditions of local immune homeostasis of the mucous membrane of the prosthetic bed.

The clinical effectiveness of using the developed algorithms in the selection of orthopedic structures based on the examination of the state of local immune homeostasis of the mucous membrane of the prosthetic bed of dental patients is proved. For the first time, the applicant proposed medical tactics for the management of dental patients, which allows preventing and eliminating the occurrence of clinical manifestations of intolerance to dental materials during

dental prosthetics. The significance of the work is due to the fact that the developed research methods for assessing the state of local immune homeostasis of the mucous membrane of the prosthetic bed allow optimizing medical tactics, as well as significantly improving the prognosis and quality of dental care, and are the basis for a differentiated approach when choosing orthopedic structures from various dental materials. The data contained in it can serve as a conceptual basis in the development of pathogenetic therapy of periodontal tissue pathology. The results of studying the features of local immune homeostasis of the mucous membrane of the prosthetic bed, the features and nature of the proliferative activity of structures in the area of the prosthetic bed theoretically substantiate the selection criteria for materials and structures used in prosthetic dentistry and are aimed at further improving the provision of orthopedic care to the population. The use of dental implants in prosthetics, regardless of the manufacturer, does not lead to statistically significant changes in the parameters of the immune homeostasis of the oral mucosa ($p < 0.01$), which can serve as the basis for pathogenetic treatment and optimization of the results of occlusal rehabilitation.

Conclusion

Changes in the parameters of immune homeostasis of the oral mucosa underlie changes in the cytological parameters of the surface layers of the epithelium ($r = 0.8$; $p < 0.05$), which is an important diagnostic criterion that determines the choice of the plan for orthopedic treatment of dental patients.

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