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Odontia : Journal of Dental Innovations and Oral Health
Vol.1 | No. 1 | 2024 pp. 7–13 | ISSN: XXXX-XXXX

Complex Methods of Treatment of Parodontitis in Children With Disabilities

Mirsalixova Firuza Luqmanovna [1]

Eronov Yoqub Quvatovich [2]

[1] Bukhara State Medical Institute

[2] Tashkent State Dental Institute

Submitted: 25- Nov, 2024
Accepted: 26-Nov, 2024
Published: 13-Dec, 2024

Vol. 1, **No.** 1, 2024.
10.62762/OJDIOH.2024.000000

***Corresponding author:**
Mirsalixova Firuza Luqmanovna [1]

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Abstract

One of the most pressing challenges is to study the prevalence of periodontal disease among children with disabilities, develop preventive programs for early diagnosis and effective treatment and prevention. Despite improvements in the diagnosis and treatment of periodontal disease in children with disabilities, inflammatory periodontal disease is often diagnosed at a late stage, and this There is a steady growth trend in pathology. Periodontal diseases in children with disabilities as one of the most common diseases, improving its treatment and prevention methods has not lost its relevance . Prevalence of these pathologies among children with disabilities According to the data of the Health Organization, the prevalence of inflammatory periodontal diseases among children with disabilities is 76% higher than healthy children . Acceleration of chronic inflammatory diseases in disabled children is caused by various factors of local and general nature, which cause and support inflammatory processes in periodontal tissues for a long time . The prevalence of inflammatory diseases in the periodontium in children with disabilities , the tendency to develop and develop complications, and insufficient treatment and preventive measures determine the importance of this problem in modern dentistry.

Key words: Periodontal diseases, etiological, superoxide dismutase, extracellular matrix

Introduction

The main etiological factors that contribute to the development of periodontal diseases in children with disabilities include: pathogenic bacteria and their toxins, as well as local and systemic factors localized in the oral cavity. Microflora actively penetrates the periodontal epithelium and connective tissues, causing intracellular attacks of exo- and endotoxins, enzymes, the action of which is aimed at the destruction of the extracellular matrix. All this is accompanied by a significant local increase in the intensity of free radical oxidation against the background of a decrease in the functional activity of the antioxidant defense system of

periodontal tissue.

Materials and Methods

In addition, the prevalence of periodontal diseases has characteristics associated with the age of children. Often, the pathogenesis of periodontitis is detected during an examination, which is closely related to the anatomical and physiological characteristics of periodontal disease in children, since periodontal tissues in childhood are functionally and morphologically imperfect, constantly developing and regenerating, the response to their influence is characterized by a deficiency of most of the etiological factors that cause periodontal diseases and is characterized by high hypersensitivity. The immunological response to bacterial infection also has characteristics. In this regard, one of the relevant directions is the development of modern diagnostic methods for periodontal pathology, taking into account the general somatic condition in adolescence [1.3.5.7.9.11].

Special attention should be paid to the pre-clinical laboratory diagnosis of periodontal condition, including the reproducible levels of pathological changes in the stage of timely correction. According to a number of scientific sources, periodontal disease is one of the factors causing the development of periodontal disease.

The prevalence of periodontal diseases (mainly chronic) in children with disabilities is reported in the scientific literature to be 88 to 92%, and according to other studies, the prevalence of periodontal diseases among children with disabilities (from 1 to 17 years) is 94.4%. At the same time, some studies have found changes in the rate of periodontal pathologies in children with disabilities (from 16.4% to 54.3%) [12.14.16]. At the same time, rapidly progressive periodontal diseases are more common in children with oligophrenia. The use of oral fluid to monitor the metabolic state in combined somatic and oral pathology is also important, as are clinical biochemical results. Some studies have investigated the increase in the activity of superoxide dismutase (SOD) and the concentration of TBK-active products in general periodontitis, the decrease in the content of antioxidant factors, changes in immunological reactivity, which provides a basis for the development of diagnostic algorithms, including the use of mixed saliva as a biological substrate [11.13.15.17.19].

In our scientific research, we found it appropriate to conduct objective and subjective examinations, RMA, PI, and CPITN indices in the diagnosis of children with disabilities with periodontal diseases in order to effectively diagnose these pathologies.

The aim of the research is to develop early diagnosis of periodontal diseases in disabled children and comprehensive preventive methods.

Research object: 276 sick children aged 10-18 years old with limited educational opportunities

were taken in boarding school No. 27 of Bukhara region.

Practical part:

Objective, subjective and dental examination methods of children with disabilities were used to examine them using the RMA, PI, and CPITN indices . In our scientific study, sick children were divided into 3 groups.

Group I - 56 children aged 10 to 12 years with catarrhal and hypertrophic gingivitis were examined using objective and subjective methods, PMA, and PI index.

Group II - 114 children aged 12 to 14 years with hypertrophic gingivitis and mild periodontitis were analyzed.

Group III – hypertrophic gingivitis, mild and severe periodontitis Objective and subjective examinations were conducted on 106 child patients aged 14 to 18 years using the PMA, PI, and CPITN indices.

Results and Discussion

When diagnosing children with limited periodontal diseases, the process of examining patients referring to pathological changes in the periodontal tissue includes indices of clinical-functional and dental examination indicators.

Examination of periodontal diseases in children with disabilities was carried out using the main (clinical) and additional (paraclinical) methods of examination. Clinical examination methods were carried out by collecting anamnesis and examining the patient. Collecting anamnesis in periodontal diseases in children with disabilities. First of all, complaints were identified: their nature (bad smell, bleeding gums, tooth mobility, etc.), the course of the process (rapid, slow, periodic). In cases of rapidly developing disease (severe tooth mobility, loss), other general and dental signs (change in body weight, frequent thirst, dry mouth) and psychoneurological symptoms of patients were also taken into account.

Examination of the patient. This included comparing the appearance and condition of the oral cavity with its normal physiological state and pathological state. Attention was paid to the general characteristics of the patient - his mood, behavior (irritability, silence, reticence), color of the skin, and the condition of the regional lymph nodes. Facial horizontal , vertical and sagittal on the surfaces proportional (proportional) league was determined . Teeth ratio decrease as a result of (teeth ratio anomaly , chew teeth strong friction and tooth row defects) of the lower 1/3 of the face decrease observed . Cheynov and facial muscles tone detected . Mouth space surroundings muscles often tooth row disadvantages and harmful habits under the influence tension observed . Tooth row and contraction surface Defects antagonistic teeth

to take as a result to the surface comes (Popov - Gadon phenomenon) to the state both attention was directed . Local the situation in determining of our patients mouth space slime floor the situation natural in the light viewed [12.14.16.18.20]. Milk slime floor to the state both separately importance is given There is property in this field into 3 parts as studied : interdental property teats , gums edge and alveolar the old man covered in parts pathological situations studied .

Visualization of periodontal tissue of periodontal diseases in disabled children in forgiveness his/her to the color both attention to give necessary bright red color - sharp in inflammation , and bluish color chronic in inflammation observed . Checked in patients property of the shore gray appearance – wounded necrotic processes was determined .

Pathology of periodontal diseases in disabled children changes local or generalized types was compared . jaw dome soft of the fabric periodontal disease cases : to these high and lower lip lumps (shortening , defect harvest to do), mouth space slime floor folds It was found that when examining the clinical, functional and dental examination indicators of children with disabilities suffering from periodontal diseases, the incidence of the disease was higher in girls than in boys. Distribution of children with disabilities by age, gender, among groups is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Distribution of children with disabilities with periodontal diseases by age and gender.

Groups	**Age**	**Boys**		**Girls**		**Total number**
		number	**%**	**number**	**%**	
I	10 -12	16	28	40	72	56
II	12 -14	25	22	89	78	114
III	14 - 18	48	45	58	55	106
Comparison group	7-18	9	25	25	75	36

Note: It was found that the incidence of periodontal disease in disadvantaged children is 40% higher in girls than in boys.

Among the children with periodontal disease with limited opportunities, group I patients aged 10-12 years were 16 boys (28%) and 40 girls (72%). Among the examined children aged 12-14 years, group II patients were 25 boys (22%) and 89 girls (78%). Among the patients of group III, the distribution of boys (48 boys (45%) and girls (58 girls) was studied.

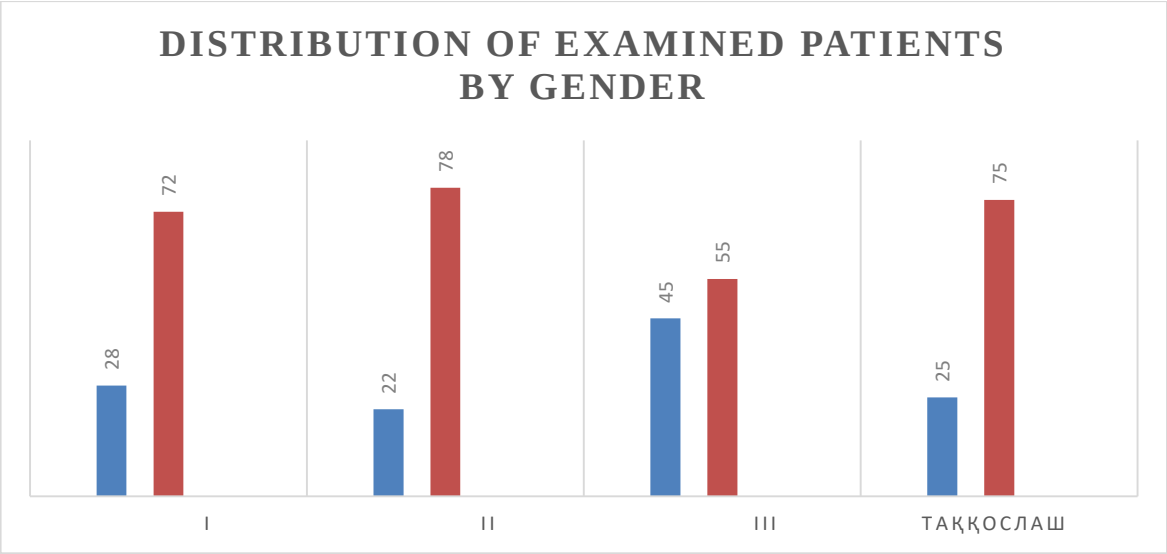


Figure 1. Distribution of children with disabilities with periodontal disease by age and gender.

Group I - 56 children aged 10 to 12 years with catarrhal and hypertrophic gingivitis were examined using objective and subjective methods, PMA, and PI index.

periodontitis in children with disabilities , great attention is paid to the state of microcirculation, which plays a key role in the trophic supply of tissues. The central link in the development of microcirculatory disorders is the violation of capillary blood flow, which usually begins with a decrease in intensity and ends with the development of capillary stasis in the nutritional link of the microcirculatory flow

Conclusion

One of the factors associated with periodontitis in children with disabilities is heredity, which makes some people more susceptible to the disease than others. Periodontal disease in children with disabilities is a complex interaction of genetic factors with environmental and demographic factors, and is widespread among different racial and ethnic populations. A systematic review has shown that periodontitis is a risk factor for patients' quality of life, and this association is one of other risk factors such as diabetes, smoking, and socioeconomic status. A meta-analysis of the diagnosis of periodontal disease in children with disabilities found that periodontal disease increases the risk of comorbidities by 19%, and this increase in relative risk is 44%.

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