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Research Article

DENTAL DISEASES AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THEIR TREATMENT, CASE OF CARIES DISEASE

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Nazarov Jahongir Ilhomovich
Bukhara Institute Of Innovative Medicine, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Periodic dental check-ups, taking immediate treatment measures at the first signs of caries - all this is the norm. However, due to reasons such as money, time, and sometimes fear of the doctor, dental treatment is postponed. This article talks about caries disease and the effectiveness of its treatment.

KEYWORDS

Tooth, caries, periodontitis, pulpitis, calcium, phosphorus.

INTRODUCTION

If the teeth are healthy and whole, they are resistant to any external impact, they cannot move or break on their own. But as a result of a small amount of damage or decay of the teeth, the walls of the teeth become weak. It can also fall off with a small shock or the consumption of a harder product. Therefore, if the damaged tooth is not treated in time, the risk of its complete loss increases. Diseased teeth do not have the strength to thoroughly chew food, and it enters the stomach unbroken. This makes it difficult to digest and has a negative effect on the general condition of the gastrointestinal tract. As a result, metabolic diseases occur in the body. If the teeth are not treated in time, periodontitis develops - it affects the soft tissues and can cause the teeth to fall out. The infection that causes periodontitis can lower the immune system and

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cause gastrointestinal diseases. For example, gastritis, stomach and duodenal ulcer, pancreatitis. Also, if the diseased tooth is not removed in time, it increases the risk of periodontitis. In this case, the gums often bleed and bad breath comes from the mouth. It is not for nothing that women who are planning to become pregnant are recommended to first thoroughly examine the oral cavity and get treatment. Infections that appear in the teeth and gums can affect the development of the fetus and increase the risk of miscarriage by 7 times.

Dental caries is damage to the hard tissues of the tooth; gradual erosion of tooth enamel (dentin) and cavity formation. It is common in children. Children's first molars (sixth teeth) often decay. Tooth decay is an eating disorder; indulgence in pastries and sweets; it can appear due to the lack of potassium, phosphorus and vitamins in the food, as well as the lack of wet fruits and vegetables in the food, as well as improper care of the teeth. Children's tooth decay is affected by the diet of pregnant women and improper feeding of the child. This disease is more common in places where drinking water contains less fluoride. In children with severe infectious diseases, especially during puberty (especially in girls), tooth decay progresses rapidly. Tooth decay is often observed during pregnancy, because during this period, as a result of the increased demand for calcium necessary for the formation of the fetal skeleton, physiological changes occur in the mother's body, such as the activity of internal secretion glands and metabolic disorders.

Tooth decay begins without being noticeable. At first, the tooth enamel becomes cloudy, wrinkled, oozing or a yellowish stain appears. Later, this area becomes soft, this is called surface caries; it hurts when brushing, eating sweet and sour things. The cavity of the decayed tooth gradually deepens and passes from the enamel to the dentin, and then the middle tooth decay occurs. In acute cases, a slight pain occurs due to mechanical, chemical or hot-cold effects. As a result of the process of tooth decay going into the dentin tissue, softened and thinned dentin remains on the pulp; when food enters the cavity of a decayed tooth, a strong pain occurs, which stops immediately when the effect disappears; This is called deep tooth decay. If it is not treated in time, the microbe enters the soft tissue of the tooth and inflames it - pulpitis occurs; Sometimes the tissues around the root of the tooth may also be inflamed. Tooth decay is treated by a dentist. The cavity is cleaned and filled. (Figure 1)

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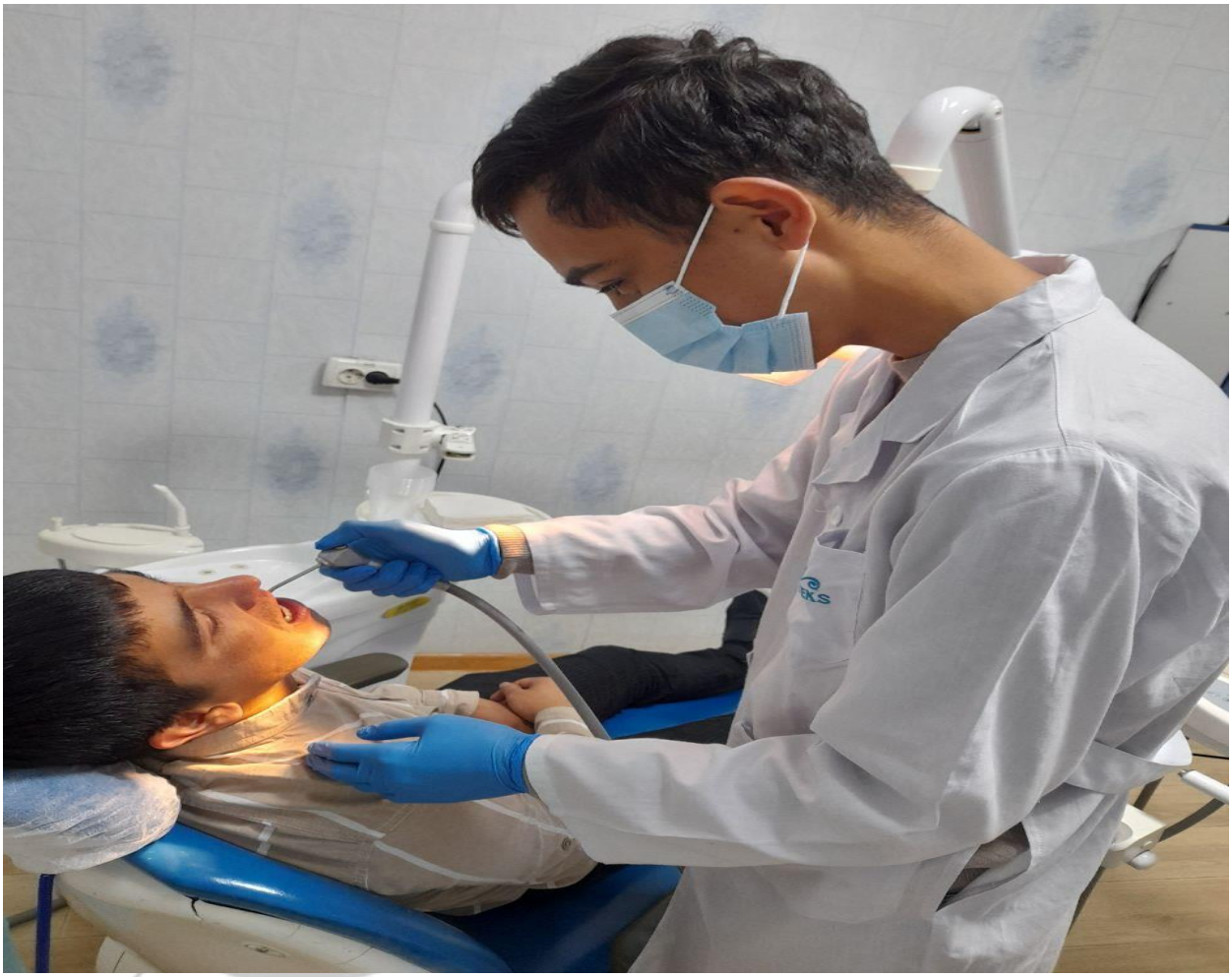

Figure 1

In order to prevent the disease, it is necessary to eat foods rich in mineral salts, especially calcium, phosphorus, vitamins, fats, and carbohydrates, to follow a diet, and to keep the oral cavity healthy.It is known that the hepatitis C virus is characterized by a pronounced genetic polymorphism. It has been found that with HCV – infection virus is represented by a set of closely related genetic variants (quasi-variants). The genetic polymorphism of the hepatitis C virus in combination with single nucleotide polymorphism of genes obviously affects not only the course, the outcomes of CHC and CHB, but also the different rate of formation of liver fibrosis [9,11]. As noted by V.T. Ivashkin, chronic damage to hepatocytes by the hepatitis B virus is a potentially precancerous process as a result of an imbalance between hepatocyte regeneration and inflammation The results of research conducted in the last ten years show that the important contribution of genetic factors in the progressive development of chronic hepatitis V and C has been revealed. At the same time, the characteristics of the course of the disease and the effectiveness of the treatment depend on the genetic characteristics of the patients. Today, a number of scientific researches are being conducted in the world to study the genetic basis of chronic viral hepatitis, to

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prevent complications by developing early diagnosis and treatment methods. Scientific studies and the analysis of the studied literature show that in the development of chronic viral hepatitis, it is necessary to carry out genetic tests in order to make an accurate diagnosis of the course of the disease. Conducting research aimed at determining the origin and genetic relationship of dangerous complications of chronic viral hepatitis V and C (cirrhosis of the liver, hepatocellular carcinoma) is one of the urgent problems of hepatology.The obtained results serve as a basis for a more extensive study of the contribution of genetic factors in the course of chronic viral hepatitis V and C, and for the personalization of approaches to the treatment of patients. Based on the obtained data, the quality of diagnosis will be improved and the criteria will be developed to reduce the serious complications of the disease, liver cirrhosis and carcinoma, disability and death rate. Scientific studies, the analysis of the studied literature show that in the development of chronic viral hepatitis, it is necessary to carry out genetic tests in making an accurate diagnosis of the course of the disease.

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