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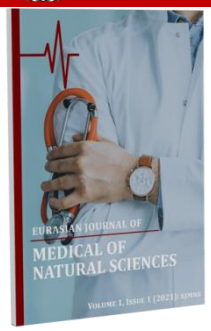

SPECIFICITY OF TREATMENT FOR COMPLICATIONS IN THE ORAL CAVITY AFTER REMOVABLE DENTAL PROSTHESES

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ABSTRACT

Patients with partial or complete loss of teeth and chronic diseases of the oral mucosa often come to orthopedic dentists. The complexity of the rehabilitation of patients with partial or complete loss of teeth (adentia) is one of the pressing problems of orthopedic dentistry. One of a number of objective and subjective reasons for this is the muyan complexity of patients' restorative orthopedic treatment.

According to the All-Around Health Organization, tooth loss rates in people aged 65-75 years and older range from 30% to 70%. With the improvement of living conditions and quality, there is an increase in the age of the population all over the world, Gerontology issues have shifted from a medical category to a problem of national importance. At the same time, among older people, not only somatic pathology is observed, but also the adentia Ham cup of teeth of various manifestations. At this point, the complexity of the rehabilitation of patients with complete loss of teeth (adentia) is one of the pressing problems of orthopedic dentistry. One of a number of objective and subjective reasons for this is the muyan complexity of patients ' restorative orthopedic treatment [1,3].

In our country, in the years of independence, comprehensive targeted measures have been implemented to radically improve the provision of quality medical services to the population, especially for the protection of motherhood and childhood, and for the elderly. As a result of the measures implemented in this regard, significant, high results were achieved in the provision of dental care, including for elderly patients to live a full - fledged life.

The development of Dentistry on the Jaxon scale depends on the desire of patients to improve their quality of life. For the use of fully removable dentures, the study of Risk Factors in the treatment of adentia with the aim of reducing adverse outcomes is an important task. Today, the study and implementation of various osteoplastic methods in order to eliminate a bone atrophy defect in the jaw in full adentia is one of the pressing issues. Including, it is important to develop comprehensive treatment and preventive measures in order to improve the results of complete dental prosthetics[2,5].

According to the results of research carried out in the jaw, a number of scientific results were obtained to improve the results of the use of complex removable dentures in patients with adentia: practical dental achievements in the correction of atrophy of the alveolar tumor in the lower and upper jaw caused by bone tissue defect in elderly patients are not sufficient

the arrival has been proven. As a result of the lack of pressure on the adjacent tissues when completely losing teeth, functional disorders, atrophy of the facial skeleton and the soft tissues covering it are strained[3,6].

Currently, scientific research is being carried out in the world on improving the results of removable dental prosthetics, including in the following priority areas: improving clinical and laboratory treatments in the application of fully removable dentures in adentia; developing alternative, highly effective orthopedic treatments for the treatment of the disease; developing new methods of treatment-preventive measures in order to[5,6].

The study, carried out in order to assess the condition of the oral mucosa OBSHQ, was carried out in a group of patients of different ages to draw up a complex picture of the morphofunctional state of the obshq and lip of the oral mucosa and the involutional processes in it. During the examination of patients, all-clinical methods such as: survey, examination of the face and oral cavity, stomatoscopic were used. The survey began with the Anamnesis of life, showing the illness experienced and burned and given.

The main focus was on the patient's complaints, the cause of the appeal, chewing and speech function disorders, disorders of aesthetics. During the survey, it was determined the cause and duration of the loss of teeth, how and for how long dental prostheses were used. When using dental prostheses, they were determined by their duration and hygienic condition. Oral cavity examination began with the study of the corridor of the oral cavity in the cipsected position of the jaws in a standard way. The type of bite was identified after the labia, lunge and gums were studied.

Palpation not only made it possible to perceive the soft tissue of the oral cavity and regionar lymphatuguns (size, 14 density, attachment, painfulness and swelling), but also to assess their condition. In order to conduct stomatoscopic studies, the OM – 178 operation microscope was used. This model of microscopy with 4, 6, 10, 16, and 25 fold magnification made it possible to detect pathological changes in the mucous membrane that could not be seen with the naked eye. The results obtained were subjected to statistical processing using practical programs based on statistical analysis.

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