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THE CONDITION OF THE ORAL CAVITY IN CHILDREN WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

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Relevance of the problem: Today tuberculosis (TB) is a curable disease. Its prevalence decreased significantly after the introduction of streptomycin and polychemotherapy, but the problem was not completely solved, and it reappeared in an impressive way, forcing doctors to remember it not only when faced with lung diseases, but also when diagnosing and treating symptoms localized in various other organs.

Dental diseases are the most common diseases in the human body. A special place among them is occupied by diseases of the oral mucosa (OOM). There is no organ or tissue where more diseases are cured than in the OAS. But even though the causes, mechanisms of development and their clinical course are quite diverse, many of these diseases are characterized by some common features, which allows them to be combined into separate related groups.

Purpose: To study the peculiarity of changes in the oral cavity in children with tuberculosis, in order to develop measures to improve the level of medical services.

Material and methods. In order to assess the condition of the oral cavity in children who are at the inpatient stage of treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis, a dental examination and assessment of the condition of teeth and oral mucosa will be carried out, the stomatological status of patients will be assessed, and the effect of anti-tuberculosis drugs on the oral cavity will be determined.

Results and discussion. The condition of the patient's oral cavity and clinical, radiological and endoscopic signs are non-specific. Usually the diagnosis is made on the basis of histopathology, which distinguishes between granulomatous and tumor diseases. A review of the literature was conducted, and the work done on the state of the oral cavity in persons with tuberculosis was reviewed, which remains a very relevant topic at the moment, since this problem is not considered in such detail and it is necessary to take into account the fact that the state of the oral cavity of the oral cavity in patients with drug-sensitive and drug-resistant forms tuberculosis, and probably in the future it will also be clear the difference in the state of the oral cavity in persons with pulmonary and extrapulmonary forms of tuberculosis.

Conclusion: Upon receiving the results of the study, an algorithm for diagnosing pathological changes in the oral cavity in children with tuberculosis will be developed, aimed at improving the quality of treatment of oral cavity changes. Significant factors determining the main pathological changes in the oral cavity for the provision of high-quality medical services will be highlighted.

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