

## TREATMENT METHODS FOR CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS

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This article considers a survey of 44 examined patients for the period of 2022 in the scientific and practical dental center at the Bukhara State Medical Institute, 32 patients with granulating and granulomatous forms of chronic apical periodontitis were identified.

Relevance. Methods of filling root canals with "one paste" and carrying out the resorcinol-formalin method in poorly passable root canals do not guarantee their high-quality obturation and can lead to the development of periapical foci of chronic infection. This underlines the importance of high-quality endodontic treatment, which allows to prevent microbial contamination and the impact of their waste products on the surrounding tissues.

Treatment of periodontitis consists in the elimination of inflammation in the pericarp region by opening the tooth cavity, chemomechanical, antiseptic treatment of the root canal and its obturation (Garaza N.N., Gottlieb A.O., 2009). HAP ranks third in the frequency of treatment in medical institutions after dental caries and pulpitis [Tarasenko S.V., 2015; Sevbitov A.V., 2016; Tarasenko S.V., 2016; Shayymbetova A.R., 2017]. Among those who applied to the clinic of therapeutic dentistry, patients with various forms of HAP make up 30-40% [Radyshevskaya T.N., 2016; Tarasenko S.V., 2016; N.N. Dessaune., 2018].

According to Zorina V.V. and co-authors [Ananyeva V.A., 2016], chronic destructive periodontitis, in more than a third of cases, is the result of incorrect endodontic treatment, the quality of which determines the prognosis of restoration of tooth function.

Purpose. Improving the effectiveness of the treatment of chronic apical periodontitis by improving endodontic treatment with separate and combined use of new methods of depot- and apex- foreshis with the joint use of the method of fluctuation.

As already mentioned above, the improvement and scientific justification of methods of treatment of chronic apical periodontitis of teeth with impenetrable root canals is one of the urgent problems of modern dentistry. At the same time, the main causes of failures and complications are associated with insufficient disinfection of the passable part of the root canal. Even intra-channel use of antibiotics, which at one time was considered as the most effective method, does not always give a positive result. The most difficult task in this case is the full-fledged processing of the apical part of the tooth root, where the root canal gives numerous branches and forms the so-called apical delta. To improve the quality and improve the existing methods of treatment of chronic apical periodontitis of teeth with impenetrable root canals, we carried out dental treatment using new physical methods – copper-calcium hydroxide depophoresis, apex-foreshis with a silver-copper conductor with a

combination of the method of fluoridation both individually and in combination compared with the traditional method of treating the disease.

Thus, the optimal doses of apex-foresis that have an antibacterial effect are also 2.5-5 mA x min.

It should be noted that the detection of only one form of bacteria in the root canals of teeth was detected only in 6 (7.4%) persons with chronic granulating periodontitis out of 81 examined, in most cases (92.6%) pathogen associations were observed, including from 2 to 6 types of microbes. For example, the largest spectrum of microflora was isolated from material obtained from patients with chronic granulating periodontitis, and monoinfection was not detected at all in patients with chronic granulomatous periodontitis. In all forms of the disease, streptococci and fungi of the genus *Candida* were present in patients before treatment, and streptococcal microflora dominated the associations.

The normality of the distribution of indicators in each of the compared groups was evaluated using the Shapiro-Wilk criterion (at  $n < 50$ ). To compare indicators whose distribution differs from normal, *St. epidermidis* ( $p = 0.017$ ), *Clostridium* spp. ( $p = 0.029$ ), the nonparametric Kraskel-Wallis criterion was used. The statistical significance of the differences in indicators was assessed by comparing the calculated value of the Kraskel-Wallis criterion with the critical ones, determining the significance level  $p$  using the statistical program SPSS.

Conclusion. At the same time, the most pronounced (1.5-2.5 times more) the combined use of depot-, apex – foresis with the combined use of the method of fluoridation has an antibacterial effect, rather than using them separately. The use of depot- and apex- foresis in the treatment of chronic apical periodontitis leads to a significantly ( $P < 0.05-0.001$ ) rapid acceleration of the processes of regeneration of periapical tissues compared with traditional methods of treatment of the disease. At the same time, the combined use of depot-, apex – foresis with the combined use of fluoridation has a 1.3-2.2 times effective effect on the condition of the periapical tissue of the teeth than using them separately. It is expressed in reducing the number of complications, accelerating the process of bone regeneration in the apical periodontal area and thereby reducing the number of visits of patients to a dental institution.

## References

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## **НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ РАСПРОСТРАНЕННОСТИ КАРИЕСА У ДЕТЕЙ В ВОЗРАСТЕ 12 ЛЕТ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ**

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**Цель.** Целью этого национального исследования было определение распространенности кариеса, опыта кариеса и индекса значительного кариеса (SiC) у 12-летних детей в Узбекистане.

**Материал и методы.** В 14 областях Узбекистана случайным образом были отобраны школы с учетом сельской, пригородной и городской местности, чтобы можно было осмотреть около 6,5 тыс. детей в возрасте 12 лет. Перед началом стоматологических осмотров в 2021 году семь стоматологов прошли обучение у человека, имеющего большой опыт в эпидемиологии кариеса, для записи индекса КПУ (DMFT) в соответствии с критериями Всемирной организации здравоохранения (ВОЗ, 2013). Осмотры проводились в школах с помощью искусственного освещения, стоматологических зеркал и тупых зондов, при этом записывались значения КПУ. Данные были введены в электронный файл, и после исключения неполных наборов данных 5 844 стоматологических карт 12-летних детей можно было описательно проанализировать с помощью MS-Excel.

**Полученные результаты.** Общая распространенность кариеса зубов составила 70,1% (95% ДИ: 65,1–75,1). Среднее значение КПУ составило 1,75 (стандартное отклонение 1,88), а SiC — 3,84 (стандартное отклонение 1,66). Среднее количество кариозных, отсутствующих и запломбированных зубов было следующим: 1,57 (К), 0,07 (У) и 0,1 (П). Среднее значение КПУ у мальчиков (1,61; 95% Di: 1,54–1,66) было ниже, чем у девочек (1,89; 95% Di: 1,82–1,96).

**Вывод.** В целом степень перенесенности кариеса у 12-летних детей, проживающих в Узбекистане, по критериям ВОЗ «низкая». Для снижения распространенности кариеса зубов в Узбекистане необходимо разработать