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EARLY DETECTION OF ORAL MALIGN LESIONS

Kamilov Kh.P., Kadirbaeva A.A., Aripova D.U., Ruziboyev Sh.

Tashkent state dental institute

Introduction. An analysis of the recent literary sources indicates that one of the common diseases of the oral mucous membrane and the red border of the lips are diseases accompanied by hyper- and dyskeratosis, there are lichen planus, leukoplakia, various forms of cheilitis, known as facultative precancers, with a frequency of malignancy up to 19% (Kamilov Kh.P., Kadyrbaeva A.A., 2019).

Currently, such techniques are known as stomatoscopy, photostomatoscopy, luminescence study when exposed to ultraviolet rays (Wood's rays), fluorescence diagnostics (Bulgakova N.N., 2015; Krikheli N.I., 2016).

Material and methods. 50 patients with precancerous diseases of the oral mucosa were examined at the age of 25-80 years at the Department of Hospital Therapeutic Dentistry of the Tashkent State Dental Institute for the period of 2017-2020 Among them there were erosive and ulcerative form of lichen planus - in 27 patients (54%), erosive leukoplakia - in 12 patients (24%), verrucous leukoplakia - in 8 patients (16%); traumatic ulcer - in 2 patients (4%), cheilitis - in 1 patient (2%) identified.

For the autofluorescence stomatoscopy of the oral mucosa, the AFS-D set ("Polironik") was used.

As a result of the AFS study, one third of those who applied were found to have a lesion of the oral cavity in the form of an increase or decrease in the intensity of autofluorescence. Thus, in 16 patients (31.3%), autofluorescence differed from the luminescence of a healthy oral mucosa. Among them, 42 patients (84%) with erosive and ulcerative lesions of the oral mucosa showed a decrease in fluorescence, which was revealed in the form of dark areas without visible luminescence. In foci of increased keratinization, an increase in fluorescence was noted in the form of a bright white glow.

Conclusion. The use of autofluorescence stomatoscopy for screening in dentistry makes it possible to detect differences in the glow of healthy and pathologically altered tissue, as well as improve visualization and objectively determine the area of the affected surface. In addition, the device of autofluorescence stomatoscopy can be considered an effective method for assessing the outcome of treatment and optional diagnostics of oral precancers in dynamics.

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EFFECTIENCY OF COMPLEX TREATMENT OF HERPETIC STOMATITIS

**Kamilov Kh.P., Kadirbaeva A.A., Shakirova F.A.,
Buriev A.Ye., Gafurov A.A.**

Tashkent State Dental Institute, Tashkent

Introduction. Herpes viral infection (HVI) occupies one of the leading places among viral diseases in humans due to the wide-spread prevalence of the virus and the ability to be persis-tent perpetually in humans after a primary infection. According to the WHO, from 90 to 100% of the world's popu-lation are infected with herpes simplex viruses (HSV) of the 1st and 2nd types. Based on the results of the analysis of scientific research and scientific literature data, one can come to the conclusion that there is a need for large-scale research on this problem in Uzbekistan. The aim of research was to study of the effectiency of applying biological active additive Reptin-plant within the complex treatment of her-petic stomatitis patients and therapeutic effect of photody-namic therapy with the PDU device in patients with HSV. Under our supervision, there were 75 children diagnosed with HSV at the age of 18 to 40 years, divided into three groups, depending on the therapy. All patients were mainly treated on an outpatient basis. Analysis of the data obtained from the treatment results showed that the group of patients with HSV received complex treatment (traditional treatment + Reptin-plant + PDU) was more effective than traditional therapy alone.

Analysis of the data obtained from the treatment results showed that in the 3rd group of patients with HSV, complex treatment (traditional treatment + Reptin-plant