

Treatment of Deformity of the Dentition that Occurs with Partial Secondary Adentia

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The relevance of the topic. The maxillary system is a set of organs and tissues interconnected anatomically and functionally, performing various, but related functions. The dental system has a common and branched vascular network that provides nutrition to tissues and organs. The links of the vascular system are in close functional unity, and due to the presence of nerve endings in the walls of the vessels, it has the property of reception and participates in the regulation of the functions of each organ and the entire dental system. When their functional unity is violated, it leads to disharmony of the dental system.

Treatment of patients with horizontal secondary deformities is mainly carried out with the help of traditional bridges, which often leads to the occurrence of long-term complications arising from excessive preparation of the hard tissues of the supporting teeth having a slope [1.2.3.5.7.9]. Among the well-known prosthesis designs that provide for gentle preparation of supporting teeth with convergence, it is possible to distinguish bridge-shaped prostheses with support on half-crowns, inlays and onlays made of metal. The disadvantages of these structures are frequent cementation of supporting elements and low aesthetics [4.6.8.10].

The increasing demands of patients to the quality of medical care determine the choice of a rational method of orthopedic treatment [11.13.15.17]. Often, patients who want to get an "ideal" design in a short time, which would provide high chewing efficiency and aesthetics, are either unprepared for the implementation of a comprehensive treatment plan, or remain dissatisfied with the results of the therapy. The latter circumstances in some cases can cause conflicts. It is also significant that conflict situations in the doctor-patient system often arise in the presence of complex combined pathology of the dental system [12.14.16.18.19.20].

In addition, the development of psychological adverse situations is often influenced by the inability of doctors and patients to constructively resolve conflicts. Therefore, compliance with the requirements and standards of medical care, as well as an increase in the level of conflictological culture of the physician may contribute to improving the effectiveness of treatment and prevention or constructive resolution of conflicts in the "doctor patient" system. It follows from the above that the use of traditional approaches to the elimination of secondary deformities.

Partial secondary adentia according to WHO, it affects up to 75% of the population in various regions of the globe. With partial secondary adentia, functional dissociation occurs in the dentition, which leads to functional pathology of the maxillary system, while the Popov-Hodon phenomenon appears, including with partial secondary adentia, several groups of interlocking teeth appear that undergo functional overload, where a primary and secondary traumatic node appears in due time.

With the loss of one of the group of chewing teeth, from the moment of its loss, the change in the function of chewing will determine the state of the entire dental system and its individual links. I.F.Bogoyavlensky points out that the changes that develop under the influence of function in tissues and organs, including bones, are nothing more than a functional restructuring. The works of I.S.Rubinov proved that the effectiveness of chewing in various variants of adentia is characterized by some changes in the second phase of chewing [21.23.25.27.29].

Based on the fundamental provisions of the Pavlovian School of Physiology, I.S.Rubinov, B.N.Bynin, A.I.Betelman and other domestic dentists proved that the response to changes in the nature of chewing food with partial secondary adentia changes the secretory function of the salivary glands, stomach, food evacuation and intestinal peristalsis slow down. All this is nothing but a general biological adaptive reaction within the physiological functional restructuring of the entire digestive system [22.24.26.28.30].

Purpose: The purpose of the work is to study the deformities of the dentition, revealed as a result of partial secondary dental adentia and on this basis to develop appropriate orthopedic methods of treatment.

1. To study the frequency of occurrence of deformities of the dentition, revealed as a result of partial secondary adentia of the teeth, dividing by gender, age of patients and etiology of the disease in the Bukhara region.
2. To develop and put into practice an individual approach to orthopedic treatment of categories of persons with deformities of the dentition, revealed as a result of partial secondary dental adentia of the Bukhara region.

Materials: To achieve this goal, clinical data will be conducted and described in the Dental Educational, Therapeutic and Practical Center at M.I. Buh. Our observations will be based on a clinical study of 154 patients with partial secondary dental adentia leading to deformities of the dentition with an initial general condition of moderate severity at the age of 18 to 56 and above.

Research methods:

1. Dental.
2. Clinical and functional.
3. Statistical methods

For the first time, examination of patients with deformities in the maxillofacial region, revealed as a result of partial secondary dental adentia in the Bukhara region, will be conducted. It will be established that deformities of the maxillofacial region, revealed as a result of partial secondary dental adentia, cause a high incidence of the disease, depending on the age, gender of the patient and the etiology of the disease. The individuality of the approach to the treatment of deformities of the maxillofacial region, revealed as a result of partial secondary dental adentia, is scientifically substantiated.

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