

Prevalence and Treatment Results of Oral Hemangiomas in Children

Karimov M. A.

Namangan State University, Department of Medicine

Sadikov R. R.

Tashkent Medical Academy

Nurmatova X. X.

Kosonsoy Abu Ali ibn Sino Public Health Technical School

Relevance of the topic. The word Gemangioma was introduced to science by Liston in 1843, which was described by the German patologist Rudolf in 1864. Later in 1867, Virchow described the hemangioma of the spine. In 1840, Kasabah and Merritt reported a hemangioma event involving the skin and deep soft tissue of the thigh area. In 2008, a team of French scientists Christine Leaute – Lebreze and colleagues successfully treated 11 breast-aged children with hemangioma with propranolol.

Facial jaw hemangiomas are considered one of the pressing problems of Dentistry, facial jaw surgery and pediatric oncology. Hemangioma is a benign tumor that develops from a blood vessel and is most common in children in the oral cavity, head area, genital areas, face and jaws. Such a good quality tumor develops rapidly in conjunction with the growth of the body and sometimes even stops growing (in 2% of cases).

Purpose of scientific work. Republican specialized Oncology and radiologist scientific practice Medical Center Andijan regional branch children's oncology department and the study of the frequency and results of the occurrence of conservative and surgical treated cases with a diagnosis of oral hemangioma under the age of 0-8 years, treated in the children's oncological office.

Materials and styles. In the regional branch of the Republican specialized Oncology and radiologist scientific practice Medical Center Andijan, 58 patients with hemangioma, located in the oral cavity, under the age of 0 – 8 years of inpatient and outpatient treatment during 2016 – 2019, were retrospectively analyzed the history of the disease and outpatient cards.

Research results. Analytical study 58 patients studied the history of the disease. Of these, 28 (48.3 %) were boys and 28 (51.7%) were girls. 34 of the patients (58.6 %) were treated from Andijan, 19 (32.7 %) from Fergana and 5 (8.7%) from Namangan regions. The age distribution corresponds to 0 – 6 months (n25.43.1%), 6 Months – 1 year (n14.24.1%), 1 – 3 years (n11.19.0 %) and 3 – 8 years (n8.13.8%). Loved ones of the patients had filed complaints of redness (N57, 98.3 %), derivative (N48, 82.7%), cosmetic defect (N18, 31.0%) and bleeding (N2, 3.4%). All patients were identified as needing inpatient treatment and were treated under general anesthetic under inpatient conditions with surgical removal of the derivative. Some patients were treated with sclerotic treatment (with ethyl alcohol) and cryodestruction before surgery. No noninvasive treatment methods were used. After tashrix, 9 patients had relapsed and 18 patients had different levels of post-tashrix scars. 58 patients were treated in the hospital for 208 (average 3.6) days.

Conclusion. The result of the analysis shows that recurrence of the disease and complications have been observed in patients aged 2 and older, early detection of the disease and the correct choice of early treatment treatments lead to increased treatment efficiency and economic efficiency.

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