

Features of the Course and Treatment of Odontogenic Inflammatory Diseases in Frequently ILL Children

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Abstract

One of the most urgent problems of dentistry is acute odontogenic inflammatory processes (Gubin M. A., 2013; Balin V. N., 2000; Karnaukhov A. T., 1999). Despite the development of new methods to combat purulent infection, the number of sick children with inflammatory diseases tends to increase, especially in children who are often ill. (Robustova T. G. et al., 2011; Shargorodsky A. G., 2010, etc.).

The purpose of the work: To study the course and improve the results of complex treatment of patients with odontogenic inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region and their complications by topical application of the drug staphylococcal bacteriophage.

Material and Methods. It is known that the diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region are one of the main problems of pediatric dentistry. According to a number of researchers, inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region account for up to 21 % of all surgical and 52% of dental diseases in childhood. Microbiological diagnostics is of particular importance for planning the treatment of infectious and inflammatory diseases of the elderly. The importance and timeliness of identifying the pathogen, determining its sensitivity to microflora allows for targeted therapy with minimal risk of side effects (Ter-Asaturov GL., 2005), The existing and, as a rule, used in everyday work method of verifying the pathogen by the dneco-diffuse method (S. M, Navashnn, I. P. Fomina 1982) requires at least a 5-day study period, while the onset of the 2nd phase of the wound process in adequate treatment should occur no later than 3 days (V. A. Kozlov 1985). According to Shisader V. E. (2000): "In addition to traditional methods of bacteriological examination of substrates that allow identifying pathogens of the pathological process and determining their sensitivity to antibiotics, methods for identifying anaerobic pathogens should be more widely used. Given the complexity of the latter and the considerable duration of the study (up to one and a half weeks), it is advisable to use express methods for verifying the anaerobic nature of pulmonary destruction.

Results. These include gas-liquid chromatography of extracts of various biological substrates, which allows to detect the presence of short-chain volatile fatty acids-products of anaerobic vital activity and thereby confirm their involvement in suppuration. Bacterioscopy of smears of pus obtained during drainage of the pleural cavity is quite informative, it will be possible to establish the group affiliation of microorganisms (staphylococci, streptococci, gram — positive and gram-negative rods, anaerobic microorganisms-peltostrongococci, bacteroids, fusobacteria, etc.)."

In the pathogenesis of infectious and inflammatory diseases of CHLO in the elderly, the role of concomitant pathology comes out in the first place. For the assessment of a modern elderly person, it is extremely important to understand and polypragmazine, which leads to the development of a mutual burden syndrome and features in the appointment of pharmacotherapy (Nosova V. F., 1992).

According to our data, 61% of patients of older age groups who have applied for dental care in a polyclinic suffer from concomitant somatic pathology. Of these, 89% of patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system. An irrational approach to providing care to patients of this age group leads to the development of various complications in 9% of patients at an outpatient appointment. Also, therapy aimed at reducing oral dysbiosis, expressed in elderly patients, leads to a decrease in infectious and inflammatory complications of tooth extraction surgery (Surovina M-B., 2003, Grudyanov A. And" 2006). According to our data, the manifestation of oral phlebotomy occurs in all patients with infectious and inflammatory complications of tooth extraction,

It is extremely important to increase the nonspecific activity of the body in order to improve the effectiveness of treatment of patients with inflammatory diseases. The use of the drug thymus timalin as a component of the complex treatment of patients with HIA CHLO is justified. Tnmalik has a protective effect when prescribing massive doses of an antibiotic, it normalizes the function and differentiation of lymphocytes. A special place among the drugs that regulate homeostasis and stress reactions of the body is occupied by drugs that have a stimulating effect on the body's defense systems, that is, substances with adaptogenic properties that have an immunocorrelating effect.

Also, one of the important etiopathogenetic mechanisms of the development of inflammation is trauma, in particular infection of the fracture line of the lower jaw. Reliable fixation of fragments with an insufficient number of pairs of antagonizing teeth is very problematic (Solovyov M.L., 2000). According to our data, 28% of patients with a mandibular fracture suffer from infectious-inflammatory complications.

This peculiarity of ethno-pathogenesis has led to the need to create a pathogenetic approach to the treatment and prevention of infectious and inflammatory diseases of the celiac region , the thionatogenetic approach to the treatment of infectious and inflammatory diseases of the elderly is based on an integrated approach consisting of systemic, indirect and local effects. However, many methods of treatment have all three components. So, taking the phytoadaptogen *Rhodiola rosea* leads the patient's body to a state of nsspsinfchskn increased resistance. Our data confirmed the adaptogenic effect -in the experiment and in the clinic, the dynamics of blood parameters indicates the onset of an activation reaction. At the same time, we register an indirect effect - ingestion of the drug leads to a decrease in the zone of destruction of the lower jaw in rats with the created model of acute osteomyelitis. In the clinic, we register the difference in the decrease of CFU in the oral cavity in patients with infectious-inflammatory pathology. Also, an in vitro experiment on the direct antimicrobial effect of *Rhodiola rosea* decoction convincingly demonstrates the pronounced antibacterial effect of the drug, comparable to synthetic antibiotics.

Under the conditions of induced experimental gnpoestrogenemmn, we have registered the following effects;

- Dysfunction of the large salivary glands associated with the development of lipomatosis of glandular structures; Decreased bone density of the lower jaw;
- The common nature of simulated osteomyelitis of the lower jaw
- For hormone replacement therapy, we used a synthetic trans dermal system and a decoction of red clover. When analyzing the results of the experiment, we registered the following effects:
- Maintenance of the morpho-functional status of glandular tissue;
- Restoration of bone density of the lower jaw;
- Limited nature of osteomyelitis of the lower jaw

When using the tranederm&chyy system, the changes are of a regional nature, which is obviously

associated with the absorption of the drug into the micro-lymphatic network. The effects of using a synthetic drug differ in the main and control groups, and when using a decoction of red clover, they have the character of a trend. However, the use of herbal preparations is safer, despite the lower effectiveness,

In the clinic, we used a transdermal system at a dose of 1/10 of the therapeutic one by sticking over the inflammation zone, the safety was proved by the absence of estradiol dynamics in venous blood, the effectiveness of clinical use was determined by the early reduction of the wound area, wound cleansing, cytological indicators and endogenous intoxication indices. In the group of patients, we included gynecologically healthy women with osteomyelitis of the jaws, phlegmon and abscesses of the maxillary-ldl region and patients with exacerbations of chronic oadentitoa. When evaluating the results obtained, we registered a significant acceleration of regeneration processes, an early cessation of purulent-necrotic inflammation, a decrease in the number of microorganisms on the surface of wounds. We have described one complication characterized by the spread of the infectious process through adjacent cellular spaces, which required additional interventions.

To create an integrated approach to the treatment and prevention of non-inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region, it is necessary to determine the necessary components of etiotropic treatment based on the modern idea of ethnology. We divided the main types of this direction into local effects on the pathogen and improvement of antimicrobial treatment. Local effects are divided into direct antimicrobial and indirect, i.e. influencing certain factors that provide antimicrobial. anti-inflammatory or wound healing effect. We attributed subtotal circular fibrotomy to direct methods that reduce the severity of the intervention and, consequently, reduce the risk of complications, while dissecting the ligamentous apparatus that fixes the tooth in the alveolus, we noted a decrease in infectious and inflammatory complications. The radiological density of the regenerate in the main group differs significantly from the comparison group. We evaluated this indicator as a regeneration coefficient calculated by the ratio of the regenerate density in the well area to the X-ray density of bone tissue, So, in patients of the main treatment group, this coefficient was 62.2%, and in the comparison group-33.3%. When analyzing histological sections of teeth removed with the help of fibrotomy without it, the separation of fragments of bone structures of the alveoli in patients with the traditional method of removal is determined, Apparently, this causes the frequency of infectious-inflammatory complications after tooth extraction in elderly patients.

In the treatment of fractures of the toothless lower jaw, a significant number of inflammatory complications are associated with the inability to reliably stabilize the fragments of the jaws with orthopedic structures (Solovyov M. M. ml.2000). The use of surgical fixation of fragments is associated with the need for general anesthesia, which increases the risk of treatment and with the need for periosteal detachment, which leads to insufficient extraossal blood supply and, in turn, to an increase in infectious and inflammatory complications. Currently, studies have been published on the problem of stabilization of jaw fragments without the use of dental splints using minimally traumatic techniques (Avstnkyan V. G. -. 2006). We propose a method of inter-jaw fixation based on the use of rods with a variable length. The use of this method in 12 patients showed the simplicity and effectiveness of fixation, as well as the absence of non-fatal complications,

Mediated effects on the course of the infectious-inflammatory process are separated into a separate group due to the versatile effect on the wound process through various mechanisms, One of the components of mediated therapy is probiotic therapy with the drug "Vntaflor", which is a representative of the symbiont lactoflora. The main mechanism of influence is competitive therapy. The products of the metabolism of lactobacilli have a pronounced bacteriostatic effect. In the experiment, we have proven a pre-microbial effect comparable, and sometimes superior, to the effects of antibiotics. In the clinical use of Vntaflor for the treatment of alveolitis, we have registered

an antimicrobial. anti-inflammatory activity of the drug.

An important component of the controlled management of the wound process is the local use of proteolytic enzymes, however, for full-fledged management of wound infection in phase 1, it is necessary to use turunds with antiseptic raavor (Gos-tiSHv V. K., 1996). Our study with an assessment of the proteolytic activity of trypsin h in wound cytology in combination with the most used antiseptics allowed us to recommend for clinical use a composition with an official solution of chlorhescendiv, which at the same time shows pronounced polyaitibacternal properties.

An indirect effect on the wound process is exerted by the lime mente of cycloferon. The effect is carried out through the system of cellular synthesis of nucleic acids with the help of a number of enzymes and inhibitors that lead to the degradation of foreign genetic information. We used the cvcloferon liniment for the treatment of patients with IVZ in CHLO chlamydia ethnology. The presence of a pathogen in the focus of inflammation after the end of the course of treatment was evaluated as a negative result. When analyzing the results of treatment, we did not register the presence of a pathogen in the focus of inflammation in patients of the main group,

An important method of indirect influence on the focus of inflammation is indirect lymphotropic antibacterial therapy. The effect occurs directly on the microorganism due to the diffusion of antimicrobial drugs from the microlimphatic bed, and due to the introduction of an antibiotic into the inflammation zone with "loaded" phagocytes. For the first time, we were able to show the patency and consistency of the lymphatic apparatus of the head and neck in elderly people by the method of three-dimensional computer lymphotropic lymphography. The points of lymphotrol administration of the antibiotic proposed by us allow us to achieve sufficient concentrations of the drug in the area of the inflammatory reaction to carry out full-fledged antimicrobial therapy and prevention of suppuration of a bone wound without significant harm to the health of an elderly person, which undoubtedly brings aggressive interference in the biocenosis of the body.

Conclusion. The results of numerous epidemiological studies indicate that, on average, every child suffers from 3 to 5 episodes of acute respiratory viral infectious diseases (ARVI) per year. The greatest incidence of acute respiratory infections is observed in young children, preschoolers and primary school children. Children of the first 3 years of life get SARS within a year 2-2. 5 times more often than children aged 10 years and older.

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