



ISSN: 2350-0328

**International Journal of Advanced Research in Science,
Engineering and Technology**

Vol. 7, Issue 11, November 2020

Assessment of the Results of Risk Factors for Periodontal Disease among Residents of the Andizhan Region

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ABSTRACT: The article discusses the assessment of the results risk factors for the development of inflammatory periodontal diseases in Andijan region residents. A survey was also conducted, the patients were examined according to the classical scheme and included anamnesis, an external examination, and an oral cavity examination.

KEYWORDS: questionnaire, periodontal, quality of life, history.

I. INTRODUCTION

Inflammatory periodontal diseases occupy a leading place in terms of frequency and prevalence among dental pathology, being the main cause of tooth loss, which negatively affects the health and quality of life (QOL) of a person [1,3]. In recent years, the problem of periodontal diseases in the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan is of particular relevance due to their steady growth, especially among young and middle-aged people. Polyethologicity and a large number of risk factors in the occurrence of inflammatory periodontal diseases create difficulties in diagnosing, predicting the course and treatment of these diseases.

II. THE RELEVANCE OF RESEARCH

The basis of the modern approach to the treatment of inflammatory periodontal diseases is the complexity that determines the participation of specialists in various fields [2,4]. To date, offering a huge number of schemes and methods of treatment of inflammatory periodontal diseases. Some success has been achieved in the surgical treatment of these diseases using the methods of directed regeneration and dental implantation [1,5]. According to domestic researchers, the reasons for the current situation include deficiencies in the organization of periodontal care in general in Uzbekistan and its regions: availability of objective socioeconomic factors, low medical literacy, and active population. Also, there is an insufficient level of professional training of dentists in periodontology, poor technical and material security of medical institutions, there are no clear criteria for assessing the effectiveness of the treatment [5].

III. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

To study the analysis of the results of anamnestic data of patients with inflammatory periodontal diseases in the Andizhan region.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To conduct a socio-hygienic study and identify risk factors, we developed a special questionnaire card that includes, along with general data (name, age, gender, place of residence, profession), questions about past and related diseases, the presence of diseases parents' periodontal patterns, dietary habits, bad habits, occupational hazards, regular tooth brushing, awareness of oral hygiene methods and means, and data on the condition of the teeth and periodontal tissues. Examination of patients was carried out according to the classical scheme and included anamnesis, external examination, and examination of the oral cavity.

V. RESULTS

The examination revealed: anomalies of the teeth and bite according to the classification of LS Persina (1989); the presence of premature occlusal contacts according to the method of Jankelson (1995), the size of the vestibule of the



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International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

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oral cavity, the severity and location of attachment of the frenulum and mucous cords according to the classification of G.Yu. Pacalns (1969), teeth mobility according to Miller's classification (P.D. Miller) in the Flezar modification (T.S. Fieszar, 1980), PMA gingivitis index (S. Parma, 1960). Evaluation of the results of epidemiological studies and risk factors for the development of inflammatory diseases of the product. In the Andizhan region residents, an epidemiological survey showed that the prevalence of VZP is high and ranges from 65 to 86% in different localities of the AO. Moreover, the initial signs of VZP come to light already at a young age. Moreover, in this age group, of the identified signs, the initial ones predominate - in the form of bleeding gums (59.26%) and tartar (33.33%), which are recorded on average in 0.92 and 0.59 sextants of the dentition. In the adult population, signs of VZP in different areas are found in 74-100% of cases, of which PCs are determined in 34.44% on average in 0.8 dentures sextants, gingival bleeding in 24.5% in 1.5 sextants, and tartar - in 41.05% in 1.05 sextants. At this age, the number of healthy sextants is reduced to 2.2, and sextants appear that are excluded due to the absence of teeth (0.5).

Research results of risk factors revealed that young people with CDW are 1.6 times more likely than in the comparison group to detect chronic somatic diseases ($p < 0.01$). The predominant somatic pathology at this age are diseases of the gastrointestinal tract ($p < 0.01$). Young people are 2.5-2.6 times more likely to suffer from colds ($p < 0.001$), most of them have the hereditary burden of periodontal disease ($p < 0.001$). It has been established that among patients with diagnosed CDW, there are significantly more smokers ($p < 0.001$) and eating flour food ($p < 0.001$) than among those without periodontal pathology. The results of the analysis of patient questioning data showed that after the treatment, 36% of patients with CDW did not notice an improvement in their condition, and 27% of patients who applied to a dentist with problems of periodontal tissue pathology did not receive the necessary information from the doctor. The level of periodontal care in the city is satisfied by only 12.5% of the patients surveyed, 32.8% think that it is difficult to get an appointment with a periodontist.

VI. FINDINGS

1. The prevalence of inflammatory periodontal diseases in the Andizhan region is at a high level and is 65.13% -86.18% depending on the geographical location and progressively increases with age. In adolescents (15 years), inflammatory periodontal diseases are predominantly mild (84.6%), in the adult population (35–44 years) - moderate (51.9%), and elderly people (65 years and older), 21.1% are diagnosed with a severe course of the disease; 70% of those surveyed need periodontal care.

2. Of the risk factors in young people, anomalies of the soft tissues of the vestibule of the oral cavity and hereditary predisposition are of prime importance in the occurrence of inflammatory periodontal diseases, and in the adult population, bite pathology and somatic diseases. Poor oral hygiene and smoking are equally significant in the occurrence of inflammatory periodontal diseases in people of different ages.

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