

INDICATIONS FOR THE USE OF DENTURES, WHICH ARE TAKEN IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES, DEPEND ON THE VIOLATION OF KIDNEY FUNCTION

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✓ *Resume*

In recent years, the population of our planet has faced a global problem of chronic non-communicable diseases of medical, social and economic importance. It was determined that " patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus with chronic kidney disease should be at risk of developing oral diseases."

Key words: Kidney, dysfunction, diabetes, removable dentures.

БУЙРАК ФУНКЦИЯСИ БУЗИЛИШИГА ҚАРАБ 2-ТОИФА ДИАБЕТЛИ БЕМОРЛАРДА ОЛИБ ҚЎЙИЛАДИГАН ТИШ ПРОТЕЗЛАРИНИНГ ҚЎЛЛАНИЛИШ КЎРСАТКИЧЛАРИ

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✓ *Резюме*

Сўнги йилларда планетамиз аҳолиси тиббий-ижтимоий ҳамда иқтисодий аҳамиятга эга сурункали ноинфекцияли касалликларнинг глобал муаммосига дуч келди. "Буйракнинг сурункали касалликларига эга 2-типдаги қандли диабет билан касалланган беморлар оғиз бўйлигида касалликлар ривожланиш хавфи бўлган гуруҳга кириши" белгиланди.

Калит сўзлар. Буйрак, функциянинг бузилиши, қандли диабет, олиб қўйиладиган тиш протезлари.

ПОКАЗАНИЯ К ПРИМЕНЕНИЮ ЗУБНЫХ ПРОТЕЗОВ, КОТОРЫЕ ПРИНИМАЮТСЯ У БОЛЬНЫХ САХАРНЫМ ДИАБЕТОМ 2 ТИПА, ЗАВИСЯТ ОТ НАРУШЕНИЯ ФУНКЦИИ ПОЧЕК

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✓ *Резюме*

В последние годы население нашей планеты столкнулось с глобальной проблемой хронических неинфекционных заболеваний, имеющих медицинское, социальное и экономическое значение. Было определено, что " больные сахарным диабетом 2 типа с хроническими заболеваниями почек должны входить в группу риска развития заболеваний полости рта".

Ключевые слова: Почки, дисфункция, диабет, съемные зубные протезы.

Relevance

In recent years, the population of our planet has faced the global problem of chronic non-communicable diseases of medical, social and economic importance. It was determined that "patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus with chronic kidney disease should be at risk of developing oral diseases." The studies carried out have now proven that the treatment of patients with complications of type 2 diabetes mellitus

SBC is not only one of the main problems of modern endocrinology, but also dentistry (Galimova A.Z., 2012). A systematic approach in conditions of pathologies harmonized with the endocrine, renal systems and the oral cavity is not perfect.

The principles of dental rehabilitation of patients with complications of type 2 BCS have

not been developed. The presented facts prove the relevance of research in this area of dentistry.

Purpose of the study. Development of dental rehabilitation measures for patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus due to impaired renal function, when, when assessing the condition of the teeth, the characteristics of the dentures to be removed are determined in a complex manner.

Material and methods

Identification of pathological changes in the oral mucosa in patients with complications of type 2 diabetes mellitus with chronic kidney disease;

Determination and assessment of protective factors of the oral cavity and microbial landscape in patients with complications of type 2 diabetes mellitus with chronic kidney disease;

To study the microcirculation of the oral cavity in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus with chronic kidney disease as a complication;

Comparative study of the effectiveness of treatment before and after prosthetics with removable dentures in patients with chronic kidney disease with complications of type 2 diabetes mellitus;

Result and discussion

Clinical and hygienic examination included the study of life, medical history, general and local dental condition of the patient. Dental examination includes a general clinical examination.

The examination began with a life history, indicating the past, concomitant diseases and anamnesis of this disease. Particular attention is paid to the patient's complaints, the reason for treatment, violation of chewing and speech activity, violation of aesthetics. The questionnaire indicated the time when the teeth were lost and the reason for this, it was determined what the subjects used dentures, which dentures they used and for how long. In the case of using dentures, their suitability and hygienic condition were determined.

The examination of the oral cavity was carried out according to the standard technique, starting with the examination of the oral cavity in a position adjacent to the jaws. With the help of SBC, an additional examination of patients with dental defects and periodontal diseases up to type 2 QD was carried out using the developed questionnaire.

The density of bone tissue in the anterior part of the lower jaw was $29.00 \pm 7.45\%$ in the study of CT type 2 for bone density in persons with

inflammatory - destructive processes of bone tissue complicated by SBC.

The value of bone density in patients with inflammatory and destructive processes with complications of type 2 BCS was $35.02 \pm 7.46\%$ compared with the control group in the mandibular region.

Analysis of the results of microbiological studies from the main groups showed that in the dynamics of early treatment (14 days) in patients of the main group, significant changes in the content of quantitative and qualitative indicators of microflora were revealed. In the dynamics of treatment with the antiseptic drug "LOROBEN", a significant decrease in the amount of Pat Kok Koklar mousebat in their quantitative indicators was revealed.

Thus, based on the results obtained, we can say that the use of the antiseptic drug "LOROBEN" in the process of adaptation to dentoalveolar prostheses with a plate, which are taken in patients with complications of SBD, differed from traditional methods of orthopedic dental therapy in terms of its effectiveness.

Findings

With a satisfactory level of dental care in the group of uncomplicated patients with SBD type 2 diabetes mellitus and the control group, in persons suffering from type 2 diabetes mellitus with complications with chronic kidney disease, an increased incidence of necrotic lesions is observed (93%, 86%, 40%, respectively) and an increased need for dental prosthetics (90%). Patients suffering from complications of type 2 diabetes mellitus with SBC and without complications with SBC complained of cerostomy (96% and 76%), taste disturbances (30% and 26%), bleeding from the gums (86% and 63%), stomalgia (36% and 23%).

Inflammatory periodontal diseases accounted for 73.9%, and secondary adentia was detected in 79.6% of patients. It was found that patients with type 2 CD require active dental treatment, prophylactic and orthopedic support. With a satisfactory level of dental care in the group of uncomplicated patients with SBD type 2 diabetes mellitus and the control group, in persons suffering from type 2 diabetes mellitus with complications with chronic kidney disease, an increased incidence of necrotic lesions is observed (93%, 86%, 40%, respectively) and an increased need for dental prosthetics (90%).

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