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**ТИББИЁТДА ЯНГИ КУН
НОВЫЙ ДЕНЬ В МЕДИЦИНЕ
NEW DAY IN MEDICINE**

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BACTERIURUM IN THE POST-NATURAL PERIOD ON THE BACKGROUND OF AFTHOZNY STOMATITIS

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✓ *Resume*

Aphthous stomatitis - inflammation of the oral mucosa. This is one of the most controversial types of stomatitis, having a similar clinical picture with many types of stomatitis, and even manifestations of caries complications. This disease is characteristic of pregnant women with reduced immunity. The main symptom of stomatitis is the buffet formation of aft, because of which the name of the disease was formed.

The urgency of the problem: The reasons for the reasons that can cause the occurrence of the disease, doctors include viral infections caused by various malicious pathogens. Aphthae can be formed due to measles, flu, diphtheria, measles and other pathologies.

Keywords: Concomitant symptoms that provoke the development of the disease are called: Deficiency in the body of B vitamins, vitamin C and some micro-substances necessary for health.

TUG`RUQDAN KEYINGI DAVRDA BAKTERIOURIANING AHAMIYATI, AVTOZ STOMATIT FONIDA

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✓ *Rezyume*

Aft stomatit - og'iz mukozasining yallig'lanishi. Bu stomatitning ko'plab turdagi stomatit bilan o'xshash klinik ko'rinishi va hatto kariyer asoratlari namoyon bo'lishiga qaramasdan, eng ixtilofli stomatitik turlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu kasallik immunitet darajasi past bo'lgan homilador ayollarga xosdir. Stomatitning asosiy alomati shundoqqina bufet shakllanishi bo'lib, uning sababi kasallikning nomi hosil bo'lgan.

Muammoning dolzarbligi: kasallikning kelib chiqishiga olib keladigan sabablarning sabablari, shifokorlar qator turli zararli kasalliklarga olib keladigan virusli infektsiyalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Afta qizamiq, gripp, difteriya, qizamiq va boshqa patologiyalar tufayli shakllanishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: Kasallikning rivojlanishiga sabab bo'ladigan simptomlar: B vitaminlari, S vitamini va sog'liq uchun zarur bo'lgan ba'zi mikro-moddalar tanqisligi.

БАКТЕРИОУРИЯ В ПОСЛЕРОДОВОМ ПЕРИОДЕ, НА ФОНЕ АФТОЗНОГО СТОМАТИТА

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✓ **Резюме**

Афтозный стоматит – воспаление слизистой оболочки полости рта. Это один из самых неоднозначных видов стоматита, имеющих схожую клиническую картину со многими видами стоматитов, и даже проявлениями осложнений кариеса. Это заболевание характерно для беременных с пониженным иммунитетом. Главным симптомом стоматита буфет формирование афт, из-за которых и было сформировано название заболевания.

Причины к основаниям, которые могут вызвать возникновение заболевания, медики относят вирусные инфекции, вызванные различными вредоносными возбудителями. Афты могут образовываться вследствие кори, гриппа, дифтерии, кори и других патологий.

Ключевые слова: Сопутствующими признаками, которые провоцируют развитие недуга, называют: Дефицит в организме витаминов группы В, витамина С и некоторых необходимых для здоровья микроэлементов.

Relevance

Aft stomatitis - inflammation of the oral mucosa. This is one of the most controversial forms of stomatitis, with a similar clinical picture with many kinds of stomatitis, and even manifestations of caries complications. This disease is typical for women with low immunity. The main symptom buffet stomatitis formation of the AFL, because of which it was formed and the name of the disease.

Reasons for reasons that may cause the occurrence of the disease, doctors carry viral infections caused by a variety of harmful pathogens. Aphthae may be formed as a result of measles, influenza, diphtheria, measles and other pathologies. Concomitant symptoms that provoke the development of the disease, called: The deficit in the body of B vitamins, vitamin C and some of the necessary health mikroveschestv.

1. Exposure to allergic reactions
2. Pathological processes in the digestive system
3. Heredity
4. Injuries oral mucosa

5. A weakened immune system which can not fully prevent pathogenic microbes. Dental problems oral caries, tartar, pulpitis and another. Pregnancy may bite his tongue or cheek by negligence, scratching the gum hard food. Burn wounds in the mouth. There are times when a pregnant fired hot tea or soup so much that on the mucous produced burns (1,2). They can cause the formation of the AFL. Often, the disease affects the fair sex under the age of 40 years.

Symptoms: Symptoms of the problem in the early development of the disease is very similar to the common cold. Pregnant usually do not immediately realize that it is not picked up a respiratory virus, namely canker sores. Illness has several stages, which are characterized by individual displays. In the first stage the disease being expectant mother deteriorates. There is lethargy and apathetic state. In the future mother dramatically bad mood, there poludepressivnoe state. Nothing pleases the patient, it does not feel like it. Pregnant refuses food, discomfort when having a meal, slightly more pronounced, but no appetite. If before she was eating for two, which is fine in its position, now an expectant mother suffers appetite (3,4). Body temperature rises. The temperature can be 37 and 38 degrees, In some cases, this symptom introduces future mother misled about the nature and character of the disease. Lymph nodes in the neck and neck begin to swell. On palpation of them, the patient feels pain and discomfort. The next step is the following: On the oral mucosa occur reddened portions. They become larger over time. Then formed sprue - painful sores are small. Pain increases. Pregnant patients eat, talk. Aphthae distributed throughout the oral mucosa, and their number increases every day. They become larger over time. Then formed sprue - painful sores are small. Pain increase. Pregnant patients eat, talk. Aphthae distributed throughout the oral mucosa, and their number increases every day. They become larger over time. Then formed sprue - painful sores are small. Pain increases. Pregnant patients eat, talk. Aphthae distributed throughout the oral mucosa, and their number increases every day.

Purpose of the study: assessment of postpartum bacteriuria on background canker sores.

Materials and methods

Compare the true rate of bacteriuria in the analysis of midstream urine samples, obtained by

suprapubic bladder puncture, as well as evaluate the effectiveness of short-term therapy with amoxicillin, against aphthous stomatitis.

Of 10,909 puerperas at 881 (8.1%) observed microbial growth. Re-examination of urine, taken by suprapubic aspiration was performed in 731 women and only 48% of them bacteriuria was confirmed. The frequency of "pollution" midstream urine according to various authors Amounts 46-69%.

Diagnosis of canker sores in a pregnant woman. Diagnosis can put a qualified dentist, after examining the affected mouth. Education in the form of sores allow the doctor to determine the type of stomatitis and distinguish it of other types of illness (5,7). During the examination the doctor often takes a swab for examination. If you suspect an expert on severe form of pathology, it conducts analysis of the biopsy of the mucous tissue.

Complications: treat arising during pregnancy stomatitis need mandatory. Neglected infectious focus can not be left. Inattention to the disease can negatively affect not only the patient's state of health, but also on the development of the fetus in the womb. Pregnancy is such a time of life when you need to be especially vigilant and listen to any arising ailments. If the expectant mother is suffering, then the embryo growing inside, too, is experiencing a negative impact. Keep this in mind. Do not allow the running sores of stages to the disease did not develop into a chronic form.

Results of the survey

Suprapubic puncture is a simple, safe and informative method. Risk bacteriuria in the postpartum period is increased due to canker sores after operative delivery, epidural anesthesia, and bladder catheterization. Only 27% of women with bacteriuria complained of disorders of the gastrointestinal tract, mouth disease and urination disorders, most of them made of bladder catheterization. 230 puerperas treated with amoxicillin 114 puerperas for 3 days with 1.5 g / day, 116 puerperas - for 10 days at 750 mg / day, 2 Efficacy of antibiotics administration regimes was 96 and 98%.

Treatment of the disease has two goals: The first - to relieve the patient from the disease, a second purpose - to achieve sustained remission. Both goals specialist can reach by local treatment in the complex. Primarily designate specialist processing antiseptic oral medications.

Conclusions

Thus childbirth with aphthous stomatitis and urinary tract infection may be recommended a short course of antibiotics to avoid prolonged exposure to drugs in a nursing mother.

Prevention: Puerpera to avoid the described problems should monitor their diet and personal oral hygiene. It is necessary to thoroughly wash fruits and vegetables, monitor the health of your teeth and visit the dentist in a timely manner. Strengthen the immune system needs to be fortified food, fresh air, full sleep and the right way of life in general. Observing all this, the expectant mother will feel good, and signs of stomatitis never spoil her life.

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