OPTIMIZATION OF PREVENTION OF DENTAL MORBIDITY IN WORKERS OF THE PRODUCTION OF CHOLOMATIC PRODUCTION

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Abstract: Analyzing the literature on the impact of occupational factors of various chemical industries on the formation of dental pathology, we can state that the prevalence of diseases of hard tissues of the teeth, periodontal tissues and oral mucosa in workers of these industries are more common than in the control group, where the effect of chemicals on oral organs is absent. The bleeding index is 2.02 ± 0.24 points. The examination showed that patients had periodontal tissue lesions corresponding to moderate periodontitis, clinically manifested by symptomatic gingivitis and bleeding phenomena.

Keywords: Occupational, Symptomatic, Periodontitis

Relevance

Studies by foreign and domestic authors have established that the working conditions of workers at the enterprises of the silk-processing industry, including women, working in the ditching industries are very peculiar. It has been established that the number of harmful production factors include: dust in an enclosed space (sorting shop); high temperature - heating microclimate (co-reeling shop); eye strain; industrial noise; the tightness of the working day of workers (86-90%), the forced position of the body of workers, microbial air pollution in the working area. It is also known that a complex of occupational factors contributes to the development of chronic diseases of the oral cavity, such as hypertrophy of the tonsils, subatrophic diseases of the oral mucosa, inflammation of periodontal tissues, carious and non-curious lesions of hard tooth tissues. A study of the epidemiology of dental diseases conducted in many countries of the world indicates significant differences in the prevalence and intensity of dental caries, periodontal and oral mucosa diseases, and the decisive role in the development of these processes of natural, social, domestic, cultural, as well as professional and industrial factors (O.A. Gulyaeva, 2004; Ya.K. Garus, 2006; V.N. Olesova, 2008). Analyzing the literature on the impact of occupational factors of various chemical industries on the formation of dental pathology, it can be stated that the prevalence of diseases of hard tissues of the teeth, periodontal tissues and oral mucosa in workers of these industries are significantly more likely than in the control group, where the influence of chemicals on oral organs is absent. However, there is no assessment of the impact of a complex of harmful substances in combination with adverse physical factors of the working environment on the state of hard tissues of teeth, periodontal and oral mucosa.

Many scientists have proven that production factors have a negative effect not only on the hard tissues of the tooth, but also cause diseases of the oral mucosa. However, questions regarding the level and structure of the incidence of the oral mucosa under the influence of harmful factors among workers in chemical industries have not been fully studied; the mechanisms of the influence of harmful factors on the oral mucosa are not completely described. An analysis of the literature indicates that in countries with developed industry, research is being carried out to study working conditions and morbidity of workers, ensure occupational safety, assess occupational risks and develop preventive measures aimed at protecting labor and health.
MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODS

We conducted a comprehensive examination of 150 patients with chronic generalized periodontitis of moderate severity aged 35 to 50 years, as well as 10 volunteers (practically healthy people) with an intact periodontium aged 25–35 years, who made up the control group (CG). A study of the dental status of patients included a survey and examination. The following indices were determined during the survey: hygiene index according to Green - Vermillion (1964), PMA, PI according to A. Russel (1967), IR according to Muchlemann (1971). X-ray examination was carried out using orthopantomograms and targeted intraoral images.

Research results and discussion

During the examination of patients, the following complaints were noted: bleeding gums during brushing and eating solid food, itching and discomfort in the gums, bad breath, discoloration of the gums, tooth mobility. On an objective examination, the gingival papillae and marginal gums were swollen, cyanotic, bleeding on probing. The depth of periodontal pockets reached 4–5 mm.

Pathological mobility was determined within the I – II degree. In all patients, abundant supraand sub gingival dental deposits were revealed. An X-ray examination in patients with moderate severity of CGP revealed a predominance of the vertical type of bone resorption, the absence of a compact plate and destruction of the interalveolar septum from 1/3 to 1/2 of the root length, which corresponds to the second degree of destruction of the bone tissue of the alveolar part of the jaw.

The hygiene index was very high, its average value was 2.63 ± 0.43 points, which indicates poor oral hygiene. The RMA index was 40.30 ± 3.34%, which indicates the presence of an inflammatory process in the periodontal complex in these groups of patients. The average PI value in group I was 5.06 ± 0.31 points. The bleeding index is 2.02 ± 0.24 points. The examination showed that patients had periodontal tissue lesions corresponding to moderate periodontitis, clinically manifested by symptomatic gingivitis and bleeding phenomena.

FINDINGS

1. A direct dependence of the prevalence of keratoses of the oral mucosa on the conditions of silkworm production has been established, they can be attributed to occupational diseases

2. The influence of adverse production factors on the functional and radiological parameters of the oral cavity of the examined workers and the population has been established.

LITERATURE


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