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CHANGES IN PERIODONTAL TISSUE IN CHILDREN OF PUBERTY

Relevance. The prevalence of inflammatory periodontal diseases remains at a high level (Bodet S., 2017), while the clinical picture of the early stages of chronic generalized periodontitis is characterized by a low-manifest and latent course, which makes timely diagnosis difficult and, therefore, delays the start of adequate therapeutic and rehabilitation measures. Studies on the prevention of dental diseases during orthodontic treatment are numerous, but there are still no clear criteria for assessing the condition of periodontal tissues, the complexes of preventive measures necessary to maintain the health of periodontal tissues when using non-removable orthodontic equipment have not been differentiated.

Purpose of the study: Improving the efficiency of early diagnosis and treatment of periodontal diseases

Material of the study 58 young people aged 12-18 years, with dentoalveolar anomalies and deformities, in need of orthodontic treatment using a bracket system, in the Samarkand children's and regional dental clinics. The control group consisted of 20 volunteers who did not have dentoalveolar anomalies and pathology of periodontal tissues.

Research results. for practical health care, qualitative diagnostic criteria will be developed and proposed, allowing a differentiated approach in predicting the aggravation of inflammatory periodontal diseases, as well as facilitating the choice of the most rational therapeutic and preventive measures with an assessment of their effectiveness;

The use of the cytomorphometric method in examining patients with dentoalveolar anomalies will make it possible to rationally apply the developed algorithm of therapeutic and preventive measures in the process of orthodontic treatment, which

allows obtaining a significant clinical effect, reducing the number of inflammatory complications in periodontal tissues.

Findings. The revealed dynamics of clinical and microbiological changes will make it possible to clarify recommendations for the early diagnosis and prevention of dental diseases, as well as dysbiotic changes at various periods of orthodontic treatment with non-removable equipment.

For practical health care, qualitative diagnostic criteria will be developed and proposed, allowing a differentiated approach in predicting the risks of developing caries and exacerbating inflammatory periodontal diseases, as well as facilitating the choice of the most rational therapeutic and preventive measures with an assessment of their effectiveness.

The use of the cytomorphometric method in the examination of patients with dentoalveolar anomalies will make it possible to rationally apply the developed algorithm of therapeutic and preventive measures in the process of orthodontic treatment, which allows obtaining a significant clinical effect, reducing the number of inflammatory complications in periodontal tissues.

To study the state of periodontal tissues in individuals with dentoalveolar anomalies before, during and after orthodontic treatment using fixed structures.

On the basis of anamnestic, hygienic, and clinical indicators, to identify predictors of the development of periodontal diseases in persons using a non-removable orthodontic structure.

Using the method of cytomorphometry, to study the state of the mucosal epithelium and the cell population of epitheliocytes, leading to a weakening of the barrier properties in patients using a non-removable orthodontic construction.

On the basis of bioimpedance analysis and the dynamics of hydration and regenerative capacity of periodontal tissues to study the nature of changes in the functional state of periodontal tissues in the process of orthodontic treatment with non-removable equipment.

To optimize the complex of treatment and preventive measures for persons using a non-removable orthodontic structure, and evaluate its effectiveness.

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