

**MODERN METHODS OF TREATMENT OF PERIODONTAL DISEASE
IN PATIENTS WITH "DIABETES MELLITUS"**

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ANNOTATION

Diabetes is a dangerous chronic disease, which is caused by a serious violation of the endocrine system. A patient with diabetes has a significant increase in blood sugar, which develops as a result of stopping insulin production or a decrease in tissue sensitivity to this hormone.

Chronic elevated glucose levels in the body disrupt the normal functioning of all human organs and cause diseases of the cardiovascular, urinary, skin, vision and digestive systems.

In addition, various diseases of the oral cavity are frequent partners of diabetes, the most severe of which is periodontitis. This disease causes a serious inflammatory process in a person's gums, and improper or timely treatment can lead to the loss of several teeth.

To prevent such a complication of diabetes, it is important to know why periodontitis occurs when sugar levels rise, what treatment is needed for this disease, and whether there are ways to prevent periodontitis today.

In people with diabetes, under the influence of a high concentration of glucose in the blood, small blood vessels are destroyed, in particular blood vessels that supply the nutrients necessary for the teeth. In this regard, there is a lack of calcium and fluoride in the patient's dental tissues, which leads to the development of many dental problems.

In addition, with diabetes, sugar levels increase not only in the blood, but also in other biological fluids, including saliva. This contributes to the active growth of pathogenic bacteria in the oral cavity, which penetrate the tissues of the teeth and cause severe inflammation.

In healthy people, saliva helps keep your mouth and teeth clean by performing cleansing and detoxifying functions. But in people with a high sugar content in saliva, the amount of such an important substance as lysozyme is significantly reduced, which helps to kill bacteria and protect the gums from inflammation.

Also, many diabetics indicate a significant decrease in saliva, as a result of which saliva becomes darker and darker. This not only prevents saliva fluid from performing its functions, but also further increases the concentration of sugar in it, which increases its negative effect on the gums.

Due to all of the above factors, little damage or irritation to the mucous membrane of the gums is sufficient for the development of periodontitis in a patient with diabetes. It should also be noted that with diabetes mellitus, the regenerative properties of tissues decrease significantly, so any inflammation lasts very long and hard.

Periodontitis in diabetes mellitus begins with gum disease, which is called gingivitis in medical language. The difference between gingivitis and periodontitis is that it is in a lighter form and does not affect the integrity of the gum joint.

The gums are characterized by inflammation of the extreme part of the gums directly adjacent to the tooth, which causes a slight swelling of the tissues. With this disease, the gums can become noticeably red or bluish in color.

Gum bleeding in patients with gum disease often occurs during brushing, but bleeding in diabetic patients can also have a mild effect. And if the patient has signs of polyneuropathy (damage to the nervous system), it is often accompanied by severe pain in the gums, which affects the general condition of the person.

In addition, gingivitis has an increase in tatar enamel and an accumulation of microbial plaque in tooth enamel. It is necessary to carefully get rid of them so as not to damage the tooth tissue and thereby worsen the course of the disease.

If at the moment you do not take the necessary measures to treat gingivitis, it can go to a more severe stage, in which the patient develops periodontitis in diabetes. It

is important to understand that in people who suffer from chronic elevated blood sugar, this process goes much faster than in healthy people.

Symptoms of periodontitis in patients with diabetes mellitus:

Severe inflammation and swelling of the gums;

The inflammatory process is accompanied by the release of pus;

Noticeable redness of dental tissue;

Severe toothache, which is exacerbated by pressure;

Even when the glands are slightly affected, blood begins to go away;

Large pockets are formed between the teeth and gums, in which the tartar lies;

As the disease progresses, the teeth begin to stumble significantly;

Noticeable tooth residues form on the teeth;

Broken taste;

The uncomfortable taste is constantly felt in the mouth;

When breathing through the mouth, a fetal smell appears.

Treatment of periodontitis in diabetes mellitus should be started as early as possible, since in the later stages it will be very difficult to overcome this disease. Even a slight delay can lead to a significant increase in the gum pocket and damage to the tooth tissue, which can lead to tooth loss.

Many people often confuse periodontitis and periodontal disease, but these diseases seem to be only at first glance. In fact, these diseases develop in different ways and have a completely different picture of the symptoms.

Periodontitis is a very dangerous disease, since it is accompanied by a strong purulent inflammation, which can quickly lead to the loss of one or more teeth. With Periodontal disease, gum disease develops without inflammation and can appear in 10-15 years. Periodontal disease leads to tooth loss only at a very late stage.

Periodontal disease is a degenerative disease characterized by the gradual destruction of bone and subsequent loss of dental tissue. As a result, there are gaps

between human teeth, and the gum drops significantly, exposing the roots. With periodontitis, the main signs are swelling of the teeth, pain and bleeding.

To treat periodontitis in diabetes mellitus, the patient must first achieve a normal lowering of blood sugar levels. To do this, you need to change the dose of insulin or hypoglycemic drugs and follow a strict diet with insulin resistance.

At the first signs of periodontitis, you should immediately seek help from a dentist so that he can make the correct diagnosis and prescribe appropriate treatment.

In diabetes mellitus, standard therapeutic measures are used to get rid of this disease, as well as specially developed measures for the treatment of diabetics.

How to treat periodontitis in diabetes:

Remove order. The dentist removes all plaque and tartar from ultrasound and special means, especially periodontal pockets, and then treats the teeth with an antiseptic.

Medicines to relieve inflammation, the patient is prescribed various gels, ointments or rinses for topical application. With serious injury, it is possible to use anti-inflammatory drugs, which should be selected taking into account diabetes mellitus.

In particularly severe cases of surgery, surgical intervention may be required to clean a very large deep pocket, which is done with the separation of the gums.

Electrophoresis for the treatment of periodontitis in patients with diabetes mellitus, insulin-containing electrophoresis is often used, which has a good therapeutic effect.

In conclusion, it should be noted that in people with diabetes, teeth suffer like other organs. Therefore, they should be treated with caution, which consists in the correct choice of toothpaste, brush and rinse aid, as well as a regular visit to the dentist. The video in this article continues the topic of complications in periodontitis and diabetes.

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