

Improvement of Comprehensive Treatment of Dental Erosion in Patients with Gallbladder Pathology

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Abstract: Currently, the problem of diseases of hard dental tissues of non-carious origin has increased significantly. As is known, one of the most common among them is erosion of hard dental tissues.

Keywords: Risk of tooth, tooth decay, acids attack, food and drinks.

Introduction: The percentage of morbidity with erosion of hard dental tissues among the population, according to domestic and foreign authors, has increased from 2% to 19%. The problem of diagnosis and treatment of erosion of hard dental tissues is due to its prevalence, lack of unity of views on the etiology and pathogenesis of the disease, treatment tactics and insufficient coverage in medical literature. Restoration of dental tissues with such defects presents certain difficulties, since a special approach to preparation, treatment, the correct choice of filling material is required, it is also necessary to take into account general somatic diseases of the body that affect the process of loss of hard dental tissues. Risk factors predisposing to the development of dental erosions affect not only dentistry, but also other areas of medicine. Changes in cultural values, the obsession with thinness as a standard of sexual attractiveness that has emerged in recent decades have contributed to the spread of anorexia and bulimia among the population, which has led to an increase in erosive lesions of the teeth and their atypical manifestations. It is important that only 1 in 10 patients with eating disorders seeks professional help. Dental manifestations of bulimia - tooth erosion - may be the only visible evidence of this serious, potentially life-threatening disease.

1. Use of hygiene products designed for teeth with hyperesthesia.
2. Use of professional products to reduce tooth

sensitivity by sealing dentinal tubules (adhesives, desensitizers, remineralizing therapy, deep fluoridation, surface sealants).

3. Filling defects.

4. Depulpation of teeth with increased sensitivity.

Modern technologies for the treatment of dental hypersensitivity do not always have a long-term effect. Innovative technology for the prevention and treatment of dentin hypersensitivity during professional oral hygiene in patients with periodontal diseases

Thus, there are currently a large number of drugs to reduce dental hypersensitivity, but this problem remains relevant.

The aim of this study: To improve the effectiveness of treatment with interdisciplinary interaction between a dentist and a general practitioner for erosions of hard dental tissues associated with pathology of the gallbladder and biliary tract

To achieve this goal, the following tasks will be set:

1. The prevalence, frequency and severity of erosion of hard dental tissues in patients will be studied.
2. The rate of gingival fluid secretion will be determined in patients without erosion and pathology of the gallbladder, biliary tract; with erosion of hard dental tissues; with erosion of teeth and disease of the gallbladder, biliary tract.
3. The method for preventing the occurrence and

further development of erosion of hard dental tissues will be improved.

4. The need for planning treatment for patients with erosion of teeth and disease of the gallbladder, biliary tract will be substantiated with the ultimate goal of stabilizing existing erosion and preventing the occurrence of new ones, with the participation of a dentist, therapist and gastroenterologist.

5. An analysis of the effectiveness of the results of treatment of patients with erosion of hard dental tissues and pathology of the gallbladder, biliary tract will be carried out.

METHODS

Research material and methods used to carry out this research work.

A total of 120 patients aged 45 to 60 who sought dental care at the Samarkand Regional Dental Clinic will be examined, including a control group of 20 practically healthy individuals. All patients in the main group will be divided into the following groups depending on the treatment provided:

Group 1 - 60 patients with erosions of hard dental tissues, without gallbladder pathology

Group 2 - 60 patients with erosions of hard dental tissues with gallbladder and biliary tract pathologies

The following research methods will be used:

- a) clinical and dental methods
- b) clinical and functional
- c) biochemical
- d) statistical methods.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the clinical and biochemical studies conducted in patients with dental erosion and pathology of the gallbladder and biliary tract, the role of total bilirubin and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, C-reactive protein, chlorides in oral fluid will be determined. A non-invasive method for studying the biochemical parameters of total bilirubin and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase in gingival fluid during exacerbation of diseases of the gallbladder and biliary tract can significantly increase the effectiveness of dental erosion treatment.

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