



Diseases of the Mucous Membrane of the Oral Cavity and Modern Methods of Treatment

**Sodikova Shoira
Amriddinova**

Scientific supervisor
Samarkand State Medical University
Department of Therapeutic Dentistry

**Tokhirov Javokhir
Avazov Sanjar**

Students of group 514

Students of group 514

Karimov Shokhjakhon

Students of group 514

ABSTRACT

This article talks about diseases of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity and modern methods of treatment. The classification of diseases of the oral mucosa helps to make the correct diagnosis and start therapy in a timely manner, preventing more serious negative consequences.

Keywords:

Stomatology, mucous membrane of the oral cavity, diseases, methods of treatment, glossitis, haititis, periodontitis, periodontal disease

The development of dental pathologies, as a rule, is a consequence of the progression of pathological processes occurring inside the human body. Against the background of weakened immunity, the influence of external negative factors increases, which leads to the formation of problem areas. The causes of diseases can be different: the symptoms that appear on the tongue, lips and gums, as well as the results of clinical diagnostics, including using professional equipment, can determine the source of concern. The classification of diseases of the oral mucosa helps to make the correct diagnosis and start therapy in a timely manner, preventing more serious negative consequences.

In children, the mucous membrane of the oral cavity has a number of different diseases, as in adults. In most cases, all these diseases were expressed by the generalized term "stomatitis". Occurs in the mucous membrane of the oral cavity in children in dividing

diseases into certain types and groups. In the process of classifying it, it is appropriate to work based on the reasons that cause them.

Stomatitis is an inflammation of the mucous membrane, characteristic of children and adults. Most often, stomatitis is bacterial, viral or fungal in nature. A bad toothbrush with hard, scratchy bristles, ill-fitting braces or crowns and biting on the cheeks and lips can also cause stomatitis.

Most often, stomatitis manifests itself in the form of itchy, bright red or whitish sores and erosions on the inside of the cheek, tongue, or gums. A person may complain of burning and swelling, bad breath, pain when chewing and swallowing. In advanced cases, the temperature may rise, sleep is disturbed, the person becomes irritable.

Glossitis is an inflammation of the tongue that can appear either as a result of injury (for example, a burn), or as a result of exposure to pathogens, or as a symptom of some systemic

diseases. Most often, glossitis is manifested by a burning sensation and discomfort in the mouth. The tongue becomes bright red and slightly swollen, possibly increased salivation. The patient may complain of a loss of taste or a change in taste sensations, and eating or even just talking causes pain.

Hailitis (or cheilosis) is a disease in which the lips begin to peel off, break, and "sticks" appear in the corners of the mouth. The reasons can be very different: exposure to wind and sun, an allergic reaction, chronic diseases with skin lesions (dermatitis, psoriasis, etc.), endocrine pathologies or mycoses.

Oral leukoplakia - keratinization of the mucous membrane under the influence of aggressive factors, such as smoking. This condition is considered precancerous and therefore requires mandatory treatment.

Most often, oral leukoplakia appears as whitish, grayish, or red plaques that cannot be removed, rough or keratinized areas, or strange thickening of the oral mucosa. As a rule, the patient does not experience pain and discomfort and therefore does not immediately go to the doctor.

The periodontium is the complex of tissues that surround the tooth and hold it in place: the gums, periodontal ligament, periodontium, root cementum and bone tissue. Periodontal diseases include: gingivitis, periodontitis and periodontal disease.

Gingivitis is an inflammation of the gums that most often occurs due to inappropriate or irregular oral hygiene. Pathogens accumulate in plaque and tartar, causing inflammation.

In gingivitis, only the surface of the gums is inflamed—there may be bleeding, swelling of the gums, mild pain or discomfort when pressed and bad breath. If you do not start treatment, the inflammation will go further and affect the periodontium.

Periodontitis and periodontal disease. Very often, patients confuse periodontitis and periodontal disease. Periodontitis is an inflammatory disease of the periodontal tissues that causes bleeding of the gums and leads to the gradual exposure of the roots of the teeth, their mobility and, as a result, their loss. Periodontal disease is a non-inflammatory

periodontal disease in which the gum mucosa and jaw bone gradually decrease. Unlike periodontitis, in which tooth tissue is destroyed over several years, periodontal disease progresses very slowly and takes decades to develop. The patient may not even be aware that he has gum disease. Periodontal disease is rare compared to other oral diseases.

Causes of the development of diseases of the oral mucosa. Traumatic damage to the tissues of the oral cavity and other traumatic effects (chemical, thermal, etc.) with the development of traumatic erosion, ulcers, leukoplakia or leukokeratosis (keratinization of the mucous membrane, capable of malignant degeneration).

Infectious diseases affecting the oral mucosa with the penetration of viruses, spirochetes, bacteria, fungi.

Quite often, the occurrence of pathological changes in the oral mucosa is associated with disruption of the functioning of various organs and systems of the body: allergies, dysfunction of the cardiovascular system, gastrointestinal tract, endocrine disorders, systemic connective tissue diseases, blood diseases, and other dermatoses, tuberculosis, AIDS and some other states.

Diagnosis of pathologies. Modern techniques used in dentistry allow you to quickly identify infectious or fungal diseases of the oral mucosa. It is worth noting that self-diagnosis, as well as subsequent attempts at self-treatment, often cause a deterioration in the general condition. Determining the causes of pathological changes is a medical task, for which the following are used:

- Microscopic examination of samples.
- Allergy test.
- Test for viral pathogens.
- General examination and study of anamnesis.

Timely diagnosis is necessary to develop and implement the right treatment plan that eliminates both negative symptoms and factors that have been proven to cause pathological changes.

Principles of treatment of diseases of the oral mucosa.

Basic principles of treatment of diseases of the mucous membranes of the mouth, lips and tongue:

Rational treatment requires contact between the dentist and other dental and non-dental professionals.

Treatment must be carried out in compliance with the principles of bioethics, these diseases should be considered from the point of view of the state of the whole organism, therefore, in most cases, one cannot be limited only to local effects.

The axiom for the dentist should be the elimination of all adverse irritating factors in the patient's oral cavity that can support and provoke the development of the pathological process. The use of so-called cauterizing agents and prolonged use of the same mouthwashes is unacceptable.

Treatment should be started only after establishing at least one preliminary diagnosis and fulfilling the following requirements: be comprehensive; provide a pathogenetic approach; do not violate the anatomical and physiological features of the oral mucosa; eliminate the pain factor; contribute to the rapid epithelialization of lesions; provide for the active involvement of the patient in the implementation of medical procedures at home.

Therapy Methods.

Etiotropic and pathogenetic therapy aimed at eliminating the cause of the disease (antiviral, antibacterial therapy due to the infectious nature of stomatitis, glossitis, cheilitis, vitamin therapy for hypovitaminosis, treatment of the underlying disease that caused the appearance of the pathological process in the oral cavity) of the mucous membrane;

Local treatment aimed at eliminating local traumatic factors, the main symptoms of the disease and faster healing of existing erosions and ulcers;

A restorative procedure that stimulates the body's defenses.

Prevention. To prevent painful symptoms, experts recommend following the universal rules of oral hygiene:

- use properly selected toothbrushes, use them systematically and avoid bad habits, especially smoking.
- it is recommended to control the diet: in some cases, irritation of the oral cavity can be caused by excessive consumption of oranges, lemons, etc.
- the habit of cleaning the seeds not with your hands, but with your teeth can become unfavorable for the oral cavity.

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