



THE ROLE OF DENTISTRY IN THE STUDY OF THE ORAL CAVITY AND MAXILLOFACIAL AREA

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Abstract

This article talks about the role of dentistry in the study of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area. Stomatology is a branch of clinical medicine; examines diseases of the oral cavity: tongue, lips, tongue, mucous membranes of the mouth and the maxillofacial system and its adjacent areas, their causes, and methods of prevention of these diseases.

Keywords: oral cavity, face-jaw, stomatology, medicine, tooth, periodontitis, traumatic periodontitis, tooth decay.

During the years of independence, special attention was paid to the development of science in our country and state support for it, radical renewal of legal foundations and strengthening of scientific potential were considered as a first-class state task.

Uzbekistan is a place that produced famous thinkers of the East. We have set ourselves the following task: we must be proud of our identity, we must return to our roots, but we must not be fond of our past, we should not and should not engage in its full restoration.

On the contrary, we should approach this issue rationally. We need to take things from the past that will glorify the people and raise our value in our eyes. This humanitarian





approach allows our nation and people to feel confident in the world community. At the same time, our second related goal is to master the peaks of world science and thought.

Is a constant aspiration. In other words, we need to combine the heritage we receive from the past with the great discoveries being made today.

Dentistry, which deals with the study and treatment of diseases of the teeth, their structure and function, their disease state, methods of prevention and treatment, as well as diseases of the oral cavity, face-jaw area and the border areas of the neck is a core of medical science.

Caries is a pathological process that begins after the formation of a cavity under the influence of endogenous and exogenous factors, that is, after demineralization and proteolysis. Caries is a very common disease.

Stomatology (Greek: "stomatos" - mouth and "logos" - science, teaching) is a branch of clinical medicine; examines diseases of the oral cavity: tongue, lips, tongue, mucous membranes of the mouth and the maxillofacial system and its adjacent areas, their causes, and methods of prevention of these diseases.

Oral diseases were described by Hippocrates, Ibn Sina, Galen, Celsus and other scientists. In Ibn Sina's writings, the nature of toothache and pain was described for the first time and what to use in such cases was indicated. In the 14th century, the French physician Gide Chauliac invented a tooth extraction device. At the end of the 15th century, the Italian doctor J.D.Arcale shows that it is possible to fill a tooth with gold, lead and tin foil. By the 17th and 18th centuries, dentistry became an independent branch of clinical medicine. In the 19th century, the technique of filling teeth and preparing artificial teeth was carefully developed. At the end of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, the development of physiology, anatomy, pathology, biochemistry and other sciences became important in the development of the etiology, pathogenesis, treatment measures and preventive measures of dental diseases.

In Uzbekistan, the science of dentistry has been formed since 1954, in the same year, the Faculty of Dentistry was opened at ToshTI (now Tashkent State Institute of Dentistry). In 1956, special dental departments were established. Later, such departments were opened in Samarkand, Andijan medical institutes, and in the Tashkent medical training institute. In 1994, the Bukhara State Medical Institute was established, and the opening of the Faculty of Dentistry in its structure created the basis for further development of the science of dentistry.

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Modern dentistry includes departments such as therapeutic, surgical, orthopedic, pediatric dentistry, orthodontics and maxillofacial surgery. Therapeutic stomatology deals with the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases of the teeth (caries, pulpitis, periodontitis, non-caries) and diseases of the oral mucosa, lips and tongue. In addition to tooth extraction, surgical dentistry studies inflammations, tumors, injuries, congenital and acquired defects in the face-jaw and adjacent areas, carries out oral and maxillofacial operations, and plastic operations. Orthopedic dentistry treats defects of the primary and secondary dentition, as well as congenital and acquired teeth and restores defects of the dentition with artificial teeth using orthopedic and orthodontic methods. Children's dentistry provides therapeutic, surgical, orthopedic dental care, taking into account the specific characteristics of children at different stages of their development. At the same time, he develops measures for the comprehensive prevention of dental diseases.

Various medicines, laser and infrared light, ultrasound and physiotherapy methods are used in the treatment of dental diseases.

Pulpitis is a process caused by inflammation of the nerve and blood vessels of the tooth (pulp). It is the most common complication of the main reasons and it can be due to incorrect selection of dental prostheses (periodontal surgery, chemical effects) during preparation. It also causes cases of pulpitis (retrograde pulpitis, i.e. infection from the apex).

Pulpitis is divided into acute and chronic.

Infection (damaged tooth through the thin wall) develops rapidly in a closed chamber. Chronic pulpitis is a transitional process between periods of acute pulpitis. Chronic pulpitis is divided into fibrous, hypertrophic and gangrenous. The main form of chronic pulpitis is fibrous pulp, in which the growth of fibrous connective tissue.

The main symptoms of acute pulpitis are (mainly widespread) very strong pain, spreading along the irradiated trigeminal nerve branches, worse pain at night, which can clearly indicate a sick tooth. And the pain in the tooth goes away.

Periodontitis - inflammation of periodontal ligaments is characterized by a violation of the integrity of tooth retention. Tooth and bone resorption creates large and small cysts in the surrounding bone, that is, in the cortical plate. Infectious periodontitis is basically a form of tooth decay. Traumatic periodontitis is the result of various traumatic processes occurring in the facial area, the result of a simultaneous effect and a small but chronic effect (excessive pressure, in the absence of adjacent teeth, or in the wrong position of the pricus). Strong drugs or irritating materials (phosphate





cement, from lighthouses; example: arsenic, formaldehyde, phenol). Periodontitis often develops after improper treatment of pulpitis.

Abscess is an inflammation of the periosteum of the jaw, accompanied by severe pain and swelling of the gums. As a result of inflammatory diseases of the teeth (periodontitis and pulpitis), periostitis can develop in the jaw area. In rare cases, the disease occurs after an open fracture of the jaw and soft tissue injuries. It can also cause infection through the blood and lymphatic system from infected organs. The disease begins with a slight increase in swelling and pain. Later, within a day or two, an abscess appears, causing swelling of the lungs and lips.

It should be noted separately that in this process, the work of raising a mature generation is especially important. That is why it is always important for us to raise our children as truly patriotic people who think independently of us, have a solid position and acquire modern knowledge and professional skills is considered an urgent issue.

Under the leadership of the President, special attention and care is being shown to the young generation to grow up healthy and mature, to receive education at the level of modern requirements, to acquire a profession and this, in turn, provides our youth with various opportunities, creates opportunities to show their talents in directions. Dentistry is a medical discipline dealing with the etiology and pathogenesis of diseases of the teeth and other organs of the oral cavity, their diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

Dentistry is one of the youngest branches of medicine, which was formed in the 20s of the last century as a result of the merger of dentistry and maxillofacial surgery. Until the 17th century, dentistry was not associated with general medicine and was only a means of providing assistance in case of dental diseases and most often was reduced to their removal.

Some of the first information about dentistry is contained in the medical papyri of ancient Egypt (3000 - 2000 BC). The most famous is the Ebers Papyrus, which has a separate chapter on the treatment of diseases of the teeth and gums, which lists the composition of medicines for dentistry.

In ancient Rus', healing was reduced to quackery, magic, sorcery. Teeth in ancient Rus' were treated with the help of charms and medicines of plant or animal origin.

The title of dentist was established in 1700 in France, where, under the influence of Fauchard and other surgeons, scientific dentistry flourished.

The development of domestic dentistry is associated with the name of Peter I. During this period, for the first time in Russia, a plant for the production of surgical





instruments was built and a set of instruments for tooth extraction was designed by master Potapov.

Scientists in the country dealt with the problem of caries: Begelman, Lukomsky, Entin, Belikov, Platonov.

Periodontal diseases were studied by: Evdokimov, Entin, Platonov, Lindenbaum, Novik and others.

Researchers in endodontics were: Gofung, Lukomsky, Shkolyar, Platonov.

A great contribution to the development of domestic surgical dentistry was made by Vasiliev, who was a student and assistant to Evdokimov.

Evdokimov together with Vasiliev published a textbook on surgical dentistry.

Modern dentistry is inextricably linked with other medical specialties: internal medicine, surgery, otorhinolaryngology, ophthalmology, neurology, radiology and radiology.

A dentist, regardless of the profile of his work, should be able to provide emergency care for fainting, collapse, shock, coma, heart and respiratory failure, myocardial infarction, hypertensive crisis, epileptic condition, allergic reactions, acute trauma, including thermal, snake bites, poisoning, etc.

Among the operations that a dentist should be able to carry out, a special place is occupied by a tracheotomy.

At the current stage of the development of the industrial complex of our country, a number of large enterprises have the opportunity to provide high-level dental care, first of all, to employees with harmful working conditions. At the same time, the implementation of the preventive approach in providing dental care to the working population is still an unsolved problem.

In modern conditions, the successful operation of any medical service is possible only with the optimal interaction of all parts, all elements of the health care system largely depend on the level of organization and management of medical institutions to optimize their work.

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