



PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF THE MUCOUS LAYER OF THE ORAL CAVITY, MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENTS OF DAMAGE

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Abstract

Physiology of the oral cavity of the mouth participates in tasks such as chewing and digesting food, breathing, speaking, and protecting the body from the effects of the external environment. There are 6 different senses in the oral cavity: 1) sense of taste; 2) pain; 3) cold; 4) hot; 5) touch; 6) muscle;

oral cavity protects the body from the effects of the external environment with the following properties:

- 1) not to transmit microbes through itself ;
- 2) falling of permanent epithelium;
- 3) the height of the recovery (regeneration) feature;
- 4) phagocytosis ;
- 5) permeability of capillaries ;
- 6) push feature;
- 7) peristalsis of the mucous membrane;
- 8) discharge of glandular fluid into the oral cavity;
- 9) symbiosis (proportion) of microbes ;
- 10) acid , alkaline environment (RN).

Pathological processes

There are various pathological changes in the mucous membrane of the oral cavity. can be studied in 2 main groups :

- 1) specific, that is, own diseases of the oral mucosa;
- 2) the causes of pathological changes in the oral mucosa are diseases of internal organs and systems, and their manifestations in the oral cavity. In addition to these, there are limited and diffuse pathological changes. The opinion that the oral cavity is a window of internal organs and systems is very correct. Because pathological changes-diseases in internal organs and systems in one way or another are reflected in the mucous membrane of the oral cavity. So, a doctor dealing with diseases of the oral cavity, let's say a dentist, diagnoses almost all internal diseases by looking at various changes in the oral cavity, predicts their presence before other specialists-doctors. can be the first to identify . For this, the dentist must have a good knowledge of the normal condition of the oral cavity and the ability to identify pathological conditions that differ from it.





Here are some examples:

- a. In cardiovascular diseases, the mucous membrane of the oral cavity acquires a bluish color. This condition can be on the lips, lungs, and under the tongue. A bluish color indicates dampness.
- b. In gastrointestinal diseases, there may be various changes in the tongue: the tongue is covered with stains, the movement of the tongue, the color has changed, it is enlarged, the tongue is red, and sometimes even various pains (when speaking, eating when chewing) there may be ulcers.
- c. Changes such as changes in the mucous membrane, gum color (redness, swelling), bleeding from the gums in gingivitis, stomatitis, periodontitis, blood diseases, avitaminosis, diabetes and other diseases.
- d. It can be said that the development of aphthous stomatitis in intestinal diseases (enteritis, colitis, enterocolitis) has been determined.

There are various inflammations of the mucous membrane of the mouth, and it is difficult to include them in one system and determine their classification. The inflammation is located differently on the mucous membrane, it is named depending on the location. For example:

inflammation of the mucous membrane in the lungs - stomatitis,
gum inflammation - gingivitis,
lip injury - a lot,
inflammation of the tongue - glossitis,
inflammation of the palate, palatinitis, etc

Sometimes, there are pathological changes in several parts of the mucous membrane possible "Stomatitis" refers to pathological conditions that occur in different parts of the mucous membrane, that is, it does not have a clear, typical location.

Injuries on the mucous membrane of the oral cavity - morphological elements

It is very important to know and diagnose the symptoms and elements of various diseases in the oral mucosa.

The main elements are:

- 1) changes in the color of the mucous membrane.
- 2) changes in the surface of the mucous membrane.
- 3) accumulation of fluid in a certain area of the mucous membrane.
- 4) the appearance of a coating on the mucous membrane (these areas rise above the surface of the remaining healthy mucous membrane).
- 5) the presence of defects (defects) in the mucous membranes.

These elements can be primary and secondary. If the primary elements are in different views, it can be understood as a multiform rash. There can be various injuries in the





mucous membrane : Various injuries are observed due to various mechanical, chemical factors, burns or various inflammations. Depending on their depth, they are divided into :

- 1) warming up ;
- 2) crushing , (erosion);
- 3) wound (yazva).

1. In erosion (erosion), only the superficial part of the mucous membrane is injured.

2. In crushing, scratching, the entire layer of the epithelium (only the mother-primary growth layer) is injured and destroyed. Therefore, after treating these, there are no scars on the mucous membrane. These are superficial injuries. Sometimes, fine scars may remain after treatment of bruises and scratches. These elements can be observed not only in injuries, but also in gastrointestinal and infectious diseases (erosive stomatitis IANovik, AIRibakov, etc.).

3. Ulcers in the oral cavity due to mechanical injuries, light disease, chemical, temperature effects, special infections (wound-syphilis, tuberculosis-tuberculosis, speed, Leprosy-Leprosy), etc. can be in zo and system diseases. What should be understood by a wound? A wound is the decay of tissues (necrosis) in a specific part of the body.

caused by various chemicals.

There are wounds that torment patients for months and years without ending - these wounds are trophic wounds , which can occur in diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, vitamin deficiency and other general diseases.

be ulcers (lesions) on the cancerous tumors .

Discoloration of the oral mucosa is also observed in various pathological conditions. Discoloration occurs from all exo and endogenous causes.

external influences (exogenous) mainly belong to the types of occupational diseases. For example: black, brown, on the oral mucosa (more lips, gums, tongue, tongue) of workers of enterprises that produce silver or silver preparations, mercury, copper and similar heavy metal salts colored spots, in addition to food (tea, some fruits, cherries, cherries, coffee, cocoa) after eating cigarettes, cigarettes, tobacco, nose, smokers also have various color changes on the teeth and mucous membrane can be

Internal (endogenous) causes form the main group: yellow color in Botkin's disease and liver diseases, red color in acute inflammations, blue, blue-black colors in chronic inflammations.

Changes in the surface of the mucous membrane, such as crusting, scaly, lumpy, nodular, raised (raised) abscesses, ulcers, scabs, scratches, some injuries, atrophic





scars, skin cancer and other mucous and chemicals on the floor reduce the level of the mucous membrane.

DAEntin divides changes in the oral mucosa into 4 types:

1. Acute purulent swellings of the mucous membrane with limited accumulated fluid.
2. Coins.
3. Limited hardened tissue.
4. Eroded, swollen and atrophied, changes.

1. Limited accumulated liquid occurs in acute inflammations of the mucous membrane, in which it appears in the mucous membrane or deep layers, in the tissues located after them, in the form of bubbles or bubbles, purulent sacs, cysts. Small pus bags are called pustules, and large ones are called abscesses. A cyst is a cavity filled with serum. Small bubbles can be the size of a vesicle, large ones, chicken, egg, cherry. A cyst (cista) is a cavity filled with cholesterol, serum fluid or pus. It can be found in the mucous membrane of the mouth, especially in the areas where the glands that produce saliva and mucus come out. The appearance will be similar to a bubble.

2. As a result of acute inflammatory processes, acne is composed of layers of branched epithelium, layers of branched epithelium located on top of each other. The upper layer of the branching area may fall off. Wounds formed after blisters open and burst are formed by branching, that is, drying of the exudate. 3. By papules or nodules bordered on the mucous membrane, we understand the elements in which the infiltrate is collected, but there is no cavity. Bumps are deep lesions of the mucous membrane, which look like a papule and often break down. are changes.

4. Cases of decay, swelling and atrophy are observed in many external and internal influences. Destruction of the mucous membrane occurs in various putrefactive (necrosis) processes (for example, tuberculosis, wound diseases, ulcerative stomatitis, Vincent's ulcerative-putrefactive gingivostomatitis, etc.). After wound healing and various inflammations, swelling of the mucous membrane is observed. Atrophy is known to occur in anemia and other general diseases. Excessive branching is called hyperkeratosis, when branching is observed at the levels of the mucosa where branching does not usually (normally) occur. If branching is observed in such places - lips, lips, floor of the mouth, soft palate, then it is understood as hyperkeratosis. These are observed in diseases such as leukoplakia, papillomatosis, and red flat lichen. Parakeratosis should be understood as regeneration of the branching epithelial layer. Thus, there can be primary, secondary, true and false, superficial and deep wounds on the mucous membrane of the oral cavity. Changes in





the mucous membranes of the oral cavity and lips can all be as follows:

I. Primary elements

1. Spot (macula).
2. Urtica.
3. Knot (papula).
4. Tuber. 5. Vesicle (vesicula). 6. Bladder (Bulia.).
7. Bubble inside the cover (bulla intepithelelis). 8. Afta (week.)

II. Don't hesitate

1. Horn (Sguama).
2. Extreme branching (hyperkeratosis).
3. Crush (ewio ex coriatio).
4. Fissura rhages.
5. Ulcer.
6. Swelling (amulet).
7. Branching (crusta).
8. Scar (cicatrix).
9. Atrophy (atrophy).

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