

## IMPROVEMENT OF MODERN METHODS OF TREATMENT OF CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS

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### Abstract

The article is of great theoretical and practical importance, written to improve, enhance and enlarge the knowledge of students.

The article entitled 'Improvement of modern methods of treatment of chronic periodontitis in therapeutic dentistry' includes all the achievements and innovations of today. It forms knowledge about the concept of the origin of periodontitis, essence, characteristics and forms, methods of treatment, materials used. The relevance of the information given in the article, the planned methods of treatment using foreign literature and the results obtained after treatment have clinical and statistical basis.

**Keywords:** periodontium, chronic, acute, complications, inflammation, infection, tissue.

### Introduction

A number of reforms carried out in the sphere of medicine in our republic are aimed at providing quality medical care to the population. High prevalence of dental diseases among the population is one of the urgent problems of medicine. It is known that the prevalence of dental diseases is the main factor in the development of many dental caries, periodontal inflammations, dento-mandibular anomalies, passing into chronic states under the influence of odontogenic infections, gastrointestinal, hepatic, cardiovascular diseases, rheumatism, nephropathy and many infectious and allergic diseases. In order to prevent such situations, early detection and effective treatment of inflammatory diseases of the face and jaw in children is a daily task of every physician and dentist. Epidemiological studies conducted by the World Health Organization among people aged 31-44 years in 35 economically developed countries have revealed a high prevalence of periodontal diseases (75%), which indicates not only a high incidence rate, but also a significant decrease in the age of patient morbidity with this pathology. Disseminated periodontitis is one of the most difficult and unsolved problems of modern dentistry, its prevalence is equally high in developed and developing countries and is increasing.

Despite the fact that effective methods of dental care are being developed at a rapid pace and widely used, it should be noted that the incidence and severity of periodontal diseases have not significantly decreased. Prospective study of various aspects of chronic inflammation of the oral cavity, isolation of the main ultrastructural markers of periodontal tissue regeneration, substantiation of ultrastructural rearrangement of the gingival mucosa in various forms of chronic inflammation are still relevant. Nevertheless, there is a wide range of drugs used in the



treatment of periodontitis at present, one of the most important problems is the determination of the most effective and safe drugs, as well as the search for methods of their combined use. Of particular importance is to increase the effectiveness of treatment of chronic diffuse periodontal diseases in patients of different ages, to improve the quality of diagnosis and treatment of dental diseases, and to develop a new modern approach to practice. In this regard, taking into account the etiology of the origin of this disease, the reduction of its complications by means of complex treatment of inflammatory-destructive periodontal diseases and chronic diffuse periodontitis is of particular importance. In the treatment of periodontitis, which started several years ago, it remains one of the biggest challenges. Furthermore, due to the negligence or ignorance of the clinician, various errors may be made and the complications caused by them may be observed. Errors and complications are possible in diagnosis and comparative diagnosis, and the pain experienced by patients with acute periodontitis, particularly in acute general (total) periodontitis, is similar to the pain experienced by patients with general pulpitis, but with careful observation, they can distinguish the pain from each other.

The appearance, development and general condition of the patient are different, and if not, chronic periodontitis, in particular chronic granulomatosis, chronic granular periodontitis can be disregarded. For this reason, dentists need to have a good knowledge of the radiological changes. To treat periodontitis, the tooth cavity must be cleaned of caries (or filling or filling remnants) with burrs, treated as an amputation, and the entrance to the canal(s) must be opened. At the same time, as a result of thinning or as a result of the doctor's negligence, part of the cavity wall of the tooth may break off and enter the oral cavity, respiratory tract or gastrointestinal tract. Various complications of periodontitis and the resulting diseases of the body, the negative consequences they bring, are the problems of modern dentistry. The principles of treatment are sets. There is a number of surgical methods for the treatment of periodontal diseases. Surgical interventions on the periodontium are multiple, they have specific tasks, and these tasks vary depending on the severity of the process and a number of anatomical features of the periodontium. Surgical intervention for gingivitis is used in only one case: hypertrophic gingivitis and gingival fibromatosis to remove overgrown tissue at the gingival margins. To fulfil such a complex task as treatment of periodontitis, according to I.G. Lukomsky, it is necessary to influence three specific spots: 1. Affect the infected macrochannel, 2 - the small infected microchannels, and 3 - the inflamed periodontal tissues. Since each of the three sites has its own physical and biological characteristics, it can be used for three sites simultaneously.

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