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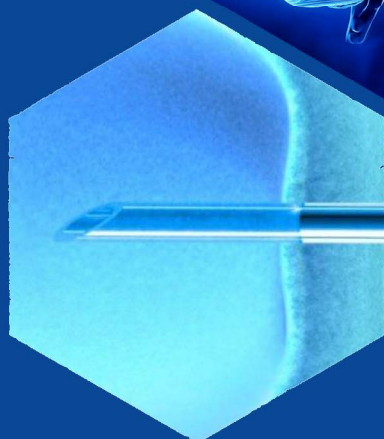
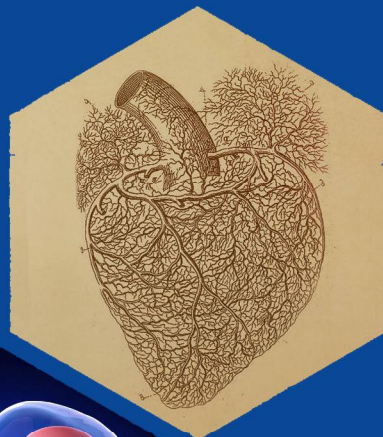
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Phone: (+998-94) 404-0000

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# ЎЗБЕК ТИББИЁТ ЖУРНАЛИ УЗБЕКСКИЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ ЖУРНАЛ UZBEK MEDICAL JOURNAL

Murodova M.K.,  
Safarov M.T.,  
Normurodova R.Z.,  
Narziyev I.K.

TSDI, Department of hospital prosthetics dentistry.  
Uzbekistan, Tashkent,  
e-mail: love1620@list.ru

## ASPECTS OF OPTIMIZATION OF ORTHOPEDIC DENTAL CARE FOR PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE CITY OF TASHKENT

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### ABSTRACT

It is necessary to conduct dynamic monitoring of the state of the oral organs of women throughout pregnancy in order to identify the initial forms of diseases, control the effectiveness of rehabilitation and prevent the development of complications. Over the past decades, since the post-perestroika period, in our country, against the background of deteriorating economic and socio-demographic indicators, there have been serious omissions in observing, developed by the efforts of famous domestic scientists, the basic principles of dental prophylaxis and medical examination - an integral part of medical examination of the population.

**Keywords:** maternity and childhood protection, medical clinical examination, toxicosis of pregnant women, psycho-emotional discomfort, standards of dental diseases, trimester pregnancy, dental care.

Муродова М.К.,  
Сафаров М.Т.,  
Нормуродова Р.З.,  
Нарзиев И.К.

ТГСИ, кафедра госпитальной ортопедической  
стоматологии. Узбекистан, Ташкент,  
love1620@list.ru

## АСПЕКТЫ ОПТИМИЗАЦИИ ОРТОПЕДИЧЕСКОЙ СТОМАТОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ПОМОЩИ БЕРЕМЕННЫМ ЖЕНЩИНАМ ГОРОДА ТАШКЕНТА

### АННОТАЦИЯ

Необходимо проводить динамическое наблюдение за состоянием органов полости рта женщин на протяжении всей беременности с целью выявления начальных форм заболеваний, контроля над эффективностью санации и предупреждения развития осложнений. За последние десятилетия, начиная с постперестроечного периода, в нашей стране на фоне ухудшения экономических и социально-демографических показателей произошли серьезные упущения в

соблюдении, выработанных усилиями известных отечественных учёных, основных принципов стоматологической профилактики и диспансеризации – неотъемлемого звена медицинской диспансеризации населения.

**Ключевые слова:** охраны материнства и детства, медицинская диспансеризация, токсикоз беременных, психоэмоциональный дискомфорт, стандарты стоматологических заболеваний, триместр беременности, стоматологическая помощь.

Murodova M.K.,  
Safarov M.T.,  
Normurodova R.Z.,  
Narziyev I.K.

TDSI, gospital ortopedik stomatologiyasi kafedrası.  
O'zbekiston, Toshkent,  
love1620@list.ru

## TOSHKENT SHAHRIDAGI HOMILADOR AYOLLARGA ORTOPEDIK STOMATOLOGIK YORDAMNI OPTIMALLASHTIRISH ASPEKTLARI

### ANNOTATSIYA

Kasalliklarning dastlabki shakllarini aniqlash, rehabilitatsiya samaradorligini nazorat qilish va asoratlarni rivojlanishiga yo'l qo'ymaslik uchun homiladorlik davrida ayollarning og'iz a'zolari holatini dinamik ravishda kuzatib borish zarur. So'nggi o'n yilliklarda, qayta qurish davridan boshlab, mamlakatimizda iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy-demografik ko'rsatkichlarning yomonlashuvi fonida taniqli mahalliy olimlarning sa'y-harakatlari bilan ishlab chiqilgan asosiy tamoyillarga rioya qilishda jiddiy kamchiliklar mavjud edi. stomatologik profilaktika va tibbiy ko'rik - aholining tibbiy klinik tekshiruvining ajralmas qismi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** onalik va bolalikni muhofaza qilish, tibbiy klinik tekshiruv, homilador ayollarning toksikozi, psixoemotsional noqulaylik, tish kasalliklari standartlari, trimestr homiladorlik, stomatologik yordam.

**Purpose of the work:** assessment of the quality of orthopedic dental care, received by pregnant women in the city of Tashkent.

**Introduction:** Protection of maternal and child health is the most important task of medicine, in the solution of which representatives of various health departments are involved, including the dental service. Therefore, among the various types of medical care, dental is mandatory at all stages of maternal and child health. All this testifies to the unreasonableness of a one-time examination and sanitation of the oral cavity of pregnant women for the entire period of pregnancy. Over the past decades, starting from the post-perestroika period, in our country, against the background of deteriorating economic and socio-demographic indicators, there have been serious omissions in adhering to the basic principles of dental prophylaxis and clinical examination, which are an integral part of medical clinical examination of the population, developed by the efforts of famous domestic scientists.

The state system of dental clinical examination that existed in our country, the main component of which was the planned preventive sanitation of the oral cavity in various organized teams and decreed groups of the population actually ceased to exist as a result of a change in the social political system, as a result of the lack of adequate funding. Socio-economic difficulties in our country have had a particularly hard impact on the quality of health of pregnant women. The incidence of anemia in pregnant women has increased more than 6 times, the incidence of kidney and cardiovascular diseases has increased, the number of pregnant women suffering from late toxicosis has increased by 38%, and the number of normal births in some regions of Tashkent does not reach 28%.

The greatest severity of inflammatory phenomena in periodontal tissues occurs in the II trimester of pregnancy, and a critical increase in the cariogenic situation in the oral cavity - in the III trimester, which not only determines the optimal timing of dental examinations during pregnancy and the postpartum period, but also the differentiation of the approach to prevention programs and treatment of diseases of the oral cavity most significant for this period of pregnancy. Of decisive importance in the development of caries and periodontitis in pregnant women belongs to hormonal substances (somatomammotropin, progesterone, gonadotropin) produced by the placenta, changes in mineral and protein metabolism, immunological status, microflora of the oral cavity. It is not enough to state the timing of an increased risk of the onset and progression of periodontal diseases, as well as an increase in the intensity of dental caries in pregnant women, it is necessary to identify the etiopathogenetic causes of critical periods in the course of dental diseases and, on the basis of new patterns, to build a conceptual approach to the tactics of dental monitoring of pregnant women. This does not negate the significance of the already established factors affecting the occurrence and development of dental caries, periodontal diseases during pregnancy, but is aimed at the competent integration of diagnostically important known and newly identified criteria into a system of practical recommendations for identifying risk groups among pregnant women for dental health and special observation behind them. Immunoprotective peptides of biological media, including oral fluid, are markers of the intensity of local inflammation and are responsible for the implementation of innate antimicrobial immune. In the oral fluid, a whole complex of immune - protective peptides is isolated, among which lactoferrin, cathelicidin LL-37, and  $\alpha$ -defensin are distinguished. The inclusion of immunoprotective peptides in algorithms and models for ranking the risk of progression of dental caries during pregnancy will expand the boundaries of existing recommendations in this direction. The general state of health of dental patients, including those with partial defects in the dentition, causes inadequacy in chewing food, inflammatory diseases of the oral cavity, psychoemotional discomfort, which are aggravated during pregnancy. The prevention program for pregnant women should include such a section as dental education (conducting one-to-one talks, using various materials such as reminders, booklets, showing videos, slides, practical training on oral hygiene maintenance). Within the framework of the planned rehabilitation of the oral cavity of pregnant women, the following methods of prevention of dental caries and periodontal diseases are the most acceptable in the conditions of the dental office of the antenatal clinic: training in individual oral hygiene; controlled teeth cleaning; covering teeth with fluoride varnish; occupational hygiene course. According to L.A. Mozgovoy (2006), the results of the studies carried out indicate a fairly high effect of the prevention of dental diseases using only traditional methods used in the framework of the planned rehabilitation of the oral cavity.

The aforesaid, as well as the fact that in recent years the planned oral cavity sanitation among the organized contingent of the population has almost everywhere yielded to individual sanitation in terms of appealability, makes it relevant to study the incidence of caries and the need for pregnant women to sanitize the oral cavity, and to determine the volume and type of necessary dental care. It is equally important to develop methods and organizational forms of oral health improvement in various groups of pregnant women.

Provision of orthopedic dental care for pregnant women is due to the need to preserve the general health of the mother and create favorable conditions for the development of the fetus. In this regard, the study of the need and the scientific substantiation of improving the organizational methods of providing orthopedic dental care to pregnant women in modern socio-economic conditions is of particular relevance.

**Materials and methods.** The study was carried out in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry of the Tashkent State Dental Institute by interviewing pregnant women and a sample of applications of pregnant women to dental medical organizations of various forms of ownership.

**Results and discussion.** More than half of pregnant women (78,7%) became the first registered at 18 weeks of pregnancy, 9,1% - to 20-time, 12,5% did not get registered and only 37% - become registered in early dates. As a result, a significant proportion of pregnant women did not receive dental care on time, which worsened the prognosis of treatment results.

The majority of pregnant women (75, 4%) believe that the partial absence of teeth does not affect their health. The most common reason for not going to a doctor to receive orthopedic dental care is the remoteness of the medical organization (12 out of 100 patients who applied) and receiving medical services on a paid basis (27 out of 100 who applied).

Studies have revealed a high prevalence of dental caries in the structure of all dental diseases (more than 92 %) and diseases of parodontic tissues (up to 92 %). More than half of pregnant women have gingivitis, caused by hormonal changes during.

The presence of toxicosis in pregnancy contributed to an increase in the proportion of caries in pregnant women up to 96 %, which is characterized by a sharp spread of its depth and along the periphery.

The prevalence of dental caries among pregnant women who applied to public and private dental medical organizations and offices of the city of Tashkent revealed an average prevalence in the structure of dental diseases (77.9 %). The proportion of periodontal lesions was 53.7 %, and partial absence of teeth was noted in 17.4 % of pregnant women.

Most in the Exposure to extreme proportion of periodontal destruction observed in pregnant women in the age group 25 - 35 years (66,3%), and lack of teeth - WHO gain in contrast the group older than 35 years (24,4%).

As a result of the rehabilitation of the oral cavity of pregnant women, orthopedic dental medical services were rendered to 47,2% of those who applied to pregnant women at the dental clinic. Assessing the quality of dental care, we found that 8.7 % of pregnant women who applied to a municipal institution assess the quality as poor, 44.3 % as satisfactory, 42.3 % as good and 8.3 % as excellent. However, only half of the respondents noted that they are satisfied with the organization of dental care for pregnant women.

Those who applied to private dental institutions rated the quality of medical care more highly. So, only 19.5 % consider it satisfactory, 62.8 % - good, 19.8 % - excellent.

Thus, the majority of pregnant women rate the quality of care in a private dental clinic as good. This estimate increases with the duration of pregnancy. Thus, in pregnancies up to 12 weeks is very good evaluation was given to 16.9 % of the respondents, and 37 -40 weeks figure reached 34, 3%.

When assessing the quality of medical care received in public institutions, it was found that it is significantly lower than in private dental institutions.

For a medical dental organization at each level, it is necessary to develop standards of medical services adapted to this level, taking into account new medical technologies and pharmaceutical capabilities that ensure an increase in the quality of the effectiveness of medical services.

Dentists of various profiles not only provide medical care, but also improve the health of the population in the service area. Recently, new forms of provision of medical services, such as a short-term hospital, have been emerging in the local dental service. The prospects of emerging modern forms of medical services provision can increase the efficiency of examination and sanitation of patients with pathology of the oral cavity organs. Changing the panorama of diseases and the clinical course of diseases requires the development of independent standards for dental diseases.

A systematic approach to the organization of dental care at the local level inevitably presupposes a unified approach to licensing and accreditation of medical dental organizations of all forms of ownership.

In non-governmental commercial medical organizations that provide dental services, violations of diagnostic and treatment technologies are more often registered.

In the course of an expert assessment of medical organizations providing dental services, 52, 4 % revealed insufficient material and technical equipment and staff qualifications.

### **Conclusion.**

Thus, based on the example of the organization of dental care for the population of the city of Tashkent, the main directions of development of dental medical organizations are determined on the basis of the standards of dental medical services provided in modern dental medical organizations at the municipal level, regardless of the form of ownership.



The application of standards of dental medical services provides an increase in the volume of outpatient surgical interventions, an improvement in the quality of endodontic treatment of dental caries, an expansion of physiotherapeutic procedures in the treatment and rehabilitation of dental patients.

A high prevalence of dental diseases among pregnant women in the city of Tashkent was revealed, including a significant proportion of missing teeth among those who applied to dental medical organizations of various forms of ownership. It turned out that according to reports from medical institutions, about 95% of pregnant women undergo oral cavity sanitation, according to a survey of pregnant women, this figure is about 70%. The use of pregnant women in various types of institutions depends on the quality and availability of medical care. The quality of medical care in municipal institutions 42.3 %, in private institutions 60.8 % of pregnant women assessed as good, respectively 47, 3 and 18.5% - as satisfactory. It was found that 37,8 % of pregnant women would like to be treated in the dental office antenatal clinic, 34.8 % - in the dental clinic in the community, 24,8% - in private dental clinic, 4,6% - would like to start treatment after childbirth. The need of pregnant women for dental care at the expense of the budget has been determined. It should be noted that there is also a weak awareness of the population about the importance and necessity of restoration of lost teeth, especially during pregnancy.

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