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Қўлёзмалар, суратлар ва расмлар тақриз қилинмайди ҳамда эгасига қайтарилмайди.

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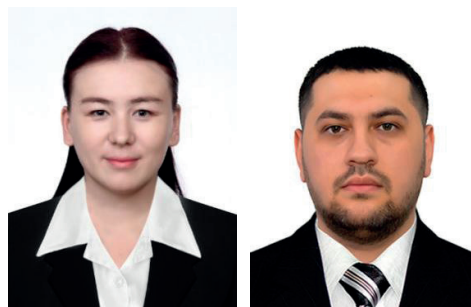
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COVID-19 CLINIC IN THE ORAL CAVITY IN A DENTIST'S PRACTICE



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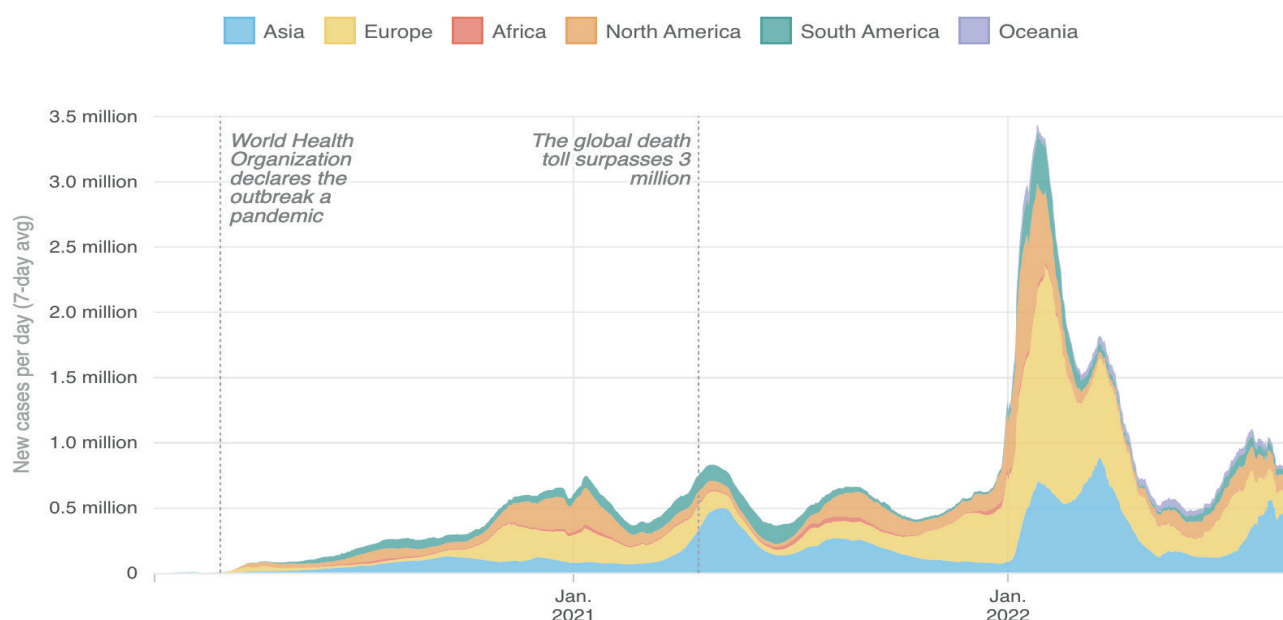
The purpose of the study: is to increase physicians' awareness of the development of dental diseases in patients who have been infected with COVID-19 and to introduce a comprehensive etiologic approach to the treatment of oral mucosal pathology.

Methods and Materials: Consultations regarding oral mucosal diseases were conducted at the Department of Dentistry of Samarkand State Medical University on 30 COVID-19 patients, including 19 women and 11 males,

who experienced oral mucosal pathology.

Conclusion: A dentist's responsibility is to promptly diagnose dental manifestations in patients with coronavirus infection and determine the most suitable treatment algorithm based on the clinical manifestations in the oral cavity.

Introduction: The SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus is the responsible for the exceedingly severe acute respiratory infection known as COVID-19 (abbreviation for Corona Virus Disease 2019). Through direct infection and the body's immune



response, the SARS-CoV-2 virus induces injury to numerous organs. COVID-19 are capable of infecting the oral mucosa.

The purpose of the study: is to increase physicians' awareness of the development of dental diseases in patients who have been infected with COVID-19 and to intro-

duce a comprehensive etiologic approach to the treatment of oral mucosal pathology.

Methods and Materials: At the Department of Stomatology of Samarkand State Medical University, 30 COVID-19 patients (19 women and 11 males) with oral mucosa pathology were examined. Clinical examination methods

encompassed the collecting of patient complaints, anamnesis, and consideration of medical record data. The dental examination of patients encompassed the evaluation of MMOC and the assessment of dental health. Interpretation of bacterial plaque culture results from the buccal mucosa and cytologic examination of smears from the erosive floor were among the methods of examination.

Result of the research: Patients reported experiencing a variety of oral lesions, including ulcers, blotches, and rashes. Historical data indicates that the patients had prior coronavirus infections. The timing of the appearance of the oral lesions remains ambiguous, since it is unclear whether they manifested at the commencement of COVID-19 or after to therapy. The majority of patients reported experiencing poor breath, which is likely the result of a reduction in their sensitivity to taste and odour. Most likely, patients' halitosis was caused by their impaired sense of smell and flavour. Additionally, 70% of patients were diagnosed with candidiasis, as evidenced by bacteriologic tests, and they reported experiencing discomfort during the swallowing, chewing, talking, and consuming. Patients exhibited white pseudo-membranous plaques on the tongue. The hard palate's mucosa was partially hyperaemic, and enanthem was present. Patients report acute, painful lesions. Small, hyperaemic, well-defined round or oval lesions smaller than 1 cm in diameter protrude from the surrounding mucosa and subsequently erode, forming aphthae.

Conclusion: In summary, diverse dental symptoms are evident in the oral cavities of patients with COVID-19. At present, there is no evidence to suggest that the primary cause of oral complications in coronavirus infection is the virus itself or the medications administered to the patient during drug therapy.

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Annotasiya: Stomatologik amaliyotda COVID-19 ning og'iz bo'shlig'idagi klinikasi" tadqiqoti pandemiyaning jamoat salomatligining barcha jabhalariga ta'siri tufayli yuqori dolzarblikka ega. Stomatologiyada infeksiya yuqish xavfi yuqori bo'lgan orofatsial sohada COVID-19 ning namoyon bo'lish imkoniyatini anglash juda muhimdir. COVID-19 og'iz bo'shlig'ida yallig'lanish, og'iz qurishi va ta'm o'zgarishi kabi turli alomatlarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Ushbu mavzu, ayniqsa, zandemiyaning davom etayotgan ta'siri sharoitida dolzarbdir, chunki samarali diagnostika, davolash va profilaktika strategiyalarini ishlab chiqish uchun stomatologiya amaliyotida COVID-19 ning klinik ko'rinishlarini o'rganish juda muhimdir.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi :COVID-19 bilan kasallangan bemorlarda stomatologik kasalliklarning rivojlanishi to'g'risida shifokorlarning xabardorligini oshirish va og'iz bo'shlig'i shilliq qavati patologiyasini davolashga kompleks etiologik yondashuvni joriy etishdan iborat.

Usullar va materiallar: Samarqand davlat tibbiyot universiteti stomatologiya kafedrasida COVID-19 bilan kasallangan 30 nafar bemorda og'iz bo'shlig'i shilliq qavati kasalliklari bo'yicha maslahatlar o'tkazildi, ulardan 19 nafari ayollar va 11 nafari erkaklar bo'lib, ularda og'iz bo'shlig'i shilliq qavati patologiyasi kuzatilgan.

Xulosa: Koronavirus infeksiyasi bilan kasallangan bemorlarda stomatologik ko'rinishlarni o'z vaqtida tashxislash va og'iz bo'shlig'idagi klinik ko'rinishlarga qarab eng mos davolash algoritmini aniqlash shifokor-stomatologning vazifalariga kiradi.

Annotation: The study "Oral COVID-19 Clinic in Dental Practice" has high relevance due to the impact of the pandemic on all aspects of public health. It is critical to recognize the potential for COVID-19 to manifest in the orofacial area in dentistry, where the risk of transmission is high. COVID-19 can cause a variety of oral symptoms such as inflammation, dry mouth and

taste changes. This topic is particularly relevant in the context of the ongoing impact of the pandemic, as it is crucial to study the clinical man-

ifestations of COVID-19 in dental practice in order to develop effective diagnostic, treatment and prevention strategies.

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THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DENTAL CARIES IN PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS



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Актуальность: Пациенты с туберкулезом легких подвержены повышенному риску развития вторичных инфекций, который можно снизить, поддерживая оптимальное состояние зубов и пародонта. А также, заболевания полости рта могут существенно повлиять на качество жизни пациентов, что может ограничить их возможности заниматься общественной деятельностью и работать. Поэтому крайне важно реализовать комплексную стратегию профилактики и лечения кариеса зубов у пациентов с туберкулезом легких, чтобы повысить качество их жизни и улучшить общее состояние здоровья.

Цель исследования: Повысить эффективность профилактики и лечения кариеса зубов у лиц с туберкулезом.

Материалы и методы: Проведено тщательное клиническое, рентгенографическое, морфологическое, иммунологическое и бактериоскопическое обследование зубочелюстной системы у 80 человек в возрасте от 18 до 55 лет и старше с длительным течением заболевания.

Заключение: туберкулезные поражения полости рта и всей зубочелюстной системы являются проявлениями системной туберкулезной инфекции. Следовательно, лечение должно быть комплексным, с учетом общего состояния здоровья пациента, и включать

гигиенические, терапевтические и дополнительные мероприятия.

Ключевые слова: кариес, туберкулез, терапия.

The aim of the study: Enhance the efficacy of prevention and treatment of dental caries in individuals with tuberculosis.

Materials and methods: A thorough clinical, radiographic, morphological, immunological, and bacterioscopic examination of the dento-mandibular system was conducted on 80 individuals aged 18 to 55 years and older with a prolonged disease duration.

Conclusion: tuberculous lesions in the oral cavity and the entire dento-mandibular system are manifestations of systemic tubercular infection. Consequently, treatment must be comprehensive, considering the patient's overall health, and should include hygienic, therapeutic, and additional interventions.

Keywords: caries, tuberculosis, therapy.

Since the oral cavity can become an infection gateway, it is currently thought to be critical to address dental care concerns for patients with the pulmonary version of the disease.

Materials and methods. A comprehensive clinical, radiologic, morphologic, immunologic, and bacterioscopic investigation of the dento-mandibular system was conducted on 80 individuals aged 18-55 years and older who had