

# Interdisciplinary Conference of Young Scholars in Social Sciences

## THE ROLE OF PROSTHETICS IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE MAXILLOFACIAL REGION

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**The relevance of the topic.** The authors emphasize that the activity of TJJ is related to the structure of its blocks, the suction activity should end in the eighteenth month of the period of postnatal ontogeny. Defects of dental arches and occlusion disorders were observed if suction was continued later; i.e., disorders in jaw articulation, morphological changes of joint heads, followed by deep structural changes in the upper jaw (yu / j), hard palate, temporal bone [10.11.12]. Chin lower jaw is a complex musculoskeletal carcass with many components, involved in the connection of the upper jaw (y / j) and the rows of teeth of the p / j, providing the movement of the p / j in different directions. block. Motions are an example of motion around instantaneous and variable axes, which is a condition in biomechanics. The authors (O.G. Bugrovetskaya and Hammual [1.3.5.7] divide the network of types of motion around different axes as follows; a horizontal arrow involved in the opening and closing of the mouth and between the arrows; slip planes lying at the level of the p / j tongue and varying in p / j protrusion and retrusion; a side-sliding bullet at the end of the bullet; the whole p / j slides and moves laterally; axis of rotation around the vertical, located in the center of the right or left joint; a curved axis located at the center of one or the other joint for the combined movements of deviation and opening of the mouth [2.4.6.8].

These changes, in turn, adversely affect hemocirculation, hearing, respiration, and impaired chewing and facial muscle function in the cranial cavity. Studies have not been sufficiently studied in terms of human masticatory muscles and the force factors that produce CHIN LOWER JAW: One author suggests that Chin lower jaw is not formed at all, while another suggests that it produces several hundred Newtonian reactions.

**The current methods.** There are many scientific and practical works around the world devoted to the local and systemic sensitivity of the body to dentures made of various types of plastics. The results of the conducted studies confirm that when using removable dentures made of acrylic polymers, changes of various nature are often observed in the tissues of the prosthetic bed and the oral mucosa, and the most common of them are inflammatory and dystrophic, associated with mechanical and toxic-allergic effects of the prosthesis base material. However, the quality of removable prostheses largely depends on the manufactured material. Therefore, special interest is paid to improving the biocompatibility and physico-chemical properties of prostheses [2.4.6.8].

The complexity of processing dentures made of thermoplastic polymer, leading to a rapid loss of aesthetic characteristics of the denture, its contamination with microorganisms that contribute to diseases of the oral mucosa, the emerging dissatisfaction of patients with the altered appearance of the removable prosthesis. (Dmitrienko S.V., 2013; Danilina T.F., 2013; Mikhilchenko D.V., 2013; Irsaliev H. And, Nigmatov R.N., Khabilov H.L., 2011; Lee S.J., 2008).

At the same time, the surface of the removable denture is divided into the following segments: 1 and 2 segments – the area of the frontal teeth, 3 and 4 segments - the area of the chewing teeth, the assessment of the hygienic condition of the prostheses is carried out according to the following criteria: 1 degree - staining of 1 segment - a satisfactory level of hygiene, 2 degree - staining of 2-3 segments - an average level of hygiene, 3 degree - staining of 1, 2, 3, 4 segments - an unsatisfactory level of hygiene, 4 degree- staining of the entire surface of removable dentures facing the oral

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mucosa – critical level of hygiene. Depending on the degree of staining of the surface of the prosthesis, patients were given appropriate recommendations.

The fact of the influence of removable denture structures can be expressed in the manifestation of pathological changes. For their presence and evaluation, the classification of prosthetic stomatitis proposed by A.K. Jordanishvili (2007) was used. The inflammatory reaction of the mucous membrane was detected using the technique proposed by E.S. Kalivrajian (2003).

The assessment was carried out subjectively by color: the more intense the color, the higher the intensity of the inflammatory reaction of the mucous membrane. Quantitative measurement of the area of the mucosal load zones was carried out using the application of a polyethylene film with a millimeter division into a outlined fragment of the oral mucosa. Consequently, the transfer of the inflammation zone was further scanned in the computer program "histogram", the area was calculated. The indicators of the inflammatory response of patients of the selected groups were summed up. In the future, they were analyzed in a comparative aspect between clinical groups. The dynamics of the state of the oral mucosa was checked after 3.14 days, 1,3,6 months of patient observation.

To determine the phagocytic activity of neutrophils in saliva, sampling and processing of the material were carried out according to the method of Temurbaev M.A. (1984), modified by Antonov A.V. (1996). The activity of lysozyme in saliva was determined by us using the method of Aliyev Sh.R. (1994) (1 The method for determining immunoglobulins of class A – secretory fraction (sIgA) is based on the Mancini method (1964).

Statistical studies were conducted on the basis of standard clinical recommendations. The results of the clinical examination were processed on a Pentium-IV personal computer using Microsoft Excell office applications and the STATPLUS biostatistics program (2009), with the calculation of the arithmetic mean of the studied indicator (M), its standard error (m), reliability indicators (P) and the Student's criterion.

The obtained data on the index of cleanliness of prostheses in 100% of patients of all groups, throughout the entire period of use, it can be argued that the worst result was not revealed - a "very poor level of hygiene" corresponding to 5.0-5.5 points. In patients of the main group 1, after a month, the condition of removable prosthesis structures is at the level of "satisfactory" in 5 people (31.3%), and at the level of good-11 people (68.7%). **There are no bad results.**

After 3 months, the results of the survey showed that all 49 patients noted the constant, convenient use of prostheses. Everyone expressed their satisfaction with the aesthetic properties of their designs. During the survey, it was revealed that all the survey participants carefully followed the recommendations and carefully monitored the oral cavity and prostheses. The professional assessment of the hygienic condition worsened after 6 months in the 2nd observation group.

**Conclusion.** Analysis of the obtained macrohistochemical data indicates that the highest average values of the inflammatory reaction are observed in the first week after the application of removable prosthesis structures. Moreover, the reaction of the mucous membrane depends on the properties of the basis and is more pronounced under the influence of rigid structures, compared with thermoplastic prostheses.

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