

MORPHOMETRIC PARAMETERS OF THE CRANIOFACIAL AREA OF ELDERLY PEOPLE WITH PARTIAL AND COMPLETE ADENTIA".

Nurov N. B.,
Tesdaev Sh. J.

Bukhara State Medical Institute

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Abstract - Currently, the problem of adentia affects the entire population of the earth, regardless of race, age, or gender, this pathology of the dentoalveolar system is formed during the development of teeth at the stage of laying. In this regard, it is very important to know all the causes that can cause primary adentia.

Key words: Dental care systems, adentia, maxillofacial anomalies.

1. INTRODUCTION

As a consequence of the progress in the field of medicine, the average life expectancy in highly developed countries has increased significantly. At the same time, the number of elderly and old people is increasing as a percentage of the entire population, and it is likely that in the third millennium more than 40% of the population will be people over 60 years old. Dental care systems should be guided by the changed demographic situation, it is necessary to develop a strategy for providing assistance to this part of the population. A high level of knowledge of the features of the oral cavity, and effective methods of therapeutic and preventive dental care in the population of elderly people, will improve the dental status, and therefore the quality of life of this population group. The prevalence of anomalies and deformities of the maxillofacial region in the adult population with adentia is 33.7-61.9% of cases. According to some data, various types of abnormal bite occur in 82% of the examined patients (Nesterenko O. M., 2009; Kuroedova V. D., Makarova A. I., 2012).

Many authors note that maxillofacial anomalies and deformities of the maxillofacial region are accompanied by structural and functional rearrangement in the

temporomandibular joint, since there is a close relationship between the neuromuscular apparatus of the maxillofacial region and the maxillofacial apparatus (Lepilin A. B. et al., 2010).

The above-mentioned problems are also relevant in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and there are few scientific works devoted to this problem in the medical literature. Rare scientific works are devoted to the study of adentia, the identification of factors of formation, the problem of forecasting, the conceptual approach to the primary and secondary prevention of this pathology. Thus, the problem under consideration has not only medical, but also important socio-economic significance.

In connection with these arguments, the solution of the above problems through the implementation of the planned research work is timely and relevant. Issues of timely diagnosis and rational treatment of patients with diseases of the masticatory apparatus are very relevant for modern dentistry. All over the world, even in economically developed countries, there is an increase in the population's need for prosthetics (Nash P. G. et al., 2010; Saliba N. A. et al., 2010). Only 33.6 % of the population aged 65-74 years have 20 or more preserved natural teeth, which is more than 2 times less than the WHO target by 2010.

It is shown that with deformities of the dentition, the height of the lower part of the face often decreases, which leads to TMJ dysfunction (Lukinykh L. M., Kruglova N. V., 2011). According to a number of researchers, there is a clear link between TMJ diseases and certain types of bite (Khoroshilkina F. Ya., 2006), but T. V. Macfarlane et al. (2009) argue that there is no direct correlation between occlusion disorders and TMJ

diseases, but only a mutual burden of these two processes.

The modern development of dental implantation as the newest method of restoring the integrity of the dentition sets a number of tasks for researchers, the solution of which should ensure an increase in the effectiveness of treatment of occlusion-related diseases (Ivanov A. C., 2011; Kulakov A. A., Gvetadze R. Sh., 2012; Han H. J. et al., 2014).

69.3±7.5% of elderly people need orthopedic treatment to restore lost teeth and normalize chewing function. Due to the large loss of teeth, 59.8% of those examined in need of prosthetics need partial removable dentures; of these, 17.5±1.6% of people need partial removable dentures for both jaws. 20.8% of the examined patients need complete removable prosthetics, including 5.5±1.4 % for both jaws (L. G. Borisenko, 2010).

Due to the fact that in recent years the proportion of elderly and senile people in developed countries has been steadily growing, the interest of specialists in the state of health and quality of life of older people has significantly increased (Kairbekov A. K., 2009; Baysultanova A. Sh., 2009; Turebekov D. K. et al., 2009). Anatomic-topographical features of structure of both jaws allow to assert that the best division for the efficient installation of sufficient number of implants in this group of patients is the front part of the upper and lower jaws, where there is sufficient bone volume for bicortical and microtiles installation 4-6 implants of appropriate diameter and length (Botabaev K. A., 2010).

When developing scientific directions of dental implantation, patients over 60 years of age are considered from a standard point of view, as a rule, without focusing on this age category. At the same time, the elderly and senile people have specific age characteristics and associated risk factors that significantly complicate the use of the method of dental implantation, and in some cases completely exclude the possibility of its use in this category of patients. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to the adequate construction of the algorithm of therapeutic tactics and to develop a comprehensive methodological

approach to the functional and aesthetic rehabilitation of elderly and senile patients with various forms of adentia, which can really reduce the risks of complications and adverse outcomes and contribute to adequate dental prosthetics and improve the quality of life of older people.

In the elderly (65 years and older), changes in the dentoalveolar system are aggravated. As a result of the analysis, it was found that elderly people are in urgent need of high-quality prosthetics to preserve dental health. The preservation of the integrity of the existing dentition or the replacement of existing defects with high-quality dentures is a scientific justification for planning and conducting the most rational orthopedic treatment for the elderly.

The implementation of this dissertation corresponds to the plan and topics of research works of the Bukhara State Medical Institute named after Abu Ali ibn Sino for 2017-2021: "Development of new approaches to early diagnosis, treatment and prevention of pre-pathological and pathological conditions of the body in the hot climate of the Bukhara region".

2. Purpose of research.

To study the morphometric parameters of the craniofacial region of elderly people with partial and complete adentia.

3. Objectives of the study:

1. To study the morphometric data of the craniofacial region of healthy elderly people with complete dentition.
2. To study the morphometric data of the craniofacial region of elderly people with partial adentia in its various forms.
3. Determine morphometric changes in the craniofacial region of elderly people with complete adentia, taking into account the time period of tooth loss.
4. Compare the morphometric data of the craniofacial region of healthy elderly people without adentia, with partial and complete adentia.

It is planned to conduct retrospective and prospective studies on the morphometric parameters of elderly people with partial and complete adentia.

4. Research methods.

To achieve this goal, the following research methods will be used:

- clinical (assessment of the dental and general somatic status of patients);
- clinical and instrumental (radiography, CT studies, EDI);
- morphometric methods.
- statistical (methods of variational statistics, using computer programs, development of a mathematical model of forecasting).

The practical significance of the research results will allow us to determine the current state of the landscape of dental status and show morphometric aspects of the course and outcome of partial and complete adentia in elderly people, to develop diagnostic and prognostic criteria for early diagnostics of the pathology of the masticatory system. Determining the aspects of the formation of the pathological process will reduce the risk of increasing complications and worsening the quality of life from this pathology.

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