

**OF TREATMENT OF GENERALIZED PERIODONTITIS USING
AUTOTROMBOCYTIC MASS**

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ABSTRACT

This paper makes analyses of the treatment of generalized periodontitis using autotrombocytic mass. On this case, research has been pointed out on different research analyses. Therefore, research has been concluded on outcomes and shortcomings of the treatment of generalized periodontitis using autotrombocytic mass

Keywords :treatment, generalized, periodontitis ,autotrombocytic mass, Uzbekistan

INTRODUCTION

The urgency of this problem is due to the high prevalence of this disease, which is associated with an unstable standard of living of the population, environmental degradation, resistance of microflora to widely and uncontrollably used antibacterial drugs, and a decrease in the overall resistance of the body. In addition, the population still often has an unsatisfactory hygienic condition of the oral cavity.

Based on various epidemiological studies and their data, we can say that in recent years there has been a sharp increase in the number of chronic inflammatory periodontal diseases in the structure of dental morbidity in the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan and many other countries. The pathogenesis of GP involves a complex immune / inflammatory cascade that is initiated by biofilm bacteria, and the susceptibility or likelihood of developing the disease is determined by the host's response. In particular, the magnitude of the inflammatory response and differential activation of immune pathways .

MAIN PART

At the moment, GP is considered as a disease of an immune-inflammatory destructive nature, the initial of which is the presence of anaerobic microflora. Pathogens and their virulent factors develop chronic inflammation with pronounced clinical manifestations.

To study the efficacy of treatment of chronic generalized periodontitis when using the platelet autoplasm.

The clinical study was conducted in the dental office of the Bukhara regional multidisciplinary medical center. cit yof Bukhara.

To verify the diagnosis, we studied the features of the disease development, the presence of complaints, as well as the results of additional clinical and laboratory research methods. The dental status of each patient was taken into account. In addition to the gender division, three age groups of patients were formed: group 1- patients aged 35-44 years, group 2- patients aged 45-54 years, and group 3- patients aged 55-65 years (table 1).

By age, 62 people (38.75%) made up the youngest group (from 35 to 44 years), it included 34 men and 28 women, 55 people (34.38%) - the average age group (45-55 years), of which 29 men and 26 women; 47 people (29.38%) were in the older group (from 55 to 65 years), among them 26 men and 21 women were examined.

CONCLUSION

Also, the analysis of the obtained data allowed us to conclude that the greatest antibacterial effect was achieved in the first group of patients treated with autothrombocyte mass, compared with standard methods of conservative treatment in the second group.

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