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**INNOVATIVE DIAGNOSIS OF HYPERTROPHIC GINGIVITIS IN PATIENTS
WITH EPILEPSY**

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ANNOTATION. In recent years, the number of patients with epilepsy has been increasing. Therefore, their quality of life issues are becoming one of the most important problems. At the same time, according to literature sources, the condition of the oral cavity and the prevalence of dental pathology in patients with epilepsy have not been sufficiently studied. 56 patients with epilepsy (26 men, 30 women) were observed, including 22 with generalized epilepsy and 34 with partial epilepsy. The age of the patients ranged from 18 to 35 years. 33 practically healthy patients aged 18 to 40 years living in Namangan served as a comparison group. The duration of the disease in patients ranged from 6 months to 12 years (average 3.5 years). The age of onset of epilepsy ranged from 0 months (from birth) to 12 years (average 4 years). At the time of examination, 25 out of 56 patients were in remission. Epileptic seizures were observed in 26 patients, the frequency of which varied from 40 times a day to 2 times a year. Delay in psycho-speech development was observed in 32 out of 56 patients.

Keywords: hypertrophic gingivitis, epilepsy, vector-apparatus, CPITN, Fedorov - Volodkina, Green - Vermilion.

ANNOTATSIYA. So'nggi yillarda epilepsiya bilan og'riqan bemorlar soni ortib bormoqda. Shuning uchun ularning hayot sifati masalalari eng muhim muammolardan biriga aylanmoqda. Shu bilan birga, adabiyot manbalariga ko'ra, epilepsiya bilan og'riqan bemorlarda og'iz bo'shlig'i holati va stomatologik patologiyaning tarqalishi yetarlicha o'rganilmagan. Epilepsiya bilan og'riqan 56 bemor (26 erkak, 30 ayol), shu jumladan 22 - epilepsiyaning tarqalgan shakli, 34 - parsial shakli bilan kuzatilgan. Bemorlarning yoshi 18 dan 35 yoshgacha bo'lgan. Namangan shahrida yashovchi 18 yoshdan 40 yoshgacha bo'lgan 33 nafar amaliy sog'lom bemorlar taqqoslash guruhi bo'lib xizmat qildi. Bemorlarda kasallikning davomiyligi 6 oydan 12 yilgacha (o'rtacha 3,5 yil) bo'lgan. Epilepsiyaning boshlanish yoshi - 0 oydan (tug'ilgandan) 12 yoshgacha (o'rtacha 4 yosh). Tekshiruv vaqtida 56 bemordan 25 nafari remissiya holatida bo'lgan. 26 nafar bemorda epileptik xurujlar kuzatildi, ularning chastotasi kuniga 40 martadan yiliga 2 martagacha o'zgarib turdi. 56 nafar bemordan 32 nafarida psixik-nutqiy rivojlanishning kechikishi kuzatildi.

Kalit so'zlar: gipertrofik gingivit, epilepsiya, vektor-apparat, CPITN, Fedorov - Volodkina, Grin - Vermilion.

АННОТАЦИЯ. В последние годы число больных эпилепсией увеличивается. Поэтому вопросы качества их жизни становятся одной из важнейших проблем. Вместе с тем, по

данным литературных источников, состояние полости рта и распространенность стоматологической патологии у больных эпилепсией изучены недостаточно. Под наблюдением находились 56 больных эпилепсией (26 мужчин, 30 женщин), в том числе 22 с генерализованной эпилепсией и 34 с парциальной. Возраст пациентов составил от 18 до 35 лет. Группой сравнения послужили 33 практически здоровых пациента в возрасте от 18 до 40 лет, проживающих в Намангане. Длительность заболевания у больных составила от 6 месяцев до 12 лет (в среднем 3,5 года). Возраст начала эпилепсии составил от 0 месяцев (от рождения) до 12 лет (в среднем 4 года). На момент обследования у 25 из 56 пациентов наблюдалась ремиссия. У 26 пациентов наблюдались эпилептические приступы, частота которых варьировала от 40 раз в сутки до 2 раз в год. Задержка психоречевого развития наблюдалась у 32 из 56 пациентов.

Ключевые слова: гипертрофический гингивит, эпилепсия, вектор-аппарат, CPITN, Федоров – Володькина, Грин – Вермилион.

Relevance. In recent years, the number of patients with epilepsy has been increasing. Therefore, the issues of their quality of life are becoming one of the most important problems. At the same time, according to literature sources, the condition of the oral cavity and the prevalence of dental pathology in patients with epilepsy have not been sufficiently studied. Effective hygiene of the oral cavity, and especially interdental spaces, is one of the main methods of preventing dental caries and inflammatory diseases of the periodontium, which are caused by the accumulation of pathogenic microflora on the surface of the teeth. In this regard, the study of the hygienic condition in mental patients, including patients with epilepsy, as well as the use of methods for its correction, remains relevant. In addition, a comprehensive study of the dental health of patients with epilepsy and patients with various mental illnesses is of particular importance. Issues related to dental pathology in patients are often discussed in the literature.

Objectives of the study:

1. To study the characteristics of the oral cavity in patients with epilepsy and to determine the frequency of hypertrophic gingivitis in patients with epilepsy who are taking neuroleptics, anticonvulsants, antidepressants.
2. To develop and use a questionnaire to determine the dental complex in patients with epilepsy
3. To assess the effectiveness of using the Vector apparatus for cleaning the oral cavity and interdental spaces, as well as to determine the effect of irrigation procedures on the activity of acidogenic and proteolytic microflora of the oral cavity.
4. To develop and evaluate the effectiveness of a set of hygienic measures in patients with epilepsy.

Methodology and methods of the study. clinical (determination of the state of oral hygiene - Green index - Vermillion, CPITN and oral fluid pH, RMA index);
-microbiological
-immunological examination of the oral cavity
-statistics (processing of research results using the standard Microsoft Excel program set, special software for statistical calculations "Statistica 10" (StatSoft.Inc., USA) and the MedStat statistical program. 56 patients with epilepsy (26 men, 30 women), including 22 with a generalized form of epilepsy, 34 with a partial form of epilepsy, were under observation. The age of the patients ranged from 18 to 35 years. 33 practically healthy patients aged 18 to 40 years

living in Namangan served as a comparison group. The duration of the disease in the patients ranged from 6 months to 12 years (average 3.5 years). The age of onset of epilepsy - from 0 months (from birth) to 12 years (average 4 years). At the time of examination, 25 out of 56 patients were in remission. Epileptic seizures were observed in 25 patients, the frequency of which varied from 40 times a day to 2 times a year. Delay in psycho-speech development was observed in 26 out of 56 patients. All patients underwent a detailed clinical dental examination, which included: — external examination (facial configuration, presence of enlarged lymph nodes of the face and neck, temporomandibular joint dysfunction, impaired skin sensitivity, facial hyperkinesis, breathing characteristics, bad habits, condition of the red border of the lips); - examination of the oral cavity: dental formula, Fedorov-Volodkina and Green-Vermilion hygiene index, intensity of the carious process and its course, presence of non-carious lesions of the teeth, traumatic injuries of the teeth, condition of the oral mucosa, pathology of the oral mucosa, impaired salivary secretion, condition of periodontal tissues, condition of the tongue, timing and nature of tooth eruption; - identification of dental and jaw anomalies (anomalies of the shape and size of the teeth, location of individual teeth, anomalies of the dentition, anomalies of occlusion). An X-ray examination was performed according to indications.

Scientific innovation. The study will conduct a comprehensive study of dental indicators in patients with epilepsy for the first time. For the first time, it is planned to study the significant difference in the level of dental health between patients with epilepsy with moderate and significant changes in personality.

It is planned to develop methods for determining the level of dental complex and conduct a correlation analysis with dental status indicators in healthy individuals and patients with epilepsy. For the first time, the effect of irrigation procedures on the activity of the oral microflora in this category of patients will be studied using its test stimulation.

Theoretical and practical significance of the work.

To optimize oral hygiene in patients with epilepsy, it is planned to introduce a hygienic center that will allow for the first time to carry out controlled, automated oral hygiene. For the first time, the effectiveness of the Vector device is demonstrated, in this regard, it can be recommended for widespread use in this contingent of patients to improve the hygienic condition of the oral cavity. It is planned to develop a theoretical model for optimizing the interaction of participants in the provision of dental care to patients with epilepsy.

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