

Tendencies of Spreading of Oral Mucous Flour Diseases, Their Diagnosis, Prevention of Cancer and Pre-Cancer Diseases

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Abstract: Diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases of the oral mucosa (OBShQ) occupy an important place among the current problems of modern dentistry. The mucous membrane of the oral cavity is one of the most important systems of the body and acts as a barrier (barrier) against the effects of pathogenic biological, physical and chemical factors. The localization of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity is significantly different from other mucous membranes both morphologically and histochemically, however, as a result of acute or chronic mechanical damage, thermal, radiation or chemical effects, the oral cavity Pathological diseases develop in the mucous membrane. In the development of diseases of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity, viral and bacterial infectious agents are also the cause. In addition, the state of specific and non-specific resistance of the organism is of great importance. Changes in the mucous membrane of the oral cavity are typical for hypovitaminosis, diseases of blood and hematopoietic organs, endocrine, cardiovascular systems, digestive organs, skin, kidneys, acute infectious and systemic diseases. In her research, I.V. Firsova emphasizes that salivary dysfunction is an important factor in the pathogenesis and clinical symptoms of mucous membrane diseases, especially in patients with combined pathologies of the digestive, cardiovascular, endocrine and other systems. ladi It is noted that long-term treatment with xerogenic drugs also caused changes in the mucous membrane of the oral cavity. . Increasing the specialist's knowledge and skills in the field of identifying and then identifying a pathological focus, not only visual observation of its morphological elements, but also helps to know its exact description in the history of the disease.

According to D.V. Mikhalchenko, the quality and quantity of drugs prescribed by doctors, as well as the possibility of their interaction with drugs, are manifested by aphthous, erosive and ulcerative elements on the mucous membrane of the oral cavity. may cause the development of side effects. In addition, long-term use of xerogenic drugs and radiation therapy were found to be the main factors in the development of xerosomia in elderly people. I. V. Firsova's research showed a direct relationship between the drug dose and the development of hyposalivation, and the amount of xerogenic drugs taken is directly related to the severity of xerostomia. Mucous membrane diseases of the oral cavity can be prevented, but the polluted environment, harmful habits, traumatic, iatrogenic factors affect people of all ages and cause pathological disorders in the oral cavity. will cause pain and discomfort, changes in shape and even death. Oral diseases are estimated to affect approximately 3.5 billion people. The results of the scientific research on the study of diseases of the OBShQ proved that; The main and most common factor of pathological changes in the oral cavity is untreated caries in permanent teeth. Oral health care is an expensive service, and in many low- and middle-income countries, oral health care and prevention services are unaffordable. In Uzbekistan, like many other countries, in the healthcare system, diseases of the oral cavity are an understudied field and the inability to treat certain

diseases of the mucous membrane is a constant problem. has a significant impact on people's lives.

Due to the specific characteristics of etiology and pathogenesis, the tendency of spreading and high level of danger, diseases of the oral mucosa are the least studied medical and social problems of stomatology both in our country and abroad. This is explained not only by the complexity of the diagnosis, but also by the lack of reliable information about the prevalence and structure of this pathology, which can be obtained through a systematic epidemiological investigation of the population according to WHO recommendations. According to observations, the last ten years diseases of the oral mucosa have increased by almost a third in many encounters, recently insufficient attention has been paid to the study of this problem, and in this regard, there is almost no reliable information about the percentage equivalent of this segment in the composition of dental diseases, but, during the admission of patients, we mainly treat OBShQ diseases We tried to study the percentage of occurrence in women, men, and children. *Tadqiqot maqsadi.* 7 oy mobaynida bemorlar qabulini kuzatib, og'iz bo'shlig'i shilliq qavati kasalliklari tarqalishini yosh xususiyatlariga qarab uning tuzilishini o'rganish bo'ldi.

Materials and research methods: clinical, statistical, analytical, photo documentation, direct tissue smear, biopsy, laboratory examination methods were used. All pathological processes in the mucous membrane of the oral cavity, according to the recommendations of dentists and oncologists, early treatment methods should be used to increase oncological vigilance and reduce the risk of malignant tumors. It is necessary to observe mitotic changes in the epithelium of the mucous membrane, cellular, structural or metabolic changes in the tissues. To achieve this goal, among the patients who applied for dental care between the ages of 16 and 75, both sexes 60 patients with diseases of the oral mucosa were clinically examined. The prevalence of diseases of the oral mucosa was evaluated and its age-related characteristics were determined. In this regard, all patients were divided into 4 groups:

Group 1 - patients aged 16-34 of both sexes - 26 people;

Group 2 - patients aged 35-44 of both sexes - 15 people;

Group 3 - patients aged 45 to 64 years of both sexes - 11 people;

Group 4 - patients aged 65-75 of both sexes - 8 people.

Examination of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity was carried out according to the following algorithm:

- 1. Visual examination of the oral cavity and identification of pathological processes in the oral mucosa.*
- 2. Observation of the topography of the elements of damage to the mucous membrane of the oral cavity*
- 3. Taking a biopsy and swab from the mucous membrane*
- 4. Photo documentation and archiving.*
- 5. Analysis of the obtained results.*

Results of the study: Prevalence (%) of damage to the mucous membrane of the oral cavity was calculated among patients depending on the diagnosis.

Among the studied patients, dental diseases according to age:

16 to 34 years old - 43.33%; 35 to 44 years old - 25%;

45 to 64 years - 18.33%; 65 to 75 years old - 13.33%. The structure of the disease of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity changes depending on age:

In the age group from 16 to 34 years, the following diseases prevailed: leukoplakia, oral candidiasis, Tappeiner's leukoplakia, aphthous stomatitis, traumatic wound, geographic tongue.

In the group of patients aged 35 to 44, the most common diseases were various forms of leukoplakia and aphthous stomatitis, red flat iron.

In patients over 55 years of age, the following prevailed: traumatic wound, aphthous stomatitis, Tappeiner's leukoplakia.

The results of the examination of all patients with diseases of the oral mucosa showed that the detection of preclinical changes in the oral cavity in a number of patients can prevent poor-quality tumors and detect pathological lesions. made it possible to determine the real limits of the processes.

Conclusion: during the analysis of the results of the observations conducted together with the professors and assistants of the Hospital Therapeutic Department of the Tashkent State Dental Institute, it was found that among patients living mainly in the regions, remote districts, and villages, against the background of impaired trophism of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity, much it was found that the young population (from 16 to 34 years old and from 35 to 44 years old) has precancerous conditions and that destructive disorders of the mucous membrane predominate in somatic pathology. A comprehensive analysis of the results of clinical and laboratory research shows that a very wide range of diseases of the oral mucosa, which require special diagnostic approaches and clinical monitoring, are especially common among the young population. The identification of local risk factors, the low level of oral hygiene in patients, and the inadequacy of medical and professional activities performed by local dentists. Difficulties in identifying and diagnosing precancerous diseases of the oral mucosa should increase oncological vigilance among dentists. In particular, the severity of pain, xerostomia in diseases of the oral mucosa and their frequent development against the background of systemic pathology indicate the need for an interdisciplinary approach to the diagnosis and treatment of combined pathology. The presence of a large number of local risk factors in patients with pathology of the oral mucosa, as well as a high percentage of direct diagnostic errors, unexamined patients and oral indicates the need to improve the diagnosis of diseases of the mucous membrane of the cavity. Clinical examination of the oral cavity and its oncopathological screening using the Oral Evaluation System, and topography and morphological confirmation of the diagnosis were achieved. This makes it possible to prevent some oral cancer and pre-cancerous diseases, which have not been found for a long time, and to treat them in their early stages. Although oral diseases are a serious problem, they are preventable. By making the prevention of oral diseases the basis of the country's health strategy, improving access to dental care, active participation of the government and the public, we can reduce the spread of these diseases and improve the health of the population.

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