

Development of New Treatment Methods Based on the Analysis of Clinical Symptoms and Pathogenesis of Atopic Cheilitis and Allergic Diseases

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Abstract: Atopic isolated cheilitis is mainly combined with the most significant changes in immunocompetent cells and, first of all, characterizing the T-cell link. In atopic forms of cheilitis, all classes of immunoglobulins are involved in detoxification mechanisms, as evidenced by positive correlations with endogenous intoxication indicators. In addition, tension in the elimination function of the kidneys and salivary glands is noted.

Keywords: cheilitis, oligopeptide, elimination function, patient, microcirculation, allergic diseases, risk level, and topical forms.

Relevance According to the World Health Organization (WHO), allergic diseases are currently one of the most significant problems. In children, this pathology is the second most common.

The increasing prevalence of allergic diseases among children and adolescents remains one of the most important medical and social problems and causes a serious burden on the health care budget of many countries of the world (Vishneva E.A., Namazova-Baranova L.S., 2014). 7. Atopic forms of cheilitis, chronic cracked lip are accompanied by the deposition of substances of low and medium molecular weight and oligopeptides in tissues, impaired microcirculation of the lips with the development of vasoconstriction, decreased volumetric blood flow, perspiration rates, secretory and elimination functions of the salivary glands, increased activity of IgA and IgE, capable of activating cell membranes. (L.N., Gorbatova) Allergic diseases negatively affect the physical and psychological state, social life, school performance and reduce the quality of life of both the patients themselves and their family members (Haahtela T., Holgate S. 2011; Pawankar R. et al., 2013). Eczematous (atopic) cheilitis, according to O.P. Maksimova (2000), develops in children with impaired lip architecture. Comprehensive clinical and physiological studies of the condition and tissues of the lips, taking into account the metabolic status, detoxification systems; perspiration rates, functional activity of the salivary glands and microcirculation have not been conducted to date. The indicated studies are of great importance for developing an algorithm for the comprehensive diagnosis of lip diseases, predicting their course, substantiating treatment methods and preventive measures.

In recent years, domestic and foreign researchers have published works on the clinical, immunological aspects of allergic diseases in children, the prevalence and intensity of occurrence of these diseases in the child population, various methods of treatment, prevention of complications, methods of treatment, prevention of complications and prevention of these pathologies.

There are few studies devoted to the study of the influence of environmental factors on the condition of the lips in children. An exception is atopic cheilitis, which occurs as a symptom of allergic dermatitis, which, in turn, is an "indicator" of environmental problems. A.M. Alpatova and A.V. Alimsky (2000) came to the conclusion that meteorological cheilitis develops under the influence of

environmental factors on the body, and also acts as a criterion for improving the environment . Unlike meteorological cheilitis, actinic cheilitis develops as a delayed-type allergic reaction to ultraviolet rays. V.A. Drozhzhina and E.V. Leonova (1999) identified the concept of seasonal cheilitis in children. Clinically, seasonal cheilitis was characterized by the absence of clearly expressed complaints from patients, the presence of varying degrees of dryness, peeling of the red border of one or both lips, and a worsening of the process in the cold season.

In addition, there are few epidemiological, comprehensive studies on the prevalence and intensity of detection of allergic diseases in rural areas of the republic. Works on the comprehensive study of the prevalence of these diseases, clinical, immunobiological aspects of allergic diseases in children are rare.

In this regard, conducting research on a conceptual approach to a comprehensive clinical-immunological, medical-social study of allergic diseases among children with atopic cheilitis, as well as the development of new criteria for early diagnosis, prognosis of the course and outcome of them is relevant and in demand.

The aim of the study is to determine and evaluate the clinical, immunological, medical and social aspects of allergic diseases in children with atopic cheilitis and to develop criteria for early diagnosis and prognosis of the disease based on them.

To achieve this goal, the following **tasks were set**:

- study and assessment of the incidence and risk factors for the development of allergic diseases in children with atopic cheilitis,
- To study the dental status and assess the degree of risk of developing atopic cheilitis in patients with atopic dermatitis ;
- To study the indices of cellular and humoral immunity in patients with atopic cheilitis ;
- to determine the relationship between clinical and immunological parameters in children with atopic cheilitis;
- development of diagnostic and prognostic criteria for allergic diseases based on clinical, immunological and medical-social aspects of this pathology;
- to develop an algorithm for the diagnosis and treatment of pathological conditions of the red border of the lips in patients with atopic dermatitis and to evaluate its clinical effectiveness.

Object of the study. 4,000 children aged 3 to 7 years with suspected allergic diseases, permanently residing in rural areas of the Bukhara region, will be examined.

All those examined will be divided into 3 groups:

Group 1 – healthy children who have not shown symptoms of allergic diseases over the past 6 months (control group).

Group 2 – sick children predisposed to allergic diseases.

3 – children predisposed to allergic diseases and at risk based on identified risk factors.

4 – children with allergic diseases living in an industrial area (comparison group).

The subject of the study will be mixed saliva , blood serum, and questionnaire results.

The research methods used to solve the set tasks and achieve the goal will be medical-social , clinical-laboratory, functional and statistical research methods.

Scientific novelty:

the frequency of occurrence of the leading risk factors for the formation and development of allergic diseases in children with atopic cheilitis will be identified and a comparative assessment will be given ;

For the first time, clinical and immunological features of the course and outcome of allergic diseases in children with atopic cheilitis will be identified; the dynamics of the course of the disease in a comparative aspect;

the medical and social aspects of the development of allergic diseases in children with atopic cheilitis will be determined and their place in assessing the quality of life of children in this category will be established;

the correlation relationship between the main clinical and immunological parameters in children with s will be determinedatopiccheilitis ; and ways of developing diagnostic and prognostic criteria for the disease are proposed;

for the first time, diagnostic and prognostic criteria for early diagnosis and prognosis of the course of allergic diseases in children will be developed for primary health care ;

For the first time, a method of treatment and immunocorrection will be proposed to prevent the development of allergic diseases in children with atopic cheilitis and an assessment of its effectiveness.

Practical significance:

Using the example of permanent residents of the Bukhara region, the clinical and immunological features of the course and outcome of allergic diseases in dynamics in a comparative aspect will be revealed for the first time , which will allow practical healthcare to plan dental and preventive measures.

of a modified questionnaire for studying the frequency of allergic diseases in children will be proposed, the purpose of which is the early diagnosis of allergic diseases in children with atopiccheilitis ;

children at risk of developing atopy at an early stage ;

will be recommended to prevent the development of allergic diseases in children with atopic cheilitis and an assessment of its effectiveness .

Recommended diagnostic and prognostic criteria for early diagnosis and prognosis of the course of allergic diseases allow for early detection of these diseases in children, thereby improving the work of primary health care ;

Implementation of the results of scientific work into practice: The obtained results are planned to be implemented into healthcare practice as methodological recommendations, a patent for an invention, and scientific and innovative work.

The results of the dissertation are planned to be published in the form of articles in scientific journals and forums with reports; in addition, they will be introduced as teaching aids in the educational process of medical universities.

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