

## ***II-International Conference of Students and Young Scientists***

bo'lgan. Ko'pincha bunday epidemik avj olishlarga *Salmonella enteritidis* sabab bo'lgan. Shu bilan birga Avstraliyalik va Yangi Zelandiyaliklar ushbu serovarni chet elga sayohatlar paytida yuqtirib olishgan, mahalliy epidemik avj olishlarga ularda asosan *Salmonella typhimurium* serovari sabab bo'lgan. 2010-yildan boshlab Buyuk Britaniyada odamlar orasida o'rdak tuxumi iste'moli bilan bog'liq epidemik avj olishlar kuzatilgan. Polshada 2014-yilga kelib, salmonellyozlar sabab bo'luvchi ichak infeksiyasi bilan kasallanish darajasi oldingi yilga nisbatan 10,8% ga ortgan. Armaniston tadqiqotchilari ma'lumotlariga ko'ra respublikada oxirgi 10 yilda O'YUIK guruhi ichida *S. Enteritidis* yetakchi o'rinni egallagan.

2023-yilning iyul-sentyabr oylari davomida kasallikning avj olishi Rossiya, Ispaniya, AQSH, Yaponiya, Kanada, Tayvan va Buyuk Britaniyada qayd etilgan. Barcha holatlarda kasallikning sababi sifatsiz mahsulotlar (tuxum, mayonez, tayyor tovuq mahsulotlari). 2023-yil 8-sentyabrda Ispaniyada (Castellon d'Empuriyes) salmonellyoz epidemiyasi qayd etilgan bo'lib, o'rta asrlarda Terra de Trobadors festivalida qatnashgan 50 ga yaqin odam jabrlangan. 2023-yil 15-sentyabr kuni Rossiyada salmonellyoz epidemiyasi qayd etildi, «BISTRO» dan shawarma yeyish oqibatida 42 kishi jabrlandi. 31-avgust, 2023-yil, Yaponiya (Vakayama prefekturasi Shirahama shahridagi restorandan tushlik qutilarini yegan 32 kishi zaharlanganini e'lon qildi). Laboratoriya tekshiruvlari 7 kishida salmonellyoz uchun ijobiy natijani ko'rsatdi. Ushbu epidemiya holatlaridan biri, 80 yoshli erkak 2023-yil 20-avgustda tushlik qutisini iste'mol qildi. 2 kundan keyin u salmonellyoz belgilarini rivojlantirdi, zudlik bilan kasalxonaga yotqizildi va 2023-yil 26-avgustda vafot etdi.

### **DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIONS**

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**Abstract:** Effective diagnosis and treatment of oral infections are crucial for maintaining oral health and preventing complications. This study explores the diagnostic methods and treatment options for various types of oral infections. Clinical evaluations, imaging techniques, laboratory tests, and interventions such as antibiotics, incision and drainage, root canal therapy, and extractions are considered. The importance of preventive measures and patient education is

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highlighted to promote oral health. By understanding and implementing appropriate strategies, dental professionals can optimize the management of oral infections and enhance patient outcomes.

**Keywords:** Oral Infections, Diagnosis, Treatment, Antibiotics, Root Canal Therapy, Dental Abscess, Imaging Techniques, Patient Education.

### **Introduction:**

Oral infections pose a significant health concern, requiring accurate diagnosis and prompt treatment to prevent complications. Various diagnostic methods, including clinical evaluations, imaging techniques, and laboratory tests, are essential for identifying the type and severity of infections. Treatment options range from antibiotics to surgical interventions like root canal therapy or extractions, depending on the extent of the infection. Patient education on oral hygiene and preventive measures play a pivotal role in managing and preventing oral infections. This study aims to comprehensively review the diagnosis and treatment approaches for oral infections to guide dental practitioners in providing optimal care.

### **Diagnosis**

#### **1. Clinical Evaluation:**

- Dentist conducts a thorough examination of the oral cavity to identify signs of infection like redness, swelling, or pus.
- Patient's medical history and symptoms are considered during the evaluation.

#### **2. Imaging Techniques:**

- X-rays are used to visualize tooth and bone structures for signs of infection.
- Advanced imaging such as CT scans provide detailed views of complex infections or abscesses.

#### **3. Laboratory Tests:**

- Oral swabs or samples can be cultured to identify the specific pathogen causing the infection.
- Blood tests may be conducted to check for systemic involvement and inflammation markers.

### **Treatment:**

#### **1. Antibiotics:**

- Prescribed to manage bacterial infections. The choice of antibiotic is based on the type and severity of the infection.
- Commonly used antibiotics include amoxicillin, penicillin, or metronidazole.

#### **2. Incision and Drainage:**

- If an abscess is present, the dentist may need to drain the pus to alleviate pain and promote healing.
- Local anesthesia is administered to numb the area before the procedure.

3. Root Canal Therapy:

- Used to treat infected teeth by removing the infected pulp, cleaning the root canal, and sealing it to prevent reinfection.
- This procedure aims to save the tooth and restore its function.

4. Extraction:

- When a tooth is severely infected and cannot be saved, extraction may be necessary to prevent the spread of infection.
- Post-extraction care is provided, and options for tooth replacement are discussed.

5. Pain Management:

- Pain relievers or analgesics are prescribed to manage discomfort associated with the infection.
- Topical treatments like gels or rinses may provide temporary relief for oral pain.

6. Preventive Measures:

- Patient education on oral hygiene practices to prevent future infections.
- Regular dental check-ups and cleanings to detect and address early signs of infection.

Effective diagnosis and treatment of oral infections involve a combination of clinical evaluation, appropriate interventions, and preventive measures. Timely management can help alleviate symptoms, prevent complications, and promote overall oral health and well-being.

**Conclusion:**

The diagnosis and treatment of oral infections are integral components of dental care to ensure optimal oral health outcomes. Through a combination of clinical assessment, diagnostic tools, and appropriate interventions, dental professionals can effectively manage various types of oral infections. Early detection, timely treatment, and patient education contribute to successful outcomes and the prevention of recurring infections. By integrating preventive measures and tailored treatment strategies, oral health providers can mitigate the impact of infections and promote overall oral health in patients.