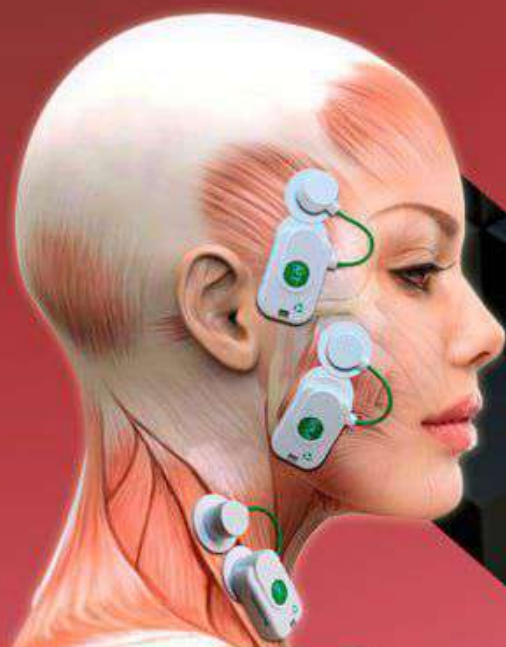


**ЭЛЕКТРОМИОГРАФИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С
ДЕФЕКТАМИ НИЖНЕЙ ЧЕЛЮСТИ**

**ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКОЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ДОПЛЕРОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ФЛУОМЕТРИИ
В МУКО-ГИНГИВАЛЬНОЙ ХИРУРГИИ ПОЛОСТИ РТА**

**ИММУНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ГЕРПЕТИЧЕСКОГО СТОМАТИТА
У ЖЕНЩИН ВО ВРЕМЯ БЕРЕМЕННОСТИ**

**PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES DEVELOPING IN THE ARTERIAL VESSELS
OF THE KIDNEYS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF COVID-19 AND BACKGROUND DISEASES**



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PERIODONTAL DISEASE AND ITS COMPLICATIONS IN 21-30-YEAR-OLD CHEMICAL PAINT WORKERS

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the development, spread and complications of periodontal disease in 21-30-year-old workers working with chemical paints. At the same time, a number of diseases of the oral cavity such as tongue leukoplakia, various inflammatory processes, caries diseases have been highlighted. Also, these employees are divided into male and female groups. They are also divided into 3

groups according to seniority. Their medical card kept by the nurse of the chemical plant was examined and the patients who were initially treated, re-treated, fully and partially treated were studied. Their initial and current conditions are assessed. The effect of periodontal disease on the digestive system and cases of brittleness and breakage of the teeth of such people have been observed. Such chemical shops were studied in Yangiyol and Chinoz districts of Tashkent region. And detailed information is given about it.

Key words: periodontal, chemical, inflammation, group, contact.

ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada 21-30 yoshli kimyoviy bo'yoqlar bilan ishlovchi xodimlarda uchrovchi paradont kasalligi uning rivojlanishi, tarqalishi hamda asoratlari bayon etilgan. Shu bilan birgalikda og'iz bo'shlig'ining bir qator kasalliklari til leykoplaiyasi, turli xil yallig'lanish jarayonlari, karies kasalliklari uchrashi yoritilib berilgan. Shuningdek, bu xodimlar erkaklar va ayollar guruhlariga ajratilgan. Hamda ish staji bo'yicha ham yana 3 ta guruhga bo'linib chiqilgan. Ularning kimyoviy zavod hamshirasi yuritadigan tibbiy kartasi ko'zdan kechirilib dastlabki davolangan, qayta davolangan to'liq hamda chala davolangan bemorlar o'rganilgan. Ularning dastlabki va hozirgi holatlariga baho berilgan. Paradont kasalligini ovqat hazm qilish sistemasiga ta'siri va bunday insonlarning tishlarining mo'rtlashishi, sinib tushib qolish holatlari kuzatilgan. Bunday kimyoviy sexlar Toshkent viloyatining Yangiyo'l va Chinoz tumanlarida o'rganilgan. Hamda bu haqida batafsil ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: paradont, kimyoviy, yallig'lanish, guruh, kontakt.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье описаны развитие, распространение и осложнения заболеваний пародонта у рабочих 21-30 лет, работающих с химическими красками. В то же время выделен ряд заболеваний полости рта, таких как лейкоплакия языка, различные воспалительные процессы, кариесные заболевания. Также эти сотрудники делятся на мужские и женские группы. Он также делится на 3 группы по старшинству. Была изучена их медицинская карта, хранящаяся у медсестры химзавода, и изучены больные, пролеченные первично, повторно, полностью и частично пролеченные. Оцениваются их начальные и текущие состояния. Отмечены влияние заболеваний пародонта на пищеварительную систему и случаи ломкости и поломки зубов у таких людей. Такие химические цеха изучались в Янгийельском и Чинозском районах Ташкентской области. И дана подробная информация об этом.

Ключевые слова: пародонтальный, химический, воспалительный, групповой, контактный.

From all over the world, especially in developed countries, manufacturing industries occupy a leading position [1,4]. There are enough factories and plants in our country [2,3]. One of such factories is chemical dyes production

shops. These shops contain various compounds, which are dispersed into the air. In addition, it is important to study the diseases of the oral cavity in the employees working there [2,4].

The purpose of the study: Study of periodontal disease and its development and complications in 21-30-year-old workers working with chemical paints.

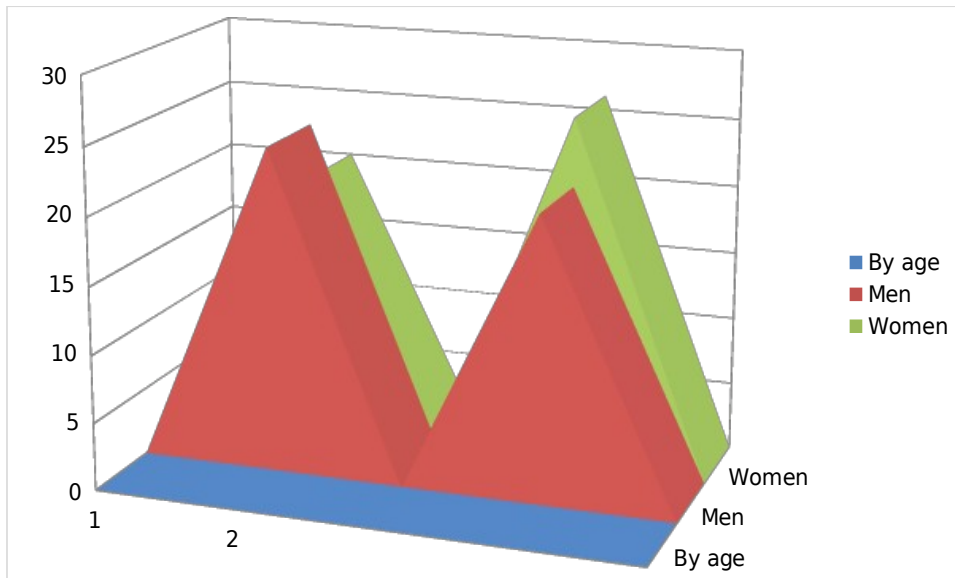
Research materials and methods: During our research, we visited Yangiyol and Chinoz districts of Tashkent region. When conducting a statistical study, we selected the parts of the place of residence and age limits that were part of the general complex. We used a time-lapse statistical study. Initially, we were based on the following when dividing into groups. According to the typological group, we divided into two categories: men and women. We divided it into two more categories according to the variation group. That is, according to their age, they are 21-25 and 26-30 years old.

We selected 67 employees working in paint shops and 19 employees who were not in contact with various paints (control group) as research objects. We divided the employees of the paint shops into 2 groups: female and male employees. We studied the employees of the working group based on the information of the medical card "Employees' primary dental examination card" maintained by the company's nurse. It was determined that workers working with chemical paints cause more than 93% damage to periodontal tissues. The medical card of the employees of the working group was obtained from the medical card "Primary dental examination card of the worker" kept by the nurse of the enterprise and the outpatient card (form №. 043) kept by the polyclinic nurse. We learned based on the data.

The results of the study. As a result of the studies, it was clear that the percentage of periodontal diseases in the employees of paint shops was higher in female employees than in male employees (Figura 1). Along with periodontal disease, workers of paint shops also suffered from leukoplakia, stomatitis, and various inflammations in the oral cavity. For example, periodontal diseases were found in 11 (20%) employees with up to 4 years of work experience in paint shops, among them (5 male employees, 6 female employees). Also, periodontal diseases were found in 14 (25%) employees with 7 years of work experience in paint shops, among them (6 men and 8 women).

Diagram 1

Grouping by age

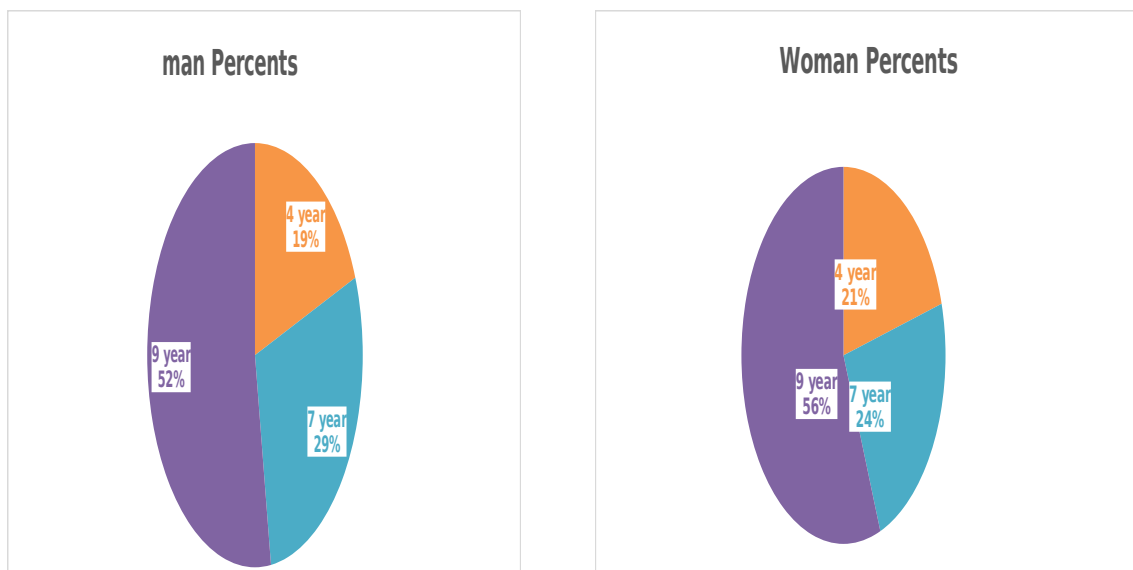


In the control group, it was observed in 5 employees (33%) (Figura 2). As a result of the employees, "Employees' primary health card" and observations, it became clear that 30 (54.5%) of the employees with 9 years of work experience had periodontal diseases, of which (11 men and 15 women) were employees. It was observed in 7 employees (46.7%) in the control group. Observed among employees working with chemical paints. We can see a decrease in electrical excitation in the central teeth. Similar results were reported for molars and molars.

When the control groups were examined, regardless of the anatomical shape of the teeth, the same results were noted in the spade tooth and in the molar and food teeth.

Diagram 2

Grouping of employess according to seniority: men and women



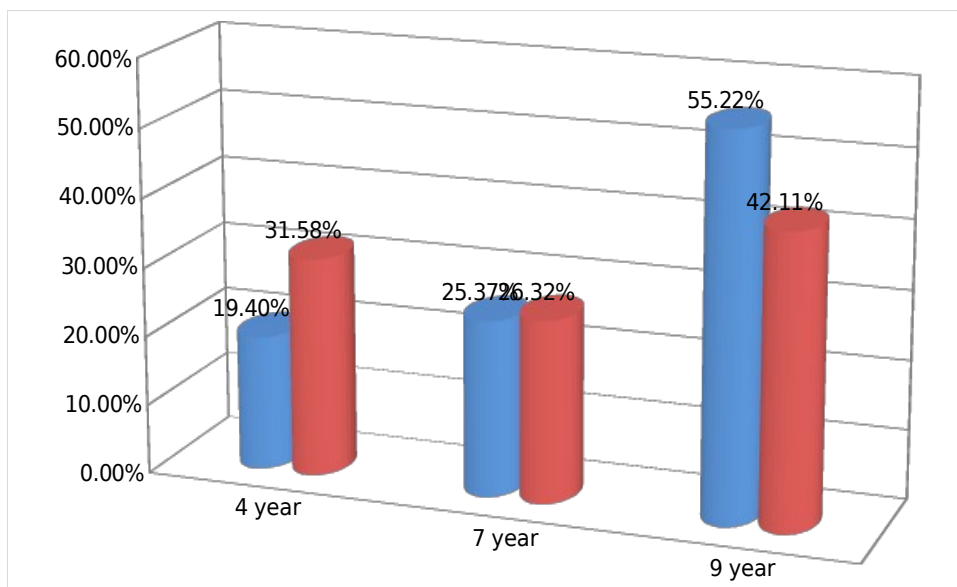
Our observations were matched with the information obtained from the medical card "Employee's primary dental examination card" kept by the nurse of the enterprise and the outpatient card (form №. 043) kept by the polyclinic nurse.

We learned the information about the medical condition of the employees working in the chemical plants from the medical card kept by the nurse working in the factories. As a result of our observations, it was found that periodontal disease, its development, and complications occurred in a certain percentage of the employees there, depending on the length of service.

Also, in the oral cavity, together with periodontal disease, there were cases of leukoplakia on the tongue, as well as stomatitis, inflammation of the gums, swelling, brittleness of the teeth (Figura 3). When the medical cards were reviewed, the circumstances of the treatment of the employees were studied. According to it, employees were divided into the following categories. That is, the employees who carried out the initial treatment and re-treatment. In addition, it was divided into groups of fully treated and partially treated employees. The incidence of periodontal disease was higher in employees with long working experience and contact with chemical dyes. This is because they breathed more chemical dyes in the air than other workers.

Diagram 3

Calculation according to work efficiency of employees who have contact with chemical dyes and those who do not have contact



It was found that periodontal and various diseases of the oral cavity are found in relatively low percentages among employees who have little work experience and are not in contact with chemical dyes.

As a result of the observation, it became known that as the working period increased, the percentage of periodontal diseases also increased. As can be seen from the diagrams, we can see that inflammations in the oral cavity and teeth are stronger in women than in men. The years also took their toll on chemical paint workers. The increase in the volume of work caused the increase in periodontal diseases.

Our observational work is enterprise the medical card kept by the nurse "Employee's primary dental examination card" and consistent with the information obtained from the outpatient card (form №. 043) kept by the polyclinic nurse came. As a result of the observation, it became known that periodontal disease increases with the working period the incidence of diseases also increased. Among periodontal diseases, gingivitis is mainly from 10 years in people with less experience, and periodontitis in workers with more than 10 years of experience

occurs. The number of workers with periodontitis of moderate severity with increasing work experience increased. The most common disease of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity is keratosis, in the working group observed 6-10 times more than the control group.

When examining the medical records of employees with 4-year, 7-year and 9-year experience working with chemical paints, the medical cards kept by the enterprise nurse revealed keratosis, stomatitis in the oral cavity together with periodontal disease. 2-3 times for employees with one year of work experience, 10-13 times for employees with 7 years of work experience, 10-13 times for employees with 9 years of work experience, and 4 years of work for employees with 9 years of work experience 19-22 times more frequent than employees with seniority. In order to reduce periodontal disease and various inflammations, keratoses, and stomatitis among employees who work with chemical paints, it is recommended to follow sanitary and hygiene rules and enrich the diet with calcium, fluorine, and phosphorus elements. is appropriate.

Conclusion. 1. As a result of observations, it became clear that periodontal diseases are more common in women than in men. 2. Not only periodontal disease, but also inflammation of the oral cavity, leukoplakia, and stomatitis were found in certain percentages among the employees of paint shops. 3. Not only diseases of the oral cavity, but also inflammation of the respiratory organs, especially the lungs, are observed in workers of paint shops.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПРОЦЕССОВ АПОПТОЗА ПРИ ПСОРИАЗЕ

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