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Болезни современной цивилизации: междисциплинарные исследования

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THE EFFECT OF DEEP FLUORINATION AND LOW-INTENSITY PULSED LASER LIGHT ON THE EDGE FIT COMPOSITE FILLINGS OF LIGHT CURING

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Introduction. It is known that the quality of the edge fit of seals is influenced by the physico-chemical properties of filling materials, bonding systems, the technique of preparation and filling of carious cavities, as well as other factors (R.G. Buyankina, 1987; I.Ya. Poyurovskaya, 1992; A.A. Kunin, 1994). It has been established that in the presence of a micro-gap at the border of restoration, hypersensitivity occurs, and subsequently secondary dental caries may develop (T.Shono et al., 1993; G.M.Radz, 1995). In order to maximize the edge fit of the seals, G.G.Ivanova, V.K.Leontiev (2003) recommend using ultrasonic impregnation of the insulating gasket into the retention points of the carious cavity and voicing the filling of the NUZ, as well as to carry out delayed (after 1 day) the imposition of permanent seals.

The purpose of our study was to study the effect of deep fluoridation and low-intensity pulsed laser light on the edge fit of seals.

Materials and methods of the study: 79 patients aged 20-40 years were examined, in whom 317 teeth with medium caries were cured. Carious cavities were dissected with cooling with diamond spherical borons at a rotation speed of 40,000 rpm, and then sealed with a light-curing composite «Charisma». Depending on the activities carried out before the filling of the carious cavity of 79 people who are on dynamic-following the observation, 3 treatment groups were made up. The first (control) group consisted of 28 people who had 113 fillings applied without any effects on the walls of the carious cavity. The 2nd group included 26 patients who had 103 fillings with preliminary deep fluoridation of the walls of the carious cavity with «Gluftoredom». The third group consisted of 25 patients who received 101 fillings with preliminary irradiation of the carious cavity with laser light from the Optodan device. The marginal fit of fillings was evaluated in all cases immediately after filling of carious cavities by determining the marginal permeability by the method of electrometry (G.G. Ivanova, V.K. Leontiev, 1987). The digital indicators obtained as a result of the study were processed by the method of Student variation statistics.

The results of the study: showed that in patients of the 1st group after filling, the marginal permeability was 2.53± 0.07 mkA, in the 2nd - 2.10±0.06 mkA ($t=1.97$; $p<0.05$); in the 3rd - 1.90±0.06 mkA ($t=2.1$; $p<0.05$). From these data it can be seen that the value of the marginal permeability index at the «tooth-seal» border in patients of the 2nd and 3rd groups significantly decreased compared to the studied value in patients of the 1st group, where caries treatment was carried out traditionally: after preparation, etching and drying, a seal was applied «linear» or «sandwich»-methods.

Conclusions: Thus, it was found that deep fluoridation and laser irradiation of carious cavities significantly reduce the marginal permeability of fillings compared to traditional techniques.

THE INCIDENCE OF DIABETIC NEUROPATHY IN SAMARQAND REGION

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Introduction: Diabetes mellitus is one of the most common causes of the development of polyneuropathy. According to the modern classification , there are 2 forms of generalized diabetic polyneuropathy:

- Typical (diabetic distal symmetrical sensory-motor polyneuropathy- DSP N)
- Atypical (Ellen berg's acute pain neuropathy associated with normalization of carbohydrate metabolism)

Methods: The object of the study is the database of the RSNPMCESF of Samarkand. The data on the prevalence of SDS, taking into account the age and gender of patients, depending on the type of diabetes, were analyzed on the basis of official statistical reporting forms No. 13 compiled according to the data of the regional register of diabetic foot syndrome 2022.

Results: The most common complications in patients with diabetes mellitus are neuropathy, nephropathy and retinopathy. This suggests that the nervous system and visual organs are most sensitive to the negative effects of diabetes mellitus. By 2021 (within 6 months), 2,445 patients with type 2 diabetes were registered, 868 (35.5%) of whom were women. Distal neuropathy was detected in 819 (33.5%) patients, 336 (41.02%) of them were women, the neuroischemic form was 417 (17.05%) patients, 153 (36.69%) of whom were women.

Conclusion: On average, diabetic polyneuropathy DPN develops 5 years after the onset of type 1 diabetes and is observed in 10-15% of cases in newly diagnosed patients with type 2 diabetes. DPN occurs in at least 20% of patients with DM1 20 years after the onset of diabetes and approximately 50% of patients with DM2 10 years after diagnosis. The data of our study revealed that there are significant gender differences in the prevalence of SDS in type 2 diabetes. SDS only with type 2 SDS occurred in men by 1.8 times more than in women. Early diagnosis and treatment of diabetes mellitus helps to reduce the development of complications of this pathology and can improve the quality of life of patients.

THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL AND LABORATORY STUDIES IN PATIENTS WITH DISSEMINATED PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

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Introduction. The tuberculosis remains one of the most significant public health problems. Disseminated forms of tuberculosis are becoming an increasingly alarming problem for the whole world. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the incidence of tuberculosis in recent years remains at a high level. In this regard, the study of the incidence, clinical manifestations and treatment of disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis is an urgent task of TB. We used to study the results of clinical and laboratory studies in patients with various clinical and radiological manifestations of disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis in order to control the course of the process, as well as the timely detection

of side effects of drugs, correction of homeostasis disorders.

Materials and methods. Thirty patients with various clinical and radiological manifestations of disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis were examined, who underwent inpatient treatment at the City Clinical Hospital No. 1 and at the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Center of Phthisiology and Pulmonology. Materials for research are clinical and laboratory tests: a general analysis of blood, urine, sputum examination with microscopic methods for mycobacteria. Biochemical blood tests, coagulogram, bacteriological studies (Ziehl-Neelsen microscopy).

Results. The study revealed that 18 (60%) patients were women, 12 (40%) were men. Most often disseminated tuberculosis affects patients aged 38-54. Bacterial excretion is observed in 22 (73%) patients. When taking anti-TB drugs in 19 (63%) patients there was an increase in blood biochemical parameters - ALT, AST, alkaline phosphatase. This is due to the cytological syndrome, an increase in these indicators relative to the norm indicates the death of hepatocytes. And accordingly, there is an increase in the level of bilirubins, cholesterol, lipoproteins due to cholestatic syndrome. In 26 (86%) patients, changes in hematological parameters are noted: a decrease in hemoglobin (47%), erythrocyte (13%), leukocytosis (83%), an increase in eosinophils (23%), an increase in lymphocytes (30%), an increase in ESR (90%)) There is a decrease in blood anticoagulation activity (57%).

Conclusions. Systematic monitoring of analyzes of laboratory data obtained is of great importance for assessing the clinical condition of the patient, the dynamics of the process and the effectiveness of the treatment used. Microbiological diagnosis is necessary when monitoring chemotherapy and evaluating treatment.

THE ROLE OF VITAMIN D IN THE REGULATION OF STEROID AND FOLLICULOGENESIS PROCESSES, IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HORMONAL DISORDERS IN ENDOCRINE INFERTILITY IN WOMEN LIVING IN THE ARAL SEA REGION

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Relevance of the topic: One of the urgent problems of obstetrics and gynecology is endocrine infertility. Endocrine infertility is a common gynecological disease with a frequency of 6-10% in the general population, which has recently had a steady upward trend. According to modern epidemiological studies, vitamin D deficiency is very often combined with ED (67-85% of women with EB have varying degrees of vitamin D deficiency.

Purpose of the study: To evaluate the role of vitamin D in the regulation of steroido-and folliculogenesis and to study the effectiveness of the use of vitamin D preparations at the stage of pregnancy planning in women with endocrine infertility living in the Aral Sea region.

Research materials: To fulfill the tasks set, 60 women living in the Aral Sea zone will be examined.

Research methods: External examination (body build, character and severity of hair growth on the Ferriman-Gallway scale), calculation of BMI according to the following formula: the ratio of body weight, expressed in kilograms, to the square value of height, expressed in meters (kg / m2). Hormonal blood test: LH, FSH, PRL, free testosterone, DHEA- S, insulin, followed by the calculation of the HOMA-IR index according to the formula for assessing IR: [insulin (μU / ml) * glucose (mmol / l)] / 22.5. Determination of the level of vitamin D in the blood. Ultrasound of the pelvic organs will be performed on days 3-7 of the spontaneous or hormone- induced menstrual cycle, as well as on days 9-11-12-13 and 21-23 (for a maximum of 3 months) to confirm anovulation or detect a corpus luteum.

Conclusion: When assessing the level of 25(OH)D, its deficiency was noted in representatives of the 1st and 2nd groups compared to the control group. In group 1, 9 (34.6%) women, in group 2, 6 (30%), and in group 3, 10 (71.4%) women, the level of vitamin D (25(OH)D) was normal. Moderate deficiency was observed in group 1 in 12 (46.2%), 2-10 (50%) and group 3 4 (28.6%) women. A pronounced deficiency was found in 5 (19.2%) women with PCOS, 4 (20%) women with HPR, and this condition was not detected in the control group. Taking vitamin D preparations in doses corresponding to its status in 88% of women with infertility increases the level of vitamin D to normal values (by an average of 7.43 ng / ml). Received indicators testified to the fact that most women had a violation of fat metabolism. Studies of glucose levels showed that in almost all women of the 1st group, its content in the blood was increased. The ratio of LH/ FSH in the 1st group was on average 3.5±0.2, in the 2nd group 2.1±0.1 and in the 3rd group 0.78±0.3. Prolactin in the 2- group was quite above the norm 885.5±28.4. Elimination of hyperprolactinemia, as the only cause of infertility, leads to pregnancy in 55% of cases. An inverse relationship between the incidence of pregnancy and a decrease in the level of LH / FSH has been proven, more pronounced in the group with complex treatment, which may be indirect evidence of the effect of 25- HYDROXY calciferol on steroidogenesis and folliculogenesis ovaries. Complex approach in the treatment of infertility in women led to the onset of pregnancy in 9 (34.6%) patients from the 1st group, in 11 (55%) patients from the 2nd group and the success of pregnancy. At the moment, all the onset of pregnancies proceeds physiologically.