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RELATIONSHIP OF INCREASED SENSITIVITY OF THE TEETH WITH EARLY TOXICOSIS OF PREGNANCY

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Abstrakt: Hypersensitivity of the teeth today is a common disease, especially in pregnant women. This disease causes a person to have difficulty eating and also feel pain. This article presents a review of the literature on the study of tooth hypersensitivity during pregnancy.

Keywords: hyperesthesia, pregnancy,toxicosis, pH salivia

ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ ПОВЫШЕННОЙ ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНОСТИ ЗУБОВ С РАННИМ ТОКСИКОЗОМ БЕРЕМЕННОСТИ

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Аннотация: Повышенная чувствительность зубов сегодня является распространенным заболеванием, особенно у беременных женщин. Это заболевание заставляет человека испытывать трудности с приемом пищи, а также ощущает боль. В данной статье представлен обзор литературы по изучению гиперчувствительности зубов при беременности.

Ключевые слова: гиперестезия, беременност, токсикоз, pH слюны

ТИШЛАР СЕЗУВЧАНЛИГИНИ ОРТИШИНИНГ ХОМИЛАДОРЛИКДА ЭРТАТОКСИКОЗ БИЛАН БОГЛИКЛИГИ

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Аннотация: Бугунги кунда тишларнинг юқори сезувчанлиги кенг тарқалган касалликдир айникса хомиладор аёлларда тез-тез учрайди. Бу касаллик одамга овқатланишга ноқулайлик туғдиради ва оғриқ ҳиссини ҳам пайдо килади. Ушбу маколада хомиладорлик даврида тишларнинг юкори сезувчанлиги ҳақида ўрганилган адабиётлар шарҳи келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: гиперестезия, хомиладорлик, токсикоз solak pH

Hyperesthesia is a disease that affects more than half of the planet today. High sensitivity of teeth has been studied by scientists for 50 years [3].

There are several reasons for the occurrence of hyperesthesia. in people working in chemical plants, as a result of thinning enamel, there is an increase in tooth sensitivity due to the opening of the neck of the tooth due to receding gums in elderly people or wearers of dentures.[6]

Hyperesthesia of all organs is a specific condition of the body of pregnant women, just as increased sensitivity of dentin is more common in pregnant women. hyperesthesia of all organs is a specific condition of the body of pregnant women, just as increased sensitivity of dentin is more common in pregnant women [8].

A woman's organs undergo various physiological, neurological and hormonal changes during pregnancy. Such changes occur gradually and are necessary for the development of the fetus, providing what is necessary for tissue formation and reserves for intrauterine and prenatal life. In turn, the oral cavity shows some events during this period [4] .

During pregnancy, the body's need for micronutrients increases 1.5 times. A deficiency of nutrients for the fetus manifests itself in the mother's body through certain symptoms[1,2].

Increased acidity in the oral cavity due to early toxicosis during pregnancy. increased secretion of hydrochloric acid in saliva and stomach (hypersalivation). Acid-rich oral fluid destroys enamel, causing dental hyperesthesia, causing teeth to react to hot, cold, sweet and sour[2,7].

When there is a calcium deficiency in the fetus, the amount of calcium in the mother's teeth begins to pass into the fetus. As a result, the mother's teeth become brittle.[5]

In addition, pregnant women experience a decrease in salivary pH, which can lead to an increase in the incidence of caries and dental hyperesthesia during this period[.1,4]

Discomfort during pregnancy is quite natural. Serious changes occur in the body, quite expected troubles. Numerous studies have established that dental hyperesthesia is a serious problem not only medical, but also social [7,8].

During pregnancy, tooth sensitivity may increase. A pregnant woman's body requires 20-50% more calcium than normal. According to statistics, calcium deficiency occurs in 1 out of 4 pregnant women. Calcium

deficiency leads to disruption of the composition of the hard tissue of teeth and the acid-base balance of the oral cavity [1,2].

Pregnant women develop increased tooth sensitivity due to loss of calcium and the destructive effects of acids, which is called hyperesthesia. It is characterized by short-term acute pain that occurs as a result of the response of dentin to temperature, tactile, and chemical stimuli (sour, sweet and spicy). This situation occurs in more than 25% of pregnant women [1,2].

If we consider the localization of hypersensitivity, then in first place in terms of predisposition to the disease are the canines and first premolars, then the incisors, second premolars and finally the molars. The area of the neck of the tooth is almost always affected. Several theories for the origin of sensitivity have been proposed, but the most generally accepted is the hydrodynamic theory. The main provisions of this theory are as follows. Stimuli that cause pain increase the flow of fluid from the dentinal tubules, which in turn promotes a change in pressure in the dentine, which activates nerve endings at the pulp-dentine interface or in the dentinal tubules themselves. For hypersensitivity to occur, two reasons are necessary: for the enamel to stop protecting the dentin and for it to become exposed; to increase the degree of opening of the dentinal tubule system [3,9].

This may be the result of dental caries, non-carious lesions (cracks, abrasion, erosion, wedge-shaped defect), complications after treatment and teeth whitening, periodontal diseases, occlusion disorders, improper oral hygiene, etc. The presence of dentin hyperesthesia complicates oral hygiene, which leads to patients refuse it, and subsequently a vicious circle is formed: poor hygiene - inflammation - recession-hyperesthesia [11,14].

Thus, fluoride ions, reacting to calcium ions located in the intratubular fluid, form globules of insoluble calcium fluoride, deposited in the tubules, either sealing or gradually reducing their diameter, which leads to a decrease in their response to irritation. When strontium salts are applied, obturation of exposed dentinal tubules occurs with the formation of replacement dentin [12,15].

Research by I.N. Kuzmina, L.A. Tsomaeva, A.V. Lapatina (2007) studied and compared Colgate Sensitive (5% potassium citrate) and Sensodyne Fluoride (3.75% potassium chloride) toothpastes to reduce hyperesthesia of dental hard tissues. The results showed that after 1.5 months of using Colgate Sensitive toothpaste, tooth sensitivity to temperature decreased by almost 11 times, and in patients using

Sensodyne Fluoride toothpaste, it was 5 times lower than in the original case. The results of a study using Elmex Sensitive Plus toothpaste showed that pain disappeared in 5% of patients who used the toothpaste for 1 day, after 7 days - in 47% and after 12 days - 58% of respondents reported no pain [15].

According to various sources, every pregnant woman should visit the dentist once every 1.5-2 months before the birth of the child, because 8 out of 10 pregnant women were found to have dental problems. Orthophosphate acids are not used in the treatment of many pregnant women due to hyperesthesia and a high incidence of oral cysts. To reduce dental problems during pregnancy, the first step is to improve oral hygiene [8,16].

An individual approach is required in the treatment of each disease. One of the best treatment measures is to fill these internal dental canals and micropores with the necessary fluoride and calcium varnishes. Electrophoresis is used to completely introduce microelements [1,3,12].

Increased sensitivity of hard dental tissues occurs for several reasons. In order to treat them, the cause must be eliminated or treated, and then the next step is symptomatic treatment. There are several drugs that are widely used in the treatment of dental hypersensitivity, such as Glum Desensitizer. The drug has been widely used in Western countries since the 1990s. It is one of the 50 prescribed drugs in the United States. Gluma Desensitizer consists of an aqueous solution of 36% hydroxyethyl methacrylate and 5% glutardialdehyde. The mechanism of action of this drug is the obturation of open dentinal tubules, aimed at reducing the passage of nerve impulses and reducing the determinant properties of potassium ions [12].

A number of scientists have studied that lakalut sensitive reduces the sensitivity of hard dental tissues. This modern drug is aimed at introducing fluoride into the hard tissues of teeth [11,14].

“PRO-ARGIN” technology is part of Colgate Sensitive Pro-Relief professional paste, the high desensitizing effectiveness of which has been confirmed in a number of experimental and clinical studies. It also has gentle polishing properties; its use for professional hygiene does not change the surface texture of tooth enamel and dental restoration materials. Colgate Sensitive Pro-Relief paste for home use is highly effective in terms of reducing sensitivity, speed of action and duration of effect, in contrast to a paste containing 2% potassium ions. According to the study, the sealing of the tubules when using Sensitive Pro-Relief paste was 3.5 times more

pronounced than when applying pastes containing strontium salts Sensodyne original and Macleans Sensitive Multi Defense.

Comparative studies of professional pastes Colgate Sensitive Pro-Relief and professional pastes based on sodium fluoride showed [5,12,13,14,16]. Recently, many publications have appeared in which the effectiveness of Colgate paste was 38.5% higher than that of others. The use of dental laser was declared as a new method of treating hyperesthesia and became the object of intensive research [10,13]. To prevent conditions leading to the development of hypersensitivity, it is recommended to use soft and medium-hard toothbrushes - they have more flexible bristles that can easily penetrate the interdental spaces, dental fissures and subgingival areas. In addition, they advise limiting the consumption of acidified foods and drinks that reduce the pH of the oral cavity. It is also important that all patients considering teeth whitening are informed of the risk of hypersensitivity after such a procedure. To prevent (or at least reduce) increased sensitivity, it is recommended to use desensitizing pastes for several weeks before the whitening procedure [8,10].

Today, there are many causes of hyperesthesia of hard dental tissues and many types of treatment. The dentist must explore all possibilities, make a diagnosis and apply treatment methods that correspond to all the causes and predisposing factors in order to reduce or completely eliminate hyperesthesia of the hard tissues of the teeth. The above material suggests that during the study of the available literature, many studies were found in patients with hyperesthesia of dental tissues. However, in these studies, much attention was paid to the treatment of hyperesthesia, mainly through calcium restoration. This proves that the treatment of this disease with universal therapeutic measures through internal and external absorption of other micronutrients during hyperesthesia has not been thoroughly studied and requires further research in pregnant women.

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THE SPLEEN AND ITS RESPONSE TO THE INFLUENCE OF A GENETICALLY MODIFIED PRODUCT (EXPERIMENTAL STUDY).

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Summary *In the experimental group of laboratory animals, visible changes in the spleen are noted, characterized by an increase in size, average weight, changes in the structure and color of the organ under study. A high synchronicity of quantitative changes in the central and peripheral part of the lymphoid nodule and the red pulp of the spleen under the conditions of GMO use was revealed. It is characterized by inter-organ linear correlation relationships between the same and dissimilar types of cells and in some cases even corresponds to the values within the organs. A genetically modified product-soy flour-negatively affects the condition of the spleen.*

Key words: *genetically modified product, experimental animals, spleen, morphology.*

СЕЛЕЗЕНКА И ЕЕ РЕАКЦИЯ НА ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИ МОДИФИЦИРОВАННОГО ПРОДУКТА (ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ).

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Резюме *В экспериментальной группе лабораторных животных отмечаются видимые изменения в селезенке, которые характеризуются изменением размеров, среднего веса, структуры и цвета исследуемого*