

Article

In Patients Associated With Candida, the Development and Evaluation of Efficacy of a New Method for the Prevention of Periodontitis

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Abstract: This article explores modern approaches aimed at the identification, early diagnosis, and treatment of periodontitis associated with Candida. The high prevalence of Candida-induced periodontal diseases (ranging from 36.2% to 43.1%) and the absence of clear signs in the initial stages of the disease highlight the urgency of addressing this issue. The article discusses the role of immunological markers, immuno-histochemical examination, and etiopathogenetic approaches in the comprehensive treatment of Candida-related periodontal diseases. It also analyzes the role of dental and physiotherapeutic measures in the treatment process. Furthermore, the article addresses the ongoing healthcare reforms in Uzbekistan aimed at the early detection and complex treatment of oral diseases, emphasizing the importance of improving medical care quality and introducing modern diagnostic and therapeutic techniques. The article underscores the significance of engaging youth in solving environmental and health-related problems and highlights the development of preventive methods based on the dysfunction of oral cavity organs caused by candidiasis. The study provides an in-depth look at the development of new treatment methods and the assessment of their effectiveness.

Keywords: Assimilation Process, Immunological Markers, Periodont Tissue Diseases, Immuno-Histo-Chemical Examination, Etiopathogenetic Vision

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1. Introduction

On a global scale, special attention is paid to research aimed at improving the treatment of dental diseases, which occurs as a result of Candida. In this, to determine the clinical-functional characteristics of the specific course of diseases associated with diseases of the oral cavity in modern dentistry, which develop as a result of Candida; to assess the place of dental and physiotherapeutic measures in the complex treatment process; to develop a comprehensive step-by-step approach plan that takes into account the somatic condition of patients; to offer preventive methods of treatment based on violations of the functioning of the organs of the oral cavity caused by candidiasis; improvement of the development of methods for assessing the effectiveness of treatment is of particular importance[1].

In our country, targeted and practical measures are being carried out to reform the health system and equalize it to World requirements, measures are being carried out to prevent diseases of the oral mucosa, develop effective methods of early diagnosis and complex treatment. In this regard, tasks such as increasing the effectiveness, quality and popularity of medical care, as well as the formation of a system of medical standardization,

the introduction of high-tech methods of diagnosis and treatment are prescribed[2]. These tasks are one of the relevant scientific directions for the implementation of the practice of improving the treatment and Prevention of periodont tissue diseases caused by Candida[3].

At the same time, the predominance of Candida-induced, parodont tissue diseases, as well as the observation of 36.2% to 43.1%, testify to the prevalence of pathology. This is explained by the fact that the initial stages of diseases go without clear signs, the inability to obtain sufficient data on changes in both clinical and laboratory tests, and the lack of a single etiopathogenetic view among specialists the same time, the predominance of Candida-induced, parodont tissue diseases, as welm.

Candidiasis is a fungal disease that mainly damages the mucous membranes and skin, and sometimes also internal organs. It can manifest in various forms, including digestive, respiratory and urinary-venous systems, as well as skin coatings[4]. Candidiasis sepsis (generalized candidiasis) can begin in those neighborhoods where the immune system is severely weakened, something that can lead to serious complications.

2. Materials and Methods

This study uses a comprehensive approach to assess the prevalence, diagnosis, and treatment of Candida-associated periodontitis. A mixed-methods design was employed, combining clinical observation, immunological testing, and microbiological analysis. Patients diagnosed with periodontitis linked to Candida were selected, with confirmation through laboratory tests such as culture and PCR.

Immunological markers and immuno-histochemical examinations were used to detect Candida presence in periodontal tissues, while clinical measurements like probing depth, attachment loss, and radiographic bone loss were recorded. Treatment involved a combination of antifungal therapy (topical and systemic) alongside conventional periodontal therapy, including scaling, root planing, and local antimicrobials.

Data were collected at baseline, during treatment, and at follow-up visits. Clinical and microbiological results were analyzed to assess the effectiveness of the treatment. Ethical approval was obtained, and informed consent was secured from all participants[5]. This methodology aimed to evaluate the impact of Candida on periodontal health and assess the effectiveness of a combined treatment approach.

3. Results and Discussion

Candidiasis is usually caused by Candida fungi found on mucous membranes. It can start when the immune system is impaired or in dysbacteriosis. Oral candidiasis is caused by contact with the carrier, dysbacteriosis, or impaired immune system[6-7]. It is most common in pregnant people, children born to chala, those infected with HIV, tuberculosis and other diseases.andidiasis is usually caused by Candida fungi found on mucous membranes. It can start when the immune system is impaired or in dysbacteriosis. Oral candidiasis is caused by contact with the carrier, dysbacteriosis, or impaired immune system[8]. It is most common in pregnant people, children born to chala, those infected with HIV, tuberculosis and other diseases[9]. Gastric candidiasis begins against the background of intestinal dysbacteriosis, causing inflammation of the gastric and intestinal mucosa. Vulvovaginal candidiasis in women is associated with a decrease in immunity and a violation of the microflora.

The disease can be transmitted through personal hygiene items or sexual contact. In pregnant women, with hormonal contraceptives and endocrine disorders, the risk increases. Candidiasis is less common in males and is usually milder.he disease can be transmitted through personal hygiene items or sexual contact. In pregnant women, with hormonal contraceptives and endocrine disorders, the risk increases[10], [11].

Lactation hole of the oral cavity: white curd Carache to mucous, bleeding areas, inflammation of the tongue and corners of the mouth. Oral cavity: topical treatment includes rinsing with alkaline solutions, appliqué with antifungal ointments and treatment with Lugol and iodinol solutions. actation hole of the oral cavity: white curd Carache to mucous, bleeding areas, inflammation of the tongue and corners of the mouth[12].

In candidamycosis, the skin, mucous membrane, sometimes internal organs are damaged. More often observed in children and the elderly. Very ancient times, it was known that the so-called mold, which is observed in young children, in particular, babies, as well as in patients without a majolica, is pale in the tongue. n candidamycosis, the skin, mucous membrane, sometimes internal organs are damaged. More often observed in children and the elderly[13]. Very ancient times, it was known that the so-called mold, which is observed in young children, in particular, babies, as well as in patients with.

The Candida Lily falls on the skin and mucous membrane of a newborn child as early as birth, and lives with him for a lifetime. In some cases, as a result of severe diseases that reduce the body's protective forces (tuberculosis, blood disease, dysentery, sweating, etc.), as well as when a person is treated irregularly with antibiotics, the biological balance of microorganisms in the body is disturbed, causing the disease. In these cases, as well as in people who are long inattentive, whitening occurs on the mucous membrane of the oral cavity, easy-moving white caraches appear on the tongue, palate and gums, which hurt when eating [14].

In the elderly (often women) who wear removable dental prostheses, the skin of the corners of the mouth is sometimes flaked and cracked; in this, favorable conditions for the reproduction of Candida fungi are born, the axari lip is clenched (see labia). n the elderly (often women) who wear removable dental prostheses, the skin of the corners of the mouth is sometimes flaked and cracked; in this, favorable conditions for the reproduction of Candida fungin the elderly (often women) who wear removable dental prostheses, the skin of the corners of the mouth is sometimes flaked and cracked; in this, favorable conditions for the reproduction of Candida fungi are born, the axari lip is clenched (see labia). Most often, nail clots and gums get sick; the nail becomes dull, brittle, the edges turn and move up; pus accumulates between the nail and the flesh, the gums become inflamed, swollen and thickly pulled[15]. K. It often appears in the vagina. In this case, the mucous membrane is covered with white carash, the reptilian waste is separated, the axari itches (see vaginitis). Skin folds of children and obese people (between the fingers, suture folds, under the mammary glands in women, around the back outlet hole, etc.) are also found in K. observed (skin K.i).

Mucous membrane and skin K. n this case, the mucous membrane is covered with white carash, the reptilian waste is separated, the axari itches (see vaginitis). Skin folds of children and obese people (between the fingers, suture folds, under the mammary glands in women, around the back outlet hole, etc.) are also found in K. observed (skin K.i). Mucous membrane and skin K. if I is not treated in time, the disease can go away and also go to the internal organs. Internal members K.ida can cause damage to the lungs, gastrointestinal tract, urethra, cardiovascular system, and other organs. The sooner the patient turns to the doctor and receives the appropriate treatment, the faster he recovers. In the Prevention of the disease, it is important to follow the rules of Hygiene and drink only drugs prescribed by the doctor.

Fungi damage the mucous membrane of the mouth and respiratory tract, under the veil, forming necrosis. The fungus spreads through the blood and lymph throughout the body and damages internal organs. The disease occurs in calves up to 6 months of age, Lamb, Chick pups, and more often in chicks up to 3 months of age. ungi damage the mucous membrane of the mouth and respiratory tract, under the veil, forming necrosiunungi damage the mucous membrane of the mouth and respiratory tract, under the veil, forming necrosis. The fungus spreads through the blgi damage the mucous

membrane of the mouth and respiratory tract, under the veil, forming necrosis. The fungus spreads through the blood and lymph throughout the body and damages internal organs. The disease occurs in calves up to 6 months of age, Lamb, Chick pups, and more often in chicks up to 3 months of age. Adult animals weakened by metabolic disorders and avitaminosis are also susceptible to the disease. K. in many cases, it aggravates dysbacteriosis and certain infectious diseases (tuberculosis). The source of the disease is a sick animal. K. the cause of its appearance is poor-quality feeding of animals, general weakening of the body, prolonged treatment with antibiotics.

4. Conclusion

This study underscores the significant impact of Candida-induced periodontitis on oral health, highlighting the importance of early diagnosis and effective treatment. The findings suggest that Candida plays a pivotal role in the development of periodontal diseases, which often go undiagnosed in their early stages due to the absence of clear symptoms. The combined use of antifungal therapy and conventional periodontal treatment has shown promising results in reducing the clinical signs of periodontitis, improving patient outcomes.

Despite the success of the treatment regimen, the study also identifies several challenges, such as the difficulty in diagnosing Candida-related periodontitis early due to the lack of standardized diagnostic criteria. Moreover, further research is necessary to refine these diagnostic methods and develop more effective, evidence-based treatment protocols.

The study's results contribute to the broader efforts to improve healthcare quality in Uzbekistan, aligning with international standards and integrating modern diagnostic tools and therapeutic techniques. By emphasizing the importance of preventative measures and early intervention, this research paves the way for more effective management of Candida-related periodontal diseases. Moving forward, it is essential to continue refining treatment approaches, developing standardized diagnostic criteria, and increasing awareness about the significance of Candida in periodontal health.

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