

**OCCURRENCE OF STOMATITIS IN THE MOUTH AND ITS TREATMENT**

Toshtemirova Mokhira Makhmud daughter
Samarkand State Medical University Faculty of Dentistry
Assistant Department of Therapeutic dentistry

Daminova daughter of Marjona Iskandar
Bozorova shahnoza Abduhalil qizi
Shodiyorova Khosiyat Kamol daughter
Student of the Faculty of Dentistry of Samarkand State Medical University, Uzbekistan

Abstract

Pathological changes in the physical-biochemical state of boys with traumatic stomatitis a comprehensive study of pathological changes identified among boys at the same time as the definition of a common somatic disease in the case of patients with other expressed shifts among boys in the course of these diseases expressed among boys clinpatological shifts in the case when a garden.

Keywords: candidiasis stomatitis, herpetic stomatitis, aphthous stomatitis, elyudril, actovegin stomatitis.

Introduction

Stomatitis can be various infections, injuries, or non-infectious diseases. Viruses, bacteria, fungi - all this lives on the mucous membranes and can cause diseases of various organs, in which a lumpy oral cavity also suffers. Stomatitis is also often observed in children who constantly put something in their mouth. In the summer of 2017, the Cocksackie virus, which frightened everyone, also causes stomatitis. This can also lead to stomatitis if you bite the inner side of your tongue or cheeks and burn your mouth with some kind of drink. Allergies and sensitivity to foods. This is an individual reaction. Someone cannot eat sour fruits, and someone can bite a lot of pistachios and get sick. Stomatitis is curled; Aphths — small sores on the mucous membrane, sometimes also appear on the tongue. They will be in the form of painful circular light-colored spots, such wounds will heal on their own in 5-10 days. Sometimes there can be several such spots. Inflammation of the lips. Flue discharge also enters stomatitis. Sometimes the inflammatory process goes so that no ulcers form, but the mucous membrane is much more damaged. Malnutrition and stress. In developed countries, it is difficult to imagine such a condition, but stomatitis can occur if you feed on tezpishar lapshas or follow a strict diet, sleep less and get a lot of nervousness. There are many manifestations of stomatitis, since symptoms can vary depending on the degree of damage to the mucous membrane. Sometimes it is only annoying, and sometimes it also interferes with normal eating and drinking.



The most common symptoms are:

- pain or irritation on the inside of the lips and cheeks, gums, tongue or other surfaces of the mouth;
- burning sensation in the mouth;
- sore, rash or blisters on the mouth or lip.
- red spots.
- Causes of stomatitis such as symptoms can be very numerous.
- Among them;
- with the help of braces or prostheses;
- biting the tongue or cheek;
- burns from hot food or drinks;
- griboc;
- chronic dry mouth;
- tobacco smoking;
- herpes virus;
- side effects of chemotherapy or other medications;
- chemical exposure;
- some types of allergies;
- stress or weak immunity;
- bacterial infections;
- improper diet;
- Bexchet's disease;
- Crohn's disease;
- Volchanka.

There are several types of Curae, which microorganism causes stomatitis. Candidiasis stomatitis is a fungus, herpetic stomatitis is a virus, aphthous stomatitis is a bacterium.

CANDIDIASIS STOMATITIS

This type of stomatitis is caused by pathological reproduction in the mouth of fungi of the Candida species. This type of fungus is detected in all people in the oral cavity, but in some cases it can proceed to the stage of active reproduction, which leads to the development of pathology Candida fungi, usually HIV or tuberculosis bacteria, in patients with diabetes mellitus or damage to people whose immune system is being treated for a long time with weak antibiotics or steroid drugs. A characteristic feature of candidiasis stomatitis of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity is the formation of a white veil on the palate, lunge, under the tongue. Mechanical removal of fungal columns on the mucous membrane leads to the appearance of painful foci of inflammation. Under the layers of fungal cells, the epithelium swells and reddens. In cases where the disease is very advanced, layers of fungal colonnades overlap, under which areas of erosive tissue are formed. In addition, in the presence of a fungal infection in the mouth, there is a rupture of the corners of the mouth, a decrease in salivation, aching and feeling of pain when eating and talking.



The treatment strategies for candidiasis stomatitis include:

Taking oral medications in the form of tablets and capsules (diflucan or fluconazole, Irunin, Primafungin, Nystatin, Levorin, candid or clotrimazole).

A distinctive feature of this type of disease against fungal infections (Nystatin and levorin oil, miconazole-gel) from ointments and gels is the appearance of a mucous membrane called afta. These are small tender round-shaped wounds with a white or yellowish center and Red sides. Treatment of this type of stomatitis includes the following stages:

Stages of treatment of this type of stomatitis;

- Excretion of toxic substances from the body: injection or ingestion of 10% aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution up to 2-3 ml.
- Increase the stability and flexibility of the body with the help of lysozyme, Pyrogenal and other similar preparations.
- The consumption of Vitamin preparations is especially important to eliminate the deficiency of B vitamins, Fe and Zn ions.

Treatment with antihistamine drugs and drugs that eliminate tumors.

Strict adherence to the diet:

Avoid the consumption of large amounts of salt, sugar, acids, spices, solids, alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, natural use.

Disinfection of oral cavity and dentures (if possible). Processing is carried out with sodium bicarbonate solution, 2-4% glycerin borax solution, glycerin iodine solutions (Lugol, Iodinol).

Since fungi are heterotrophs, the main source of nutrients for them are simple carbohydrates or, simply put, simple sugars that they consume. For the best effect of combating stomatitis, it is recommended to temporarily exclude products with a high content of carbohydrates (confectionery, flour products, etc.) from the diet. In the case of recurrent candidiasis stomatitis in the mouth, it is necessary to consult a gastroenterologist or endocrinologist, since the causes of fungal stomatitis can be as a result of disorders of the body's activity

HERPETIC STOMATITIS

Of all the viruses that can cause stomatitis in humans, the possibility of a common herpes virus is the most common. In addition, 9 out of 10 adults are carriers of this virus. Many people first encounter the herpes virus at a young age. After the first contact, the virus remains in the human body for the rest of its life. But a healthy immune system prevents its manifestation, which is why a person may not know that he is a carrier of the common herpes virus. Problems begin at a time when the immune system weakens as a result of various negative consequences. If the oral mucosa is damaged at this time, this set of factors with a high probability leads to inflammation of the oral cavity. Usually, the development of intoxication syndrome is not observed in herpetic stomatitis in adults. The formation of bubbles on the palate, tongue or on the inner surfaces of the lips occurs suddenly, immediately forming a large number of bubbles located close to each.

Treatment of herpes stomatitis includes the following stages:

- Elimination of pain with a local anesthetic.



- The use of anti-inflammatory and therapeutic agents.

More than half of the world's population suffers from herpes rashes from time to time. Painful cold blisters can appear on the lips, chin and cheeks, and in the mouth and nostrils. Its lifespan is 7 to 10 days, after which the blisters heal on their own, and during this period the disease becomes contagious to others. Once infected with a common herpes virus, it is retained and stomatitis occurs from time to time. This usually happens when our immune system weakens and fails. The first fluid-filled bubbles appear on the herpes, which eventually burst. In place of the bubble, a yellow crust appears, but over time it also disappears. other. Soon they burst, creating a painful area of erosion.

TREATMENT OF APHTHOUS STOMATITIS

The nature of the onset of aphthous stomatitis has not been fully determined. Some doctors claim that the cause of its origin is staphylococci. The disease has only a characteristic of the virus. Most likely, aphthous stomatitis is an atypical form associated with the common herpes virus, which is caused by a decrease in the body's defense Systemlergic stomatitis, almost a third of the world's population suffers from allergies on the last day. However, the manifestation of allergic reactions is completely different mumkin. Ba stomatitis occurs in those who are observed to cause allergies. This can happen from the installation of a new prosthesis or the use of an unfamiliar drug. Stomatitis in this case is not spoken as a separate disease. The appearance of ulcers on the mucous membrane of the mouth is a sign of . The treatment of such stomatitis consists mainly in the identification and elimination of the allergen, followed by the use of antihistamines described above. It may be possible to take medicinal substances in the form of tablets or apply them applicatively. Aphthous stomatitis is most common in children and adolescents between the ages of 10 and 19. Although it can be unpleasant, wounds are usually not harmful to health.

The exact reason for its appearance is unknown, but this is a fairly common condition. Wounds often have a red base with a yellowish coating. The life span of the wounds lasts from one to two weeks, and they usually disappear without a trace. According to experts, one of the causes of aphthous stomatitis can be malfunctions of the immune system and stress. The appearance of stomach ulcers can also be triggered by food shortages, medication, or the use of a number of inflammatory products. Among them are the following: potato;

- coffee;
- chocolate;
- cheese;
- citrus;
- nuts.

Treatment for stomatitis should always include antibacterial drugs. These preparations can be used in the form of dressings, ointments, gels, sprays, tablets, rinses and other forms.

- Sprays: Ingalipt, Hexoral, Lugol;
- Camistad - lidocaine-based gel — - a powerful pain reliever and chamomile-a naturally effective antiseptic;
- Elyudril is a commonly used liquid for rinsing the mouth and against stomatitis;



- Stomatidine (hexetidine) — creates an antiseptic, disinfects and effectively ensures an easy anesthetic effect;
- Cameton-made on the basis of essential oils, has an antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory effect and has a local anesthetic effect. It is released in the form of aerosols and sprays;
- Actovegin stomatitis is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth .

The treatment of stomatitis is carried out by rinsing the oral cavity with antiseptics, antibiotics, anti-fungal and curative agents. The first thing to do when stomatitis occurs is to give the child a pain medication (“Ibuprofen” or “paracetamol”) before even consulting a doctor. Based on the nature of stomatitis after examination, the doctor will recommend the necessary anti-inflammatory, antibacterial or anti-fungal dental gel or maz-shaped remedies. In addition, in stomatitis, it is necessary to rinse the mouth more often with antiseptic solutions. In very young children who do not yet know how to rinse the mouth (take liquid into the mouth and spit it out), antiseptics can be dripped into lunji or the mucous membrane can be carefully wiped with an antiseptic solution. It is also required to pay special attention to the nutrition of a child with stomatitis. If the child is breastfed, the main food for stomatitis will be breast milk. For older children, it is better to give food in liquid/puree form, at a temperature favorable for the child.

As a result of properly selected treatment, the child's condition improves within the first 24-48 hours after the start of therapy, and stomatitis disappears completely within 5-7 days.

What to do to prevent?

Stomatitis in young children is very difficult to prevent. First, children put everything in their mouth, and this is also required for their development, there is no need to prevent this. Secondly, children often have colds, stomatitis often occurs as a result of Urvi. Thirdly, stomatitis due to the aggressive use of teeth at the exit of teeth stomatitis is a common name for the oral cavity: tongue, inner side of the cheeks, inflammation of the throat. Unpleasant sensations can prevent you from eating, drinking water, talking, and even sleeping if the pain is severe. How is stomatitis treated?

Since the causes of stomatitis vary, their treatment also comes from this.

In the treatment of stomatitis, the main thing is to relieve pain. This will require ibuprofen or paracetamol - these are the most affordable and common preparations. In stomatitis, ice cream has only a good analgesic effect. It can sound strange, because we have always been taught to warm the sore spot: cold, soft consistency and pleasant taste help to pass diseases of the oral cavity more lightly. There are local anesthetic agents-lidocaine gels. However, they should be used with caution: such remedies can only be applied to adults, and for children and babies, they are dangerous. Their effect is temporary, but if the child swallows a large amount of gel, it can lead to cardiac arrhythmias.

When to go to the doctor?

Simple stomatitis, which occurs in the oral cavity in the form of a wound and causes discomfort, goes away at most two weeks. In such cases, there is no need for additional help, if stomatitis does not go away, some signs (high temperature, rashes, weakness) are



manifested, along with a doctor, it is necessary to determine its cause. See a therapist and dentist to treat it.

Conclusion:

Traumatic inflammations of the oral mucosa have a very diverse appearance: from catarrhal inflammation to ulcerative or hyperplastic manifestations. The cause of the injury can also be external traumatic factors, local defects and deformities of the teeth. Also, careless dental practice or restless behavior of the patient can be an etiological effect. Young children require special attention, in which it is very difficult to diagnose and treat diseases of the oral mucosa. Knowing the clinical manifestations of traumatic injuries of the mucous membrane allows you to choose the optimal medical tactics in each clinical case.

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