

VARIETIES AND STAGES OF ODONTOGENIC ANSINOGENUS

Khushvakova Nilufar Jurakulovna

D.M.S, Professor of the Department of Otorhinolaryngology

Khakimov Nizomiddin Koshkarovich

Basic Doctoral Student of the Department of Otorhinolaryngology Republic of Uzbekistan, Samarkand

Annotation: The article considers the classification of odontogenic sinusitis. Odontogenic (dental) sinusitis is a special form of inflammation of the maxillary sinuses (maxillary sinuses). It occurs as a result of the penetration of infection not through the nasal passage, but from the side of the oral cavity, which is separated from the sinuses only by thin bony septa. Causes of development may be infected teeth or dental procedures performed at the borders of the sinuses.

Key words: odontogenic sinusitis, classification, pus, teeth, cause, treatment, surgery.

Introduction

Odontogenic sinusitis can be classified on three grounds.

The first concerns the prevalence of the disease-causing process. Accordingly, allocate:

- Unilateral defeat.
- Bilateral lesion of the maxillary sinuses. It is the most severe form of the disease. As a rule, it inevitably develops if the sinus is affected on one side. Of course, provided there is no competent treatment.

The second classification is according to the severity of the pathological process.

- There is an acute odontogenic sinusitis with the most intense symptoms.
- Chronic odontogenic sinusitis. It develops with a minimal set of manifestations, is characterized by a sluggish course.
- Subacute form of the disease. Occupies an intermediate position between acute and chronic. Most often, the whole complex of symptoms occurs, but of lesser intensity compared to acute sinusitis.

Finally, the third classification covers the primary symptom. The following forms can be distinguished:

- Catarrhal odontogenic sinusitis. The predominant symptom is swelling of the mucous membranes with impaired nasal breathing. It is considered the least dangerous form of pathology, at the same time the most uncomfortable for the patient, since respiratory activity is possible only through the mouth.
- Atrophic form of the disease. Atrophy is characterized by a decrease in the activity of the mucous tissues of the epithelium of the nasal passages. The leading symptom is a violation of nasal breathing, a decrease in the sense of smell, sometimes to its complete absence.

- Polyposis form. It is characterized by the development in the nose of special neoplasms, polyps. They block the nasal passages and prevent normal breathing.
- Purulent form. It is typical for her to discharge a huge amount of yellow-green mucus from the nose.
- Finally, the hyperplastic form. The predominant manifestation is nasal congestion.

The stages of the pathological process are as follows:

- Subacute stage. It is characterized by a full set of symptoms in a minimum degree of intensity.
- Acute stage. It is determined by the development of pathological symptoms from the respiratory organs (described below) in full and maximum intensity.
- Chronic stage. Lasts several months. For her, the development of a minimal cold with impaired nasal breathing is typical. Hyperthermia is almost absent.

Treatment of odontogenic sinusitis

Odontogenic sinusitis develops from infected teeth or as a result of unsuccessful dental procedures in areas of the upper jaw bordering the maxillary sinuses. Poorly amenable to standard otolaryngological treatment. It requires the elimination of not only the symptoms, but also the causes.

Reasons and how to prevent

Odontogenic (dental) sinusitis is a special form of inflammation of the maxillary sinuses (maxillary sinuses). It occurs as a result of the penetration of infection not through the nasal passage, but from the side of the oral cavity, which is separated from the sinuses only by thin bony septa. Causes of development may be infected teeth or dental procedures performed at the borders of the sinuses.

Proximity of infected teeth

The consequences of untreated caries (pulpitis, periodontitis) are accompanied by the development of infection in the root canals. Without timely treatment, the process goes beyond the tooth, spreads to the surrounding bone tissue. Under a powerful attack of microorganisms, the bone melts and becomes thinner. Barrier functions are violated, the infection penetrates into the sinus cavity. An atypical dental microflora appears in the sinus, causing inflammation. The situation becomes more complicated if a cyst has formed on the root of the tooth - the neoplasm increases in size, eventually pushes through the loose bone and grows into the sinus.

To prevent inflammation of the sinuses can be timely dental treatment using effective technologies that once and for all eliminate the infection in the root canals.

Currently, endodontic treatment of teeth is carried out under the optical magnification of a Seiler dental microscope. It allows you to detect even microscopic branches, remove all affected tissues, while maintaining healthy ones to the maximum. Three-dimensional sealing BeeFill provides reliable sealing of the canals along the entire length.

Extraction of a tooth with roots in the sinus

It happens that the roots of the upper teeth are anatomically located in the sinus, separated from it only by the inner shell that lines the sinus. When such teeth are removed, inevitable damage to the shell often occurs, sometimes with the failure of a tooth fragment into the sinus. The situation is not dangerous if the fragment is immediately removed and the resulting perforation is closed. But if the doctor has not taken the necessary measures, a message is formed between the sinus of the nose and the oral cavity, which never overgrows. Over time, a fistulous tract is formed - a source of microorganisms from the oral cavity. The

presence of an infected root in the sinus exacerbates the situation. A powerful inflammatory process develops.

Before removing the teeth of the upper jaw, a computer study must be carried out to assess the location of the root system.

Root canal treatment

Endodontic treatment of tooth canals involves their mechanical cleaning, sterilization and filling. If the doctor does not calculate the effort, it is possible to perforate the root and surrounding bone, fracture and push the instrument into the sinus lumen. It happens that the doctor, without suspecting damage to the root of the tooth, performs its filling. As a result, the filling material is in the sinus. Foreign bodies may not make themselves felt for years, gradually acquire an infection, provoke the growth of neoplasms, and at some point trigger acute inflammation.

In order to avoid such troubles, we recommend contacting qualified doctors with experience and proven skills in such painstaking and jewelry work.

Dental implants

If the height of the jawbone is less than the length of the implant being installed, the risk of perforation of the maxillary sinus is high. It happens that the implant "flies" into the sinus directly during installation. Further, everything follows the same scenario - an implant that is in the sinus cavity causes a reaction of the body to foreign bodies in the form of an inflammatory process.

Before implantation, the doctor must conduct a computer study, determine the height of the jawbone into which the implant is planned to be fixed. If necessary, carry out an operation to build it up to the required size.

Sinus lift

The operation is aimed at increasing the height of the bone by using the space of the maxillary sinus. It involves the formation of access to the shell of the sinus, its upholding and elevation, filling the resulting space with a bone substitute. During the procedure, there is a risk of damage to the inner membrane. If the doctor does not take measures to close the perforation and continues the operation, the bone material will simply fall into the sinus lumen. Despite the sterility of osteo-materials, their presence in the sinus is not the norm. Immunity will work according to the mechanism of rejection, with the development of inflammation of the internal structures of the sinus.

In order to avoid membrane rupture, the surgeon must calculate the density and quality of bone tissue, assess the condition of the maxillary sinus membrane, and draw up the optimal tactics of action under the existing conditions.

Conclusion

Odontogenic (dental) sinusitis is a special form of inflammation of the maxillary sinuses (maxillary sinuses). It occurs as a result of the penetration of infection not through the nasal passage, but from the side of the oral cavity, which is separated from the sinuses only by thin bony septa. Causes of development may be infected teeth or dental procedures performed at the borders of the sinuses.

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