

ENDOCRINOPATHIES AND PSYCHOEMOTIONAL DISORDERS IN THE ETIOLOGY OF PATHOLOGICAL ABRASION.

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Introduction. Modern lifestyle, including nutrition, physical inactivity and stress, has a significant impact on the state of the dental system. Against this background, hormonal and nervous system disorders develop, which have a direct and indirect effect on the development of pathological abrasion. When diagnosing and treating this disease, the question of its etiopathogenesis remains relevant.

Objective. To analyze the mechanisms of pathological abrasion development in case of neurohumoral regulation disorder.

Materials and methods. The etiopathogenesis of pathological abrasion is represented by both exogenous and endogenous factors. A large group of endocrinopathies that cause mineral metabolism disorders are classified as acquired endogenous etiological factors.

Hypofunction of the pituitary gland, which is characterized by a deficiency of somatotrophic hormone, impaired secretion of adrenocorticotrophic hormone of the pituitary gland, as well as a deficiency of gonadotropic hormone, inhibits the formation of a protein matrix in the elements of the dental mesenchyme.

In thyroid pathologies leading to hyposecretion of thyrocalcitonin, the absorption of calcium by hard dental tissues from the blood is impaired.

Parathyroid hormone produced by the parathyroid gland has a stimulating effect on osteoclasts. In turn, the proteolytic enzymes contained in them contribute to the destruction of the protein matrix of enamel, dentin and cement.

Disorders of the adrenal cortex and sex glands can also cause the development of the disease.

A special place in the etiopathogenesis of the pathology in question is given to neurodystrophic disorders. In the experiment, in experimental animals, with irritation of the central nervous system, increased abrasion of hard dental tissues was observed.

Stress, overexertion, chronic fatigue contribute to the occurrence of parafunction. Parafunction is expressed in the form of klenching (daytime teeth grinding) and bruxism (nighttime teeth grinding).

These disorders were studied at the beginning of the 20th century. One of the etiological discoveries is still called in international terminology the Karolyi effect in honor of the Hungarian doctor Mór Károlyi. Also, psychological disorders and stress can push to bad habits - enemies of teeth and oral mucosa.

Results. As a result of the study of domestic and foreign literature, it is necessary to note the polyetiology of pathological abrasion. According to world statistics, more and more cases of excessive generalized form of abrasion against the background of psychoemotional disorder are revealed, which is reflected in the study of age and professional data of patients.

Conclusions. Diagnosis and treatment of pathological abrasion requires a comprehensive approach of specialists not only in the dental field, but also endocrinologists, neurologists, and psychologists. A visit to an orthopedic dentist without a comprehensive approach shows low efficiency in eliminating the disease. And in this context, a special role should be given to the orthopedist as a supervising doctor. Elimination of the causative disease, correction of lifestyle, nutrition, and working conditions, the use of mouth guards and orthopedic structures has an almost 100% effect in the treatment of pathological abrasion.