



HYGIENIC REQUIREMENTS FOR BRIDGING DENTURES.

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Abstract. The interaction of microorganisms with structural-functional elements of the oral cavity, Ham soft, ham hard tissues has attracted the attention of a large number of researchers. This condition is due to the interaction with microorganisms and products of their activity in the pathogenesis of damage to the tissues of the oral cavity. In these processes lies the synergism of pathogenic (including caryesogenic) microorganisms, bacterial symbiosis, lipopolysaccharide, dextran, lipoteiconic acid and others.

Key words. Dental row defects, adequate management, dental, clinical-functional, laboratory - statistical methods, immuno – microbiological state.

Non-removable dentures allow you to replace lost teeth and restore the functionality and aesthetics of a smile. These types of prostheses are securely fixed on teeth or on implants and provide maximum convenience and comfort. The main materials are ceramics. They can be made of various materials, including cermets or composites[2].

We can safely say that the main advantage of all types of non-removable dentures is that they are durable and resistant to various loads. This allows patients to feel comfortable when eating or talking, without fear that the prosthesis may slip or cause discomfort. Also, one of the advantages of all types of non—removable dentures is their aesthetically attractive appearance. Using modern technologies and materials, a dentist can create dentures that look natural and are virtually indistinguishable from natural teeth. This allows patients to feel confident[1,3].

It is important to note that the process of creating permanent dentures requires a longer time and more complex procedures, including the preparation of teeth or implants. This is due to the need to ensure reliable fixation of the prosthesis.

It is known that the presence of bridged dental prostheses of various structures weakens the self-cleaning property of the oral cavity, makes them difficult to care for and creates conditions for the appearance of soft dental caraches. Therefore, the accumulation of microbes on the surface of teeth and dentures is observed, which, in turn, worsens the processes of remineralization of enamel and causes its structure to deteriorate. In addition, the normal microflora of the oral cavity comes out of the trail, an increase in the amount of pathogenic and conditionally-pathogenic microorganisms, a state of dysbacteriosis in the ham. In combination with this, dental prostheses of various structures are used in orthopedic dental practice for prosthetics of dental row defects, which lead to the restoration of the shape and function of the chewing apparatus, the Prevention of tooth-jaw deformities, the elimination of psychogenic factors associated with tooth loss [2,5].



Non-removable dentures are the optimal solution for patients who need a complete replacement of several teeth or even the entire dental arch. It is a modern, reliable and durable option for restoring lost teeth and restoring aesthetics and functionality of the mouth. What are non-removable dentures? The classification of types of non-removable dentures is based on the amount of space in the oral cavity that we need to restore. Types of permanent dentures are both veneers, which are attached to healthy teeth, and bridges, which can replace a significant part of the dentition and completely restore one jaw. Now let's talk in more detail about what non-removable dentures are[3].

Veneers are a type of non-removable dentures that are used to improve the appearance of teeth. They are thin shells installed directly on the surface of the tooth to correct its shape, size, color and align the dentition. Most often, ceramic material is used for veneers. Veneers are a popular choice for those who want to enhance their smile. They are installed on healthy teeth with small external defects[4].

The main difference is that the veneers installation process is irreversible, as it involves removing part of the tooth enamel to ensure a good fit of the veneers. Before installing veneers, the patient will have to go through the process of turning teeth.

There are several types of veneers, each of which has its own characteristics and advantages. For example, lumineers are 0.3 mm thick, like eye lenses. Therefore, their installation does not require pre-turning of the teeth. When choosing types of veneers, it is important to take into account the individual needs of the patient, as well as consult with a specialist. It is worth noting that the correct installation of veneers plays a key role in achieving a natural and attractive appearance of teeth[1,4].

Inlays are types of non—removable dentures that replace a part of a destroyed tooth. They are usually made of ceramic, metal, or a combination of these materials. Another name for the tabs is "eternal fillings", so they are also used for dental treatment.

The tabs are installed by the dentist, who first measures the parameters and shape of the patient's teeth. Then the surface of your own teeth is prepared for the installation of the tabs. After that, the tabs are securely attached to their own teeth. The tab provides convenience and a natural look to the teeth, while not limiting the patient to eating and talking[3].

The service life of the seal directly depends on the quality of the material. Therefore, at the Deniti clinic, we install tabs made of durable ceramics and manufacture them using our own digital equipment exactly according to the individual parameters of the tooth. The tab will last you much longer than a regular seal.

A non-removable bridge prosthesis consists of artificial teeth that are fixed on a polymer base. One of the key features of this prosthesis is its inability to be removed — it is installed tightly on the patient's existing teeth using special cements.

There are various types of non-removable bridges, including traditional bridges and implant-supported prostheses. A traditional bridge is a prosthesis that attaches to adjacent teeth, thereby replacing a missing tooth. The construction requires grinding of adjacent teeth to ensure the strength of the bridge. However, despite this, the traditional bridge is a stable and functional solution[3].

An implant—supported prosthesis is an improved version of a bridge-like prosthesis that uses implants instead of adjacent teeth as supports. This avoids grinding of adjacent teeth

and ensures reliable fixation of the prosthesis. An implant support prosthesis is an excellent choice, especially in the absence of adjacent teeth.

The choice of the most suitable non-removable bridge depends on the individual requirements of the patient and the condition of his oral cavity. If you have healthy adjacent teeth, a traditional bridge is a good option. If there are no adjacent teeth or for a number of other reasons, a supporting prosthesis on implants may be preferable[1,5].

Crowns are a type of permanent dentures that are used to repair deeply damaged teeth. They are often used in situations where it is necessary to protect the tooth from further destruction and preserve it.

A dental crown can be made from a variety of materials, including ceramics, metals, or a combination of the two, and it must be made individually for each patient to accurately match their tooth and bite. The installation of crowns begins with the preparation of the tooth. First, the tooth must be sanded to create a place for the crown. The doctor then takes an imprint of the dental arch and sends it to the laboratory to make a crown according to the patient's individual parameters. When the crown is ready, it is placed on the tooth. As a result, the crown looks and functions like a natural tooth, restoring its shape, color and function[4,5]. In addition, crowns can be installed on implants. Implants are artificial dental roots that are placed in the jaw bone and serve as the basis for the installation of crowns. This allows for the restoration of missing teeth without having to rely on adjacent teeth to support bridge-like structures.

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