

## TO ASSESS THE ROLE OF FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ORAL DYSBIOSIS

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**Relevance.** There is no doubt that breast milk is the key to the normal development of all organs and systems, including microecological. With its lack or complete absence, the microbiocenoses of open biotopes, including the oral cavity, differ in the composition of microflora, the direction of biochemical processes. The lack of milk from the mother or insufficient breastfeeding can lead to the development of dysbiosis of the oral cavity, contribute to the occurrence of periodontal and dental diseases, negatively affect the digestive processes.

In recent years, there has been a worldwide trend towards replacing natural feeding with artificial feeding. This leads to a very common pathology of the maxillofacial region in the form of a violation of the formation of the maxillary system, the absence of teeth and subsequent crowded teething (L. Codipietro et al., 2008). These anomalies not only violate the aesthetic appearance of the patient, but also affect the digestive system and the nutritional status of the child.

However, there are certain restrictions for natural feeding. One of them is bacteriolactia with massive isolation of conditionally pathogenic bacteria from mother's milk. According to the current guidelines for the bacteriological control of breast milk, the detection of massive growth of *S. aureus* or representatives of the Enterobacteriaceae family is an indication for its cancellation (R.J. James, 2007).

The issue of the influence of breast milk substitutes on the physical, mental, and emotional development of infants is actively discussed in the literature, but data on the frequency of caries and anomalies of the dentition system have a single, fragmented character. We also found no information about the formation of oral microbiocenosis in children receiving artificial substitutes and contaminated breast milk. All this determined the relevance and prospects of the chosen topic [1.3.5.7].

The aim of the study was to determine the effect of natural and artificial feeding on colonization resistance and the formation of pathological conditions of the maxillofacial region; to identify microecological disorders of the mucous membranes of the oral cavity, depending on the nature of nutrition and ecology of the place of residence of children of the first year of life.

Research objectives. To determine the colonization by symbionts and conditionally pathogenic microorganisms of the oral mucosa of children receiving breast milk and artificial nutrition.

1. To assess the role of factors contributing to the development of oral dysbiosis.
2. To study the influence of environmental factors on the formation of the microflora of the oral cavity of children.
3. To identify the features of colonization of the mucous membranes of children fed with contaminated breast milk.
4. To determine some indicators of the dental status of children of the examined groups, while analyzing the frequency of caries development in children of the first years of life, depending on the type of feeding.
5. To determine the effect of colonization resistance of the oral cavity in various types of feeding on the occurrence of diseases of the mucous membranes of the oral cavity and hard tissues of the teeth.

6. To analyze the ecological significance of microbiocenosis in various types of feeding and to determine the possibility of using as an additional criterion and predicting the severity of the pathological process in the oral cavity.

The object and subject of the study. Randomized clinical and laboratory studies will be performed with the participation of more than 120 children and adolescents aged 6 to 12 years suffering from rheumatism. The examination of patients will be carried out before and after the end of therapeutic and preventive measures.

Research methods. Standard dental measures taken as a basis for all patients will be as follows: sanitation and professional oral hygiene, training in individual oral hygiene and controlled dental cleaning. The prevalence and intensity of caries (kp indices, KP + kp, KP). The degree of activity (form) of the carious process will be established by T.F. Vinogradova (1987). The obtained indicators will be analyzed.

For the first time, the colonization of the oral cavity of children who are on various types of feeding has been studied in dynamics. It has been established that the formation of oral microbiocenosis begins from the first days of life and ends by the age of 1. The microflora of newborns feeding on breast milk is characterized by the predominance of lacto- and bifidobacteria, a wide range of salivary streptococci, staphylococci, and a low frequency of excretion anaerobic species - fusobacteria, bacteroids, weylonella. In children receiving artificial feeding from the first days of life, early and massive colonization of the mucous membranes with conditionally pathogenic species was detected against the background of a decrease in the frequency of allocation of obligate symbionts [2.4.6].

2. For the first time, an assessment of the effect of bacteriolactics on the formation of microbiocenosis of the oral cavity of newborns was carried out. It was found that conditionally pathogenic bacteria contained in breast milk are able to colonize the oral cavity of infants and cause the development of infectious processes.

3. For the first time, the influence of various types of feeding on the development of the maxillary region in children has been established. It is shown that breastfeeding leads to the harmonious development of the jaws and contributes to the formation of a correct physiological bite.

4. It is shown that artificial feeding is accompanied by the appearance of orthodontic and deformational anomalies.

5. It has been established that the intensity of colonization of the mucous membranes of the oral cavity depends on the ecology of the region where children live. In disadvantaged areas of the city, the density and frequency of the release of opportunistic microorganisms is higher from the first days of life and reaches maximum values in children receiving artificial nutrient mixtures.

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