

GINGIVITIS, GUM INFLAMMATION– SYMPTOMS, ETIOLOGY

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Abstract:

Gingivitis, gum inflammation (lat. gingivitis) is inflammation of the gums without breaking the integrity of the tooth-gum joints. If not treated in time, gingivitis can turn into periodontitis, a destructive form of periodontal disease. Gum inflammation is often manifested by swelling or bleeding gums.

Gingivitis is gum inflammation

ETIOLOGY OF GINGIVITIS

Actinomyces israelii is a type of microorganism that is one of the causes of gingivitis. Gingivitis is usually caused by the accumulation of microbial plaque on the teeth as a result of poor oral hygiene. The development of gingivitis can also be caused by improper orthodontic treatment, which, along with poor care of the oral cavity and teeth, encourages the intensive development of pathogenic microorganisms. Bacteria (in rare cases, viruses, fungi) are the direct cause of gum inflammation (Streptococcus oralis, Bacteroides gingivalis, Porphyromonas gingivalis, Actinomyces comitans, Prevotella intermedia, Actinomyces israelii).

RISK FACTORS

Smoking;

Violation of oral hygiene;

Immunodepressive conditions;

Lack of access to adequate dental care;

Malnutrition;

Dental calculus;

Children aged 3 to 6 years;

diabetes mellitus;

Pregnancy;

Vitamin C deficiency;

Depressions;



SARS, influenza, angina, AIDS, tuberculosis and other diseases;

Poisoning of our body with heavy metals (mercury, bismuth, lead);

Use of oral contraceptives;

Pricus pathology;

Problem fillings;

Nasal breathing disorder.

PATHOGENESIS

Biofilms (mainly Actinomycetes, Tannerella forsythia, Fusobacterium nucleatum, Spirochetes, Synergistetes) are responsible for the appearance of tooth decay and the development of gingivitis, caries, and periodontitis.

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Gingivitis is more common in men than in women. The disease is widespread in the group of people who are in an unfavorable socio-economic situation, as well as those who do not have the opportunity to receive adequate dental care and who have mental withdrawal.

SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, CLASSIFICATION OF GINGIVITIS

SHARP

Catarrhal gingivitis is the most common form of the disease. The main symptoms are redness of the gums, slight swelling, often the formation of soft and hard layers on the teeth. Gum inflammation and bleeding may be observed while brushing the teeth.

CHRONIC

Chronic gingivitis is characterized by the fact that the patient does not experience pain, but the inflammation continues for a long time and is weak. Therefore, chronic gingivitis is often diagnosed during preventive examinations by a dentist.

In chronic gingivitis, bleeding during brushing, bad breath, reddening and swelling of the shaft are noted from time to time. When the disease is acute, the gum becomes bright, swollen and bleeds. Accumulation of plaque on the tooth is noticed, sometimes they damage the hard tissues of the tooth.

DESQUAMATIVE GINGIVITIS

It is characterized by intensive reddening and abundant desquamation (movement of one layer) of the mammary epithelium.



HYPERPLASTIC GINGIVITIS

Hypertrophic (hyperplastic) gingivitis is rare and is often associated with endocrine changes in the body. This type of disease can be observed in teenagers (juvenile gingivitis), pregnant women and people with diabetes. In hypertrophic gingivitis, the size of tooth-gum suckers increases.

In the disease, gums bleed, discharge of pus, gums turn brownish-blue, bad breath comes from the mouth, plaque accumulates on the tooth, pseudo-pathological pockets are formed.

The degree of severity of hypertrophic gingivitis is determined by the degree of hyperplasia of the gums: mild - up to 1/3 of the tooth crown, moderate - up to 1/2, severe - more than 1/2.

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