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BARIATRIK JARR0HLIKDAN SO'NG OG'IZ BO'SHLIG'IDAGI O'ZGARISHLAR

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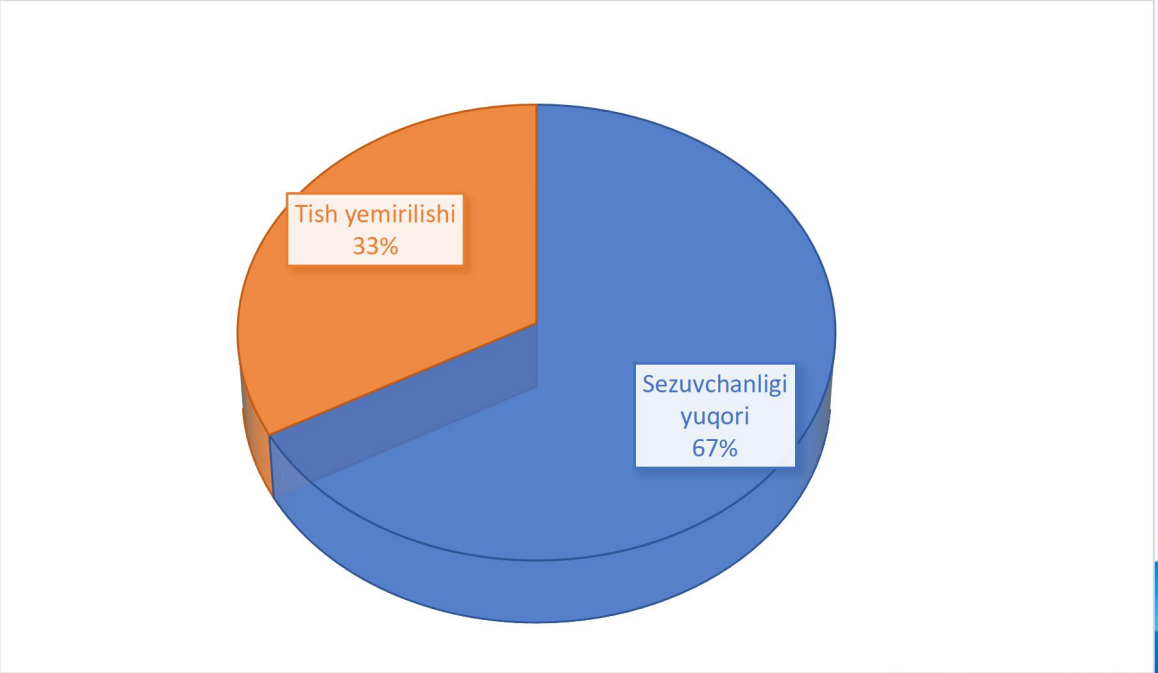
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Annotatsiya: Bariatrik jarrohlik -Bu oshqozonning bir qismini olib tashlash orqali kilogramm kamaytirish hisoblanadi. Odatda bu operatsiya 35-40 yoshlar oralig'idagi shaxslarga tavsiya etiladi. Bu operatsiya mashqlar va tabiiy usullar foyda bermaganda amalga oshiriladi . Operatsiya faqatgina kilogrammni kamaytirmasdan, ishtahani ham pasaytiradi. Ortiqcha vazn va semirishning tarqalishi 1980-yilllardan beri ortib bormoqda . Bariatrik jarrohlik 40-80 % gacha vazn yuqotish va qo'shimcha kasalliklarni samarali kamayishini ta'minlaydi, bundan tashqari buyrak muammolari giperparatiroidizm, anemiya va metobolik suyak kasalliklari kabi ba'zi salbiy ta'sirlarga ega. Operatsiya qilingan bemorlarda eng ko'p uchraydigan oshqozon-ichak asoratlari o'n ikki barmoqli ichak stenozi, oshqozon yarasi, diareya, surunkali qusish, reflyuks va oshqozon-qizilo'ngach saratoni hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, temir, vitamin B12, D vitamini va kaltsiy etishmovchiligi xavfi ortadi, bu asosan oshqozon va ichak tomonidan ozuqa moddalarining yomon singishi bilan bog'liq.

Kalit so`zlar: bariatric jarrohlik, tish eroziyasi, karies, emal, dentin,vitamin B12.

Asosiy qisim: Bariatrik jarrohlik haddan tashqari semirish uchun samarali terapevtik usul bo'lsada, bu og'iz sog'lig'iga ta'sir qiluvchi xavf omillari hisoblanadi

Bariatrik jarrohlikdan keyin bemorlarning og'iz bo'shlig'ida quyidagi o'zgarishlar bo'lishi mukin va bu o'zgarishlarni ko'pchilik bemorlar bilishmaydi. Masalan: tish yemirilishi , tishlarning parchalanishi va periodontal kasalliklarni uchratishimiz mumkin .



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Bariatrik jarrohlik shakarni iste'mol qilishning yuqori chastotasi va oshqozon-qizilo'ngach reflyuks kasalligi (GER) tufayli pH pasayishi bilan tish sog'lig'iga ta'sir qilishi mumkin . pH ning pasayishi tishlarning demineralizatsiyasini (karies va eroziya) va gipersensibillikni keltirib chiqarishi yoki osonlashtirishi mumkin . Ushbu jarohatlarning asosiy oqibatlari emalning



yo'qolishi va dentin kanallar ta'sirida yuqori sezuvchanlikka olib keladi. Tish kariyesi – tish qattiq to‘qimasining deminerilatsiyasi va yemirilishi bo‘lib, bunda tishda bo‘shliq hosil bo‘ladi. Tishning emal qavatida pigmentli sarg‘ish-jigarrang dog‘, og‘izdan keladigan noxush hid, shirin, sho‘r, achchiq, sovuq yoki issiq mahsulotlar iste’mol qilganda og‘riq bo‘lishi bilan kechadi. Asosan tishdagi bakterialar natijasida kelib chiqadi.

Dolzarbligi: Tish eroziyasi bemorlarning og'zida kislotali pH paydo bo'lishi mumkin, bu esa tish emalining zaiflashishiga va tishning asosiy dentiniga ta'sir qilishiga olib keladi. Tish eroziyasi bu biz istemol qiladigan yoki ichadigan maxsulotlar tarkibidagi yoki oshqozoningizdan chiqadigan kislotalar tufayli tishlaringiz yuzasining yemirilishi. Bu kislotalar tishlaringizni tashkil etuvchi qattiq moddani yuvib yuborishi mumkin, bu esa tish yuzasining yo'qolishiga olib keladi. Kislota, shuningdek, tish yuzasini yumshata oladi, bu esa uni ishqalanishi yoki tishlarni deminerilizatsiyaga uchrashini osonlashtiradi.

Oziqlanish meyoriy kalloriyasi yetishmovchiligi odamlarning yangi parhezga ko'nikishi uchun biroz vaqt ketishi mumkin. kaltsiy yetishmovchiligi tishlarning normal fiziologik holatiga ta'sir qilishi mumkin, ya'ni tishlarning yemirilishi va boshqa tish kasalligiga chalinish xavfi yuqori bo’ladi.

Kislota oqimi bir qator muammolarga olib kelishi mumkin, shu jumladan og'izda kislotalilik kuchayadi. Bu tish emali bilan bog'liq muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi va eroziya, sinish va yemirilish ehtimolini oshiradi.

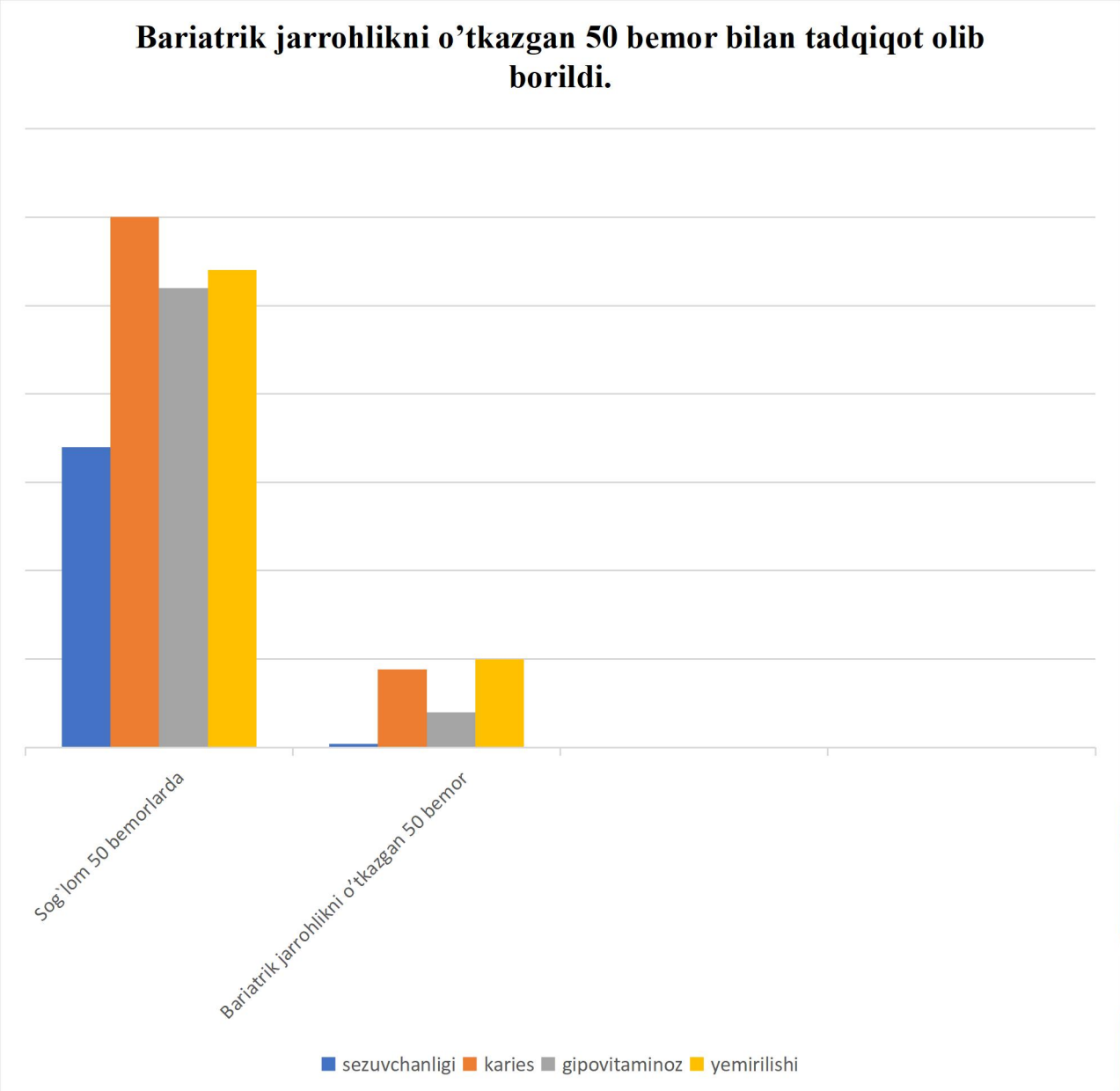
Tadqiqot materallari va usullari: Tish sezgirligi bu issiq va sovuq harorat, shuningdek tishlash va chaynash paytida bosim bemorlarda og'riq va noqulaylikni boshdan kechirishi mumkin.

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Dentinning yuqori sezuvchanligi odatda termik, bug'lanuvchi taktil, osmotik, kimyoviy stimullarga javoban ta'sirlangan dentindan kelib chiqadigan o'tkir, qisqa og'riq sifatida aniqlanadi va uni boshqa har qanday tish nuqsoni yoki patologiyasiga kiritish mumkin emas . Qisqa va o'tkir og'riq belgilari gidrodinamik qiyinchilikdan kelib chiqadi.

Dentinning yuqori sezuvchanligi taxmin qilinadigan multifaktorial patologiyaning holatini ifodalaydi. Uning rivojlanishi uchun ikkita jarayon zarur: dentin genetik buzilish, emal nuqsoni (lamellar va shpindellar), emalning yo'qolishi (eroziya, ishqalanish, ishqalanish), sementning tez yo'qolishi bilan gingival retsessiya va dentin kanallari ikkalasiga ham ochiq bo'lishi kerak.

Tadqiqot natijalari va muhokamasi: Bariatrik jarrohlikni o’tkazgan 50 bemor bilan tadqiqot olib borildi. Ulardan 17% tishlarning yuqori sezuvchanligidan shikoyat qilsa, 30% bemorlarda karies,26% bemorlarda gipovitaminozning bemor tishining qattiq tuqimasidagi kasalliklar. 27 % da tishlarning yemirilishi bemorlarda qayd etildi.



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Xulosa: Bariatrik jarrohlikdan keyin bu muammolarning paydo bo'lishining bir necha sabablari bor. Bulardan Damping sindromi-ovqatni juda tez iste'mol qilish nafaqat noqulaylik va diareyaga olib keladi. Damping sindromi odamlarning qusishiga ham olib kelishi mumkin, bu og'izning kislotaliligini oshiradi va tishlarni zaiflashtiradi. Ushbu muammolarni davolash uchun operatsiyadan so`ng 1 oy ichida stomotolog ko'rigida bo`lish zarur, hamda kopleks davo choralarini umumiy birga olib boorish davo muolajalarini samaradorligini oshirish uchun mahsus vitaminlar qabul qilish lozim. Asosan D va B12 vitaminlarini qabul qilish kerak, shikastlangan tishlarni plomb ava suniy qoplama hamda laklar va vinerlar yordamida tiklash hizmatidan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq deb topildi.

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