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TISHLARNING NOKARIES KASALLIKLARIDA CHARXLASHNING BIOLOGIK, MEXANIK VA ESTETIK TAMOYILLARI

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Annotatsiya

Tishlarning nokaries kasalliklari (ponasimon nuqson, eroziya, tishlarning patologik yeyilishi) oqibatida yuzaga kelgan nuqsonlarni bartaraf etishda tishlarni charxlash (preparatsiyalash)ning zamonaviy tamoyillari tahlil qilinadi. Tish to'qimalarini saqlab qolish (biologik), konstruksiyaning mustahkamligini ta'minlash (mexanik) va tabiiy ko'rinishni tiklash (estetik) mezonlari o'rtasidagi muvozanat yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: nokaries kasalliklar, tish charxlash, biologik tamoyil, mexanik barqarorlik, estetik stomatologiya, ponasimon nuqson, patologik yeyilish.

БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ, МЕХАНИЧЕСКИЕ И ЭСТЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ ПРЕПАРИРОВАНИЯ ЗУБОВ ПРИ НЕКАРИОЗНЫХ ПОРАЖЕНИЯХ

Аннотация

В данной работе анализируются современные принципы препарирования зубов при устранении дефектов, вызванных некариозными поражениями (клиновидный дефект, эрозия, патологическая стираемость). Освещен баланс между сохранением тканей зуба (биологический аспект), обеспечением прочности конструкции (механический аспект) и восстановлением естественного вида (эстетический аспект).

Ключевые слова: некариозные поражения, препарирование зубов, биологический принцип, механическая стабильность, эстетическая стоматология, клиновидный дефект, патологическая стираемость.

BIOLOGICAL, MECHANICAL, AND ESTHETIC PRINCIPLES OF TOOTH PREPARATION IN NON-CARYOUS LESIONS

Abstract

This research analyzes modern principles of tooth preparation in addressing defects caused by non-caryous lesions (wedge-shaped defects, erosion, pathological wear). The balance between preserving tooth tissues (biological), ensuring restoration durability (mechanical), and restoring natural appearance (esthetic) is highlighted.

Key words: non-caryous lesions, tooth preparation, biological principle, mechanical stability, esthetic dentistry, wedge-shaped defect, pathological wear.

KIRISH

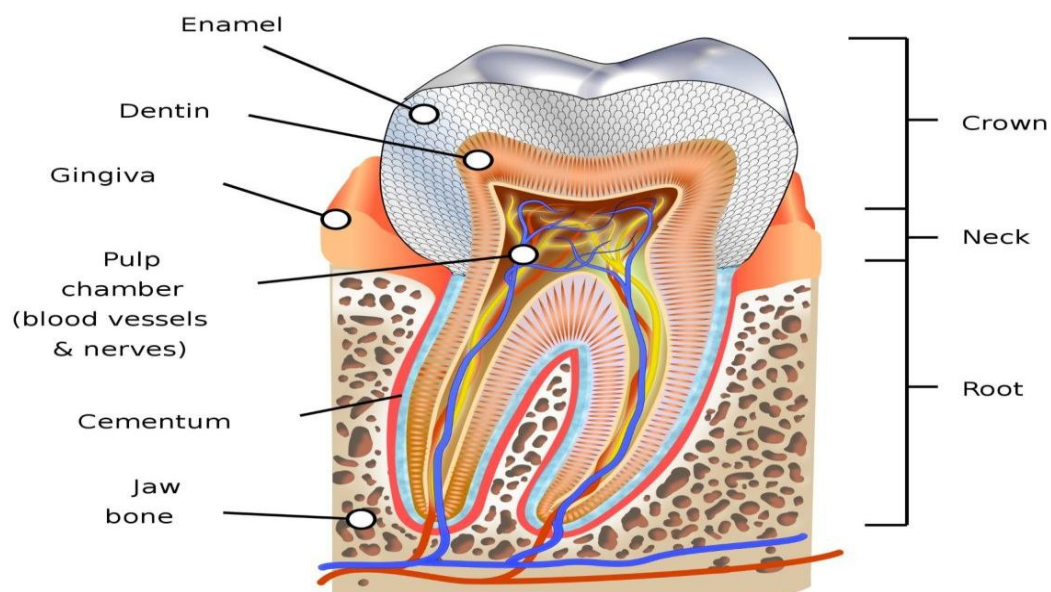


Inson salomatligini ta'minlovchi eng muhim omillardan biri — tish-jag' tizimining fiziologik butunligidir. Tishlar nafaqat chaynash transport vositasi, balki organizmdagi barcha estetik va nutqiy jarayonlarning ko'zgusidir. Sog'lom organizmda tish qattiq to'qimalari doimo nazoratda bo'ladi, biroq jismoniy zo'riqish, noto'g'ri gigiyena yoki emotsional stress natijasida yuzaga keladigan nokaries kasalliklar (ponasimon nuqson, eroziya, patologik yeyilish) hayotiy muhim funksiyalarni tiklashni talab etadi.

Tishlarni charxlash (preparatsiyalash) har qanday restavratsiya muvaffaqiyatining fundamental asosi hisoblanadi. Xalqaro Scopus bazasidagi so'nggi ma'lumotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, tishni tiklashda to'qimalarni yo'qotish nafaqat miqdoriy, balki sifat jihatidan ham tish fiziologiyasiga mos bo'lishi shart. Hozirgi zamon stomatologiyasi tishni murakkab "ochiq termodinamik sistema" sifatida o'rganib, unda biologik xavfsizlik, mexanik mustahkamlik va estetik mukammallik o'rtasidagi muvozanatni saqlashga intiladi.

1. Tish charxlashning funksional morfologiyasi

Inson tishlarining umumiy hajmi tana vazniga nisbatan kichik bo'lsa-da, ularning har bir qatlami zaxira vazifasini o'taydi.



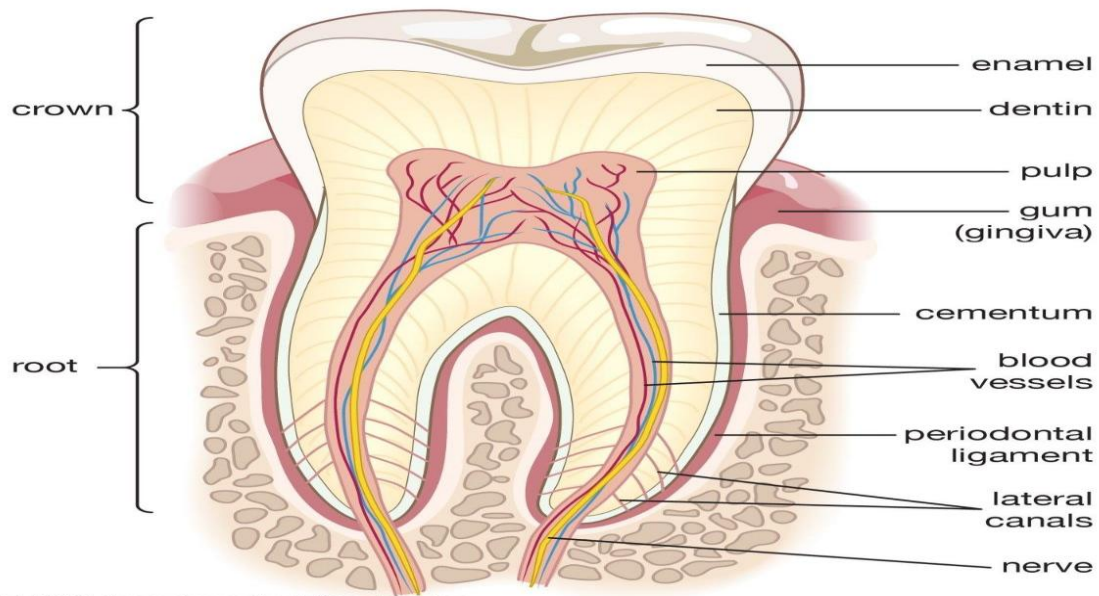
1-rasm: Tishning vertikal kesimi: pulpa kameraning qon tomirlari va nervlar bilan ta'minlanishi.

Nuqsonlarni bartaraf etishda quyidagi mezonlar amal qiladi:

Minimal invazivlik: Zamonaviy yondashuv tishning sog'lom qismini maksimal asrab qolishga qaratilgan.

Pulpa himoyasi: Dentin qavatining qalinligini saqlash pulpaning hayotiylikini va tizimli qon oqimining barqarorligini ta'minlaydi.

Sovutish: Yuqori tezlikda charxlashda suv-havo sovutish tizimi tishning ichki gomeostazini saqlashda asosiy rol o'ynaydi.



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rasm: Tishning anatomik tuzilishi va preparatsiya (charxlash) jarayonidagi biologik zonalar.

2. Neyrogumoral va biofizik boshqarilish

Charxlash jarayoni organizmning kislota-ishqor muvozanatiga (pH) va sezuvchanlik chegarasiga ta'sir o'tkazadi. Kuchli hayajon yoki og'riq stimullari natijasida simpatik nerv tizimi tish pulpasidagi mikrosirkulyatsiyani o'zgartirishi, taloq kapsulasi kabi zaxira mexanizmlariga o'xshash reaksiya berishi mumkin. Shu sababli, charxlashda glikokaliks va endotelial barqarorlik kabi fiziologik turg'unlik ahamiyati katta.

ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR VA JADVAL

Zamonaviy jahon tibbiyotida faqat tish shaklini tiklash emas, balki materialning tish to'qimalari bilan biofizik uyg'unligiga (Starling qonuniyatlari kabi filtratsiya muvozanatiga) katta urg'u beriladi.

1-jadval. Tishlarni charxlashning fiziologik va texnik ko'rsatkichlari

Ko'rsatkich nomi	Me'yoriy darajasi	Fiziologik ahamiyati
Dentin qalinligi	0,5-1.0 mm	Pulpa termik himoyasi va transport funksiyasi
Konversiya burchagi	2-6 gradus	Konstruksiya barqarorligi va reologiyasi
Suv sovutish tezligi	50 ml/ daqiqa	Gomeostazni saqlash va qizishni oldini olish
pH ko'rsatkichi (muhit)	7.36 - 7.44	To'qima turg'unligi va kislota - ishqor muvozanati
Gematokrit (mikrosirkul.)	40% - 48 %	Pulpa qon aylanishi va yopishqoqligi



XULOSA

Tishlarning fiziologik va biokimyoviy xossalari inson salomatligini baholashda fundamental mezon hisoblanadi. Tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, biologik, mexanik va estetik tamoyillar yaxlit bir funksional sistemani tashkil etib, tishning uzoq muddatli barqarorligini ta'minlaydi. Zamonaviy klinik diagnostika tish holatini "suyuq biopsiya" kabi chuqur tahlil qilib, tish to'qima fiziologiyasining turg'unligini inson hayot sifati va uzoq umr ko'rishining asosiy kafolati sifatida ko'radi.

Nokaries kasalliklar natijasida yuzaga kelgan nuqsonlarni bartaraf etishda charxlash tamoyillariga rioya qilish, tishning hayotiylikini saqlashning yagona kafolatidir. Zamonaviy klinik diagnostika tish to'qimalarining holatini baholashni "suyuq biopsiya" kabi o'ta aniqlikdagi tahlil sifatida baholab, patologik jarayonlarni ilk bosqichda aniqlash va asoratlari (pulpa yallig'lanishi, dentin sinuvchanligi)ning oldini olish imkonini beradi.

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