

Using a Unique Multimodal Approach in the Treatment of Candida-Associated Periodontitis

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Abstract Worldwide, special attention is paid to scientific research aimed at improving the treatment of dental diseases caused by Candida. In this regard, in modern dentistry, it is of particular importance to identify the clinical and functional characteristics of the specific course of diseases associated with oral diseases that develop as a result of Candida; assess the role of dental and physiotherapeutic measures in the complex treatment process; develop a comprehensive step-by-step approach plan that takes into account the somatic condition of patients; propose treatment and prevention methods based on the dysfunction of the oral cavity organs caused by Candida; and improve the development of methods for assessing the effectiveness of treatment.

Keywords Assimilation process, Immunological markers, Periodont tissue diseases, Immuno-histo-chemical examination, Etiopathogenetic vision

1. Introduction

There are more than 500 species of fungi that parasitize the body. Fungi are distinguished by their multifaceted effect on the body. Dental diseases caused by Candida occupy a special place due to their widespread distribution and complexity in diagnosis and treatment. Scientific sources note that "... studies conducted over the past five years have shown that up to 10% of oral diseases caused by Candida, and up to 12.3% of these diseases are accompanied by various syndromes...". At the same time, "... the prevalence of periodontal diseases caused by Candida, and from 36.2% to 43.1%..." indicates the high prevalence of pathology. This is explained by the fact that the initial stages of the disease proceed without clear symptoms, the lack of sufficient information about changes in both clinical and laboratory tests, and the lack of a unified etiopathogenetic approach among specialists. This indicates the need to improve methods of treatment and prevention of the problem [1,5].

There are more than 500 species of fungi that parasitize the body. Fungi are distinguished by their multifaceted effect on the organ. The prevalence of dental diseases resulting from the effects of Candida has a special place in the complexity of diagnosis and treatment. Scientific sources have noted that studies over the past five years have observed up to 10% of cases of oral cavity disease, and up to 12.3% of cases with different syndromes [4,6].

At the same time, the predominance of Candida-induced, parodont tissue diseases, as well as the observation of 36.2% to 43.1%, testify to the prevalence of pathology. This situation is explained by the fact that the initial stages of diseases are accompanied by an absence of sufficient data on changes in both clinical and laboratory tests, as well as the absence of a single etiopathogenetic view among specialists. This indicates the need to improve the treatment and prevention methods of the problem [2,5].

In our country, targeted and practical measures are being carried out to reform the health system and equalize it to World requirements, measures are being carried out to prevent diseases of the oral mucosa, develop effective methods of early diagnosis and complex treatment. In this regard, tasks such as increasing the effectiveness, quality and popularity of medical care, as well as the formation of a system of medical standardization, the introduction of high-tech methods of diagnosis and treatment are prescribed. These tasks are one of the relevant scientific directions for the implementation of the practice of improving the treatment and Prevention of periodont tissue diseases caused by Candida [3,5].

On a global scale, special attention is paid to research aimed at improving the treatment of dental diseases, which occurs as a result of Candida. In this, to determine the clinical-functional features of the specific course of diseases associated with diseases of the oral cavity in modern dentistry, which develop as a result of Candida; to assess the place of dental and physiotherapeutic measures in the complex treatment process; to develop a comprehensive step-by-step approach plan that takes into account the somatic condition of patients; to offer preventive methods

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Received: Oct. 19, 2025; Accepted: Nov. 10, 2025; Published: Nov. 14, 2025

Published online at <http://journal.sapub.org/ajmms>

of treatment based on violations of the functioning of the organs of the oral cavity caused by candidiasis; improvement of the development of methods for assessing the effectiveness of treatment is of particular importance [5].

The purpose of the study: to identify among patients periodontitis associated with candida in an etiopathogenetic-based state, to improve early diagnosis and modern approaches aimed at treatment.

2. Material and Method of Research

As the object of the study, 150 patients with dental hard tissue diseases caused by energy drinks who applied to the admission Department of the Central ASIAN MEDICAL UNIVERSITY Ti clinic and 82 young people without energy drinks in the same young contingent were taken for the control group.

3. The Results Obtained and Their Discussion

The practical significance of the work consists in the study and analysis of the degree and main risk factors of the spread of dental diseases in patients with periodontitis tissue diseases associated with Candida.

In patients belonging to this contingent, the specifics of the clinical signs of parodont tissue are identified and Prevention guidelines are developed, using an individual approach for each group.

The implementation of the research results in theoretical and applied medicine serves to increase the effectiveness of the Prevention of periodont tissue diseases caused by Candida. Depending on the extent of spread of periodont tissue diseases caused by Candida, it is possible to improve oral hygiene and increase prophylactic effectiveness and reduce the development of complications.

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Candidiasis is usually caused by Candida fungi found on mucous membranes. It can start when the immune system is impaired or in dysbacteriosis. Oral candidiasis is caused by contact with the carrier, dysbacteriosis, or impaired immune

system. It is most common in pregnant people, children born to chala, those infected with HIV, tuberculosis and other diseases.andidiasis is usually caused by Candida fungi found on mucous membranes. It can start when the immune system is impaired or in dysbacteriosis. Oral candidiasis is caused by contact with the carrier, dysbacteriosis, or impaired immune system. It is most common in pregnant people, children born to chala, those infected with HIV, tuberculosis and other diseases. Gastric candidiasis begins against the background of intestinal dysbacteriosis, causing inflammation of the gastric and intestinal mucosa. Vulvovaginal candidiasis in women is associated with a decrease in immunity and a violation of the microflora.

The disease can be transmitted through personal hygiene items or sexual contact. In pregnant women, with hormonal contraceptives and endocrine disorders, the risk increases. Candidiasis is less common in males and is usually milder. he disease can be transmitted through personal hygiene items or sexual contact. In pregnant women, with hormonal contraceptives and endocrine disorders, the risk increases [1,2].

Lactation hole of the oral cavity: white curd Carache to mucous, bleeding areas, inflammation of the tongue and corners of the mouth. Oral cavity: topical treatment includes rinsing with alkaline solutions, appliqué with antifungal ointments and treatment with Lugol and iodinol solutions. actation hole of the oral cavity: white curd Carache to mucous, bleeding areas, inflammation of the tongue and corners of the mouth [2,4].

In candidamycosis, the skin, mucous membrane, sometimes internal organs are damaged. More often observed in children and the elderly. Very ancient times, it was known that the so-called mold, which is observed in young children, in particular, babies, as well as in patients without a majolica, is pale in the tongue. n candidamycosis, the skin, mucous membrane, sometimes internal organs are damaged. More often observed in children and the elderly. Very ancient times, it was known that the so-called mold, which is observed in young children, in particular, babies, as well as in patients with.

The Candida Lily falls on the skin and mucous membrane of a newborn child as early as birth, and lives with him for a lifetime. In some cases, as a result of severe diseases that reduce the body's protective forces (tuberculosis, blood disease, dysentery, sweating, etc.), as well as when a person is treated irregularly with antibiotics, the biological balance of microorganisms in the body is disturbed, causing the disease. In these cases, as well as in people who are long inattentive, whitening occurs on the mucous membrane of the oral cavity, easy-moving white caraches appear on the tongue, palate and gums, which hurt when eating [3].

Candidiasis is a fungal disease that mainly damages the oral cavity, mucous membranes and skin, and sometimes also internal organs. It can manifest in various forms, including digestive, respiratory and urinary-venous systems, as well as skin coatings. Candidiasis sepsis (generalized candidiasis) can begin in those neighborhoods where the

immune system is greatly weakened, something that can lead to serious complications [2,5].

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In the elderly (often women) who use removable dental prosthesis, the skin of the corners of the mouth is sometimes flaked and cracked, in which favorable conditions for the reproduction of *Candida* fungi are born, injuries are observed in the corners of the axari lip. Milk gets sick, the nail grows here, it becomes dull, brittle, the edges turn and run away from the place; pus accumulates between the nail and the meat. In this case, the mucous membrane is covered with white carash, the float protrusion is separated, the axari itches. In the Prevention of the disease, it is important to follow the rules of Hygiene and drink only drugs prescribed by the doctor-dentist [2,6].

Since candidiasis of the oral cavity often occurs against the background of suppressed immunity, drugs for restoring the protective functions of the body occupy a special place in the treatment of the disease. Vitamins B, C, PP are usually prescribed for this purpose. To restore iron metabolism, which is significantly disrupted due to the disease, it is advisable for the patient to take Ferroplex or Conferon. Despite the effectiveness of general treatment, it can also have a negative effect on the human body, as it has side effects [2,4].

Local treatment is safer than general treatment for the reason that it allows you to act directly on the focus of inflammation. In addition, doctors prescribe drugs that are not absorbed into the blood, which eliminates possible complications after the use of antibiotics. Topical preparations are able to quickly and effectively stop the reproduction of fungi, relieve symptoms of the disease and repair damage caused by *Candida* [2,5].

For local treatment, doctors usually prescribe various aniline dyes: methylene blue, brilliant green, fucorcin solution. Iodine is used for the application. Drugs such as lysac and lysozyme have a bactericidal effect. To eliminate the white plaque that is localized in the corners of the mouth, levorin and nystatin ointments are prescribed. During the treatment

of the disease, it is extremely important to pay special attention to the elimination of all possible inflammatory processes in the oral cavity [3,7].

4. Conclusions

Mouthwashes with special solutions of borax, boric acid, and baking soda are indicated for more effective treatment of the disease. This procedure will help to cleanse the oral mucosa of white plaque, eliminate inflammation, eliminate fungal colonies and accelerate the healing of erosion. It is worth rinsing your mouth with solutions three hours after eating. Diet is of great importance in the treatment of the disease. Excessive consumption of products that contain yeast, as well as confectionery, leads to the creation of good conditions for the reproduction of *Candida*. Spicy and acidic foods, which irritate the oral mucosa, also have a bad effect on the body.

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