

APPLICATION OF A KOVUL HERB MIXTURE TO THE MAXILLOFACIAL AREA TO TREAT ODONTOGENIC PURULENT IRRITATION AND ITS POSSIBLE ADVANTAGES

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Key words: medicinal plant, root of Kovul, tincture, pus, tooth, odontogen, jaw.

Tayanch soʻzlar: dorivor oʻsimlik, Kovul ildizi, damlamasi, yiring, tish, odontogen, jagʻ.

Ключевые слова: лекарственное растение, корень ковула, настойка, гной, зуб, одонтоген, челюсть.

The Tian Shan and Pamir-Alay mountain ranges are two examples of the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan where the medicinal herb Kovul is found. The country's southern and eastern regions are home to these mountain ranges, where a variety of climates and rough terrain support abundant wildlife. Because of the flora's adaptation to the severe climate and high elevations in these regions, plants like Kovul have special therapeutic qualities. Particularly well-known for their ecological diversity, the Tian Shan mountains have long been a source of regional tribes' traditional medicinal plants and herbal treatments. According to above mentioned, the infusion prepared from the roots, leaves, and seeds of the Kovul plant have antiseptic, antibacterial, and analgesic qualities in addition to the capacity to eliminate dangerous microorganisms, all of which improve patients' general health and speed of recovery.

YUZ-JAGʻ SOXASI ODONTOGEN YIRINGLI YALLIGʻLANISH KASALLIKLARINI DAVOLASH MAQSADIDA DORIVOR OʻSIMLIK KOVUL OʻTLARI DAMLAMASINING FOYDASI

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Tyan-Shan va Pomir-Oloy togʻ tizmalari Oʻzbekistonning Kovul dorivor oʻtlari tarqalgan togʻli hududlariga misoldir. Mamlakatning janubiy va sharqiy hududlari bu togʻ tizmalarining vatani boʻlib, u erda turli iqlim va erlar dorivor oʻsimliklari uchun makondir. Oʻsimlik dunyosi ogʻir iqlim sharoitiga va bu hududlardagi baland togʻlarga moslashgani uchun Kovul kabi oʻsimliklar oʻziga xos terapevtik xususiyatlarga ega. Ayniqsa, ekologik xilma-xilligi bilan mashhur Tyan-Shan togʻlari qadimdan mintaqa qabilalarining anʻanaviy dorivor oʻsimliklari va oʻtlar bilan davolash manbalari boʻlib kelgan. Shunga koʻra, Kovul oʻsimligining ildizlari, barglari va urugʻlaridan tayyorlangan infuzion xavfli mikroorganizmlarni yoʻq qilish qobiliyatidan tashqari antiseptik, antibakterial va ogʻriq qoldiruvchi xususiyatlarga ega boʻlib, bularning barchasi bemorlarning umumiy salomatligi va tiklanish tezligini yaxshilaydi.

ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА ТРАВЯНОЙ СМЕСИ КОВУЛ ПРИ ЛЕЧЕНИИ ОДОНТОГЕННО-ВОСПАЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ ЧЕЛЮСТНО-ЛИЦЕВОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

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Горные хребты Тянь-Шаня и Памиро-Алая являются примерами горных районов Узбекистана, где распространена лекарственная трава ковул. Южные и восточные регионы страны являются родиной этих горных хребтов, где разный климат и рельеф являются домом для лекарственных растений. Из-за приспособленности флоры к суровому климату и большим высотам в этих регионах, такие растения, как ковул, обладают особыми терапевтическими свойствами. Горы Тянь-Шаня, особенно известные своим экологическим разнообразием, издавна были источником традиционных лекарственных растений и травяных раздоров региональных племен. Согласно этому, настой, приготовленный из корней, листьев и семян растения ковул, обладает антисептическими, антибактериальными и обезболивающими свойствами, а также способностью уничтожать опасные микроорганизмы, что улучшает общее состояние здоровья пациентов и скорость выздоровления.

Introduction: The Tian Shan and Pamir-Alay mountain ranges are two examples of the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan where the medicinal herb Kovul is found. The country's southern and eastern regions are home to these mountain ranges, where a variety of climates and rough terrain support abundant wildlife. Because of the flora's adaptation to the severe climate and high elevations in these regions, plants like Kovul have special therapeutic qualities. Particularly well-known for their ecological diversity, the Tian Shan mountains have long been a source of regional tribes' traditional medicinal plants and herbal treatments.

Among the therapeutic plants found in the mountains of Uzbekistan is kovul. Kovul is believed to have therapeutic properties and is used in traditional medicine to treat a wide range of ailments. The parts of the plant that have been used medicinally for a long time include fruits, leaves, stems, and root bark. The leaves, for instance, are used to treat headaches, and the bark is used to treat liver issues, particularly spleen issues. Kovul's leaves and roots are used to produce sprain and wound ointments, while its fruit infusion helps relieve toothaches and strengthen gums. A root decoction is used to treat jaundice, and the plant's rich rutin also reduces blood pressure.

The integration of contemporary scientific knowledge with ancient traditions, which emphasize the use of herbal remedies for infection management, may pave the way for more natural and efficient dental care interventions. As studies on Kovul and related plants advance, there may be more chance that they may be used in odontogenic inflammatory treatments, providing safer, natural substitutes or supplemental therapies to traditional ones. According to the poll, people in the mountainous Jizzakh region frequently utilize a decoction produced from the roots, leaves, and seeds of Kovul to cure and prevent oral health problems. This is primarily because there aren't many doctors in these areas.

The aim of the study is to investigate the potential medical advantages of a decoction prepared from the Kovul plant's roots, leaves, and seeds for the treatment of odontogenic purulent inflammatory disorders affecting the jaw and face.

Materials and Methods: At the BRMCC's Department of Maxillofacial and Plastic Surgery, 127 patients with odontogenic purulent inflammation, ranging in age from 28 to 43, received treatment. 60 patients (30 men and 30 women) made up the control group, and 67 patients (30 men and 37 women) were allocated to the main treatment group. There were 25 patients with purulent phlegmon of the left lower jaw, 25 with purulent phlegmon of the upper jaw, 40 with purulent periostitis of the upper jaw, and 35 with retromolar purulent periostitis of the right lower jaw in the study group.

In addition to receiving regular medical care, patients in the main group were told to rinse their mouths ten times a day with a decoction made from the roots, leaves, and seeds of the Kovul plant. Assessing the effectiveness of the Kovul decoction in controlling inflammation and accelerating healing was the goal of this extra treatment.

Ten times a day, patients in the control group rinsed their mouths with a Furacilin solution as part of their standard treatment regimen. Furacilin's antibacterial qualities make it a popular choice in clinical practice to help manage infection and encourage healing in purulent situations.

During therapy, both groups were tracked for symptom improvements, including pain relief, edema decrease, and purulent discharge resolution. Important clinical metrics were also noted and compared between the two groups, including the length of time it took for the wounds to heal, the degree of inflammation, and the necessity of further treatments.

Every patient had monthly follow-up to assess the impact of both treatment plans, ensuring the validity of the findings. The study also took into consideration any possible negative reactions or side effects of the therapies, such as allergic reactions or issues brought on by using the Kovul decoction. By comparing the efficacy of the Kovul-based treatment with the conventional approach, statistical analysis was conducted to determine the plant's possible contribution to improving the healing.

Research Results and Discussion: With only minor differences between the two groups, the purulent odontogenic inflammatory trend was found to be very similar, according to the analysis of the results obtained. Purulent odontogenic inflammation in both groups was primarily caused by large teeth, including those that had received insufficient or no treatment, and problems related to the eighth tooth, such as pathological diseases or teeth with aged metal crowns. Untreated cavities and poor dental hygiene were major contributors to the condition's development. These results emphasize how important it is to receive dental care on time and appropriately in order to avoid developing serious infections.

The pace of recovery and the decrease in inflammation were significantly different between the two treatment regimens—the Furacilin solution in the control group and the Kovul decoction in the main group. Patients in the group that received the Kovul decoction showed quicker recovery times and a decreased risk of longer-lasting inflammation or subsequent infections. This implies that the antibacterial and anti-inflammatory qualities of the Kovul decoction may provide extra advantages over conventional therapies in the treatment of purulent odontogenic disorders.

Conclusion: In all groups, there were severe clinical indicators of the inflammatory process, including high body temperature, notable intoxication, and other adverse blood abnormalities. There were also notable effects on the maxillofacial system. By the fourth day of treatment, however, patients in the main group who were taking the tincture of Kovul roots were in better condition. Pain intensity decreased, masticatory function was restored, and the face asymmetry caused by edema diminished.

According to this, the infusion prepared from the roots, leaves, and seeds of the Kovul plant have antiseptic, antibacterial, and analgesic qualities in addition to the capacity to eliminate dangerous microorganisms, all of which improve patients' general health and speed of recovery.

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