

The Benefit of a Decotion Prepared from the Root, Leaves and Seeds of the Medicinal Plant of Kovul in Odontogenic Purulous Inflammation Diseases of the Maxillary Area

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Abstract: The number of plants per unit of area in the mountains of Uzbekistan is several times greater. The rich flora of the country includes more than six thousand different plants, including medicinal plants. Such herbs are ecologically clean and are used as raw materials for the production of food, aromatic and pharmaceutical products.

127 patients with odontogenic purulent inflammation (patients aged 28 to 43 years) applied to the Department of Maxillofacial and Plastic Surgery of BRMCC. Of the 127 patients, 67 were included in the main group (30 male and 37 female patients), and the remaining 60 (30 male and 30 female patients) were included in the control group. Patients of the main group were recommended to rinse the oral cavity 10 times a day with a decoction made from the root of the Kovul along with the traditional treatment.

The decoction of the root of the kovul is an analgesic, antibacterial, antiseptic, and has the property of active microflora being passive, and occupies a positive place in the recovery of patients' health.

Keywords: medicinal plant, root of Kovul, tincture, pus, tooth, odontogen.

Introduction: The number of plants per unit of area in the mountains of Uzbekistan is several times greater. The rich flora of the country includes more than six thousand different plants, including medicinal plants. Such herbs are ecologically clean and are used as raw materials for the production of food, aromatic and pharmaceutical products.

Local people know in advance about the miraculous power of such plants. They are eaten, added to food as a spice, brewed into tea, used as medicine, and also used in cosmetology. In pharmacies and cosmetic stores, you can buy monoherbs, special herbal tinctures, herbal preparations for baths, various useful additives, essential oils, etc. Each product contains natural minerals, vitamins and biologically active substances.

The Kovul medicinal plant with such characteristics is also found in the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan. Kovul is distinguished by its healing properties. In particular, it is used in the treatment of a number of diseases in folk medicine. In folk medicine, ripe fruits, leaves, stem and root bark of ghee is used. Kovul leaves have been used for headaches, their barks have been used to treat black liver (spleen), and ointments made from roots and leaves have been used to treat sprains and other wounds. Fruit decoction strengthens gums and relieves toothache. Root decoction is a cure for jaundice.

In recent times, the tincture of the root of the Kovul in alcohol is used. Due to the large amount of rutin in the composition of Kovul, it is used to lower blood pressure. Kovul is a useful drug for women; its consumption protects the body from oncological diseases [9].

According to M. Bibermana and A. G. Shhargorodsky (1985), purulent odontogenic periostitis occurs as a result of exacerbation of chronic periodontitis in 74-78% of cases, and as a complication of acute periodontitis in 5-8% of cases. In the remaining cases, the inflammatory process is caused by the spread of infection from semi-retined and retined teeth, suppuration of odontoma and cysts of the jaw

bones. In addition, endodontic treatment of teeth and traumatic tooth extraction operations can also be the cause of periostitis. The cause of acute purulent periostitis in the lower jaw is often large molars, wisdom teeth, and in rare cases small molars and incisors, and in very rare cases - molars and central incisors.

Acute purulent periostitis in the upper jaw is caused by the spread of infection from the first molars, the first minor molars, and then the second molars. In rare cases, large molars and second incisors, and even less frequently, first incisors, molars, and wisdom teeth are the cause of inflammation. In acute and exacerbated chronic periodontitis, there is insufficient opportunity for the purulent focus to exit through the dental canal and gum pocket. The exudate begins to spread out of the periodontium from the side of the periosteum. The infection passes through small nutrient channels and osteon channels in the alveolar compact plate.

The infection enters the soft tissue from primary sources through lymphatic and venous blood vessels. Later, the purulent process spreads along the natural cracks between the muscles and fascia. In this case, the purulent exudate break through these gaps mechanically, or spreads to the surrounding tissue by damaging it. It is known that in the center of an acute purulent process, rapidly multiplying young microorganisms produce the hyaluronidase enzyme. In turn, this enzyme activates the inactive hyaluronic acid present in the tissue. As a result, the permeability of the tissue increases, the penetration and suppuration of microorganisms into it leads to the damage of this tissue (fascia, muscle fibers). How active this process is, on the one hand, depends on the level of virulence of the microorganism that caused the infection, and on the other hand, on the state of the protective adaptation systems of the microorganism.

Based on the survey, it was determined that the population living in the mountainous regions of Jizzakh region actively uses the decoction made from the roots, leaves and seeds of the Kovul for the treatment of oral cavity diseases and for preventive measures due to the lack of a contingent of doctors.

The study's goal: Studying the beneficial aspects of a decoction prepared from the root, leaf, and seed of the medicinal plant Kovul in odontogenic purulent inflammatory diseases of the face and jaw area.

Materials and methods: 27 patients with odontogenic purulent inflammation (patients aged 28 to 43 years) applied to the Department of Maxillofacial and Plastic Surgery of BRMCC. Of the 127 patients, 67 were included in the main group (30 male and 37 female patients), and the remaining 60 (30 male and 30 female patients) were included in the control group. Out of 127, 25 patients were diagnosed with purulent phlegmon of the left lower jaw, 25 patients with purulent phlegmon of the upper jaw, 40 patients with purulent periostitis of the upper jaw, and 35 patients with right lower jaw were treated with the diagnosis of retromolar purulent periostitis.

Patients of the main group were recommended to rinse the oral cavity 10 times a day with a decoction made from the roots, leaves and seeds of the Kovul along with the traditional treatment. The patients in the control group were advised to follow the traditional treatment method and to rinse the oral cavity with furatsilin solution 10 times a day.

Research results and discussion: In the analysis of the obtained results, the trend of purulent odontogenic inflammation in both compared groups is quantitatively very close to each other. In both groups, the causes of purulent odontogenic inflammation were mainly large teeth (untimely treated teeth, improperly treated teeth, pathological condition of the 8th tooth, teeth under an expired metal crown, oral cavity that the cavity hygiene is in a bad state). In the presence of purulent odontogenic inflammatory diseases in both groups, first medical and specialized aid is of great importance, because the effectiveness of the treatment procedures, the survival of complications, and the high quality of the patient's life depend on these aspects.

In both groups of patients, the microbes that got inside the fat cell gathered around the blood vessels in it, and the inflammatory process started. The development of this process took place in 5 stages: 1) swelling; 2) infiltration; 3) purulent tissue damage; 4) tissue necrosis; 5) surrounding and delimiting

the resulting purulent inflammation with granulation tissue. Initially, serous inflammation was observed in the fat cells.

After the purulent area was cut open, the pus was removed from the cavity, the inflammatory process began to be eliminated, and the causative teeth were removed.

Conclusion: In both groups of patients, after the operative process, the granulation tissue formed on the wall of the cavity gradually proliferated, partially pushed and partially squeezed out the necrotic tissue. Normal blood circulation in the tissue was restored, and the place of the dead tissue was filled with newly formed connective tissue. Patients mainly complained of pain in the inflamed area of varying intensity, swelling of the face and neck, and facial asymmetry. In addition, 1) limitation of mouth opening; 2) pain and limitation of chewing and swallowing movements; 3) articulation disorder in speaking and breathing; 4) complaints such as salivation disorder were also recorded. It was observed that some patients complain of general weakness, discomfort and headache.

All clinical signs of the inflammatory process in the phlegmonous process were intensively developed in both groups of patients. The patient has a high body temperature, strong signs of intoxication, ECHT index and other negative changes in the blood are at a high level, and the maxillofacial system is more disturbed, but in the main group of patients, the above-mentioned complaints and clinical symptoms indicate that the tincture of the root of the skull is painful. By the 4th day after starting to rinse the cavity, it changed positively, first of all, the asymmetric change caused by swelling on the face of the patients disappeared, the pain intensity dropped to a low frequency, and the masticatory function improved, restored.

Based on this, it should be said that the decoction made from the roots, leaves and seeds of the Kovul is analgesic, antibacterial, antiseptic and has the properties of passive microflora passivation, which takes a positive place in restoring the health of patients.

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