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CHANGES THAT MAY OCCUR IN THE ORAL MUCOSA AFTER SURGICAL OPERATIONS

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ABSTRACT:

This article discusses the possible changes in the oral mucosa after surgical procedures and ways to prevent and treat them.

INTRODUCTION. Human health is the greatest blessing. It is so priceless that it cannot be compared to any criterion and exchanged for anything or anything. There is no way to return and find lost health. It can only be preserved by following a healthy lifestyle with common sense and high culture. Another truth is that the health of the people is the wealth of the nation. That is why a person is required to be attentive to his health. Now let's get acquainted with the changes that may occur in the oral mucosa after surgical procedures.

Modern literature contains sufficient information about the effect of the oral cavity on metabolic systems, at the same time, dental implantation is the main method of treating partial adentia. Surgical interventions aimed at introducing a dental implant can lead to a

change in the composition of fluids in the oral cavity. The state of the antioxidant system can be influenced by changes in the ionic composition of oral fluid, surgical interventions aimed at the introduction of dental implants, and the process of osseointegration of dental implants. The aim of this study was to study the electrolyte composition and antioxidant system of oral fluid after treatment with dental implants. Comprehensive clinical and laboratory studies in patients with inflammation after dental implantation may allow us to identify pathogenetically significant disorders of the parameters of the POL and AOS systems. Studying the activity of the main antioxidant defense enzymes in oral fluid in patients before and after dental implant placement may allow us to identify significant differences in the dynamics of their changes. The activity of superoxide dismutase (SOD) in oral fluid may decrease statistically significantly before and after dental implantation compared to the control group, while 12 months after dental implantation, SOD activity may increase compared to the comparison group. The activity of catalase in oral fluid may also increase significantly during the study period. Thus, after dental implantation in patients, an activation of the oxidative process in the oral cavity is observed, which leads to an increase in the activity of superoxide dismutase and catalase in the oral fluid after 12 months.

The causes of a sore throat after surgery can be as follows. Your throat may become worse after surgery for two reasons: First, you may be dehydrated because you were not allowed to eat or drink before surgery, and you will be allowed to eat and drink only a small amount of food and fluids after surgery. Drinking fluids will help with this problem. Second, an endotracheal tube is placed in your mouth and throat during general anesthesia, a process called intubation. This tube is then inserted into your mouth and throat to provide oxygen and breathing during surgery and potentially during the early stages of recovery. The endotracheal tube can irritate your throat, tongue, and vocal cords. The process of removing the inserted breathing tube can irritate your throat, and the tube remaining in place can cause further irritation in your mouth and throat. After the tube is removed, patients will find that their mouth, throat, and airways are irritated and may experience burning and other symptoms. If the patient's condition requires a long stay on a ventilator, then a throat swab may be of great importance. In fact, most facilities encourage patients to have a tracheostomy if they are going to be on a ventilator for a long time, with breathing tubes and a ventilator for more than 10-14 days. What to do about it? Simple oral throat care, including minimal talking, plenty of fluids, and a variety of over-the-counter remedies, should do the trick for a few days. Benzoin-neutralized lozenges are especially helpful for

this type of irritation, as the medication helps protect the throat by protecting the oral cavity. Eating chocolate, especially citrus flavors like lemon, can help to lubricate the area more, which can help reduce pain. Drinking fluids can be helpful in keeping your throat moist and sore, and if tolerated, ice water can act as a cold pack for your throat. Some people prefer popsicles and other cold/icy treats, but avoid citrus fruits like oranges or lemons, as they can be irritating to already tender tissues. If your sore throat is severe after surgery: If your sore throat lasts more than a week, consult your surgeon or another doctor. If your voice is affected, consult your surgeon. A sore throat or vocal cord injury is rare, but is a risk of anesthesia, and early intervention and treatment can make a big difference in the final outcome. Do not ignore a sore throat that does not improve significantly in the days following surgery. Most people are able to eat and drink without difficulty by 3-4 days after surgery, saying that their sore throat is no longer a problem. Keep in mind that it is entirely possible that the heartburn is unrelated to the surgery. For example, a person may have surgery that causes a mild sore throat, but then develop strep throat in the days following, which increases discomfort and requires antibiotic treatment.

Also, after surgical procedures, various changes may occur in the oral mucosa. These changes depend on the type of surgery, the characteristics of the individual organism and the level of care. The following main changes may be observed:

First, Inflammation and swelling - Inflammation (stomatitis) and swelling may occur in the mucous membrane after surgery. Pain and redness are observed. Rinsing with antiseptic solutions is recommended due to the high risk of infection.

Second, Wounds and scars - Wounds form in places where cuts or stitches are made. Scars may form after the wound heals, especially after large-scale operations.

Third, Dryness and changes - Dryness in the oral cavity (xerostomia) may be observed, which disrupts oral hygiene. Sometimes white spots (leukoplakia) or redness may appear on the mucous membrane.

Fourth Bleeding and hematomas- Since the oral mucosa is well supplied with blood, prolonged bleeding may occur after surgery. As a result of blood accumulation, a hematoma may form.

Fifth Allergic reactions and changes in sensitivity- An allergic reaction to anesthesia or the drugs used may develop. Sometimes, due to nerve damage, sensitivity may decrease or increase.

Sixth Infections and abscesses- After surgery, a bacterial infection may join, leading to the development of abscesses or purulent processes. Antibiotics and antiseptic procedures

are required. To prevent such complications, it is important to follow the doctor's recommendations, maintain oral hygiene, and take medications on time.

Conclusion: In conclusion, we can say that after surgical procedures, a number of physiological and pathological changes may occur in the oral mucosa. As a result of the inflammatory process, swelling, redness, and pain are observed, which can cause temporary discomfort to the patient. During the healing process of the mucosa, erosions or ulcers may occur, especially if surgical incisions or sutures were made. In addition, after surgery, dryness and increased sensitivity of the mouth may be observed, which can cause problems for the patient when eating and speaking. Due to the temporary weakening of the immune system, the risk of developing secondary infections, including bacterial and fungal infections, increases. For the normal healing of the mucosa, it is important to use antiseptic agents, take medications recommended by the doctor, and strictly observe oral hygiene. With proper care and preventive measures, the mucosa usually recovers in a short time and restores its normal function.

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