

ORTHOPEDIC DENTIST-DEONTOLOGIST IN DENTAL FACIAL SURGERY COMPILATION OF FACTORS

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Abstract: This article is based on the study of the developed concepts of bioethics and proves the interrelation of bioethics in dental practice. In addition, the position of deontology in orthopedic dentistry is indicated. The difficulties of the orthopedist during the period of adaptation of patients to prostheses installed by a dentist are noted. Based on this, the deontological relationship between an orthopedic dentist and a patient is explained.

Keywords: bioethics, deontology, orthopedic dentistry, object of bioethics, oral cavity, prosthetics, adaptation process.

Relevance: Bioethical attitude to the human body is a feature of medical practice, including dentistry. The patient's mouth as a dental bioethical object of emptiness is a unique organ system of the human body. In bioethics, when studying this object, it is necessary to adhere to three important principles.

1. Don't do evil, do good;
2. Dentists approach the facility responsibly;
3. Remember that health is primarily raw.

The oral cavity is a unique part of the human body and performs many functions. This was preceded by the obligatory bioethical responsibility of the dentist towards the doctor. The health of the whole body is a full-fledged limb of a person (as a person), the ability to divide which largely depends on the health of the oral cavity. Every dentist is obliged to take care of the tissues of the patient's oral cavity, one of the tissues is obliged to take the necessary preventive measures to ensure integrity. The dentist's treatment is no less important when choosing a style, since ensuring technological, medical and maximum comfort must comply with the principles. A dentist is not only a professional social worker, but is also considered a moral person. The moral relationship between a doctor and a patient is a necessary aspect of medical activity. The moral relationship between a dentist and a patient's connection through mutual respect and trust is based on the principles of professional medical ethics (Vartanyan G.A., Ghukasyan D.S., Borisov B.P., 2012). Bioethics, when the content of medical deontology is focused on the wishes of the doctor, the content of its principles is aimed at protecting the patient. The bioethics of the new biomedicine is defined as the doctrine of the social, legal, and moral consequences of its technology.

The Association of Doctors of Germany and Great Britain in 2005, the British journal Lancet proposed the adoption of a new code of medical ethics, published an article. The healthcare system for doctors and patients, the social justice system is based on principles. In accordance with this, the opinion was put forward in medical care that the quantity and quality should not depend solely on the patient's ability to pay. Patients have a much higher need for orthopedic dentistry. A dental specialist works in collaboration with other orthopedic colleagues and faces various ethical issues. In the practice of an orthopedic dentist, bioethical indicators are diverse.

They include the following:

- Doctor-patient relationship;
- interaction in a professional group of orthopedic dentists;
- the relationship of orthopedic dentistry with other medical groups of specialists;
- Ownership and benefit relationships in orthopedic dental practice;
- attitude to new scientific achievements and their use in orthopedic practice criteria;
- medicines used in orthopedic dental practice are in the price segment of the relationship;
- aesthetic standards of orthopedic dental care;
- the patient's moral state in relation to the health and recommendations of the doctor;

Another approach to defining bioethical standards in dentistry is proposed by a scientist from Loyola University (Illinois, USA) David T. He was accepted by Ozar, who stated that "the bioethical basis of dentistry is a value system recognized in a developed profession." it is regulated as follows:

1. Equality of life and health;
2. Correct and painless injection of stomatol into the oral cavity;
3. Patient autonomy;
4. Professional practice;
5. Achieving aesthetic and cosmetic quality of patients;
6. Convenient price-ngo;
7. Other external factors (David. THAT, 1988).

Purpose: In orthopedic dentistry, taking into account moral and diontological principles, it is easy and convenient for the patient to improve the quality of professional activity and to put prostheses that ensure compatibility.

Materials and methods: The analysis of scientific literature and statistics, information search. We are also talking about the introduction of bioethics in Central Asia and Western countries studying data.

Result: The period of adaptation of patients to the inserted prosthesis includes 3 stages:

1. Before the start of practice with an orthopedic dentist and the elimination of serious dental defects, the tolerability of the period of departure to the village. Admission of patients to the clinic and the implementation of the treatment plan includes (2 weeks or more).

2. The stage of obtaining a cast from the patient and making a prosthesis (from 1 to 2 weeks).

3. The stage of fitting the prosthesis to the patient and repairing the defect. This stage is the longest and can take from 6 months to 1 year, being one of the stages it takes. Therefore, for patients with in-depth knowledge and practice at an orthopedic dentist, deontological difficulties and patience are required so that the defect of the dentition can be restored together. Therefore, there should be a strong psychological and deontological bond of mutual trust and respect between the doctor and the patient. Only then will each inserted prosthesis be able to perform its function as much as possible. This must be satisfied by a specialist doctor, and the patient being treated in dentistry determines the basis of bioethics. Instead of concluding, we can say that based on this study, orthopedic deontology, we have studied the relationship with dentistry. Due to the defect of the dentition, the number of observed patients is currently increasing, which increases the need for an orthopedic dentist. Therefore, an orthopedist, along with good qualifications and experience, must take into account the characteristics of the patient. The elimination of defects in patients must be selectively put on the prosthesis structure and achieve aesthetic, cosmetic beauty due to this. The stages of adaptation to the prosthesis installed by a dental specialist must be explained correctly, that is, to approach the issue psychoemotionally. All of them reflect dental deontology.

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