

**ADAPTATION IN THE PROSTHETICS PROCESS
WITH USING DENTAL IMPLANTS**

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There is currently a significant increase in interest among patients and dentists to use dental implants that have significant advantages over dentures. Implants do not require getting used to, help you look better, and do not affect on speech, improve the functions of the gastrointestinal tract, can prevent further atrophy of the jaw bone and gum tissue, reduce inconveniences associated with wearing conventional dentures, as well as they can be used to increase sustainability and improve fixation of the remaining natural teeth. At the same time, topographic and functional factors should be taken into account. Features of the maxillofacial region, which has very good innervation and blood supply. In addition, being part of the human face, the maxillofacial region plays a significant role in the impression which a person produces on other people and participates in the creation ideas about oneself, determines the quality of pronunciation. Therefore, even small dental interventions cause significant pain experiences and have a significant impact influence on psychophysiological and socio-psychological state patient. Functional states of the body of orthopedic patients, formed under the influence of fear and emotional stress, can lead to various general somatic complications, prolonging the terms of prosthetics and reducing the level of satisfaction with the treatment. This makes the problem of prevention and overcoming of such negative influences urgent. The final result of work in orthopedic dentistry institutions depends not only on professional knowledge and manual skills of the doctor, technical equipment, material capabilities of the patient, but also on the patient's willingness to cooperate. Therefore, in addition to special knowledge in his field, the dentist should have the skills of congruent interaction with patients. If earlier the latter's dissatisfaction with the work of the dentist-orthopedist was explained mainly only by the unsatisfactory quality of orthopedic structures, then at present professionals increasingly turn to the issues of psychophysiological foundations of interaction in the "doctor-patient" system. Obviously, increasing the effectiveness of such interaction is possible only if a comprehensive study of the patient is taken into account, including not only clinical, but also physiological, psychological, socio-psychological components, i.e. the functional state of the patient's body, as well as its adaptation to the orthopedic measures carried out. The specified prerequisites served as the basis for conducting this study. The main objective of the undertaken scientific search was to study the characteristics and develop directions of psychophysiological correction of

the functional state of the organism and the adaptation process of patients with dental implants in order to increase their satisfaction with the results of prosthetics. The study involved 103 people, of whom 31 people were in the comparison group (from among those who came for a preventive examination to the dentist), including 11 men (35.5%) and 20 women (64.5%), whose average age was 28.46 ± 1.30 years, they were representatives of 11 professions and students. All patients are relatively healthy people in terms of their general somatic condition. This statement is based on the fact that these patients had no contraindications to implantation. The experimental group included 72 people, including 28 men (38.9%) and 44 women (61.1%), whose average age was 32.04 ± 1.18 years, they were representatives of 18 professions and students. The work was carried out during 2006-2008. Before the start of each stage of the research, the subjects were informed about the conditions of its implementation and the methods used, and were also informed about guarantees of non-disclosure of the information received about the participants of the research, which corresponds to the principles of informed consent. In accordance with the objectives of the work, patients were retrospectively divided into 3 groups depending on the assessments they gave based on the results of the orthopedic procedures performed - implantation and subsequent dental prosthetics: Group 1 - patients with a high, Group 2 - with a good and Group 3 - with a satisfactory assessment. When assessing the level of patient satisfaction with the prosthetics performed, the main parameters of patients' perceptions of the quality of work were taken into account, including assessments of aesthetics, comfort, chewing and speech functions (the assessment parameters and its criteria are presented in Appendix 2). including assessments of aesthetics, comfort, chewing and speech functions (the assessment parameters and criteria are presented in Appendix 2). When studying the adaptation of patients to the implantation process with subsequent dental prosthetics, the examination was conducted at 5 stages of treatment described in Chapter 4. The choice of research methods was determined by the tasks set. Diagnostics of individual psychophysiological characteristics based only on traditional examination methods does not always provide objective data (Podoynikov M.N., Larentsova L.I., 2007). When dental intervention is necessary, almost all patients experience anxiety, worry and fear (Petrov P.I. et al., 2007). Diagnostics of the patient's psychoemotional state is complicated by the fact that in a number of patients, signs of psychophysiological, and especially socio-psychological discomfort do not always have external manifestations or are verbalized. This is due to accepted norms of behavior and volitional efforts, therefore systemic reactions of the body, including physiological and psychological shifts, the socio-psychological state of patients, may be insufficiently taken into account by the dentist and reduce the congruence of relationships with the patient. In dentistry, for the diagnosis of the psycho-emotional state of patients, the most widely used methods are those regulating the vegetative

manifestations of emotional stress - blood pressure, heart rate, GSR, etc. However, emotions are systemic in nature, involved in the formation of the functional state of the patient's body at the physiological, psychological and socio-psychological levels. Socio-psychological aspects of adaptation were studied using self-assessment indicators used for patients with anomalies and deformations of the dental system (Razakov D.Kh., 2002), presented in Appendix 1. It is important to note that patients usually see this24

examination, additional attention to themselves and willingly agree to this type of diagnostics. The functional state of the patient's body is the result of involvement in the process of orthopedic treatment, including the stages: preparatory, implantation, prosthetics and adaptation to dentures, during which it changes, acquires new properties. Its formation is influenced by the interaction of the internal picture of oneself with the existing dental problem on the one hand and the internal picture of the expected ideal image of the "I" after treatment, existing in the minds of patients, on the other hand. Moreover, unlike patients, the assessment of the results of orthopedic effects by patients is carried out according to indicators, first of all, aesthetics, comfort, chewing function and purity of speech. This suggests the need to focus attention when studying the functional state of the patient's body on the psychophysiological and socio-psychological component.

Orthopedic dentistry is a special branch of medicine, since the patient has a certain status in it, characterized by features that differ from the features of the patient's status in medicine in general. Patients do not associate their dental status with somatic diseases, they are subject to experiences associated with the expectation of pain, the results of implant engraftment and subsequent prosthetics, they are focused on the aesthetic effect of the measures taken and on receiving paid services in dentistry. Therefore, the process of optimizing the provision of dental services currently requires the dentist to take into account the psychophysiological and socio-psychological status of the patient, as well as his needs At the same time, at present, when planning and conducting orthopedic measures, insufficient attention is paid to the assessment of the functional state of the body and the process of adaptation of patients with dental implants, which leads to a decrease in the effectiveness of the practical activities of dentists (Arutyunov S.D. et al., 2003). This is manifested by an increase in the number of conflict situations and complications, insufficient attention or ignoring by patients of the requirements for oral hygiene and, ultimately, a decrease in their satisfaction with the results of the prosthetics. With relatively similar morphofunctional features of the dentoalveolar system, characteristics of the general somatic status of patients and the quality of implants and prostheses, the level of satisfaction with the orthopedic treatment of patients is significantly associated with their functional state of the body and personal characteristics. During the period of orthopedic measures, the patient is

affected by a complex of factors: biological, psychological and social, which trigger adaptation mechanisms in the corresponding these factors at the levels - physiological, psychological and socio-psychological. The nature of adaptation is determined by the geno-phenotic and mental characteristics of patients and depends on the orthopedic effects carried out at the stages of prosthetics. The study of the functional state of physiological systems that ensure the adaptation of patients to the conditions of orthopedic treatment showed that it differs from similar physiological systems in individuals of the comparison group. These differences consist in increased tension and inconsistency in the activity of regulatory processes. Based on the idea that, according to a qualitative feature, the set of functional states in all people is fundamentally the same, but there are significant individual differences in the severity and dynamics of the same states, as well as in the pattern of their mutual transitions associated with differences in personal relationships and assessments of what is happening, a study of the socio-psychological, psychological characteristics of patients at the stages of orthopedic treatment was conducted. Analysis of the results showed that the problem the patients have has a significant impact on their studies and work, prospects for the future. The degree of such influence varied depending on gender, age, professional activity and personal characteristics of patients. This, in turn, had a significant impact on the processes of formation of the functional state of the body and adaptation of patients to the conditions of implantological treatment and, ultimately, determined the assessment of the prosthetics performed. This creates the opportunity and need to predict the level of patient satisfaction with the implant treatment performed and to carry out psychophysiological correction of the functional state of the body, including its physiological, psychological and socio-psychological components. Such a comprehensive, individually-oriented approach to the patient, combining diagnostics and appropriate psychophysiological correction of the functional state of the body and the adaptation process, increases satisfaction with the results of prosthetics using dental implants. As a result of the work performed, the following conclusions can be made: The functional state of the body of patients subject to orthopedic treatment using implants is formed under the influence of psychophysiological and socio-psychological factors caused by existing problems of the dental area and the upcoming treatment. In patients, it is manifested by more pronounced ($p < 0.05$) than in people who came for a preventive examination to the dentist (comparison group) anxiety and negative evaluative perception of their appearance, difficulties in communication and eating, constant fixation of attention on the state of their health and the results of the treatment, deterioration in well-being and low mood. The following factors have a significant ($p < 0.05$) impact on the formation of the functional state of the patient's body during orthopedic treatment using implants: the nature of the dental interventions performed, primarily those associated with expected pain and complications; individual

psychological characteristics of the personality (anxiety level); gender (emotional balance is higher in men than in women); age (with age, the number of psychosomatic complaints in men increases ($r = 0.67$), while the level of influence of social factors on their life activity decreases ($r = 0.62-0.73$), and in women, the role of solitude as an opportunity to distract from problems increases ($r = 0.44$)); and profession (activity in the "person - person" system in men is associated with higher rates of emotional balance ($r = 0.64$), threshold perception of pain ($r = 0.68$), confidence in the success of treatment ($r = 0.65$), and in women with a decrease in the influence of social environmental factors on their self-esteem ($r = 0.57$) and a higher self-esteem of their appearance ($r = 0.49$) than in representatives of professions in the "man - sign" and "man - machine" systems of patients. The level of patient satisfaction with the orthopedic treatment performed is associated with the functional state of their body during the preparatory period and the nature of adaptation to the conditions of implantological treatment and dentures. Higher satisfaction is found in patients with higher ($p < 0.05$) indicators of the functional state of the body: at the physiological level - fitness of the cardiovascular system ($r = 0.40$) and the influence of the sympathetic nervous system on the cardiovascular system ($r = 0.41$); at the psychological level – pain tolerance at the initial stage of treatment and (or) the dynamics of increasing pain tolerance at the stages of treatment; at the socio-psychological level – positive expectations from the results of treatment and the development of social relations in the future ($p < 0.05$), as well as in patients with fixed dentures ($r = 0.41$). The stress of the physiological systems of the body in the process of adaptation to implantation and orthopedic interventions in patients with different levels of satisfaction with the treatment differs at its stages, has a multidirectional nature and is associated with their psychoemotional state. Patients with a high level of satisfaction were distinguished by tolerance to pain, focus on a high result of orthopedic treatment, pronounced positive dynamics of self-assessments of appearance at the stages of treatment, the appearance of teeth and the attractiveness of a smile. Patients with a good level of satisfaction were characterized by pronounced anxiety about pain sensations associated with treatment at the initial stages of orthopedic measures and a significant increase in indicators self-assessments of the socio-psychological state at stages not associated with the implementation of painful manipulations. In patients with a satisfactory level of satisfaction, the indicators of self-assessments of the socio-psychological state were average, and their changes at the stages of implantological treatment were moderate. More often ($p < 0.05$) complications with an accompanying increase in the terms of implantological treatment had patients whose personality traits were manifested by rigidity of emotional experiences ($r = 0.55$), a low level of neuropsychic stability ($r = 0.63$) and social adaptation ($r = 0.62$). Prediction of the level of patient satisfaction with the orthopedic treatment performed using implants is

mainly based on indicators of the functional state of the body, reflecting their situational anxiety, evaluative perception of their appearance, difficulties in communication and eating, fixation of attention on the state of their health and on the results of the treatment. The developed mathematical model has the accuracy of predicting the level of patient satisfaction with the implantological treatment according to the following indicators: "high rating" - 92.9%; "good rating" - 100% and "satisfactory rating" - 90.0% ($p < 0.001$). o Directions of psychophysiological correction of the functional state of the patient's body in the process of adaptation to the conditions of implantological treatment include: informed consent for this type of prosthetics; correction of the psychoemotional state and sound pronunciation, as well as adaptation to dental implants and prostheses; recommendations for hygienic care of dental implants. The use of the proposed directions of psychophysiological correction contributes to the success of patient adaptation to the conditions of implantological treatment and increases their level of satisfaction with the prosthetics performed using dental implants.

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