

ANALYSIS OF CARIES INTENSITY IN AN ELDERLY PEOPLE IN BUKHARA

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While a clinical trial was carried out during the data collection phase, higher incidences of dental caries were recorded in patients. In this regard, it was decided to evaluate only the intensity. In our study, the KP O index was also used to evaluate the intensity of dental caries, which represents a quantitative assessment. Indicators of career intensity in T-planted patients. In order to study in detail, the intensity of tooth caries in between, the patients included in the study were analyzed in each of the cross-groups and groups. To do this, the value in each group was determined clinical symptoms of cariosis lesions (cariosis, filled and extracted teeth). The data are presented in Tables 1 and 2 and Figures 1. Evaluation of the intensity indicators of carivalic lesions within the group for patients is divided according to gender. Indicators of the intensity of the cariosis process in patients in Group 1

Table 1 Severity of quantitative indicators of KPO index in Group 1 patients

	Price index			
	K	P	Or	KPO
Men	2,89±0,61	2,92±0,46	19,01±0,97	24,83±1,01
Women	2,94±0,51	2,89±1,03	18,54±0,98	25,61±1,08
Reliability differences in results	t=0.6P<93.53%	t=1.2P<94.8%	t=0.1P<94.8%	t=0.6P<95.5%

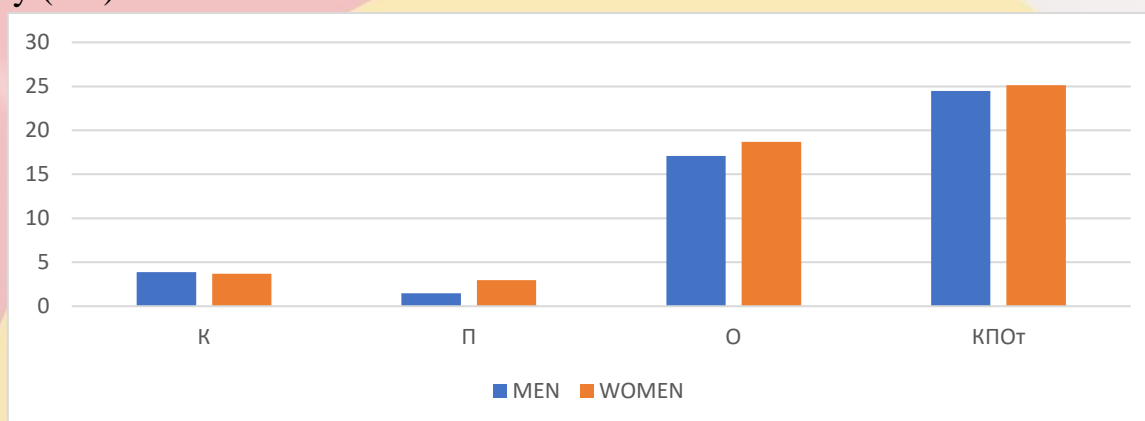
Compared the indicators of the intensity of carious lesions inside Group 1, the average value of the K index in men is 2.89 ± 0.61 , in females $2,94 \pm 0.51$. The average number of teeth filled in women is slightly higher than that of men in group 1 (as compared to $3,93 \pm 0,64$). $2,92 \pm 0.46$). Among all components, the highest quantitative index was noted in comparison to Y index values: $18.9 \pm 1,24$ and $19.05 \pm 1,34$ respectively in men and women. Compared to the CP horse performance in Group 1, the career lesion with very high intensity recorded for both men ($25 \pm 47 \pm 0.75$), and women ($26,12 \pm 0,83$). All the values received are sufficient, but there are significant differences between which statistical processing has shown that these indicators are not ($t < 2$). The indicators of the intensity of the cariosis process in patients in Group 2 are presented in Table 2.

The average value of the K index in men in Group 1 compared to the incidence of caries in patients was 3.89 ± 0.52 , and in women 3.68 ± 0.7 respectively. The average rate of plumbed teeth is 2.98 ± 0.58 in group 1 women, compared with 1.49 ± 0.48 in men. in the world.

Table 2 Quantitative indicators of the KPO index in patients in Group 2.

	Price index			
	K	P	Or	KPFive
MEN	3.89±0,52	1,49±0.48	17.1±0,42	24,49±1,64
Women	3,68±0,7	2,98±0,58	18,7±1,27	25,14±0,58
Reliability differences in results	t=0,6 R<95.5%	t=0,8 R<95.5%	t=0,6 R<95.5%	t=0,5 R<95.5%

The highest among KPO indicators was the O index, which was 18.7 ± 1.27 in women and 17.1 ± 0.42 in men. In men slightly more than the number of people removed in Group 2, a comparative comparison of the KPO index in group 1 patients found high intensity in men (24.49 ± 1.64) in women (25.14 ± 0.58). All the values obtained are very close to each other, but statistical treatment has shown that these indicators do not have a difference in mutual reliability ($t < 2$).



Figures 1. Group 1 Manifestations of the quantitative indicators of the KPO index in patients.

The average value of index K in Group 2 was 4.01 ± 0.51 women in men, respectively, and 3.88 ± 0.7 in women. The quantitative indicators of the P index were very high, with 2.59 ± 0.48 women in men 2.03 ± 0.58 . The average teeth rate (17.76 ± 1.27) was slightly higher for men (17.19 ± 0.42). The average rate of group 2 KPOt was 25.45 in men \pm It was 0.98 , 25.51 ± 0.78 in women. All the values obtained are very close to each other, but statistical treatment has shown that these indicators do not have a difference in mutual reliability ($t < 2$).

The values that they show are that groups of K index patients were made 1 and 2 almost identical (0.39 at 0.39 and 0.47 at 3.93, respectively) and the values of the increased group of patients were 3 (0.44 at 2.73). However, the indicators obtained are not eaten to statistical reliability ($t < 2$, $P < 95.5\%$).

The number of teeth plumbed in both groups can be seen at 2.45 in Group 2.43 at 1st Group. As you can see from these results, the average value in Group 2 is significantly higher. When we analyzed the average number of teeth received, the number of teeth received was

$1,7\pm 98\pm 0,9$ in Group 2, and the 2nd group saw a significant increase in this value of $18,16\pm 1,09$.

Similarly, we can see a significant difference in the quantitative indicators of the results of the KPOt index. This value was $2,4,81\pm 0,56$ in Group $\pm 1,2$ shows that when comparing a KPO values that determined the difference in reliability between quantitative indicators, group 2 patients significantly exceeded the total value of the KPO index the increase in reliability indicates a high level of reliability.

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