



## **PERIODONTOMA: ETIOLOGY, CLINICAL FEATURES AND TREATMENT**

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### **Abstract**

Periodontoma is a relatively uncommon tumor-like pathological lesion associated with periodontal tissues. It may involve the periodontal ligament, cementum, alveolar bone, and other periodontal structures. Clinically, it can present with localized swelling, discomfort, tooth displacement, or increased tooth mobility. Diagnosis is based on clinical, radiographic, and histological examination. Treatment depends on the type, size, and localization of the lesion.

### **Keywords**

periodontoma, periodontal tissue, gingiva, alveolar bone, tumor, radiographic examination.

## **PARODONTOMA: ETIOLOGIYASI, KLINIK BELGILARI VA DAVOLASH**

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**Annotatsiya.** Parodontoma — periodontal to'qimalardan rivojlanadigan, nisbatan kam uchraydigan o'smasimon patologik jarayonlardan biridir. U periodontal boylam, sement, alveolyar suyak va boshqa periodontal strukturalarning o'zgarishlari bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin. Klinik jihatdan tish atrofida mahalliy shish, noqulaylik, tishlarning siljishi yoki harakatchanligi bilan namoyon bo'lishi mumkin. Tashxis klinik, rentgenologik va gistologik tekshiruvlar asosida belgilanadi. Davolash usuli o'choqning turi, hajmi va joylashuviga qarab tanlanadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** parodontoma, periodontal to'qima, milk, alveolyar suyak, o'sma, rentgenologik tekshiruv.



**Kirish.** Parodont to'qimalari tishning normal faoliyatini ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu sohada turli xil o'smasimon jarayonlar rivojlanishi mumkin. Parodontoma kam uchraydigan patologiyalardan biri bo'lib, uning klinik belgilari boshqa periodontal kasalliklarga o'xshashi mumkin.

### **Klinik belgilari va tashxislash**

Parodontomada zararlangan sohada mahalliy shish, milkning o'zgarishi, og'riq yoki noqulaylik, tishlarning siljishi va ayrim hollarda tish harakatchanligi kuzatiladi. Tashxis qo'yishda stomatologik ko'rik bilan bir qatorda rentgenografiya muhim ahamiyatga ega. Zarur hollarda biopsiya va gistologik tekshiruv o'tkaziladi.

**Davolash.** Davolash patologik o'choqning xususiyatlariga bog'liq. Kichik va klinik jihatdan barqaror o'choqlarda kuzatuv talab qilinishi mumkin. Faol o'sish, funksional buzilish yoki boshqa asoratlar mavjud bo'lganda jarrohlik yo'li bilan olib tashlash tavsiya etiladi. Davolashdan keyin bemorni muntazam stomatologik nazorat qilish muhim.

**Xulosa.** Parodontoma kam uchraydigan periodontal patologiya bo'lib, uni erta aniqlash va to'g'ri differensial tashxislash muhimdir. Klinik, rentgenologik va gistologik tekshiruvlarning kompleks qo'llanilishi tashxisni aniqlashtirishga yordam beradi. Individual yondashuv asosida tanlangan davolash bemorning periodontal salomatligini saqlashga imkon beradi.

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