

**ELECTROMIOGRAPHIES IN PATIENTS WITH REMOVABLE COVERING
DENTURES**

¹G. E. Idiev, ²S. Saidillaev
Bukhara State Medical Institute

ABSTRACT

This paper investigates major points of the electromiographies in patients with removable covering dentures. Moreover, research has been discussed both outcomes and shortcomings as the whole. In conclusion it makes research points as the whole to make more details as the whole.

Keywords: electromiographies, patients, removable, covering dentures

INTRODUCTIONS

EMG is based on recording the action potentials of muscle fibers that function as part of motor (motor, or neuromotor) units. A motor unit (ME) consists of a motor neuron and a group of muscle fibers innervated by this motor neuron (Rasanayagam, 2010; Turtureanu et al., 2012).

The number of muscle fibers innervated by one motor neuron is not the same in different muscles. About 100 muscle fibers in the chewing muscles per motor neuron, up to 200 in the temporal muscles, ME are smaller in the facial muscles, they include up to 20 muscle fibers. In small facial muscles, this ratio is even smaller, which provides a high level of differentiation of facial muscle contractions, which determine a wide range of facial expressions (Frehywot, Vovides, ..., & 2013, n.d.).

Clinical studies of bioelectric activity and symmetry of the temporal and masticatory muscles by surface electromyography in five samples: relative physiological rest, habitual occlusion, natural swallowing, maximum volitional compression and compression on the rollers. A comparative assessment of the results was carried out relative to the norm described by the equipment manufacturer.

MAIN PART

Electromyography is an objective graphic method for recording and analyzing the electrical activity of muscles. Since 1949 (the year of the invention of the method by Robert Moyers), this method remains the only way to assess the state of the dentition of the person. During natural swallowing, the bioelectric activity of muscles in patients using complete removable cover prostheses based on implants was characterized as reduced. At the maximum volitional compression and compression test on the rollers, the indicators remain within the normal range, however, they correspond to the lower limit of the norm. It was also found that the symmetry indices of the temporal and masticatory muscles were much lower than the normal level. Findings. The data obtained indicate an altered dynamic state of the dentofacial system in patients with complete removable cover prostheses based on implants. In addition to changes in the absolute indicators of the bioelectric activity of muscles, a significant violation of the symmetry of their work was revealed (Universidade Taubaté Mestrado em Gestão e Desenvolvimento Regional, Grotta, & Junior, 2010).

In these conditions, there is a sharp increase in muscle activity during habitual occlusion and marked inhibition of bioelectric activity during swallowing. In a state of physiological rest, a moderate increase in the

activity of the temporal and chewing muscles is observed. With various forms of compression, the biopotentials remain within the normal range, however, they correspond to the lower limit of the norm.

CONCLUSION

An important fact is that in all the samples a pronounced decrease in the symmetry of the muscles of the same name was found, which, in turn, leads to discoordination of the work of the entire dentition. Thus, taking into account the above results, it is necessary to think about changing the planning and management tactics of this category of patients in order to normalize the bioelectric activity of muscles during the long-term use of removable cover prostheses.

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