



## MODERN METHODS OF TREATMENT IN DENTISTRY

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### ABSTRACT

The choice of treatment method has always been and remains a priority decision of the doctor, however, the development of biomedical ethics, the content of the law "On Health Care" secures the patient's right to participate in the discussion of the results of the examination of his health and possible methods of treating the disease. At the same time, the individual must receive comprehensive information from the doctor on all issues, and medical workers are obliged to act in accordance with the provisions of ethics and deontology.

### KEYWORDS

Informed consent, motivation, deontology, biomedical ethics.

### INTRODUCTION

Dental treatment is a set of measures that are carried out to stop the pathological process, restore the anatomical integrity of the tooth, chewing function and the aesthetic component of the smile. The timing and tactics of dental treatment depend on the diagnosis and the complexity of the problem.

The choice of treatment method for a dentist is determined by regulatory documents, not only medical, but also legal. The former include legislative, methodological, instructional acts, including treatment

protocols, instructions for use, as well as the patient's health status, age, etc. One of the most important components of a doctor's professional qualifications is integrity, first of all, loyalty to deontological principles. A doctor has no right to compromise on principles either under pressure, or in accordance with his ambitions and sympathies, or in connection with material or other interests. At the same time, he cannot hold on to his principles as the ultimate truth, being conservative in choosing a treatment method.



In each clinical case, the doctor is faced with the need to choose a specific treatment path, determined by the following positions. Evaluation of indications for the choice of treatment method and recommendations for its implementation, reflected in the protocols of the specialty. Guarantee of high competence or level of qualification of the dentist. Material and technical support of the office, modern methods of treatment. Personal ambitions, including the material interest of medical personnel. Availability of alternative treatment methods that give the patient the opportunity to make a decision in accordance with their capabilities. Intellectual level, social maturity, financial status of the patient.

One of the most important components of the professional qualification of a doctor is integrity, first of all, loyalty to deontological principles. A doctor has no right to compromise principles either under pressure, or in accordance with his ambitions and sympathies, or in connection with material or other interests. At the same time, he cannot hold on to his principles as the ultimate truth, being conservative in the choice of a treatment method. One of the conditions for successful contact between a medical worker and patients is the freedom of choice for the patient, which is simultaneously the need to assume certain responsibilities for the implementation of medical appointments and recommendations of the staff.

The risk of errors is associated with the risk or fear of punishment. The doctor may experience fears associated with a sense of high responsibility for the results of the work performed and the occurrence of errors and complications. In the context of off-budget activities, the material interest of a specialist can play a significant role, which, in fact, contradicts the rules and provisions of medical ethics. A physician must not only know the legal norms associated with his profession,

but also strictly adhere to them in an effort to avoid harm to the patient.

Violation of the law is associated with a tragedy for both the patient and the specialist. As an example, we give the following situation. At a paid appointment, a patient demands a refund for poor-quality, in her opinion, work. is a correct assessment of their psycho-emotional status. Only deep knowledge, extensive work experience, such important personal qualities as kindness, attentiveness, responsiveness, humanity and patience allow the doctor to choose a certain tactic and volume of medical interventions corresponding to the age, constitution, nature of the disease, and the characteristics of the psychological state of the individual.

The problem of choosing a treatment method for a child is presented. It is necessary to take into account not only the opinion of the parents, but also the wishes of the little patient. A clinical example is the treatment of caries in baby teeth. Glass ionomer cements (GIC) are widely used for these purposes due to their positive properties. Of particular interest is a representative of this class of products - a colored photo-curable compomer for filling cavities of temporary teeth Twinky Star (VOCO). The presence of bright colors largely solves the problem of obtaining the child's consent for dental treatment in cases where fear prevents optimal contact between the doctor and the little patient.

Particularly serious attention is required to assess the psychological state of the child and his parents. Children in some cases refuse to contact the dentist due to fear of the drill or anesthesia, and adults consider filling baby teeth unnecessary, waiting for their replacement with permanent ones. In such a situation, the dentist motivates both the little patient to patiently accept the manipulation, and the parents



to the necessity of the manipulations performed. The doctor's proposal significantly influences the patient's choice. For example, the tactics regarding teeth whitening may have the following options. The dentist persistently recommends whitening, setting the patient up for a positive decision. In another case, the doctor does not take any action to attract the individual's interest in the color of the teeth.

In another option, he can, without much "pressure", draw the person's attention to the changed shades of enamel. If the patient has no prior information on this issue, he will be inclined to make a decision and choose the method named by the doctor. Information, for example, obtained from the Internet can influence his decision to use whitening. On the other hand, if the specialist does not have a specific proposal, the person will also find himself in a difficult situation.

Thus, the doctor faces the task of orienting the patient to make a decision. Moreover, the choice is limited by the framework of indications and protocols, and is expanded by the availability of alternative methods, professional skills, modern approaches, means, and methods. Thus, in case of a significant defect of the tooth crown, it is indicated to use veneers, lumineers, ceramic veneer coatings. Manufacturing technique - the level of awareness on this issue;

- financial situation (financial capabilities);
- the doctor's personality.

An individual chooses priorities for himself in the triad: life, health, autonomy (self-determination, independence). The doctor's words have a huge suggestive (inspiring) influence on any person, especially on the patient, so it is necessary to treat the conversation with sufficient responsibility. Trusting contact from the first minutes of communication, mutual understanding, caring attitude of the doctor to the patient largely predetermine the correct choice of

the treatment method. Motivations that cause the patient's activity and determine its direction are carried out through motivation. The task of a dentist is to ensure that the patient has a persistent need for an attentive attitude to their health in general and to dental health in particular. It is necessary to select convincing arguments, for example, a relaxed smile with healthy and clean teeth creates a good mood and disposes to communication with others. It is very important to feel what is more important for a given individual: aesthetics, fear of pain and discomfort, the state of their health or simply responsibility for their actions and deeds.

The main principles of motivation are the following factors: scientificity; truthfulness and objectivity; differentiation and focus; systematicity and consistency; complexity; social conditioning. Freedom of choice for the patient is simultaneously the need to assume certain responsibilities for the implementation of medical appointments and recommendations. Such a situation should be considered as one of the principles of aesthetic dentistry. The principle of conscious cooperation between the patient and the dentist implies conscientious and regular implementation of the recommended procedures.

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