



MODERN ENDOSCOPIC SURGERY ON THE FACE AND JAW ACHIEVEMENTS AND DISADVANTAGES

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Abstract. *This article describes the advantages and disadvantages of modern endoscopic surgery on the face and jaw. The creation of endoscopic methods led to the development of minimally invasive surgery. Endoscopic surgery is an effective but rather complex medical technology that requires not only medical but also technical knowledge.*

Key words: *endoscopic surgery, medicine, technology, experience, electrosurgery, modern methods*

Абстракт. *В данной статье описаны преимущества и недостатки современной эндоскопической хирургии лица и челюсти. Создание эндоскопических методов привело к развитию малоинвазивной хирургии. Эндоскопическая хирургия – эффективная, но достаточно сложная медицинская технология, требующая не только медицинских, но и технических знаний.*

Ключевые слова: *эндоскопическая хирургия, медицина, технология, опыт, электрохирургия, современные методы.*

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada yuz va jag`da zamonaviy endoskopik jarrohlikning yutuq va kamchiliklari to`g`risida yozilgan. Endoskopik usullarni yaratish minimal invaziv jarrohlikning rivojlanishiga olib keldi. Endoskopik jarrohlik nafaqat tibbiy, balki texnik bilimlarni ham talab qiladiganda samarali, ammo ancha murakkab tibbiy texnologiyadir.*

Kalit so`zlar: *endoskopik jarrohlik, tibbiyot, texnologiya, tajriba, elektro jarrohlik, zamonaviy metodlar*

At one time, the achievements of classical surgery, anesthesiology and resuscitation changed the priorities of surgical practice. The experiment proved that by expanding the wound, it is possible to create external conditions in the depths of the body, and practices of any complexity can be carried out.

However, a large incision is not only freedom and ease of operation, but also a large operational trauma. Understanding this and creating endoscopic techniques led to the development of minimally invasive surgery. The low invasiveness of videoendoscopic practices and, as a result, the ease of the recovery period, the reduction in the time of hospitalization and rehabilitation of the patient, and the good cosmetic effect were decisive factors that contributed to the widespread use of endoscopic methods in the treatment of diseases of the abdominal cavity and chest, the peritoneum area.



Endoscopic surgery is a new medical specialty, the traditional idea of surgical treatment methods for human diseases in a short period of time changed. It creates the conditions for a revision of the principles of treatment of many human diseases.

Endoscopic surgery is an effective but much more complex medical technology when it requires not only medical but also technical knowledge. Only the most modern electronic devices and precision instruments make it possible to carry out operations by piercing the tissue. We would like to note that today there are practically no practices in surgery that cannot be performed endovideoscopically.

In Uzbekistan, in addition to cholecystectomy, appendectomy, removal of certain liver and ovarian cysts, the introduction of new types of endoscopic operations mentioned above was carried out much later. One of the reasons for this was the high cost of high-frequency electrosurgical equipment and hardware sewing equipment used to perform them.

In addition to expanding the range of operations and improving the skill of surgeons, there is an increasing number of technical innovations that are more common to science fiction novels than laparoscopic surgery.

The presence of a three-dimensional image of the neoplasm and the main vascular structures on the surgical monitor significantly improves the movements during the operation. If at the same time visible parts of anatomical structures can be clearly compared with the same parts of three-dimensional diagnostic complexes, the surgeon will have an idea of the places of these structures hidden behind other tissues.

In endoscopic surgery, a measuring system is used to measure distance and mash three-dimensional images, the unit of which is a mark of half a centimeter, most often it is made a mark on the outer surface of the branches of endochirurgical instruments.

Many data on preoperative planning and the use of 3D modeling for navigation during the operation indicate the feasibility of using this technique, which is often justified by the results obtained. Thus, the frequency of postoperative complications is reduced by 1.5-2 times, that is, the level of safety of the operation for the patient is increased. The effectiveness of surgical assistance will increase, since large neoplasms will be possible to remove or their resection. The time of laparoscopic operations is reduced, which reduces the risk of complications associated with anesthesia and pneumoperitoneum.

Many problems, such as aging, sun exposure, or past injuries, can fortunately be solved with treatments performed by a qualified surgeon. Since our facial expressions allow us to communicate and interact with each other, facial plastic surgery can be useful. Our appearance affects how others look at us. While some people choose to change some aspect of their appearance, others are born with facial defects such as cleft lip, birthmark, or other birth defects. Cosmetic surgeons identify and treat various problems that affect the entire face, nose, lips, ears and neck. Facial Plastic Surgery has two characteristics of Otorhinolaryngology: reconstructive and cosmetic.



Reconstructive plastic surgery is performed on people who have congenital scars on their face, cracked lips and palate, protruding ears, and a crooked smile. This form of surgery can also be used to treat accidents, injuries, burns, or problems caused by previous surgery. In addition, some reconstructive surgeries are necessary to eliminate previously existing diseases such as skin cancer.

Cosmetic facial plastic surgery is designed to improve the aesthetic appearance of facial structure and features. Face lift, eye lift, rhinoplasty, chin and cheek implant, liposuction and facial wrinkle treatments are simple procedures. Cosmetic surgeons are well trained to solve these problems. Chemical peels, microdermabrasion, and injections are non-surgical methods and techniques that can help with a variety of facial problems. Examples are Botox ®, Dysport ® , Restylane ® , Juvederm ® , Radiesse ® , Sculptra ® and other fillers that can be poured under the skin to improve the appearance of the face.

Surgical facial plastic treatments include:

Rhinoplasty septoplasty-external and internal surgery of the nose, where cartilage and bone are corrected and the appearance and function of the nose are improved.

Blepharoplasty is an operation to improve the function of the upper and/or lower eyelids (for example, sagging eyelids) and/or appearance. Face eyebrow lift is a procedure used to treat forehead wrinkles and eyebrow fall. Ritidectomy is an operation to tighten the skin on the face and neck and remove wrinkles.

Skin surface procedures-an operation performed using a laser, chemical peeling or derma-abrasion to increase the smoothness of the skin. Facial reconstructive surgery to repair deformities in the skin of the face due to previous surgery, injury or disease, including reconstruction after cancer surgery, scar revision, correction of previous facial damage, removal of birthmarks and correction of congenital anomalies of the skull, palate. or lips.

If you know what to expect from Facial Plastic Surgery, you will feel calmer. Depending on you and your body, there may be nausea, insomnia, bleeding, blood clotting, infection, and poor responses to anesthesia. Most plastic surgery procedures do not require a long hospital stay. Depending on the scope of your surgery, some procedures can be performed on an outpatient basis. Other operations may require overnight or two days of hospital stay. In any case, before leaving the hospital, your surgeon will explain to you the additional help you need while you are being treated at home. You will be informed about the care of the cut. About a week after the operation, sutures and surgical staples are removed in the clinic. Your surgeon should also explain any food restrictions you need to monitor, medications you need to take, and any activity restrictions you need to know.

When the swelling and bruising decrease and the appearance improves, most patients feel a safe return to their work a week or two after surgery. Many daily functions, such as breathing, eating, swallowing, speaking, are influenced by your face



shape and jaw position. Teeth and chin are aligned correctly, which allows you to work in harmony with your facial muscles and jaw joints. Orthognath surgery, often called jaw surgery, can help treat various facial and dental malformations, as well as visually improve the shape and size of your face.

Beauty standards Asian facial bone contouring methods that favor a soft, delicate face shape from an angular and clear jaw line are performed regularly. Double-jaw surgery, also known as double-jaw surgery or bimaxillar osteotomy, is a successful method for patients seeking functional and / or aesthetic improvement of their upper and lower jaws.

Two jaw surgery, also known as maxillomandibular surgery, is a type of orthognath surgery that corrects both upper and lower jaw skeleton defects. Although orthognath jaw surgery can adjust all or part of the upper jaw or lower jaw, many patients require double jaw surgery, which involves both the upper and lower jaws and the chin.

Bilateral jaw surgery increases the patient's ability to chew, talk and breathe, as well as their smile and appearance. Obstructive sleep problems such as facial pain, headache, snoring, sleep apnea can all be treated with two jaw surgeries. Although orthognath surgery can greatly improve the patient's appearance, two jaw surgery is generally used to treat functional issues.

Usually one jaw is treated at the same time during orthognathic surgery. Maxillary osteotomy is a separate treatment that works on the upper jaw or maxilla. The lower jaw, that is, the mandible, is an abstraction of mandibular osteotomy.

When both jaws are operated on at the same time, the surgical has the greatest flexibility in adjusting the jaw bones and reshaping the face, giving the patient the best chance of a realistic, aesthetically acceptable result. Hirurg uses a holistic approach to address all functional and aesthetic issues by reshaping, resizing, or repositioning the upper and lower jaws into more ideal positions.

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