

Analysis of the Case of Dental Caries in Children in Bukhara Region

Raxmatova. D. S.

Assistant of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Bukhara State Medical Institute

ABSTRACT

A defining condition in the formation of national and regional prevention programs is to know the real picture on the intensity of dental caries in different age groups of children obtained using these unique screening methods. To a certain extent, the only criteria for evaluating the answers to these questions are epidemiological surveys at the population level. The results of such research will allow to determine the patterns and prospects of development of dental diseases, the development of pathogenetically based prevention complexes, to improve the level of dental health of the population.

KEYWORDS: *dental caries, oral hygiene, prevention.*

Relevance. Taking into account the peculiarities of the onset, development and course of caries in young children, it is necessary to develop and introduce a method based on reducing the formation of tooth caries and the influence of pathogens[2.4]. The development of a caries prevention program in New Zealand is based on the study of the level of hygiene knowledge of women and their personal instruction in oral hygiene [1.3.5]. Consideration of modern foreign sources has shown compulsory training of children's doctors (pediatricians) on the main issues of prevention of dental diseases [6.7.8].

Thus, new active profilactic-therapeutic measures izlash, increasing the resistance of caries to the action of acid, increasing the overall immunity of the organism and reducing the risk of developing parodontic inflammatory diseases are currently in progress [6].

It should be borne in mind that when using antiseptics locally, they are diluted in a minimum of 2 times with saliva, gum liquid (oral cavity) or exudate (pathological foci). Therefore, the questions about the bactericidal activity of antiseptic drugs determined in the ratio 1:2, their application in clinical practice for the purpose of sanitation of the furnace from anaerobic bacteria is very controversial[9.11].

Long years of experience in the use of antibacterial drugs in dentistry for the Prevention of dental caries and parodontic diseases has shown that chemotherapeutic drugs have a number of significant disadvantages, which are allergic, irritating and toxic.

Caries can have a huge impact not only on the condition of the teeth-jaw, but also on overall somatic Health [10].

As a result of the development of caries, the appearance of pain leads to a decrease in abilities in the child, such as drinking, chewing, and loss of appetite when choosing foods (sour fruits and vegetables and hard foods). As a result of lack of appetite, the child's weight decreases, iron deficiency occurs, and there are cases of delay in the growth and physiologic development of the child's Height [6].

Teeth with multiple caries lead to complications (pulpitis, periodontitis). Because of the lack of understanding from the early age of the child and with the child

due to the lack of proper communication, at the base it becomes necessary to take a general anesthetic of the child (especially under the age of 3 years) and carry out the date of the oral cavity [8].

At the intensification of caries, the destruction of pulp tissue and the development of an inflammatory process in the periapical tissues, as well as permanent damage to the tooth enamel, can be fraught with consequences. Early loss of teeth causes difficulty in terms of development and pronunciation in the normal state of the tongue [7].

Foreign classification of early caries prevalence and location by Type 3:

Type I – mild form) - incisors and separate carious lesions in the food teeth (raydi more than 2 and 5 years old);

Type II (average – - lesions in the molars of the milk tooth in the palatial and vestibular part of the upper jaw;

Type III (severe form) – is observed in the presence of carious cavities in almost all teeth, including in the lower jaw (more often in children from the age of 3 to 5 years).

The characteristic aspect of milk teeth caries is the spread, rapid occurrence, in some cases the rapid transition of the process from one type to the second type [9].

At an early age, if caries is detected early in the child's teeth, the probability of damage to all the remaining teeth is high. At an early age, it is characteristic for a child to decompensate and accelerate caries in the milk teeth, which leads to a rapid deterioration of the dental crown. Inability to determine the location of pain in the tooth in children under the age of 3 years leads to the absence of complaints. As a result of delayed treatment, local and general complications arise [16.17.18.19]. The presence of caries in the child inevitably leads to a high risk of carious damage not only in the milk teeth, but also in the permanent teeth [6.20.21.22.23.24].

Purpose of the study. To examine the prevalence of dental caries in children living in cities and districts of Bukhara region and to evaluate comparative diagnosis.

Research material iva method. The examinations were carried out on the basis of profile of dental diseases of Bukhara State Medical Institute together with the specialists who were pre-trained on the evaluation methods according to the criteria of the district who (who, 1997). The results of the examination were entered into single account cards, analyzed using a special computer program, which allowed to create a statistical analysis base.

In our study (extended diagnosis set), 66 children from the age of 6 to the age of 12 who live in the territory of Bukhara region with Early Children's caries (68 girls and 134 boys) were involved.

Results of the study. All children are divided into 3 groups: 1. 6-23; 2. 24-47 months; 3. 48-71 months (Table 1.1).

Customer involvement in the research:

- 6-12 years old;
- the patient has caries at an early age, his diagnosis is confirmed in clinical terms;
- absence of decompensated forms of combined systemic pathology, which limits its activity in the patient and poses a threat to life (ASA I-II);
- presence of formal written consent to participation in clinical trials and the use of personal data.

Exclusion criteria:

- ✓ Younger than 6 years and older than 12 years

- ✓ the presence of severe systemic pathology that limits activity and poses a risk to life (ASA III-V);
- ✓ lack of referral consent to participate in clinical trials;

Research study – to plan methodological approaches to the pathogenetic treatment of early-stage caries, in order to improve the quality of dental care and achieve a reduction in dental caries among the same group of children.

Table.1 DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHILDREN'S GROUP BY GENDER

Faction	Son children		Girls		All	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
1	19	14,2	17	12,7	36	26,9
2	26	19,4	22	16,4	48	35,8
3	21	15,7	29	21,6	50	37,3
Total	66	49,3	68	50,7	134	100,0

At the first stage of the study, the children were divided into 2 groups:

- ✓ children with early career (68 clients),
- ✓ control group – individuals with compensated activity of dental caries (66 clients),
- ✓ in addition, patients with early caries were divided into an approximate sample:
 - ✓ to the main group (n=40);
 - ✓ to the comparison group (n=41).

The formation of the control group was associated with the need to determine the initial value of the intensiveness of dental caries, the caries of milk teeth in children of a certain age in a certain climatic-geographic zone.

The volume of therapeutic and prophylactic measures in the main group and comparison group is presented in Table. Table 2.

Table 2. Volume of treatment and prophylactic measures in research groups

rehabilitation measures in accordance with generally accepted methods; closure of milk teeth dental caries (fissurgermetization) appointment of vitamin D3 and kaltsi preparations (under the supervision of a pediatrician); application of high-concentration fluoride exogen; teaching personal hygiene of the oral cavity; Selection of basic tools and subjects.	rehabilitation measures in accordance with generally accepted methods; personal hygiene of the oral cavity; selection of the main means of personal hygiene of the oral cavity; selection of additional means of oral hygiene, which include xylitol and oxy; recommendations for reducing the diet and nutrition of the child;
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Subsequent observation of patients was carried out immediately and for a long time (before treatment, 6 months later, 1 and 2 years after the start of treatment). Before assessing the work of siysiy-phosphor exchange in the patients of the main group, and after 6 months, after all stages of the personal statement of treatment of caries patogen at an early age [12.13.14.15].

Determination of the main risk factors of caries in children at an early age:

Conducting therapeutic and prophylactic measures Komplex, focusing on the characteristics of the

tissue of milk teeth and the predominant risk factors for caries of early age.

In order to carry out the tasks set in our work, we will use our research model, which is presented in Figure 1. Within the proposed research project, it is planned to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of exogen and end Om omillarni using a number of clinical and laboratory stages.

CONCLUSION.

1. The cities and districts of Bukhara region provide the basis for the analysis of the dynamics of the prevalence and intensity of dental caries among the population, the compilation and reduction of planned prophylactic programs at the individual and population levels;
2. The results of epidemiological, dental examination among the population show that the need for prevention and treatment of dental caries in children and adolescents, especially rural people, is high;
3. Personal profilactic measures, conducted at the age of children, significantly improve the condition of teeth for a long time in the future.

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