

## Prevalence of Caries in Children Bukhara Region

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### ABSTRACT

*It is noted that in all age groups of children high percent of defeats by caries of temporary painters which averaged 92% of all defeats. At all examined children prevalence of carious defeats on chewing surfaces of temporary teeth where this indicator made 84% whereas on the approximal surfaces these defeats are registered in 11% of cases is revealed.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Caries, Children, Prevalence.*

Dental caries in young children is a serious problem for public health due to the high prevalence of the disease and the low effectiveness of therapeutic and preventive measures [1.3.5.7].

The traditional process of treating carious dental lesions in young children is technically complicated by their negative attitude to the use of a drill and physiological aspects: rapid fatigue, small volume of the oral cavity, abundant salivation, often increased gag reflex. Therefore, currently in Russia, the most common method of treating early childhood caries is the method of silvering. However, this method has a number of significant drawbacks and is practically not used in most developed countries [2.4.6.8.9].

In the presence of multiple carious lesions and related complications, oral sanitation in a young child often has to be carried out in the conditions of an anesthetic manual [10.11.12.13]. But the treatment of caries and its complications does not eliminate the main causes of the disease, so often young children have to undergo repeated sanitation [14.15.16]. In this regard, the development of a minimally invasive and maximally effective algorithm for the treatment and prevention of dental caries in young children, aimed at the main links of the etiology and pathogenesis of the disease, is relevant.

A number of studies indicate a high number of cryogenic microorganisms in the oral cavity in children with early childhood caries [17.18.19.20]. In this regard, it is very important to select therapeutic drugs that could affect the etiological factor of the disease, and the inclusion of local antimicrobial therapy in the algorithm of treatment and prevention of dental caries in young children.

Premedication in the broad sense of the word is understood as the introduction of any drug within the framework of dental treatment. It would be wrong to assume that the sole purpose of drug preparation is to remove the fear of treatment. Although this task is important, but at the same time it is far from the only one. Medical preparation is based in pediatric dentistry on two main indications: firstly, it is used to ensure a calm course of treatment with prolonged and serious interventions, and secondly, to improve conditions for the treatment of children who do not cooperate with a doctor. For younger children, it is preferable to use sibazon. It can be used 20-25 minutes before therapeutic manipulations of 1% diphenhydramine, suprastin, tavegil, pipolfen[20.21.22].

The use of these means allows to eliminate the emotional and vegetative components of pain [reduction of anxiety, fear, anxiety, elimination of psycho vegetative complications manifested by tachycardia, hypertension, hyperglycemia, asthmatic attack, fainting or collapse], as well as to reduce

the frequency of general complications, which are more associated with the psycho emotional stress of the patient, significantly improve the effect of anesthesia and potentiate local anesthesia. Using premedications, we carried out the following preventive and therapeutic manipulations in the children's dental polyclinic of the city of Bukhara:

- a complex of preventive measures was carried out in the children's dental polyclinic of the city of Bukhara, among 80 children aged 6 to 10 years, in whom early forms of caries of permanent teeth were detected during the initial examination. The complex included: dental education, training in methods of individual oral hygiene, monthly quality control of hygiene measures. By the age of 6, the prevalence of caries of temporary teeth in children increased to 72.3%, the intensity - to  $2.95 \pm 0.11$ . At the age of 7, these indicators were 80.3% and  $3.50 \pm 0.10$ , at the age of 8 - 84.6% and  $3.84 \pm 0.16$ , respectively. Examination of 9-year-old children revealed that the prevalence of caries of temporary teeth is 77.1% with intensity equal to  $3.07 \pm 0.24$ , 10-year-olds - 64.0% and  $2.46 \pm 0.21$ , respectively [Table 1].

Table 1 Prevalence and intensity of caries of temporary teeth in children

Age	Stake [M±m]	κ [M±m]	π [M±m]	κπ [π]	[M±m]
6	20	2,95±0,25	1,89±0,11	1,06±0,15	3,70±0,21
7-8	20	3,50±0,37	2,08±0,20	1,42±0,17	4,78±0,41
9	20	3,07±0,32	2,05±0,17	1,02±0,08	4,86±0,34
10	20	2,46±0,32	1,40±0,15	1,06±0,09	3.68±0,37

Note: the removed temporary teeth were not taken into account.

It was noted that in all age groups of children there is a high percentage of caries lesions of temporary molars, which averaged 92% of all lesions. In all examined children, the predominance of carious lesions on the chewing surfaces of temporary teeth was revealed, where this indicator was 84%, whereas on the approximal surfaces these lesions were registered in 11% of cases. Caries of smooth [vestibular, lingual, palatine] surfaces of temporary teeth was noted only in 5% of children. Permanent first molars erupted in 80% of 6-year-olds, while the prevalence of dental caries was 13.8%, the average intensity was  $-0.23 \pm 0.04$ . In 7-year-olds, the first permanent molars erupted completely in 91% of cases. The prevalence of dental caries in this group of children was equal to 16.4%, the intensity was  $0.35 \pm 0.05$ . By the age of 8, all the first permanent molars had completely erupted, and the prevalence of caries increased to 19.2%, and the value of the CPI index [h] - to  $0.66 \pm 0.09$ , while in 4.5% of cases teeth were removed due to complications of caries.

Dental examination of 9-year-olds revealed that the prevalence of dental caries is 32.6%, the intensity is  $-1.04 \pm 0.14$ . At the age of 10, the incidence of dental caries increased to 50%, the intensity to  $1.78 \pm 0.12$ , respectively.

### Conclusions.

1. To increase the resistance of teeth to caries, as well as to improve the state of oral hygiene and periodontal tissues, it is recommended to use additional preventive means containing calcium and phosphates.
2. The positive results of the application of the atraumatic method of dental caries treatment allow us to recommend this method to the practice of pediatric dentists, which will significantly improve the quality of dental care for children of various ages.
3. To improve the effectiveness of the treatment of caries of temporary and permanent teeth in children, it is recommended to use glass ionomer cements as a filling material.
4. The complex of therapeutic and preventive measures should be carried out taking into account

the age of children, the period of teething and the features of their caries lesion.

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