

## Medical and Social Aspects of Prevention of Dental Diseases in Pregnant and Lactating Women

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### Relevance

*At all times, close attention has been paid to the prevention of dental caries. And today this problem has not lost its significance (Gileva, O.S., 2018; Yakubova I.I., Kuzmina V.A., 2016; Medeiros P.B.V., Otero S.A.M., Frencken J. E., et al., 2015; Kuryazov A.K., Rustamova H.E., 2012; Reich, E., 2011).*

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In this regard, comprehensive prevention programs are being developed and implemented at the state level, specifically targeted at certain decreed groups of the population: school students, industrial workers, pregnant women (Ataeva, Sh.Z., 2012; Denisenko L.N., Derevyanchenko S.P., Kolesova T.V., 2012; Kiselnikova L.P., Popova N.S., 2011; Kosenko, I.B., 2011; Orekhova

L.Yu., Uzdenova A.A.; 2013; Yakubova I.I., 2012; Meyer V.K., Khorshidi-Böhm M., Geurtsen W., Günay H., 2014). Among the latter, this problem is most relevant, because it is aimed at correcting the dental status, strengthening the dental health of a woman and the implementation of antenatal prevention of short-term diseases in an unborn child (Zhurbenko V.A., Sahakyan E.S., Tishkov D.S., 2015; Kalinina O. V., 2013; Kuzmina V.A., Yakubova I.I., Buchinka T.O., 2015; Amini H., Casimassimo P.S., 2010; Lakhani M.J., Girach M., Kadri W., et al. 2014; Kloetzel M.K., Huebner C.E., Milgrom P.J., 2011). It has been established that the formation of a child's dental health begins long before his birth and the state of oral health of the expectant mother plays a decisive role in this process (Riggs E., Slack-Smith L., Yelland J., et al., 2016; Wigen, T.I., Wang N.J., 2011).

At the same time, it has to be stated that dental prophylaxis in pregnant women is often ineffective, and the indicators characterizing the intensity of short-term labor and the rate of its growth during pregnancy are at a fairly high level (Bakhmudov B.R., Murtuzaliev G.M., Bakhmudov M.B., 2014; Kuryazov A.K., Rustamova H.E., 2012; Leonova L.E., Omigova E.Yu., 2006; Maksyukov S.Yu., Prokhodnaya V.A., Novosyadlaya N.V., 2014; Danilina T.F. et al., 2005; Ushnitsky I.D., Mikhailova R.I., Varlamov P.G., 2016; Savichuk N.O., 2013).

In this regard, it is necessary to further study the factors determining the effectiveness of dental prevention in pregnant women.

In the last two decades, an urgent scientific direction has been actively developed - the concept of resistance (resistance) of hard tooth tissues to demineralization processes, according to which a change in the resistance of tooth enamel leads to an increase in the activity of the carious process (Drozdov V.A., Gorbunova I.L., Nedoseko V.B., 2002; Gorbunova I.L., Mikheikina N.I., Drozdov V.A., 2014; Gorbunova I.L., Mikheikina N.I., 2014). The resistance of teeth to caries is determined by the physico-chemical features of the enamel structure, which, in turn, are fixed genetically (Gorbunova I.L., 2006; Liu J., et al., 2011; Tu S.J., et al., 2013; Qu Y., et al., 2015).

In this regard, it is from the molecular genetic standpoint that the resistance of tooth enamel should be interpreted, ensuring the effectiveness of caries-preventive measures during pregnancy.

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The implementation of this dissertation work is planned according to the plan and topics of research works of the Bukhara State Medical Institute named after Abu Ali ibn Sino for 2022-2024: "Medical and social aspects of the prevention of dental diseases in pregnant and lactating women".

**The purpose of the study** the aim was to identify and evaluate the effectiveness of medical and social aspects of the prevention of dental diseases in pregnant and lactating women.

### **Research objectives.**

1. Study and assessment of risk factors for the development of dental diseases in pregnant and lactating women.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of prevention of dental diseases in pregnant and lactating women.
3. To determine the medical and social aspects of the prevention of oral diseases in women.
4. To assess the impact of general somatic pathology on the dental health of pregnant and lactating women
5. To study the dental status of pregnant women with different blood groups and to identify the most unfavorable phenotypes of blood groups in relation to dental caries and periodontal condition.
6. Offer a set of individual preventive measures to improve dental health during pregnancy.

Randomized and laboratory studies will be performed with the participation of more pregnant and lactating women aged 18 to 40 years suffering from dental care. The examination of patients will be carried out before and after the end of therapeutic and preventive measures.

**Research methods.** The standard dental activities of clinical, taken as a basis for all patients, will be as follows: sanitation and professional oral hygiene, training in individual oral hygiene and controlled brushing of teeth. The prevalence and intensity of caries (kp indices, kp + kp, KP). The degree of activity (form) of the carious process will be established by T.F.Vinogradova (1987). The obtained indicators will be analyzed.

1. For the first time, the study of the dental status of pregnant women was carried out taking into account the course of pregnancy: the threat of termination of a real pregnancy and the burden of extragenital pathology, as well as the creation of a data bank of dental status.
2. To determine the level of sanitary and hygienic knowledge about the prevention and treatment of periodontal diseases; the dental index of the quality of life of pregnant women; the need of the latter for the advice of somatic and dental specialists.
3. For the first time, an individual etiopathogenetic complex of therapeutic and preventive measures has been proposed to improve the dental level of health in pregnant women, as well as antenatal prevention of dental caries in children.

The dental status of women was studied depending on the course of pregnancy and blood type, which made it possible to identify risk groups in relation to caries and inflammatory periodontal diseases [1.3.5.7.9].

The available works sanctify certain aspects of this problem. A number of dissertation studies in recent years have been aimed at considering some aspects of the organization of dental services. Among them are the problems of improving the organization of dental care in sanatorium-resort institutions, dental care for patients in multi-specialty hospitals, as well as large I contingents of the child population.

New models of organization and management of dental services were developed and implemented. In these works, the solution of such urgent problems of the organization and management of the

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dental service as the optimization of the reception of a dentist by introducing a four-handed work system was proposed, and fundamentally new models of standardization of admission and its unification were proposed, including the development of new dental standards [2.4.6.8.10.12].

A significant part of the research was directed during these years to the development of an optimal model of economic management of the dental service. Topical issues of the organization of dental care at the level of public and private dental institutions were also considered, optimal models of their improvement and development were proposed.

The study of the epidemiology of dental diseases for the purposes of planning dental care remains relevant. However, for more effective planning of dental care and even more so for the development of forecasts for the development of dental services and specific programs for their implementation, the most relevant are not one-time epidemiological studies, but studies conducted in dynamics.

The extreme expediency of their conduct has been repeatedly indicated, but until now, researchers prefer to turn to one-time epidemiological studies, which, for the above reasons, are not as informative as monitoring.

The studies conducted on the territory of the Stavropol Territory were devoted to the study of the influence of certain regional climatic factors on the level and structure of dental morbidity of its residents. At the same time, issues related to the provision of dental care and the need for it simultaneously in all districts of the Stavropol Territory, especially in areas with unfavorable environmental conditions, have not been studied to date. In addition, the number of scientific papers in the field of organization and management of dental care provided to the population of this region is very small, and the need to develop this problem is very great. The developed complex of individual therapeutic and preventive measures contributes to the improvement of the dental status and quality of life in pregnant women, as well as the implementation of antenatal prevention of caries in children [13.15.17.19.21.23.25].

Increasing women's awareness of oral care issues and creating a motivated approach to the effective implementation of a set of individual therapeutic and preventive measures allowed optimizing and intensifying rational oral hygiene in pregnant women.

The obtained results of the research work will be used in clinical practice for the prevention of dental diseases in pregnant and lactating women.

An algorithm for the diagnosis and prevention of dental diseases will be developed based on the study of the mechanism of development of damage to hard tissues of teeth [14.16.18.20.22.24].

## CONCLUSIONS.

1. The Stavropol Territory allowed us to establish that the prevalence of dental caries increases with age and is among the examined persons: in the group of 65 years and older with CPU 1.09-4.23, 6.14 - 11.25 and 13.62 - 28.48, respectively.
2. The age group is 100%, the need for the treatment of periodontal diseases among persons 6 years old. The need for orthopedic care among the examined persons in the age group of 25-54 years is 58.3%, and in the groups of persons 55-64, 65 years and older, the need for prosthetics reaches 100%.
3. The Stavropol Territory found that the amount of time required for preventive measures is: in the group of 6 years 65 years and older - 11.4% of the total time spent on dental care.
4. Stavropol region's readiness to receive dental care and to prevent oral diseases in the age groups 35-44, 45-54 and 55-64 years is 2.2, 2.5 and 2.1 times higher than in men of the corresponding age.

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5. Diseases of the oral cavity and receiving specialized care, regardless of the area of residence, age and gender of the patient, is the general educational level of the population and the quality of dental care provided. The level of 181 dental care provided in the groups of examined persons aged 6, 12, 15 years is average (56,9-74,8%), 25-34, 35-44, 45-55 insufficient age (45.7 -39.4%), in the group of examined persons 55-64, 65 years and older - poor (8.5% and 6.3%).
6. In the Stavropol Territory, the prevalence of dental caries in children decreased from  $89.57 \pm 1.89$  to  $79.3 \pm 2.13$ , and the intensity of the lesion from  $8.17 \pm 1.25$  to  $5.6 \pm 1.35$ , while the time spent by a dentist to help one child decreased by 25.4%.
7. After therapeutic and preventive manipulations and professional oral hygiene, the content of gingival fluid in the gingival furrow decreases 2.1 times and corresponds to the norm in 12 and 15-year-olds ( $0.27 \pm 0.003$ ), in 35-44-year-old patients it decreases 1.5 times.

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