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TO STUDY THE PREVALENCE OF ANOMALIES AND DEFORMATIONS OF THE DENTAL SYSTEM AMONG SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN BUKHARA

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Abstract:

Currently, dental diseases occupy a leading place among all diseases, the level of dental diseases in children in the later years of life significantly determines the state of individual's health, but in this direction it is necessary to attract a high level of attention from The Specialists of the field.

Keywords: medical activities, Dentistry, Anomalies and deformities.

Introduction

In order to increase the effectiveness of medical activities in the field of Pediatric Dentistry in the world, a wide range of scientific events are held. Dentistry, as an integral part of Medicine, is three to continuous reform, which leads to an improvement in the quality of specialized medical care for patients.

Anomalies and deformities of the tooth-jaw line are the second largest in terms of the prevalence of dental diseases among school-age children. They affect chewing functions, leading to speech disorders, aesthetic defects, limiting the manifestation of human potential, as a result of which, in addition to a significant decrease in the quality of life, social, environmental and many natural biological factors also affect the health of children, including the state of Dentistry. [Korenev A.G., 2005; Kondrakova O.V., 2010]. [Sarap L.R, 2015; Fallmina E.M., 2009].

Main part

We carried out the following studies with a view to early detection and Prevention of anomalies and deformations of the tooth-jaw. In 2018-2019, we conducted dental examinations among 6-18-year-old 124 pupils of schools located in Bukhara city. 67 of the surveyed pupils were girls and 57 were young children. All examined were formed Young groups, depending on the period of formation of the tooth. 1 - a group-the period of early exchange of teeth (6-9 years); 2 - Group - the period of late exchange of teeth (10-13 years); 3 - group - the period of permanent teeth (14-18 years). When asking for a clinical examination, we also paid attention to the fact that the Anamnesis accumulates, there are diseases of the local and general organism-absence, a state of taste perception, unpleasant taste sensations in the mouth, salivary detachment. During the examination of the teeth, we paid attention to its

colour, size, location, the presence of cracked and broken teeth, increased or decreased sensitivity, loosening. In the sequence of examination of the organs and tissues of the oral cavity, the condition of the tooth and dental rows, tooth decay, periodontic, dental fillings, the presence of dentures and paid attention to the condition of them. In the examination of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity, lab and periodontic tissue, the presence of bleeding, itching and irritation of the gums, ulcers on the border of the lab was examined.

We knit harmful habits according to the classification. When examined, harmful habits were detected in 124 children 57, including oral breathing in 10 (8.1%) children, and pronunciation changes in 12 (10.4%) children. Harmful habits were detected in more than 1 group of children aged 6-9 years.

Among the anomalies, tooth decay was detected in 18 children, secondary Rodentia in 12, diastema in 7 and dystopia in pile teeth in 8 children. The secondary was most often detected in 3-group (14-18 years) of children 8 (6,3%), and in 2-Group (10-13 years) of children 4 (3,4%) of diastema.

In a certain part of the children examined, dental row and dental anomalies were observed together or simultaneously, two or more dental anomalies, and many of the harmful habits were detected in these children.

Among children, the maximum number of teeth from the anomalous tooth was determined by 12 (9,8%), intersecting teeth by 8 (6,1%).

The examined children were sent for sanitation to the therapist dentist, surgeon dentist and children with impaired nasal breathing, depending on the condition of the hard and soft tissues of the oral cavity. Orthodontic treatment-prophylactic measures have been explained to parents of children in contingent who are not undergoing orthodontic treatment in children with tooth-jaw and deformations.

Conclusion

In summary, there was a 57,5% prevalence of tooth-jaw anomalies and deformations among children aged 6-18 in Bukhara city. Of these, 36.4% were found to constitute dental anomalies, 57 of the 124 children surveyed identified harmful habits, including oral breathing in 10 (8.1%) children, pronunciation changes in 12 (10.4%) children, harmful habits in more than 1-group 6-9-year-old children, and 16.1% were found to be caused by dental anomalies and deformations due to changes in the lower jaw of.

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