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Prophylactic Examination of the Organs of The Oral Cavity of Women of Childbearing Age

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Relevance of the study. Evaluation of the effectiveness of preventive measures in the oral cavity in women of childbearing age, with the mechanism of improvement based on it. It is important to take a conceptual approach to the housing, lifestyle, age, dental care, its quality and efficiency of women of fertile age, and develop concepts for planning, organizing and carrying out preventive measures. As you know, the conceptual approach involves the process of developing a research concept in advance. In this case, a set of basic programs is developed, they are executed on the basis of a general direction and sequence, the obtained results are determined, the role of each participating link in this process is clearly determined, the tasks to be performed and their effectiveness are calculated in advance, and recommended for conducting events. This condition is also important for primary and secondary prevention of dental diseases among women of childbearing age [1.3.5].

The purpose of the study: to improve the preventive examination of oral organs in women of childbearing age.

Test results and analysis:

In the organization of preventive examinations of the oral cavity in women of childbearing age, the reasons leading to the occurrence of diseases were taken into account in the general and individual prevention, but the risk factors leading to these reasons were not taken into account, therefore, it was determined through interpretation and analysis that the effect of the preventive measures carried out was not continuous. The same applies to dental diseases.

Primary prevention is a system of measures aimed at preventing the development of infectious and non-infectious diseases and the risk factors that lead to it. Today, the following are included in it: vaccination, rational organization of work and rest, rational and quality nutrition, physical activity, protection of the external environment.

is a system of measures aimed at eliminating the risk factors that cause pathological conditions, as well as disease recurrence and exacerbation. The most effective method of secondary prevention is dispensary, which is still used today. Optimal dispensary is a collaboration of obstetricians and gynecologists and dentists. But in dispensation, mainly corresponding to the pregnancy period, the nursing period and the non-pregnant period of the woman are practically not taken into account. This aspect is also taken into account in the proposed concept [2.4.5].

Tertiary prevention is a system of activities dedicated to the rehabilitation of patients who have lost their full life activity. As this situation is not related to the dental health of women of childbearing age (18-49 years old), it was recommended not to enter into the concept of preventive measures.

Conclusion. Not only pregnant women, but also non-pregnant and lactating women should be covered by dispensation, which is an effective method of secondary prevention of oral cavity organs in women of childbearing age. Dental monitoring should be carried out once a year for non-pregnant women and twice a year for lactating women. Then it will be ensured that there will be no stress for the dentists who are at the primary level of health care. In order to monitor the results dynamically, the concept of the creation of a single electronic system and registry of the dental health protection of women of childbearing age has been developed and put into practice.

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