

THE STUDY OF THE MAIN DENTAL DISEASES IN CHILDREN WHO WERE BOTTLE-FED

Safarova Mashxura Suleymanovna

Bukhara State Medical Institute Assistant of the Department of Surgical Dentistry

Annotation: The priority areas of health care in most developing countries are the preservation and strengthening of the health of children, since in adults it largely depends on what diseases they had in childhood. A study of the structure of dental diseases in children indicates that the incidence of dental caries has decreased significantly over the past decade, but it remains twice as high as in developed countries. Dental caries and inflammatory periodontal diseases, being the most common pathologies of the dentoalveolar system, remain topical problems of dentistry.

Key words: children, caries, prevention of dental diseases, artificial feeding, disease risk, inflammation.

Breast milk is the "gold standard" of ideal nutrition for young children, necessary for normal growth and development. Breastfeeding is an unparalleled way of providing infants with ideal nutrition for their full growth and development. It has a unique biological and emotional impact on the health of both mother and child. A serious risk factor leading to the development of dental diseases is ineffective promotion and refusal of mothers from natural breastfeeding of children.

Purpose of the study: To study the main dental diseases in children who were bottle-fed.

Materials and methods: A survey and dental examination of 1066 children of preschool age (from 3 to 7 years) was conducted. Among them, 300 children were selected for the study: The main group consisted of 240 children with various dental diseases and 60 healthy children with normal dental status. The distribution of groups was as follows: 1-control group 60 healthy children, 2-main group - 120 children who were on artificial and mixed feeding, 3-main group - 120 children who were on natural feeding.

Criteria for inclusion in the study were children aged 3 to 7 years who had acquired diseases of the dentition and were on natural or artificial feeding. Exclusion criteria: injuries and congenital pathologies of the maxillofacial region.

Results and discussions: As a result of a survey and dental examination of 1066 children, 182 (17.1%) children were identified without dental diseases, the remaining 884 (82.9%) children were diagnosed with dental diseases. The structure of dental diseases was dominated by caries 716 (81.0%) and chronic periodontitis 465 (52.7%). In 802 (90.9%) children, combined dental pathologies were diagnosed. Criteria for inclusion in the study were children aged 3 to 7 years who had acquired diseases of the dentition and were on natural or artificial feeding. Exclusion criteria: injuries and congenital pathologies of the maxillofacial region.

Analysis of children by age, gender and place of residence showed a predominance of children aged 3-5 years 588 (66.7%), boys 457 (51.8%), living in rural areas 638 (72.3%), which was due to with a low

hygienic index of the oral cavity of this group of patients and insufficient medical education of parents. According to the results of the survey, the predominance of mixed feeding in infancy was revealed in 383 children (43.4%), while 295 (33.5%) children were artificially fed;

Reasons for switching to artificial feeding: refusal of the child to breastfeed, hypolactia (lack of milk), lack of lactation, mother's exit to work (study), other reasons. The main reason why I had to give up breastfeeding is the lack of breast milk, 45% of respondents answered positively to this question. The second place among the reasons for refusing breastfeeding is occupied by the refusal of the child to breastfeed, this reason was indicated by 32% of respondents. The next most important is the early exit of the mother to work (12.8%). In the course of a survey of parents of children suffering from dental diseases, bad habits or so-called cariogenic factors in children were identified.

- habit of sucking fingers - 37 (9.2%)
- the habit of biting the tongue, lips, cheeks, objects - 43 (10.7%)
- habit of biting nails, objects - 78 (19.4%)
- violation of chewing function (sluggish chewing) - 51 (12.7%)
- Incorrect swallowing and habit of tongue pressure on teeth - 33 (8.2%)
- mouth breathing - 86 (21.3%)
- consumption of sweet tea/milk and sweetened drinks before bed - 74 (18.5%)

Conclusions: The early formation of dental diseases in children is an urgent problem for many states and its medical and social significance is currently increasing. Early diagnosis and prevention of diseases of the dentition and jaw system of children can reduce the incidence, frequency of aesthetic defects and economic costs of dental treatment. It should be emphasized that the fact that the timely treatment of dental caries in children makes it possible to prevent and prevent the development of chronic periodontitis, thus it becomes possible to save public costs.

LITERATURE:

1. Rahmatilloeyvna K. F. et al. Prevention of Major Dental Diseases in Preschool Children //Eurasian Medical Research Periodical. – 2022. – T. 6. – C. 172-174.
2. Rahmatilloeyvna K. F. et al. Improving the Methods of Treatment and Prevention of Complications of Odontogenic Diseases of the Jaws in Children //Eurasian Medical Research Periodical. – 2022. – T. 6. – C. 168-171.
3. Rahmatilloeyvna K. F. et al. Comparative Characteristics of Surgical Methods for Fixing Bone Fragments of the Zygomatic Bone and Arch //Eurasian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences. – 2022. – T. 6. – C. 46-48.
4. Kamalova F. R., Xamitova F. A., Safarova M. S. APPLICATION OF AUTHEMOTOMBOCYTE MASS IN SURGICAL DENTISTRY //湖南大学学报 (自然科学版). – 2021. – T. 48. – №. 7.
5. Kamalova F. R., Safarova M. S. ARTIFICIAL FEEDING AND DENTAL HEALTH //湖南大学学报 (自然科学版). – 2021. – T. 48. – №. 7.