

*International Journal*

**EURO-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION**

[www.escj.eu](http://www.escj.eu)

Volume #13

June 2016

Research articles

Hamilton 2016

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## **Section V. Medicine**

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### ***KEY ASPECTS OF THE PREVENTION OF THE ORAL CAVITY DISEASES AMONG CHILDREN LIVING IN THE CITY OF CHERNIVTSI.***

*Summary. Incidence of dental diseases is rather common in our country and it is expected to increase further if there is no favorable change in the conditions affecting the development of the diseases.*

*Key words. Dental caries, prevention, resistance, intensity.*

Prevention of dental diseases is a set of interrelated organizational, treatment and prophylactic measures aimed at timely elimination of the causes and conditions for the emergence and development of the disease as well as increasing human resistance to adverse environmental factors [1, p.15 ].

Preventive point of view is increasingly favored for the common sense approach to the overall child health. Despite the long known fact that “prevention is easier than the cure,” for the longest time in our country prevention of the caries was in neglect.

Fortunately, nowadays, in conditions of social growth, social stability more attention is paid to prevention of dental diseases. The market is saturated with dental prophylactic products of both foreign and domestic production. A number of manufacturers with the participation of the Ministry of Health are implementing their own social programs to introduce and spread various means of care for the oral cavity. Through the media, the Internet, television, radio, magazines and newspapers, people receive complete information about the need and importance of prevention as well as about dental care products [2, p.65].

Despite the facts listed above, it is important to note that the incidence of caries of permanent teeth has a clear upward trend. As a number of studies suggest, tooth decay among children is the most common dental pathology. This is evidenced by the prevalence of caries processes in children in Western Ukraine, which ranges from 65.8 – 97.7%, with an average level of affliction intensity from 2.3 to 7.1 [3, p. - 184]

Due to the steadily growing pathology of teeth hard tissues and masticatory system in Ukraine and around the world, research doctors pay more and more attention to establishing factors of this phenomena, with the main ones being: 1) social and hygienic 2) medical and demographic, social and psychological ones [4, p. - 193]

The aim of our study was to investigate the state of the teeth hard tissues, periodontium and hygiene of the oral cavity in children that have the opportunity to live in different social and hygienic conditions.

In the initial stage of our research, a written survey was conducted of children and their parents. The main questions of the survey for children included a place and living conditions of

children, nutrition, prophylactic examination of the oral cavity, the choice of products and means for oral care. Survey for parents was set up to repeat equivalent questions as the children one, and additionally included additional questions about working conditions, leisure, family welfare, identification of genetically linked diseases.

The core of the study group included 82 children 12 – 14 years old enrolled in secondary school in Chernivtsi. The control group consisted of 20 orphans from the same age group, living and studying in the boarding school.

After a detailed analysis of the survey data, it was found that children living with families have more detailed information and the opportunity to use a wider variety of modern oral care products. Among them there is also a large number of children that have the opportunity to use the services of private dentists, and seek professional oral hygiene services. Children are knowledgeable about the information on choosing methods and personal oral hygiene products; give a clear description of the rules for additional prophylactic methods for the oral care.

Analysis of the survey of the orphans showed sufficient awareness among children about the rules of using products and methods of hygiene care. However, we have noticed the lack of opportunities to use additional products and methods of personal oral hygiene, insufficient intake of foods containing calcium and vitamins, which have a direct impact preventing dental pathology. It was important to note the fact that the children had no way of learning the rules of individual oral care, which in turn caused the deterioration of oral hygiene.

The next stage of the study included a clinical examination of children in order to compare the effect of products and oral hygiene methods, the effectiveness of individual and general preventive work and other above mentioned factors that influence the development of caries and contribute to poor state of oral hygiene, which in turn leads to diseases of the mucosa and periodontium.

Children were questioned again during the clinical examination to find out the level of independence when filling out the survey and to determine intensity of caries process (DMF), papillary, marginal and attached index (PMA) to establish the degree of gingivitis in children and hygienic Fedorov-Volodkina index.

After evaluation of clinical indicators in children who were in the first study group, lived in favorable living conditions, had the opportunity to conduct routine examinations and fully utilize the necessary products and means of preventing oral diseases, we have the following results: the intensity of caries process is 2.4 – 2.7, corresponding to low and medium intensity caries processes, hygienic index averaged 1.8 – 2.0 points, indicating a satisfactory state of oral hygiene, papillary, marginal and attached index ranged from 10 to 25%, or mild inflammation of the gums, which may be due to physiological restructuring of the dentition and the masticatory system as a whole.

Results of clinical examination of children in the second group, who live in the boarding school, differ significantly from that of the main group. Caries intensity is 5.6 – 6.1, indicating high and very high rates of caries affliction of dental hard tissues, Fedorov-Volodkina index averaged at 2.4 – 3.1 – unsatisfactory and poor state of oral hygiene, PMA index was within 40 – 45%, which indicates moderate inflammation of the gums. The results in the control group were significantly worse than in children of the main group.

Our studies have shown that timely and proper use of preventive measures lead to reduction of caries affliction; health education work, regular preventive examinations help improve the hygiene of the oral cavity in patients. Important is the fact that prevention of dental diseases in

children is only effective with proper and coherent cooperation from dentists, teachers, parents and children themselves.

In carrying out preventive measures in orphans and children living in disadvantaged socio-economic condition individual approach takes priority during education events by dentists or university students, in choice of products and methods of oral hygiene, timely dental help, and of course, control the precision and efficiency of the above factors.

Thus, despite the rapid development of modern dentistry, including pediatric dentistry and search for new effective treatment methods of oral diseases, their prevalence still remains high. Therefore, the priority in the modern dental practice remains studying and implementing aspects of prophylaxis and prevention of oral cavity diseases.

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**COMPLEX APPROACH IN CONDUCTING DENTAL TREATMENT AND  
PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN PATIENTS WITH THE DIABETES MELLITUS OF  
THE SECOND TYPE**

***КОМПЛЕКСНИЙ ПІДХІД В ПРОВЕДЕННІ СТОМАТОЛОГІЧНИХ ЛІКУВАЛЬНО-  
ПРОФІЛАКТИЧНИХ ЗАХОДІВ У ХВОРИХ НА ЦУКРОВИЙ ДІАБЕТ 2-ГО ТИПУ***

*Abstract. The stomatology treatment of patients with the diabetes mellitus of the second type is represented in this article. It is proved, that consecutive conduction of therapeutic, surgical and*