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Modern Approach to the Early Diagnosis of Parodont Diseases in Children with Disabilities

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Relevance of the topic: For the last decade, the development and testing of effective methods of complex treatment of parodont diseases in children's parodontology has occupied one of the significant places in the research of Uzbek and foreign author scientists. In Pediatric Dentistry, the problem of finding, developing and implementing new methods of prevention and treatment of inflammatory diseases of the parodont is not losing its relevance. Conservative methods of treatment in childhood include antibacterial and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. This approach contributes to the Prevention of microbial growth, increasing the duration of clinical remission.

To increase the effectiveness of the treatment of chronic catarrhal gingivitis in children of the Prepubertat period, it is required to deeply open the pathogenic mechanisms of the pathological process and develop new types of therapeutic action.

Somatic health disorders in children exacerbate inflammatory diseases in the paront. A large number of articles are devoted to this topic in the literature.

Authors an increase in the effectiveness of the treatment of chronic catarrhal gingivitis in children suffering from Type 1 diabetes mellitus was chosen as a research goal. Children received basic insulinotherapy. For the treatment of chronic catarrhal gingivitis in children of the main group, an antiseptic mixture "Decasan"; a tablet with a probiotic effect "BioGaia ProDentis"and an immunomodulator "Imupret"were proposed. Bolaar in the group under comparison was treated according to the general scheme. After treatment in children, the microflora of the oral cavity fell to 69.42% of the total number of microbes in children of the main group. The state of natural immunity also testified to an improvement in the protective mechanisms in the oral cavity of children in the main subgroup in the dynamics of treatment: in the main subgroup, two times less levels of expression of mRNA TLR-2 and mRNA TLR-4-45.44% were detected. Thus, The started course of treatment for chronic catarrhal gingivitis led to a significant improvement in the condition of parodont tissue in children [2.4.6.8.10.12.14.16].

Authors when a scheme for the use of the drug Loroben was developed by children with chronic catarrhal gingivitis, the functional activity of local immune factors was significantly restored. Professional hygiene was carried out in 67 children, and after treatment with Loroben, the indicators increased significantly. The Loroben mixture improves trophism in the tissues of the parodont, helps to eliminate bleeding and inflammation from the gums, which means a positive completion of treatment.

The purpose of the authors from the Study with the help of an immune Corrector "HEPON" in children, the chronic taboo was to optimize the diagnosis and treatment of the initial forms of gingivitis. The prevalence of Parodont disease, including in children, reaches 98%, among which gingivitis plays a leading role. According to other authors, the development of gingivitis is more common in the spring season, and, according to other authors, in the summer and autumn seasons. In the treatment of gingivitis due to the diversity of microflora in the oral cavity, antimicrobial agents are used that have an anti-inflammatory effect, but reduce the body's protective Reserve, have a wide

spectrum of action. So in his work, the authors tried to perfect the traditional schemes for the treatment of gingivitis using the immune Corrector "HEPON" in children. This drug leads to the activation of the body's personal protective forces, has a different healing effect that can be used in the treatment of other inflammatory diseases that occur in the mucous membrane of the oral cavity in children. Thus, in their work, traditional schemes for the treatment of gingivitis in children are shown, supporting the immune Corrector "HEPON", which allows you to increase the protective-adaptive nature of the body against the background of local specialized and non-specialized immune correction in the oral cavity. This drug helps to activate the protective forces of the body's personality, has a number of other healing effects that can be used in the treatment of inflammatory diseases of the mucous membrane in the oral cavity of children.

Author Dovbnya J from the city of Simfiropol.A. in the dissertation study of the new complex of treatment of chronic catarrhal gingivitis in children is proposed. Application of a mixture of essential oils in combination with bentonite clay for local treatment. The composition is prepared in the following proportions (mass%): essential oils of mint, essential oils of fennel, essential oils of pine, essential oils of eucalyptus (from 1.0 – 1.25); peach oil (from 10.0 – 15.0); bentonite clay (80.0 – 86.0). As a supportive therapy in the treatment complex, anti-inflammatory treatment and prophylactic pastes with plant extracts are recommended to be prescribed for 20 days. In recent years, photosensitizers and laser radiation – photodynamic therapy (Fdt) have been successfully used in many dental diseases. Many researchers confirm the antibacterial, bactericidal, physiotherapeutic effect of this method [1.3.5.7.9.11.13.15.17.19].

Kuznetsova G.I. [40, c.36] in a candidate study, the inclusion of photodynamic therapy in the complex treatment of chronic catarrhal gingivitis in children of adolescent age confirms its significant clinical efficacy. In children with chronic gingivitis, SPI decreases by 67.2% in the main group a year after the start of treatment, and in the comparison group – by 30.7%. Therefore, to increase the effectiveness of the treatment of inflammatory diseases of the parodont with drugs with antibacterial and anti – inflammatory effects in children, it is recommended to include photodynamic therapy-2 sessions once a week and this therapy scheme is proposed.

The article provides information on the nature of the change in the level of lysosym and a secretory immunoglobulin in the oral fluid in children with chronic catarrhal gingivitis under the influence of a treatment and prophylactic complex developed in the oral fluid of children aged 7 – 15 years old, who have previously undergone practical treatment over various forms of The results obtained from the study testify to the fact that the conducted treatment and preventive measures provoke the effect of both in children of the main group and in the oral cavity of children from the comparison group on the natural antibicrob protection system. However, a significant and stagnant increase in lysosimic activity and the level of sIgA was determined in the oral fluid of the children of the main group, which is most likely due to increased secretion in the oral fluid and a decrease in the amount of microflora under the influence of developed treatment methods, which have pronounced immune stimulation and anti-inflammatory properties.

Parodont treatment has been studied to assess the level of cytokines in the salivary glands as well as their effect on clinical performance in individuals with gingivitis tserebral paralysis. Non-randomized clinical studies were conducted in patients with spastic SF. The treatment of the parodont consisted of hygiene instructions in the oral cavity, simple mechanical processing and the application of 0.12% chlorgexidine as an auxiliary agent. Samples of saliva and clinical parameters were taken in the initial state and on a visit after 15 days [18.20.22.24.26.28.30.32].

Thus, gingivitis, which is formed due to dental caries, common in children, is well treated when proper hygiene is followed in the oral cavity. Persistent severe gingivitis leads to the study of etiological factors. Nutritional elements are directly related to the health of the parodont. This report describes the condition of a pediatric patient with severe persistent gingivitis, which occurs with vitamin C deficiency. The phenomena that caused the diagnosis of cinga and the systemic and local manifestations of the disease after the introduction of vitamin C have been cited that have led to its resolution. In cases of refractory gingivitis, it is recommended to take into account vitamin C

deficiency, especially in children who are disgusted with foods rich in ascorbic acid, who need special medical attention.

In the dental tool market, various remedies for the treatment and Prevention of gingivitis have been offered in large quantities. Japanese authors as an auxiliary hygienic agent, a therapeutic rinse for the oral cavity (MW) is considered. In their opinion, it is effective for the Prevention of tooth bioplane and inflammation of the gums, caries of teeth, as well as for the treatment of an unpleasant odor in the oral cavity, respectively, with active ingredients. MWs prevents bacterial adhesion of microorganisms, which corresponds to the initial stage of the formation of a bioplion. The presented article combines the modern state of evidence such as anti-bioplane, anti-gingivitis and the cariostatic properties of MWs by evaluating systematic reviews over the past six years. It has been proven that the property of Anti-bioplane is effectively calculated by reliable evidence of three main clinical effects: chlorgexidine gluconate, followed by essential oil (EO) and cetilpyride chloride, which provide statistically significant improvements in terms of dental caries and gum indices.

The literature describes modern subjects of hygiene for children of different ages (napkins, toothbrushes, floss, tooth cleaners, irrigators, etc.) and Means (pastes, gels, elixirs, rinses). In the oral cavity, individual hygiene (at home) techniques are presented. By what means hygiene in the oral cavity should be supported until the next visit to the dentist's room should be recommended by a doctor-dentist to children and/or parents.

Individual oral hygiene is an integral part of the Prevention of major dental diseases and provides for the optimal receipt of soft dental microbial caries from the surface of teeth and gums. Unfortunately, getting optimal does not mean complete elimination of Karash. Hygienic dental care is a technically complex task. This is due to the fact that it is impossible to directly affect dental cleavages: they cover areas of teeth located in a curved line of teeth with deviations in different radii, on concave and convex surfaces (tooth arc, the surface of each tooth), in narrow retension points (fissures, proximal areas), close to other organs and tissues (tongue, lower jaw, etc.); the surface In addition, especially in children, an individual deficit of motivation and Manual skill is observed. To achieve an Optimal result, it is required to master the cleaning technique well, have special subjects and tools for oral care, as well as follow the recommendations for the duration of teeth cleaning.

Canpol musical toothbrush is recommended for children from 3 years old. Music begins to sound when the child begins to clean the teeth with the right movements. The use of such a brush encourages the child to individual hygiene and helps to consolidate the acquired practical skills [21.23.25.27.29.30.31.32.33].

Soft whistle fiber Four fruits (4 fruits) special children's toothbrush effectively cleans sensitive teeth and carefully massages the gums, without calling unpleasant sensations. Electric toothbrushes are recommended to be applied after children have mastered the skill of brushing teeth with a regular brush. In the opposite case, it will eventually be difficult to teach children to use an ordinary toothbrush correctly. With bright colors, the Royal - b Advanced Power Kids 900 Txel electric children's toothbrush has images of Disney characters. The number of re – rotation movements is 9 600 times per minute. The timer is programmed for 2 minutes. Indisator fibers signal the absorption of brush fibers. The end of each individual fiber is separated into 5-7 separate fibers and has the appearance of a broom, which corresponds to the requirements for children's toothbrushes: the fibers should be soft or very soft. For more effective protection against caries, calcium and phosphorus are added to the composition of toothpastes.

Conclusion. After professional cleaning of the teeth, the doctor should recommend the child and his parents with what means it is necessary to use hygiene in the oral cavity until the next visit to the dentist's room. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the age of the patient, the mental peculiarities (capabilities) of his personality, the state of health of the oral cavity and teeth.

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