



Structural Features of the Dental-Maxillary System in Patients with Cleft Lip and Palate

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Abstract: The study and improvement of the life status of children with congenital cleft lip and palate using temporary silicone nipples and plates showed a positive effect on the development of speech defects and on the anthropometric parameters of the maxillae and dentoalveolar arch. 135 infants born with CCLP were recruited, of which 83 were male and 52 were female. The babies were divided into 2 groups. Group 1 - the main group of 68 infants (of which 42 are male and 26 are female) and group 2 - the control group of 66 infants (of which 41 are male and 26 are female). The studied changes and their systematization lead to a decrease in maxillofacial pathologies, as well as growth and development of the definition, which contributes to the non-hormonal development of the child. The introduction of the obtained data into practical healthcare will reduce the proportion of maxillofacial anomalies. For the first time, the method of using early orthodontic treatment of children with CCLP, carried out with the help of the "Dental Obturator for orthodontic treatment of children with CCLP" was scientifically substantiated.

Keywords: cleft, children, lip, palate.

Introduction. Currently, the issues of diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of patients with jaw deformities are one of the most difficult problems of modern surgical dentistry. The importance of this problem is primarily determined by the high frequency of this pathology. Treatment of cleft lip and palate is a complex, multifaceted and unresolved problem. To obtain the optimal result of treatment from birth to the age of 14-16, multi-stage treatment is carried out with the participation of a large number of specialists. It is obvious that active monitoring of a child with VGN is necessary from the moment of birth. Taking into account the pronounced anatomical, functional, cosmetic problems, as well as the presence of concomitant pathology, it is necessary to dynamically monitor and treat different specialists — a maxillofacial surgeon, an otorhinolaryngology's, a dentist, a pediatrician, a speech therapist. Only the combined efforts of doctors of different profiles can achieve a good result in the treatment of such children. Congenital cleft lip and palate (VRGN) – a severe malformation of the maxillofacial region, accompanied by gross anatomical and functional disorders. Difficulties in restoring impaired vital functions of nutrition, breathing and speech, anatomical restoration of the upper lip and nose and upper jaw in a growing organism are the cause of disability of children with cleft lips and palate for many years. Treatment of patients with cleft lip and palate (RGN) is one of the most difficult tasks of modern dentistry and maxillofacial surgery. On the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan today, the birth rate of children with congenital cleft of the upper lip and palate is higher than the national average. Violations of such vital functions as breathing, nutrition and speech, aesthetic defects associated with congenital cleft of the upper lip and palate, adversely affect the overall physical and intellectual development of the child. The feeling of inferiority, the reaction of others to speech causes such a child to have difficult experiences, which, of course, affects the formation of his psyche. These psychological layers, in turn, further aggravate speech disorders. Speech defects that were not eliminated in childhood subsequently hinder the choice of a profession, interfere with work and everyday life. The relevance of studying issues

related to complex treatment is determined by the absence of a tendency to decrease disability due to this pathology, which is largely due to the low level of all types of prevention and the curtailment of medical examination programs. To prevent this pathology, a comprehensive approach of scientists and doctors of different specialties is required. At the same time, the issues of diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of patients with jaw deformities are one of the most difficult problems of modern surgical dentistry. The importance of this problem is primarily determined by the high frequency of this pathology. Conducting comprehensive studies of congenital anomalies of the maxillofacial region in order to prevent them and actively participate in this work along with doctors of various specialties (geneticists, immunologists, obstetricians and gynecologists, pediatricians (neonatologists), neurologists, cardiologists, psychologists, sociologists, environmental doctors) and dentists. This will expand the care of the child's health and create favorable conditions for the formation of the maxillary-facial system.

The purpose of the study.

To study and improve the life status of children with congenital cleft lip and palate.

Material and methods of research.

135 infants born with VGN were involved, of which 83 were male infants and 52 were female infants. The infants were divided into 2 groups. Group 1 is the main group of 68 infants (of which 42 are male and 26 are female) and group 2 is the control group of 66 infants (of which 41 are male and 26 are female). Temporary silicone nipples and plates were applied to the main group of infants, which facilitated sucking and swallowing acts and improved speech defects, while traditional methods of treatment were applied to the 2nd group of infants. When performing this dissertation, plaster models of infants were used, clinical and anthropometric methods were used to obtain parameters with congenital cleft lips and palate, followed by statistical data processing. In the course of the study, our task was to improve the life status of children with congenital cleft lip and palate with the help of temporary silicone nipples and plates, as well as to determine the state of bite in children with congenital cleft lip and palate, depending on age; in addition, to identify the features of changes in the parameters of the dental system during the change of teeth in children with congenital cleft lips and palate before uranium and cheylorinoplasty in comparative aspect. At the same time, to determine the early timing of surgical intervention in children with cleft lip and palate, to improve the life status of children with congenital cleft lip and palate with the help of temporary silicone plates (obturators) replenishing elements that facilitate sucking and swallowing acts and to improve speech defects in children with congenital cleft lip and palate with the help of temporary silicone plates (obturators), at the end to develop and implement into clinical practice a "Method of early orthodontic treatment of children with VGN" with the help of orthodontic devices of their own design.

Results and their discussion. The results of the study showed that, based on a set of studies, comparative analyses of the condition and improvement of the life status of infants with congenital cleft lips and palate using temporary silicone nipples and plates were conducted for the first time. For the first time, a comparative analysis of the parameters of the upper dental alveolar arch in newborns in the period before and after the use of the proposed obturator, its effect on the growth and development of the alveolar process, was carried out. In group 1 of infants, an improvement in the life status of children with congenital cleft lips and palate was determined with the help of temporary silicone nipples and plates, the normal state of bite in children with congenital cleft lips and palate was determined depending on age, and speech defects in children with congenital cleft lips and palate improved with the help of temporary silicone plates (obturators) than in the 2nd group of children with VRGN (in the control group, over time, the same indicators have since returned to normal, but the period was long and the children were aware of their complexes).

Conclusion: Thus, the study showed that on the basis of a set of studies, for the first time, a comparative analysis of the condition and improvement of the life status of children with congenital cleft lips and palate using temporary silicone nipples and plates was carried out, a positive effect was proved. For the first time, a comparative analysis of the parameters of the upper dental alveolar arch

in newborns in the period before and after the use of the proposed obturator, its effect on the growth and development of the alveolar process, was carried out. The studied changes and their systematization lead to a decrease in maxillofacial pathologies, as well as growth and development, which contributes to the non-hormonal development of the child. The introduction of the obtained data into practical healthcare will reduce the proportion of maxillofacial anomalies. For the first time, the method of using early orthodontic treatment of children with VGN, carried out with the help of a "dental obturator for orthodontic treatment of children with VGN" has been scientifically substantiated.

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