

INTRAZONAL GINGIVITIS IN CHILDREN LIVING IN BULAGBOSHI DISTRICT

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Abstract: The socio-economic changes carried out in Uzbekistan in recent years have had a significant positive impact on dentistry, which is one of the types of medical care widely available to the population. It is necessary to involve not only residents of this area, but also doctors in preventive measures to prevent oral diseases, as well as dispensary registration of groups of patients with the worst indicators of the condition of the dental system. The purpose of the work is to study the prevalence of gingivitis in children living in areas with different environmental conditions.

Key words: Gingivitis, ecology, population, diabetes, dentistry.

Relevance.

Inflammatory gum disease is widespread among people of various age groups, including more than half of children. Such diseases very often become the cause of other dental diseases and loss of the teeth themselves. Therefore, it is simply necessary to identify and treat all diseases of the oral cavity, which quite often can go unnoticed.

The socio-economic transformations in Uzbekistan that have taken place in recent years have had a significant positive impact on dental care, which is one of the popular types of medical care for the population. The complexity of solving the problems of improving dental care for the population is determined by the high and increasing incidence of diseases of the dental system. One of the problems of improving dental care is the prevention of dental diseases. A significant amount of literature is devoted to the problems of preventing dental morbidity.

The localization of this disease is basically the same in all areas that are difficult to hygienic measures. Such areas include the interdental spaces of all chewing teeth. Risk groups for this disease include pregnant women, adolescents and people with diabetes.

Purpose of the work: To study the prevalence of gingivitis in children living in the Bulakbashi district with different environmental conditions.

Materials and methods. To develop and implement a program for the prevention of dental morbidity and clarify the calculation of standards for the need for dental treatment and preventive care, information characterizing the level and structure of dental diseases among the studied population groups is urgently needed. Based on this, we conducted a dental examination among children and young people of the urban population of Uzbekistan, divided into age groups recommended by WHO. In this regard, the dependence of the population's oral health on the impact of anthropogenic environmental factors was studied in two cities with different environmental pollution. 2 cities were identified for the study: Bulakboshi district in our research was considered an experimental city, the atmosphere of which is polluted with sulfur dioxide and dust; The city of Andijan has the most favorable environmental conditions.

When examining the child and adolescent population, it is planned to study the frequency and nature of pathological changes in the periodontium and their age-related dynamics. The following clinical indicators were determined: level of oral hygiene; violation of the structure of the soft tissues of the vestibule of the oral cavity. The nature of oral vestibular disorders and dentofacial anomalies was not recorded, but only their presence or absence was noted;

The first signs of the disease appear on baby teeth, and the frequency of the disease increases with

age. Gingivitis in children is very rare, especially in the age group under 3 years - in exceptional cases. Children under 6 years of age were diagnosed in the cities of Andijan and Bulakboshi, respectively. (Table 1).

Table 1

Prevalence of Gingivitis (%) (M±m) Andijan Bulokboshi

Age, years	Andijan	Bulokboshi	The values of the indicators
Up to 3 years	1,46 ±0,15	1,85±0,12	
3-6 years	20,16 ± 1,37	28,50 ± 1,36	
6 -15 years	32,17 ±3,22	39,15 ± 2,52	
15-18 years	35,14 ± 2,88	40,23±3,79	

vary significantly among students at the school under study.

In the Bulakboshi district, gingivitis occurs more often among preschoolers than in other cities. Preschool children in Bulokboshi have higher rates of gingivitis than preschool children in Andijan.

In cities, a relatively low frequency of gingivitis in schoolchildren was noted, then at the age of 6-15 years it increases by 1.4 - 1.6 times. The wave-like dynamics of the frequency of gingivitis suggests that inflammatory changes occur during the growth of children

Index value PMA (M ±m%)

Age, years	Andijan	Bulokboshi
Up to 3 years	0,2±0,05	0,36±0,04
3-6 years	2,3±0,12	2,54±0,42
6 -15 years	2,4±0,15	3,64±0,45
15-18 years	3,6±0,42	3,77±0,25

periodontal disease can stop spontaneously. Gingivitis is less common in girls than in boys, but the differences are not statistically significant.

To assess oral hygiene and determine the effectiveness of the use of hygiene products, as well as to clarify the role of hygiene in the etiology of dental and periodontal diseases, the proportion of tooth surface covered with plaque (Green-Vermilion index) was determined in children with gingivitis in comparison with healthy individuals. The data indicate that with intact periodontium, the values

of the Green-Vermilion index in the examined children of cities within and between age groups in each city are quite comparable. At the same time, in the age group the indicator was slightly higher, but in comparison with the average value these differences were not significant.

The hygienic condition of the oral cavity was unsatisfactory in all examined groups. With gingivitis, the level of oral hygiene indicators is worse than with intact periodontium.

In the examined schoolchildren, periodontal diseases were represented by superficial inflammation in the form of catarrhal gingivitis. Catarrhal hyginivitis without therapy almost inevitably develops into periodontitis and other severe forms of periodontal diseases.

Destructive changes in the bones of the alveolar processes were found mainly in adolescents 18 years old. The values of the prevalence and intensity of periodontal diseases are maximum at the age of over 14 years.

Conclusion.

Based on all of the above, we can conclude that the prevalence of periodontal diseases among children and adolescents is very high. The most common disease is catarrhal gingivitis.

From early childhood, from the age of 3, periodontal inflammation and poor oral hygiene are noted. These indicators are worse in the Bulokbashi district, whose ecology is polluted by waste from industrial enterprises.

Therefore, it is necessary to involve in preventive measures to prevent oral diseases not only the population living in this city, but also doctors, as well as dispensary registration of groups of patients with the worst indicators of dental condition. system.

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