DIAGNOSIS AND COMPREHENSIVE PREVENTION OF DENTAL ANOMALIES IN CHILDREN WITH A PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT DEFECT

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Relevance. The data of the last decades indicates that there is no tendency to decrease this indicator. Studies of the prevalence of dental anomalies are based mainly on the study of this indicator among the population living in large cities and large regions of our country, works devoted to the prevalence of this pathology in rural areas are extremely few. Nevertheless, the opinion has been confirmed in the Russian literature about the lower prevalence and intensity of dental diseases, including dental anomalies, in rural areas. The causes of dental anomalies are diverse note the dependence of the effectiveness of the treatment of dental anomalies on the general condition of the body, namely, on its physical development. To make a diagnosis, it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive examination. Of significant importance in the examination of patients with dental anomalies is the study of control and diagnostic models of the jaws. Inaccuracy in the conduct of this examination is unacceptable, as it can lead to an erroneous diagnosis. Improvement of measurement methods of control and diagnostic models of jaws is relevant. Currently, computer technologies are increasingly being used in orthodontics. In the literature available to us, we have not found data on the use of computer programs for the diagnosis of orthodontic pathologies in children living in rural areas. The treatment of dental anomalies in schoolchildren living in rural areas is complicated by the remoteness of specialized orthodontic centers. In this regard, such patients are recommended to use such orthodontic constructions that would not require frequent medical examination, would be effective and convenient to use.

The results of the study allow us to study the prevalence of dental anomalies in schoolchildren living in rural areas, to identify the dependence of dental anomalies of schoolchildren on violations of their physical development. The practical significance of the dissertation research is to determine the most rational method of diagnosis and treatment of dental anomalies in children living in rural areas. A computer program for rural schoolchildren has been tested, which allows for high-precision measurements with the calculation of a wide range of coefficients and indices, scanning and storing

jaw models, as well as transmitting data on any information medium, including the Internet. For the treatment of dental anomalies in schoolchildren living in rural areas, an orthodontic device of functional action aimed at the formation of a physiological bite during the change of teeth - "Function generator (GvV)" is proposed. The maxillary system is part of a single human body, in this regard, morphological and functional deviations from physiological norms affect the work of the whole organism, or are the result of a violation of the functions of its systems [2.4.6.8.10.12.14.16.18.20.22.24].

Among dental diseases, they have the most common, after caries and periodontal pathology, anomalies in the development of the dental system. It is known that they cause violations of the main function of the teeth - chewing - with the subsequent gradual development of functional changes in the entire digestive system. In addition, violations of the development of the dental system entail a deterioration in the appearance of a person's face, negatively affect his psychoemotional state and complicate social adaptation. In connection with the above, the problem of providing orthodontic care is urgent. According to domestic and foreign authors, the prevalence of dental anomalies ranges from 30 to 74% of the number of examined. Within the class of these diseases, 89% were in the subgroup "acute upper respiratory tract infections, pneumonia and influenza". Prolonged violation of nasal breathing in childhood not only negatively affected the development of the chest skeleton, but also led to deformation of the facial skeleton - the upper jaw developed incorrectly, its lateral parts converged, the hard palate became narrow, high. As a result, there was a narrowing of the upper dentition, there was crowding of the teeth of the upper and then the lower jaw [1.3.5.7.9.11.13.14.15.17.19.21.23.25].

Their prevalence was 57.9%. The author revealed that the number of children with dental anomalies and deviations in physical development was significantly higher among children born to mothers with complicated pregnancy and childbirth in the presence of toxicosis and concomitant diseases than from mothers with normal ongoing pregnancy (82%). The prevalence of anomalies reached 29.8% among preschoolers, and 47.4% among schoolchildren. Moreover, severe forms of bite lesions prevailed in their structure (27.1% and 31.2%, respectively). The analysis of malocclusion among the child population in recent years has not revealed any trends towards their reduction or improvement in structure. In the course of epidemiological studies of the children's population of Vladikavkaz, a high prevalence of dental anomalies was established (more than 40% - in groups of preschoolers, 50% - in groups of schoolchildren). More than half of the detected dental anomalies

were malocclusion, which indicated the severity of the detected pathology and the need for hardware treatment. 54% of the examined schoolchildren with dental anomalies had posture disorders, 69.4% had general diseases (including 31% had diseases of the ENT organs), and 53.3% had a delay in eruption of permanent teeth. The majority of the surveyed (55.8%) were found to have bad habits, in particular, sucking fingers and upper lip. The majority of respondents (56.4%) had various functional disorders - oral breathing, impaired pronunciation of sounds.

Conclusion. Most researchers, those involved in the study of dental anomalies, agree that one of the first places in terms of prevalence is occupied by anomalies of the position of individual teeth. At the same time, pathology is very often combined with a lack of space in the dental arch caused by narrowing of the jaw.

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