

**SECONDARY PREVENTION OF SYSTEMIC HYPOPLASIA OF TOOTH ENAMEL
IN CHILDREN OF THE BUKHARA REGION**

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INTRODUCTION

Protecting the health of the working-age population in the world is one of the most important tasks of medical personnel. At present, in the conditions of the economic distribution of regional resources, the diversity and specificity of technological processes, the raw materials, equipment used, the mechanization of automation conditions, as well as the location of production facilities on the ground that differ from each other in the types of products received, taking into account the sanitary zones protection of production enterprises, which are objects that affect the health of the environment and workers, taking into account the sanitary protection zones of production companies that have objects that affect the environment and health, it is necessary to develop and hygienically substantiate the requirements for the organization of production zones ... ".

THEORITICAL BACKGROUND

Number of studies are being carried out around the world aimed at the influence of pesticides and industrial emissions on the course of diseases of non-carious lesions of dental hard tissues in children and increasing the effectiveness of the prevention of their harmful effects. Assessing the hygienic characteristics of environmental pollution by pesticides and industrial harmful emissions, assessing the level of environmental pollution over time, consists of substantiating the quantitative level and safety of the effects of pesticides on children. The assessment of the incidence rate of children with tooth enamel hypoplasia in territories with different levels of chemical pollution, as well as the development of chemical pollution of the environment and dental diseases, is based on clinical and functional correlation indicators, as well as on the effects of harmful effects of pesticides and industrial wastes on an- and postnatal development of rat teeth in an experiment. Of particular importance is the development of evidence-based, dental, therapeutic and prophylactic recommendations for reducing morbidity and preventing complications of diseases with systemic hypoplasia of dental hard tissues in children.

In order to develop the country's medical sector, adapt the medical system to the requirements of world standards, reduce various dental diseases resulting from pesticide poisoning among children, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 7, 2018 No. UP-5590 "On comprehensive measures for the radical improvement of the system" Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan "was noted" ... improving the efficiency, quality and universality of medical care in the country, as well as creating a medical standardization system, introducing high-tech diagnostic and treatment methods, supporting a healthy lifestyle and preventing diseases by creating effective models of foster care and medical examination ". Many works of domestic and foreign authors are devoted to caries and its complications, periodontal diseases, methods of their treatment and prevention. However, little attention is paid to such a problem as non-carious lesions, including systemic enamel hypoplasia, which is directly related to the health of children and their psycho-emotional status. European literature has a number of synonyms for systemic hypoplasia. These include: "molar incisal hypomineralization", "nonfluorous enamel hypoplasia", "cheese molars", "hypomineralized first permanent molars", "idiopathic enamel hypomineralization" [1]. For the first time, the term molar incisal hypomineralization was proposed by Weerheijm (2001) and means a malformation of the enamel of the first permanent molars and incisors, representing a chronological disorder of the formation of hard tissue of teeth

from birth to one month of age [2]. In 2003, at the sixth congress of the European Association of Pediatric Dentistry, the etiological reasons for the development of enamel hypomineralization were divided into five groups [2,3]: the effects of environmental pollutants; the effects of pre-, peri- and neonatal problems; the effect of fluoride ions in water and food ; the impact of childhood diseases; the effect of medications on the body of the child. The aim of the study is to study the effectiveness of secondary prevention measures

MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODS

A total of 296 children were examined, including 22 children aged 13-15 years old, 78 children aged 7-12 years old, and 41 children aged 13-15 years old, Gijduvan district, 41 children, aged 7-12 years old, 55 children, Bukhara region Madaniyat village at the age of 13-15 years old 29 children, at the age of 7-12 years old 71 children. Systemic hypoplasia of enamel of permanent teeth was found in 144 (48.6%) children. Of these, at the age of 13-15 years, 37 people (25.6%), and at the age of 7-12 years, 107 people (71.8%). It should be noted that patients whose parents did not live in three districts of the Bukhara region before the birth of the child were not included in the study.

It was found that due to poor hygiene and poor dietary habits in the Karaulbazar district, children are significantly more likely to complain of tooth discoloration compared to control information - white spots 46.8% \pm 4.98 children, yellow 16.8% \pm 3.67 and brown spots in the teeth of 26.4% \pm 4.39 children. In Gijduvan district, children complain of discoloration in the teeth - white spots in the teeth of 35% \pm 4.91 children, yellow spots in the teeth of 17.5% \pm 3.9 children and brown spots in the teeth of 15.6% \pm 3.71 children, in the Bukhara region, the village of Madaniyat complain of discoloration in the teeth - white spots in the teeth 15.2% \pm 3.57 children, yellow spots in the teeth 9.1% \pm 2.86 children and brown spots in the teeth 6.1 % \pm 2.37 children.

These data indicate the highest incidence of systemic dental hypoplasia in the Karaulbazar district.

results

As you know, currently there is a large arsenal of tools and methods for the treatment and prevention of intoxication of the body with pesticides and other chemicals [4]. However, an analysis of recent literature data showed [4] that the use of ascorbic acid is the most promising in terms of greater pathogenetic effects on the body when exposed to organochlorine and organophosphorus pesticides, and calcium glycerophosphate in combination with ascorbic acid when intoxicated with sulfur and nitrogen dioxide. Based on these considerations and relying on the data of our own field and experimental studies, we have developed a set of therapeutic and preventive measures, which includes total calcium glycerophosphate + ascorbic acid + vitamin "Complivit" inside and local (oral irrigation with rinsing agent SPLAT Professional "Forest herbs" ", "Biocalcium" and toothbrushing with pastes "SPLAT Biocalcium" ", "SPLAT JUNIOR.

CONCLUSION

1. The prevalence of systemic hypoplasia of tooth enamel among children 7-15 years old in three regions of the Bukhara region is 48.6%. Of these, at the age of 13-15 years, 37 people (25.6%), and at the age of 7-12 years, 107 people (71.8%). Moreover, enamel hypoplasia in children 7-12 years old is almost 3 times higher than at the age of 13-15 years.

2. The most priority measure to improve oral hygiene and the treatment of dental hypoplasia in children is the administration of calcium glycerophosphate, ascorbic acid and Complivit, the use of the new toothpaste SPLAT Biocalcium from 12 years old, SPLAT JUNIOR 6-11 years old and a rinse aid. SPLAT "Forest herbs", experimental - clinical testing of which has shown high efficiency.

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