

**THE GRADE OF DAMAGE TO HARD TISSUES OF TEETH AMONG CHILDREN
AND TEENAGERS OF THE BUKHARA REGION**

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ABSTRACT

This paper makes analyses of the the grade of damage to hard tissues of teeth among children and teenagers of the Bukhara region. On this case, research theoretical and analytical research has been conducted in the research. Finally, research has been pointed out on different research analyses of the grade of damage to hard tissues of teeth among children and teenagers of the Bukhara region.

Keywords :grade, damage, hard tissues, teeth, children, teenagers, Bukhara region

INTRODUCTION

Many scientific studies have found that a number of factors such as the environment, production factors, climatic conditions, the microelement composition of the soil, water and air, the composition of food, living conditions significantly affect the occurrence and course of dental diseases, including carious and non-carious damage to solid dental tissue, diseases of the oral mucosa and inflammation of periodontal tissues. Given the above, the study of these is considered an important problem.

PURPOSE OF RESEARCH

The use of modern test determinants in determining the criteria of somatic diseases in mother and child, in the etiology of caries and non-carious lesions of hard tissues of teeth in children .

OBJECT AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

To perform this study, children under 17 years of age, permanently residing in the city of Bukhara. The choice of the contingent is related to the topic of this study, as well as the presence of the regional problem of the development of carious in children in Bukhara region.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

When analysing the results by age in children, it was found that with increasing age gradually increased the number and percentage of "unsatisfactory" of hard tissues of teeth, so if you have children up to 3 years "good" rating prevailed over the "poor", 5.0 times, the children from 3 to 7 years, this parameter was equal to 2.0 times, in children from 7 to 12 years is 1.9 times of the children from 12 to 17 years the increase amounted to just 1.2 times.

All the results obtained by the ratio of the obtained parameters to each other in the context of age groups were as follows:

up to 3 years - 6,4:2,5:1,3 = 1,0:0,39:0,20;

from 3up to 7 years - 9,5:8,8:4,7 = 1,0:0,93:0,49;

from 7up to 12 years - 16,5:17,5:8,5 = 1,0:1,06:0,52;

from 12under 17 years - 6,8:11,9:5,5 = 1,0:1,75:0,81.

CONCLUSIONS

The results indicate that with increasing age, the condition of the hard tissues of the teeth in children deteriorates, which increases the need for their treatment. This pattern should be taken into account when financing and planning therapeutic and preventive measures to prevent dental diseases, especially dental disease in children of preschool and school age.

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