

EVENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE DENTAL EXAMINATIONS IN CHILDREN WITH
CHRONIC PYELONEPHRITIS

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Annotation: One of the urgent problems of dentistry is the prevention and treatment of dental diseases in children with severe somatic pathology. Currently, chronic pyelonephritis is often among the severe somatic diseases that lead to disability. According to the Association of Scientists of Hemodialysis and Renal Pathology (2007), chronic pyelonephritis (CP) is the third leading cause of chronic renal failure, causing growth and developmental delay, disability and a significant reduction in the life expectancy of sick children. According to WHO, kidney and urinary tract diseases account for 3-4%. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in chronic pyelonephritis in children.

Keywords. Chronic pyelonephritis, infant, oral cavity, biochemical study, prevention, treatment.

Purpose of the study. It consists in studying and assessing the dental condition of children with chronic pyelonephritis and improving their caries prevention.

Materials and research methods. 125 children aged 1 to 7 years.

Results and analysis. The results of the conducted research are the theoretical basis for the development of modern dental approaches to the treatment and prevention of major dental diseases, caries and periodontal diseases in children with chronic pyelonephritis.

Comprehensive treatment and prevention of dental caries, periodontal soft tissue diseases are evaluated and the expediency of using dental treatment and preventive measures developed against the background of the treatment of the underlying disease in children with chronic pyelonephritis is substantiated.

The journalists analyzed patients' complaints of pyelonephritis, studied medical history, imaging and CP, GI, PMA, ERTKB index, cytological data of patients, as well as recommendations on professional and individual oral hygiene. The children were checked for compliance with the standards of dental care in the dental office. During the examination, the patient had the following complications: dysfunction of the tooth, gastrointestinal tract, mucous membrane of the labia, oral cavity, periodontal, gums, teeth, gums. In case of occlusion, it is necessary to follow the rules of oral hygiene, to observe oral hygiene, to observe oral hygiene. During the examination of the oral mucosa, the hygienic condition of the patient was assessed even in the case when a standard set of dental instruments was used, the presence and localization of teeth affected by caries and removed by complex caries, caries damage to the tissues of the hard tooth, periodontal pathology, tongue defects, upper and lower abnormal lip fixation, malocclusion, buffering ability of pH and salt, the speed of the solak. To evaluate the dish, a gustometry was performed. In addition to the basic clinical and laboratory research methods, 125 children with

chronic pyelonephritis had periodontal disease, prevalence, intensity and acceleration of caries. In these sick children, as well as in children with impaired oral hygiene, as well as in sick children and their parents, knowledge was revealed about how to properly maintain oral hygiene. Extensive preparatory work and appropriate organizational measures made it possible to conduct dental examinations in the shortest possible time./ In addition to the basic clinical and laboratory research methods, periodontal disease, prevalence, intensity and acceleration of caries were studied in 125 children with chronic pyelonephritis. In these sick children, as well as in children with impaired oral hygiene, as well as in sick children and their parents, knowledge was revealed about how to properly maintain oral hygiene. A lot of preparatory work and appropriate organizational measures made it possible to conduct dental examinations in the shortest possible time. The data of mass dental examinations are included in the "Individual dental examination Card for sick children with chronic pyelonephritis". The examination of the oral cavity in children was carried out according to generally accepted clinical methods. The condition of the teeth in the children's mouths was studied from the upper jaw from right to left, and from the lower jaw from right to left. The condition of the oral mucosa was consistently studied. The following dental conditions were taken into account: absence or presence of caries, intact teeth, caries and its complications. There was a change in skin color and a red lip border, and the presence of pathological elements in the damaged area. The palpation examination took into account the size and mobility of the lymph nodes, their pain and symmetry of location, as well as difficulties with opening the mouth. surface of the teeth is determined as follows: six permanent dental surfaces are licked with an iodine-containing mixture - the lip surface of the upper central incisors, the vestibular surface of the first permanent large molar teeth on top, and the tongue surface of the first permanent large molar teeth on the bottom. The following dental recognition system is used: 0 - no or not (does not lick); 1 - covers less than 1/3 of the tooth surface; 2 - covers the. The number of points for each tooth is added to the total amount and divided by six (the number of teeth). According to the number of examinations on the surface of the teeth, three degrees of hygiene can be distinguished: good, satisfactory and poor. The condition in which a "licked look" is detected on the neck of individual teeth can be assessed as good (0.1 points). Satisfactory condition - the examination covers up to 1/3 of the dental crown and slightly more than 1/3 of individual teeth (1-2 points). Poor vision covers almost the entire surface of the crown, that is, more than 2/3 of all examined teeth (2-3 points). This index allows us to draw a conclusion about the state of oral hygiene in sick children during the period of mixed bites.

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