

**METHODS OF ANESTHESIA IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY AS A GUARANTEE OF
HIGH-QUALITY WORK OF A PEDIATRIC DENTIST**

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Annotation.

Anesthesia is an integral part of modern pediatric dentistry and plays a key role in ensuring the quality of treatment, psychological comfort and the formation of a positive attitude of the child to dental interventions. The peculiarities of anatomical and physiological development of children, age-related psycho-emotional reactions and hypersensitivity to pain require the use of special approaches to the choice of methods and means of anesthesia. The article discusses the main types of anesthesia used in pediatric dental practice, their advantages, limitations and indications for use. Special attention is paid to the combination of medicinal and non-medicinal methods, as well as issues of safety and prevention of complications.

Keywords

pediatric dentistry, anesthesia, local anesthesia, sedation, pain syndrome, psychoemotional status.

Pain is one of the main factors causing fear of dental treatment in children. Negative experiences associated with pain can lead to the formation of stomatophobia, the rejection of regular preventive examinations and a decrease in the effectiveness of treatment in the future. In this regard, adequate anesthesia in pediatric dentistry is considered not only as a medical, but also as a psychoprophylactic task.

Features of pain sensitivity in children.

The child's body is characterized by the immaturity of the nervous system, high reactivity and lability of vegetative reactions. In young children, the pain reaction is often generalized and is accompanied by pronounced emotional manifestations such as crying, fear, and motor anxiety. These features make it necessary to individually select the method of anesthesia, taking into account age, anxiety level and the volume of dental intervention.

Methods of anesthesia in pediatric dentistry.

Local anesthesia.

Local anesthesia is the most common and effective method of anesthesia in pediatric dental practice. Infiltration, conduction and application anesthesia are used. For children, preference is given to modern anesthetics with low toxicity, rapid onset of effect and minimal risk of adverse reactions. Application anesthesia is widely used at the stage of preparation for injection anesthesia, which reduces pain and fear of injection.

Sedation.

Sedation is used for severe anxiety, negative behavior, or the need for prolonged and traumatic procedures. There are inhalation, oral and intravenous sedation. Inhalation sedation, which reduces anxiety levels while maintaining consciousness and protective reflexes, is considered the safest and most commonly used in pediatric dentistry.

General anesthesia.

General anesthesia is indicated if it is impossible to carry out treatment under local anesthesia and sedation, as well as in children with special medical indications or severe forms of dental pathology. The use of general anesthesia requires strict adherence to safety protocols, the participation of an anesthesiologist, and treatment in specialized settings.

Non-medicinal methods of anesthesia.

Non-drug methods include psychological preparation of the child, methods of distraction, modeling positive experiences, as well as behavioral techniques. Their use helps to reduce the level of fear, reduce the need for pharmacological intervention and increase the effectiveness of treatment.

Safety and prevention of complications.

The safety of anesthesia in pediatric dentistry is achieved through careful collection of medical history, taking into account the child's body weight and age, correct calculation of the anesthetic dose and constant monitoring of the patient's condition. Of particular importance is the training of a doctor in emergency care skills in case of possible complications.

Conclusions.

1. Adequate anesthesia is a key factor in successful dental treatment in children.
2. The choice of anesthesia method should be strictly individualized, taking into account age, psychoemotional state and the scope of the intervention.
3. Modern local anesthetics and sedation methods make it possible to effectively control pain syndrome with minimal risk of complications.
4. The combination of medicinal and non-medicinal methods increases the comfort of treatment and contributes to the formation of a positive attitude of the child to the dentist.
5. Compliance with the principles of safety and prevention of complications is a prerequisite for the use of anesthesia in pediatric dentistry.

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