

**EARLY SURGICAL CORRECTION OF DENTAL DISEASES IN CHILDREN:
CLINICAL AND FUNCTIONAL RESULTS**

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Annotation

Early surgical correction of dental diseases in children is an important area of modern pediatric surgical dentistry, as it allows not only to eliminate the pathological focus, but also to prevent the development of secondary functional and morphological disorders of the maxillofacial region. Timely surgical intervention helps to normalize the growth and development of the maxillary system, improve the functions of chewing, speech and breathing, as well as create favorable conditions for subsequent orthodontic and orthopedic treatment. The article presents an analysis of the clinical and functional results of early surgical correction of the most common dental diseases in children, examines the indications, features of interventions and their impact on the further development of the maxillofacial region.

Keywords

pediatric surgical dentistry, early surgical treatment, dental diseases in children, maxillofacial area, clinical and functional results.

Dental diseases in children are often accompanied by disorders of the growth and formation of the dental system. A delay in the diagnosis and treatment of pathological conditions can lead to the development of persistent functional disorders, jaw deformities and occlusion disorders. In this regard, early surgical correction is of particular importance, aimed at eliminating the cause of the disease and creating conditions for the physiological development of the maxillofacial region.

Modern pediatric surgical dentistry is focused on gentle, minimally invasive interventions that take into account the age-related anatomical and physiological characteristics of the child. Early surgical treatment is considered as an important component of an integrated approach, including prevention, orthodontic correction and dynamic monitoring.

Indications for early surgical correction

Indications for surgical interventions in childhood are determined by the nature of the pathology, the degree of its severity and the possible impact on the development of the maxillary system. The most common dental diseases requiring early surgical correction are dental retention and dystopia, jaw cysts, over-complete teeth, anomalies of the frenules of the lips and tongue, and inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region.

Timely removal of pathological formations helps to prevent the displacement of the rudiments of permanent teeth, deformation of the alveolar processes and the development of facial asymmetries. Early correction of soft tissue abnormalities contributes to the normalization of speech and swallowing functions, as well as reduces the risk of secondary orthodontic disorders.

Features of surgical intervention in childhood

Surgical interventions in children require a special approach due to the immaturity of tissues, high regenerative capacity and increased sensitivity to pain and psycho-emotional factors. An important role is played by choosing an adequate method of anesthesia, minimizing tissue injury and strict adherence to the principles of asepsis and antisepsis.

Modern surgical treatment methods in pediatric dentistry are aimed at preserving the anatomical integrity of tissues and accelerating healing processes. The use of gentle incisions, atraumatic instruments and modern suture materials helps to reduce postoperative complications and improve the functional results of treatment.

Clinical and functional results of early surgical treatment

An analysis of the clinical and functional results shows that early surgical correction of dental diseases in children has a positive effect on the development of the maxillofacial region. After the removal of the pathological focus, the restoration of normal jaw growth, an improvement in the ratio of dentition and stabilization of occlusion are noted.

Functional results include normalization of chewing function, improvement of diction, and elimination of respiratory disorders associated with anatomical obstacles in the oral cavity. In most patients, there is a decrease in the severity of orthodontic abnormalities, which facilitates further treatment and shortens its duration.

In addition, early surgical intervention has a positive effect on the child's psychoemotional state, reducing anxiety levels and forming a more favorable attitude towards dental treatment.

The importance of an integrated and interdisciplinary approach

The effectiveness of early surgical correction largely depends on an integrated approach and the interaction of specialists in various fields. The joint work of a pediatric dentist-surgeon, an orthodontist, a speech therapist and a pediatrician allows timely detection of pathology, determining the optimal timing of intervention and ensuring full-fledged rehabilitation of the patient.

Dynamic monitoring after surgical treatment is an important step that allows you to monitor the healing processes, growth and development of the dental system, as well as, if necessary, adjust further treatment tactics.

Conclusions.

1. Early surgical correction of dental diseases in children is an important factor in the prevention of secondary morphological and functional disorders.
2. Timely elimination of pathological changes contributes to the normalization of growth and development of the maxillofacial region.
3. Early surgical treatment improves clinical and functional parameters, including chewing, speech, and breathing.
4. Gentle and minimally invasive surgical procedures provide favorable results and shorten the rehabilitation period.
5. An integrated and interdisciplinary approach increases the effectiveness of treatment and contributes to the formation of stable long-term results.

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