

AWARENESS OF VABKENT DISTRICT SCHOOLS ABOUT METHODS OF PREVENTION OF ENAMEL CARIES

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Relevance. The high prevalence and increasing intensity of caries and periodontal diseases affecting the population, as well as the low level of oral hygiene, put forward the problem of preventing dental diseases among the most urgent. Numerous works are devoted to the organization of the prevention of dental diseases among the child population [2,7,9,12,14,19,23]. An obligatory component of any preventive program, its basis, is hygienic education and upbringing of the population. It should be noted that the majority of domestic researchers have developed questions and programs on health education and hygienic education among schoolchildren [1,4,6,8,10,14,20,23]. However, the whole practice of preventive work confirms the thesis - to educate at that age when education gives the greatest effect "that is, as early as possible. It has been substantiated that the system of education and training should involve not only children, but also parents, teachers and medical workers of school institutions. Specific tasks, forms and volumes for each group have been developed. However, the analysis of a number of studies has shown that parents do not pay due attention to the hygienic care of their child's oral cavity [2,3, 6,7, 8,16,18,17,20,23].

The purpose of the study:

The purpose of the study was to conduct a survey of schoolchildren of the Vabkent region about their awareness of the methods of preventing dental caries.

To assess the level of awareness of schoolchildren on the prevention of major dental diseases (MDD), a questionnaire method was used. The questionnaire consists of blocks of questions: self-assessment of the condition of the teeth and gums, satisfaction and modesty due to the condition of their teeth, the frequency and reasons for visiting the dentist during the year, hygiene habits: the frequency of brushing teeth, the type of toothpaste used (fluoride, fluoride-free), food habits : character, diet. The level of awareness on the prevention of MDD was assessed on a 5-point scale as follows: "1" - low, "2" - unsatisfactory, "3" - satisfactory, "4" - good, "5" - excellent. The criterion for assessing knowledge was the number of correct answers given by the children out of the total number of questions, that is, out of 5: excellent level - 5, good - 4, satisfactory - 3, unsatisfactory - 2, 1.0. These questionnaires are necessary to assess the degree of influence of the level of dental knowledge on the child's behavior, which implies the formation of healthy eating habits, oral hygiene, and the use of fluoride prophylactic agents.

Results and discussion.

When studying this issue among schoolchildren of the Vabkent district, it was revealed that not a single respondent gave complete and exhaustive answers. According to the survey data, not a single respondent had excellent knowledge, assessed by the code "5". Children using fluoride-free toothpaste had the lowest awareness of dental caries prevention methods. Among children using toothpaste with

fluoride, 80.2% of them had good knowledge, assessed by the code "4", while children using toothpaste without fluoride had only 19.8%, and their level of knowledge about methods of caries prevention teeth were in the very low - low range. An analysis of children's self-esteem of the importance of the condition of their teeth, appearance and the participation of this component for communication showed that with age, the demands of aesthetics in children increase. If among children aged 10-12 years 62% of children were satisfied with the condition of their teeth, then by the age of 16-17 38% of them remained.

Analyzing the dependence of children's awareness of caries prevention methods, a high degree of dependence between these indicators was revealed: the highest of the observed scores "4" was observed in children with a CPI range of 0-1.7.

Conclusions:

1. Optimization of the activities of dentists, medical workers on hygienic education, child-rearing and an integrated interdisciplinary approach to this problem with the participation of not only dental and medical personnel, but also educational workers.

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