

**TO STUDY THE PREVALENCE OF GINGIVITIS IN CHILDREN LIVING IN
IZBOSKAN DISTRICT OF ANDIJAN REGION**

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Abstract: The socio-economic changes implemented in Izboskan district in recent years had a significant positive impact on dentistry, which is one of the types of medical care widely available to the population. It is necessary to involve not only the population living in this district, but also doctors in preventive measures for the prevention of diseases of the oral cavity, as well as the dispensary taking into account the groups of patients with the worst indicators of the state of the dental system. The purpose of the work is to study the prevalence of gingivitis in children living in districts with different environmental conditions.

Key words: Gingivitis, ecology, population, diabetes, dentistry.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SUBJECT

Inflammatory gum disease is common among people of various ages, including more than half of children. Such diseases often lead to other dental diseases and tooth loss. Therefore, it is necessary to identify and treat all diseases of the oral cavity, which can often be overlooked. The socio-economic changes that have been taking place in Andijan region in recent years have had a significant positive impact on dental care, which is one of the most common types of medical care for the population. The complexity of solving the problems of improving dental care for the population is determined by the high and increasing number of diseases of the dental system. One of the problems of improving dental care is the prevention of dental diseases. Most of the literature is devoted to the problems of prevention of dental diseases. Localization of this disease basically all areas where it is difficult to implement the same hygienic measures. Such areas include the interdental spaces of all chewing teeth. The risk group of this disease includes pregnant women, teenagers and people with diabetes.

The purpose of the work: To study the prevalence of gingivitis in children living in districts with different environmental conditions.

Materials and methods. In order to develop and implement a dental disease prevention program and clarify the standards of need for dental treatment and preventive care, information describing the level and structure of dental diseases among the studied groups of the population is needed. Based on this, we carried out a dental survey among children and young people of the district population of Uzbekistan, divided into age groups recommended by WHO. In this regard, the dependence of the oral cavity of the population on the influence of anthropogenic environmental factors in two districts with different environmental pollution was studied.

Two districts were identified for the study: Izboskan district is an experimental district in our study, whose atmospheric air is polluted by sulfur dioxide, nitrogen and carbon oxides, ammonia and dust emitted by industrial enterprises; The city of Andijan has the most optimal environmental conditions, and it is planned to study the frequency and character of pathological changes in the periodontium and their age-related dynamics during the examination of the population of children and adolescents. The following clinical indicators were determined: level of oral hygiene; violation of the structure of the soft tissues of the vestibule of the oral cavity.

The nature of oral vestibular disorders and dentoalveolar anomalies was not differentiated, only their presence or absence was recorded.

The first signs of the disease already appear in the primary teeth, and the frequency and severity of the disease increases with age. Gingivitis in children is very rare, especially in the age group under 2.5 years - in exceptional cases. In children under 7 years of age in Andijan and Izboskan districts diagnosed from $21.16 \pm 1.37\%$ to $29.50 \pm 1.36\%$, respectively. Among the examined schoolchildren, the values of the indicators change significantly, from 32.17 ± 3.22 to $39.15 \pm 2.52\%$ at the age of 6-15; 15-18 years old from 35.14 ± 2.88 to $40.23 \pm 3.79\%$ in Andijan and Izboskan districts.

In the city of Izboskan district, gingivitis is more common in preschool children than in other districts. The prevalence of gingivitis in preschool educational institutions of Izboskan district is 24.76% higher than preschool children in Andijan city, and similar indicators are 17.41% higher in schoolchildren.

In the districts, a relatively low frequency of gingivitis among schoolchildren was recorded, then it increases 1.4-1.6 times at the age of 6-15 years. The wave-like dynamics of the frequency of gingivitis shows the inflammatory changes during the growth of children. periodontal disease can stop on its own. Girls have gingivitis 5.3-8.9% less often than boys, but these differences are not statistically significant.

The ratio of the surface of the tooth covered with plaque (Green-Vermilion index) was determined to evaluate oral hygiene and determine the effectiveness of using hygiene products, as well as to determine the role of hygiene in the etiology of dental and periodontal diseases. children with gingivitis compared to healthy individuals. The data show that the values of the Green-Vermilion index in the children of the investigated districts with intact periodontium are very comparable within and between the age groups in each district. At the same time, this indicator was slightly higher in the 7-15 age group, but these differences were not significant compared to the average value ($P > 0.05$). In general, the obtained data show that in the studied population groups, dental plaque covers from 50% (index 1.5) to 80.0% (index 2.4) of the tooth surface, even if there is a healthy periodontium.

The hygienic condition of the oral cavity was unsatisfactory in all examined groups. Oral hygiene indicators with gingivitis are worse than with intact periodontium.

Periodontal diseases in the examined schoolchildren were expressed by superficial inflammation in the form of catarrhal gingivitis. Without therapy, catarrhal gingivitis almost inevitably turns into periodontitis and other severe forms of periodontal diseases.

Fatal changes in the bones of the alveolar processes were found mainly in 16-18-year-old teenagers.

The prevalence and intensity of periodontal diseases are maximum in people over 15 years old.

RESULTS and CONCLUSION

Based on all of the above, we can conclude that the prevalence of periodontal diseases among children and adolescents is very high. The most common disease is catarrhal gingivitis.

From early childhood, from the age of 2.5, periodontal inflammation and poor oral hygiene are noted. These indicators are worse in the city of Izboskan, where the environment is polluted by waste from industrial enterprises.

Therefore, not only the population living in this district, but also the involvement of doctors in preventive measures for the prevention of oral diseases, as well as the dispensary registration of groups of patients with the worst indicators of dental conditions serious attention is necessary.

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