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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FLUORINE-CONTAINING DRUGS IN THE TREATMENT OF TEETH DECAY IN CHILDREN

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Despite certain progress of dentistry, in recent years there is a deterioration in children's dental health indicators, the number of complications of caries, prematurely remote permanent teeth, is increasing. The issues of the peculiarities of the treatment of the caries of teeth are relevant. According to the World Health Organization, tooth decay is a common problem. More than 85% of the adult population of the planet suffers from this disease. The carious process can be formed already in young children, followed by an increase in the number and severity of defeats in adolescents, people of middle and older age In particular, traditional

methods for the treatment of caries of constant teeth with unfinished mineralization of solid tissues are not effective enough.

Dental care is one of the most massive and in-demand types of medical care. The high dental incidence of the children's population of the whole world remains one of the topical health problems. According to researchers in children of 6–11 years old, an increase in damage to caries to 90% is noted. One of the effective means of preventing the caries of the teeth is currently a method of deep fluorination of carious cavities. But the caries prophylactic efficacy is limited to a short time of exposure to the study of the button proving the opposite and period of carisprofilact effects of deep fluorination longer, up to two years of study and contribute to a decrease in the quantitative composition of the cariogenic microflora in the oral cavity in children.

The study of the caries prophylactic efficiency of the method of deep fluoridation and fluorosis in children. 96 children aged 6–11 years have been examined, which turned into a children's dental clinic of the Tashkent State Dental Institute, 12 children compiled a control group of practically healthy children of the same age. 3 groups of children were formed: 1 Group-48 children. In this group, deep fluoridation was used for treatment. 2 Group-45 children, a standard dental treatment with a fluorologist was carried out. 3 Control Group. At a dental examination, it was found that the initial stage of caries focal demineralization of the enamel in the first group of children occurs in 25.4% of children, in 2- in 18.9% of children averaged 22.9%. The prevalence of caries in the first group is 70.5%, in the second 65.9% on average equal to 73.0%. In the two studied groups, the prevalence of caries and ODE is mainly at the same level, that is, groups are equivalent. In the first group, the treatment of Ode began with definition from determining the level of oral hygiene and the use of a complex of a carisprofilact program consisting of: -teaching of the oral cavity hygiene, -creditable tooth cleaning., Expressing dental deposits — treatment and prevention of the ODE method, is a carious cavity method.

Deep fluoridation, the preparation of the gluttony., — Hearing microflora of the oral fluid before and after treatment and 1 month after treatment. In the second group, the treatment of ODE was carried out standard: -Ettage dental deposits, igigien oral cavity, modeling fluorolo, is a carious cavity treatment. 3-control group — Dynamic observations. As a result of the surveys, the initial stage of the caries was established: the use of fluoride preparations contributes to effective prevention, proved a positive effect on the caries-beanted flora by the method of deep fluorination with the preparation of a colorede. It has been established that the decrease in the cariogenic microflora of the oral cavity leads to the restoration of

non-cryogenic flora and helps to stabilize the progression of the carious process in children.

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