

## PREVALENCE OF DEFORMITIES IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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**Relevance of the study:** Dental anomalies can be caused by a violation of the growth and location of the jaws; incorrect position of the teeth and their closing characteristics, The Shape of the alveolar arches, as well as impaired breathing, sucking, swallowing, chewing and speech. Bad habits and disorders in the gums lead to deformation of the facial skeleton, lead to a shift in the tooth rows, a violation of tooth shape, as well as a violation of the gums. Incorrect positioning of the lower jaw can in turn lead to violations of the neck muscle tones, myodynamic disorders of the muscles of the oral cavity and external muscles of the oral cavity.

**The purpose of the study.** Improving the study of pathogenetic factors in the body at the origin of dental-jaw abnormalities.

Since the physiologically correct position of the lower jaw in such patients is disturbed by the attitude that instinctively keeps the head tilted, these children experience its load over time, which can lead to temporomandibular dysfunction. Muscle dysbalance occurs in disorders of the tooth-jaw malocclusion, as a result of which asymmetry of the shoulder, asymmetry of the shoulder and groin-thigh joints are observed. Disorders of the growth dysproportion of the jaws, regardless of the cause of each case, change the configuration of the facial skeleton, in particular, the psychoemotional state of the child during adolescence is disturbed. In order to prevent tooth-jaw disorders, it is necessary to eliminate the habit of sucking hands and pacifiers from bad habits. For prophylaxis of a proclastic bite, it is recommended to lay the child's head backwards and additionally use a rubber puller [1.3.5.7.11.12.13].

In the Biosocial sphere, where children live and are raised, it is necessary to look for and fight the causes of tooth-jaw disorders. Since some of the children receive their sanitary and hygienic knowledge from their parents and teachers, the most effective way is to conduct individual conversations with children and pay attention to oral hygiene. Artificial feeding is recommended due to the incorrect diagnosis of lactasia as a result of the carelessness of the pediatrician. District pediatricians and nurses often formally pay attention to prenatal and postpartum care for pregnant women, do not control the implementation of recommendations for the organization of proper nutrition in the first year of a child's life, and do not know enough about artificial nutrition ration. The experience of Latvian Orthodontists has shown that it is necessary to involve pediatric dentists in this process in order to identify the first signs of anomalies, identify the factors of its occurrence, carry out planned rehabilitation for the implementation of simple preventive measures.

Timely diagnosis of the development of the anomaly makes it possible for the normative development of the child's tooth. Therefore, the role of the pediatrician in early diagnosis is very important, since the pediatrician monitors the baby from the first days of his life and is required to give his parents information about the methods of prevention of tooth-jaw disorders and their objective causes (i.e. bad myofunctional conditions, dysfunctions of speaking, swallowing and

breathing). In a broad sense, orthodontic prophylaxis consists not only in preventing the development of dental-jawomalarins, but also in carrying out treatment measures in the early stages of the disease when there is a feeling of tooth row tooth decay. Preventive measures also include simple rules and advice on, for example, breastfeeding, violations at the exit of teeth. According to many scientists, the issue of constant motivation for pregnant women and the formation of oral care skills is extremely important, since it is about the upbringing of expectant mothers who have a great impact on children. It helps them to comply with the sanitary and hygienic requirements of children and not to neglect them. Diseases of the hard tissues of milk and permanent teeth and measures aimed at their prevention are widely covered in domestic and foreign literature, which shows hygienic care of the oral cavity, absorption of hygiene skills from the first years of life [2.4.6.8.9.10].

The purpose of such a combination of the actions of pediatric specialists of different profiles is to develop an optimal scheme for detecting anomalies in children who need help. During the planned examination of children of school and school age, the development of the child should be assessed by specialists of such specialties as pediatrician, speech therapist, orthodontist, orthopedist, since the development of the tooth-jaw system is closely related to all systems of the growing organism. The main task of primary prophylaxis in dentistry is to prevent the development of the pathological process, that is, to reduce tooth-jaw disorders and deformities, to reduce dental caries, to eliminate various causative factors and pathological mechanisms. Early detection of pathological anomalies to secondary preventive tasks, prevention of their development and their elimination to fast deadlines.

1. Methods and Means for the Prevention of tooth-jaw disorders and deformities are as follows: rational functioning and rest of pregnant women, normative diet of nutrition, regular oral hygiene and oral cavity dating, pre-extraction of tooth-jaw disorders and conducting treatment measures;

2. Until the first milk teeth come out after the birth of the child: rational nutrition of the mother and child, proper organization of nutrition with the breast and artificial; From 3.6 months to 3 years old (the appearance of a milk bite): recommended preventive methods: to promote an alveolar tumor at the difficult exit of milk teeth, control the sequence of tooth protrusions, plasticize a short crease, fight bad habits, etc.

With a Fundamental approach, this scheme cannot cover the regional features of the appearance and development of dental-jawomalia, and therefore, of course, should be supplemented with appropriate changes.

**Conclusion.** Based on this, the treatment of dental – jaw abnormalities in order to carry out it in a more stable form (secondary prevention), purely preventive (primary prevention) and treatment methods have been developed and implemented.

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