ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF DENTISTRY

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Abstract. *Today, the population, including cerebral palsy it is important to conduct scientific research on the optimization of measures for the treatment and prevention of caries in children, to study the spread of these diseases by world scientists in order to approach this problem in a scientifically based manner.*

Key words: *cerebral palsy, dental caries, indications.*

Relevance of the topic. In the world, extensive scientific research is being conducted on the use of exo and endogenous methods of fluorides in the assessment of caries resistance status and prevention of low resistance in children with different levels of cerebral palsy. In this regard, scientific research on the development of comprehensive dental preventive measures and improvement of treatment aimed at reducing the risk of dental caries among children with cerebral palsy is of particular importance. In our country, certain measures are being implemented to organize a healthcare system that will radically improve the quality, efficiency and accessibility of medical care to the population, including the prevention of dental caries in children with cerebral palsy. In this regard, in accordance with the five priority areas of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, the following tasks have been set: to increase the efficiency, quality and accessibility of medical care provided to the population in our country, as well as to support a healthy lifestyle and prevent diseases by forming a medical standardization system, introducing high-tech methods of

diagnosis and treatment, and creating effective models of patronage service and dispensary visits. The implementation of these tasks It is advisable to conduct research on improving the methods of complex prevention and treatment of dental caries in children with cerebral palsy. Currently, in modern dentistry, the identified and scientifically substantiated risk factors for the formation and development of dental caries in the population, including children, include the following main factors: - somatic diseases of the child's parents; - the course of pregnancy and childbirth in the mother; - the weight of children at birth; - the child's health status (health care group); - the socio-economic status of the parents; - the level of education; - the balance of nutrition; - the level of oral hygiene; - the level of KPO or CP. There are several reasons for the spread of oral diseases in sick children, including the characteristics of the oral cavity fluid, the formation of blood in the oral cavity organs, and poor hygiene: central nervous system disorders, diseases of the child's diet, excessive use of cariogenic agents in children, the use of large amounts of fluoride agents, or the lack of use of toothpastes intended for children. Due to all of the above factors, the condition of the oral cavity is deteriorating. Due to the constant accumulation of soft plaque on the dental tissues, bleeding gums occur when brushing inflamed teeth, eating, bad breath, and poor oral hygiene. Children with cerebral palsy have a variety of dental and jaw conditions, including malocclusions, malocclusions, and malocclusions, which are significant changes in swallowing, breathing, and speech, as well as cariogenic conditions and associated diseases of the oral cavity organs. The study of the hygienic state of the oral cavity in children with cerebral palsy was carried out using the Ogonyan V.R. (2003) and Fedorov-Volodkina techniques, Schiller-Pisarev tests, and the RMA dental index. As a result of its work, an unsatisfactory state of oral hygiene was detected in the examined children. Examination of the condition of hard dental tissues revealed the following: a high prevalence of systemic enamel hypoplasia (19.04%), with caries and tooth decay accounting for 93-100%. According to the research of scientists, Mitsea AG (2011) and Guare R.O (2014) confirm the low level of oral hygiene in children suffering from cerebral palsy, which is

significantly higher than in children without this pathology. Today, a group of researchers is conducting work on predicting the risk factors for the formation and development of dental diseases, including dental caries, in children with cerebral palsy using a computer program. In their research, scientists transferred data on the risk factors identified in sick children to numerical points, which were then entered into a computer program. In addition, algorithms for early diagnosis and treatment of the disease have been created. In the future, this system may be important in determining caries resistance in children with cerebral palsy -[1; 3; 5] Taking into account the influence of local factors on the occurrence of dental caries in children, numerous scientific studies have been carried out to determine the normal local microflora of the oral cavity and the state of the local immune system in it. 127 healthy children were selected and the composition of their bacterial and mixed microflora of the oral cavity was studied. The results of the studies showed that the oral microflora in children with increasing age increased, became more stable and stable. During this microecological process, a decrease in lysozyme in saliva was accompanied by an increase in the level of sIgA antibodies. This, in turn, proves the direct connection between oral fluid and the local immune system, and in this case, the interdependence of lifestyle and various stages of medical examination during the period of illness in the development of dental diseases in children.. Levchenkova V.D. and co-authors analyzed the composition of the immune status in the oral fluid of children and recommended conducting it, taking into account the connection between the occurrence of catarrhal gingivitis and chronic gingivitis in them and fluoride and iodine deficiency in the Lviv region of Ukraine. It was found that the amount of cytokines in the oral fluid of 7-year-old children living in areas with unfavorable conditions was 1.4 times higher than in those living in other areas. In addition, a decrease in IL-6 by 11.2% and a decrease in IL-4 by 26.9% were detected. Among 12-year-old children living in especially polluted areas, an increase in the amount of cytokines in the oral fluid was found by 1.3. Among 15-year-old children, this indicator was 1.2%. IL-6 decreased by 26.41%, and then IL-428.53%. They

(cathelicidins (LL-37), defensins (HNP 1-3)) are produced by oral epithelial cells, neutrophils, lymphocytes and monocytes. As is known, in children, a group of peptides against endogenous microflora is activated. In the group of children with bronchial asthma, the level of HNP1-3 was significantly lower in decompensated and subcompensated forms of caries than in the compensated form. In children with asthmatic conditions, the content of oral fluid LL-37, HNP 1-3 stages was found to be lower than in the studied children. Studies have shown that the content of lysozyme in the oral fluid of patients with chronic generalized periodontitis is compensatory in nature and objectively reflects the state of metabolic processes in the oral cavity, and is observed in combination with a decrease in the concentration of ceruloplasmin, which is observed against the background of an increase. According to the criteria of the WHO EGOHID-2005 system of 2013 (European indicators), in 2016, 100 schoolchildren aged 12 and 15 years old in schools in the city of Omsk (Russian Federation).

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