

The last Group -compounds with an index of below 30 %: penicillin, aminoglycosides, fluoroquinolones — ofloxacin, clotrimazole.

Conclusions: Antibacterial drugs act on periodontal pathogens, staphylococci and streptococci and other pathogens, significantly reduce microbial contamination of periodontal pockets, which reduces the intensity of inflammatory phenomena in periodontal tissues. Antibacterial drugs should be used in patients at risk of infectious endocarditis or for the prevention of exacerbation of systemic diseases, as a result of injuries or various manipulations (professional hygiene, primary periodontal treatment) in the bloodstream get a variety of microorganisms from the periodontal pocket – bacteria, Mycoplasma, fungi, chlamydia. The effectiveness of the use of these antibacterial drugs has been proven in the treatment of infectious and inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region and periodontal diseases. Numerous studies have also proven their dosing regimen, duration of administration.

List of sources used

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ANALYSIS OF THE BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF ORAL HYGIENE AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN.

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The health of younger generations is an important factor and a precondition for the well-being of society and its progressive development. It has long been known how health affects the quality of human life. Korczak Janusz (outstanding Polish teacher,

writer, doctor and public figure.) wrote: "Health is the main good of life." The state of the oral cavity is very closely related to the well-being of the human body as a whole. Dental caries and diseases of the mucous membranes of the oral cavity reduce the quality of life, negatively affect the condition of the digestive system, impair the appearance and overall health of the person. Prevention of oral diseases and training in proper hygiene is the first step towards a beautiful smile and the improvement of the whole body.

The main problem of primary prevention of oral diseases is the low awareness of school-age children about the rules of oral hygiene and risk factors for dental diseases.

The aim of the study: to determine the level of knowledge of oral hygiene in school-age children.

Materials and methods of research: For the study, questionnaires were compiled, including 10 questions related to various areas of oral hygiene and nutrition. Among children 6 – 9 class conducted a survey. The mathematical and statistical method was used to process the data.

The results of the study: the Survey was carried out among 60 children and adolescents of the age group 12-16 years, students at school No. 279 of the city of Tashkent. The ratio of boys to girls in each age group was approximately equal in all classes (27 boys, 45%, or 33 and girls, or 55%).

Our questionnaires included questions aimed at determining the level of knowledge about oral hygiene and dental care skills. Children and teenagers answered questions of the questionnaire independently. The questionnaires were intended to obtain information about the frequency of brushing and application of care for the oral cavity etc. 70% of middle school students said that they brush their teeth twice a day, which indicates a high level of awareness of middle school students about the multiplicity of brushing. Only 25% of schoolchildren said that they brush their teeth only once a day (6 class – 23%, 9 class -26.7%). And 6% of respondents admitted that they brush their teeth only when necessary.

To the question "How long do you brush your teeth?" 44% of students answered "at Least three minutes". While less than a minute clean 25% of respondents, more than 5 minutes brush their teeth 32% of students.

Most of the students said that they brush their teeth with a medium hardness of 86%, ultrasonic toothbrush is used by 5%, 8% of students said that they use soft toothbrushes.

85% of students do not know whether their toothpaste contains fluoride (6 grade – 93%, grade 9 – 76.7%). Only 13% of schoolchildren claim that their paste contains fluoride (6 class – 3%, 9 class – 24%).

To the question "How often do you change your toothbrush?" most of the students (67%) said that they change at least once every 2-3 months. 23% of respondents gave the answer "Every six months". Once a year, 10% of respondents change their toothbrush.

On the question of nutrition "You eat a lot of sweet?" almost half of the respondents (53%) said that almost every day they eat sweet (6 class – 36.7%, 9 class – 70%); 21% of students admitted that several times a week they eat foods containing sugar; and "rarely eat sweet" 26% of respondents. 42% of high school respondents said that they almost always eat solid foods such as carrots and green apples; 52% said "very rarely"; 6% said "never".

To the question "do you Have any bad habits like the habit of biting a pencil, pen, nails?" students answered: 22% of students said that they used to have bad habits, which they safely said goodbye; confirmed the presence of such habits 17% of students; deny the presence of bad habits 70% of respondents. Only 28% of the respondents visit the dentist regularly (every six months); 58% of the students visit the dentist only when absolutely necessary; 13% of the students gave the answer "Never visit the dentist". Analyzing the results obtained, it can be noted that the use of the questionnaire method in identifying hygiene habits and skills of the child population, despite its external subjectivity, is quite informative. The questionnaire questions help to get information about the skills, the possession of which helps to reduce the intensity and frequency of the most common dental diseases of the population: dental caries and periodontal diseases. As a result of the analysis of questionnaires of schoolchildren, it can be concluded that, in General, the level of hygienic knowledge and skills on the prevention of dental diseases is insufficient.

Conclusion: as a result of the analysis of questionnaires of middle school students, it can be concluded that in General the level of hygienic knowledge and skills on the prevention of dental diseases is insufficient. The main problematic issues on the basis of which it is possible to draw up specialized plans for teaching oral hygiene specific classes. In particular, the greatest problems among schoolchildren of all Parallels were caused by questions concerning the means and subjects of oral hygiene, the regularity of preventive visits to the dentist, proper nutrition. Need additional conduct teacher training to fill the gaps in pupils ' knowledge about certain areas of knowledge of hygiene of the oral cavity.