

## PREVENTION OF DENTAL DISEASES IN PREGNANT AND LACTATING WOMEN

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Relevance. In this regard, it is necessary to further study the factors determining the effectiveness of dental prevention in pregnant women.

In the last two decades, an urgent scientific direction has been actively developed - the concept of resistance (resistance) of hard tooth tissues to demineralization processes, according to which a change in the resistance of tooth enamel leads to an increase in the activity of the carious process (Drozdov V.A., Gorbunova I.L., Nedoseko V.B., 2002; Gorbunova I.L., Mikheikina N.I., Drozdov V.A., 2014; Gorbunova I.L., Mikheikina N.I., 2014). The resistance of teeth to caries is determined by the physico-chemical features of the enamel structure, which, in turn, are fixed genetically (Gorbunova I.L., 2006; Liu J., et al., 2011; Tu S.J., et al., 2013; Qu Y., et al., 2015).

The implementation of this dissertation work is planned according to the plan and topics of research works of the Bukhara State Medical Institute named after Abu Ali ibn Sino for 2022-2024: "Medical and social aspects of the prevention of dental diseases in pregnant and lactating women".

Purpose. The aim was to identify and evaluate the effectiveness of medical and social aspects of the prevention of dental diseases in pregnant and lactating women.

### Material and methods

For the first time, an individual etiopathogenetic complex of therapeutic and preventive measures has been proposed to improve the dental level of health in pregnant women, as well as antenatal prevention of dental caries in children.

The available works sanctify certain aspects of this problem. A number of dissertation studies in recent years have been aimed at considering some aspects of the organization of dental services. Among them are the problems of improving the organization of dental care in sanatorium-resort institutions, dental care for patients in multi-specialty hospitals, as well as large I contingents of the child population.

In these works, the solution of such urgent problems of the organization and management of the dental service as the optimization of the reception of a dentist by introducing a four-handed work system was proposed, and fundamentally new models of standardization of admission and its unification were proposed, including the development of new dental standards.

A significant part of the research was directed during these years to the development of an optimal model of economic management of the dental service. Topical issues of the organization of dental care at the level of public and private dental institutions were also considered, optimal models of their improvement and development were proposed.

At the same time, issues related to the provision of dental care and the need for it simultaneously in all districts of the Stavropol Territory, especially in areas with unfavorable environmental conditions, have not been studied to date. In addition, the number of scientific papers in the field of organization and management of dental care provided to the population of this region is very small, and the need to develop this problem is very great. The developed complex of individual therapeutic and preventive measures contributes to the improvement of the dental status and quality of life in pregnant women, as well as the implementation of antenatal prevention of caries in children.

The obtained results of the research work will be used in clinical practice for the prevention of dental diseases in pregnant and lactating women.

An algorithm for the diagnosis and prevention of dental diseases will be developed based on the study of the mechanism of development of damage to hard tissues of teeth.

### Conclusions

1. Stavropol region's readiness to receive dental care and to prevent oral diseases in the age groups 35-44, 45-54 and 55-64 years is 2.2, 2.5 and 2.1 times higher than in men of the corresponding age.

2. Diseases of the oral cavity and receiving specialized care, regardless of the area of residence, age and gender of the patient, is the general educational level of the population and the quality of dental care provided. The level of 181 dental care provided in the groups of examined persons aged 6, 12, 15 years is average (56,9-74,8%), 25-34, 35-44, 45-55 insufficient age (45.7-39.4%), in the group of examined persons 55-64, 65 years and older - poor (8.5% and 6.3%).

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