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# ASSESSMENT OF DENTAL HEALTH OF CHILDREN WITH DIABETES

**Eshmetova Kunduzxon Kuziboevna, Masharipova Nasiba Ataboevna**
Urgench Branch of Tashkent Medical Academy

**Relevance of the study.** Scientific research in the direction of Pediatric Dentistry is aimed at identifying and predicting the relationship between oral health and somatic diseases, including diabetes mellitus. The prevalence of diabetes in people of all ages around the world is 2.8% in 2000, according to the evaluation of experts from the entire jaxon Health Organization (BJSST), and its prevalence is expected to increase to 4.4% by 2030. In the care of children with diabetes, oral health is taken into account by the relevant authorities and is included in the control group. Patients with diabetes the health of the organs of the oral cavity they have a great influence on the general state of Health and the development of the disease, therefore, the development of the treatment and Prevention of dental diseases in patients with diabetes mellitus is becoming one of the urgent problems of modern medicine. According to foreign and domestic experts, medical propaganda is the most effective way to control dental diseases in patients with diabetes mellitus in a state of complication. The correct conduct of preventive measures reduces the complications of oral diseases in patients with diabetes mellitus by 80%. According to data from the International Diabetes Federation and the Health Organization Jaxon, 200 million people with diabetes worldwide have been diagnosed with diabetes. considering that there are more than one patient, successful prevention leads not only to a decrease in complications, but also to an improvement in the quality of life of children like this. The relevance of the problem of diabetes mellitus (QD) is recognized all over the world. According to the World Health Organization (who), in 2012, there were about 280 million diabetic patients in the world, including 480,000 children, with a mortality rate of 9% worldwide. Diabetes has a significant effect on the condition of the oral cavity. Therefore, pediatric dentists should know the characteristics of oral diseases in children with diabetes. Without being limited to the oral cavity, patients with Type 1 and type 2 QD may have systemic consequences in which gingivitis and periodontitis can be spread. In patients with QD, it has been found that periodontitis develops earlier than in a healthy population, while the disease becomes more serious as a result of prolonged QD. In addition, caries found in children is a multifactorial oral disease that is often diagnosed in patients with QD. The correlation between gingivitis, periodont disorders, and the clinical course of childhood caries is similar, and insufficient adherence to oral hygiene is the cause. Maintaining oral health prevents chronic dental diseases and reduces complications of chronic inflammatory processes (Lifshitz F. et al., 2016).

Studies conducted have proven a link between Type 1 QD and oral health. This disease plays an important role in the origin, development of dental diseases such as periodontitis and dental caries. Violation of metabolic balance in tissues can cause patients with QD to experience a decrease in oral local immune resistance and the development and progression of parodont disease. It has been found that children with QD have a higher risk of developing caries. Local factors for the development of dental diseases in children with diabetes mellitus include gram-positive bacteria (Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans, Bacteroides spp., Campylobacter spp. and others) that are immaterial. Streptococcus spp. and Lactobacterium spp. the amount has been found to be nearly identical in patients with QD. In various immunodeficiency disorders, oral fungal infections were more common than in healthy children. When compared with children without diabetes, the data shows an increase in the frequency of transportation in diabetic patients and albicans in the chest. It has also been found that sandida albicans and Streptococcus mutans are major caryesogenic microbes. Summing up the research carried out by the local author, it can be concluded that there are significant fluctuations in the prevalence of dental diseases among children with diabetes mellitus. At the same time, it should be noted that the analysis of literature data shows that in recent decades there is no tendency to reduce

dental diseases among children with diabetes. The need for scientific research in different regions of our country in order to identify and analyze the impact of risk factors on the spread of dental diseases among children with diabetes mellitus is of great importance in the development of a comprehensive program for the Prevention of dental diseases, taking into account the regional component. The diagnosis of dental diseases at the age of children makes it possible to continue scientific research in this field of Science in terms of developing new, more effective approaches to the comprehensive prevention of diseases and their subsequent introduction into the activities of the territorial specialized health department. Research objective. It consists in improving the methods of assessing dental health in children with diabetes. Research tasks: Identification and evaluation of various risk factors that can cause dental diseases in children with diabetes; Evaluation of changes in the oral cavity of children with diabetes mellitus and major dental diseases; Assessment of the medical, socio-economic effectiveness of the assessment of dental diseases in children with diabetes; Happy dental health and quality of life of children with diabetes; Object and subject of research. Children 6-18-year-old 68 patients with diabetes mellitus with dental diseases were taken. Research methods. To solve the research tasks and achieve the goal, the following methods were used in the scientific work: clinical - functional, dental examination indicators and statistical methods are used.

**Conclusion.** The study of various risk factors that can cause dental diseases in children with diabetes mellitus and the degree of spread of the disease is studied; Diabetes mellitus and basic dental diseases transported children dental status is determined by using indicators of dental examination of diseases of the oral mucosa and pathological changes in the hard tissue of the teeth; The level of quality of life of sick children is observed by assessing the medical, socio-economic effectiveness of the assessment of dental diseases in children with diabetes; A reduction in the amount of relapses is achieved through the diagnosis and effective treatment of dental diseases of children with diabetes;

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