

FEATURES OF THE DIAGNOSIS OF FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS IN CHILDREN WITH UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT DISEASE, AS WELL AS FACIAL-JAW DISORDERS

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Relevance of the study. In Uzbekistan, too, there was a sharp increase in facial-jaw abnormalities and deformities among children and adolescents, and it was noted in a number of literature - from 15% to 40%. Despite the high prevalence of dental-jaw anomalies in children worldwide, anomalies are often given little attention, with dental-jaw anomalies in Russia spreading between 17% and 55%. Severe cases of congenital palate defects are also common in children with severe and soft palate birth defects there will be difficulties from the day of birth, a defect in the hard palate separating the oral and nasal cavity causes the child to have impaired suction function. In many cases, unilateral or bilateral defects of the hard and soft palate are accompanied by alveolar tumor defects. Birth defects in the face-jaw are a medical and social problem. If children with congenital defects in the face-jaw are not given timely treatment and rehabilitation work, it will also lead to the incorrect development of the tooth-jaw joint (Khoroshilkina F.Ya. 2001; Seregin A.S., 2020; Brusati R. et al., 2018). Tooth-jaw bite deformities are the second largest prevalence of dental diseases among children. Their diagnosis and treatment are considered one of the urgent tasks in orthodontics, as long as they affect chewing functions, leading to speech disorders, aesthetic defects and limiting the manifestation of human potential, significantly reducing the quality of life [Korenev , Kadukova yu.V. 2009]. In Particular, F. Ya. According to the results of the study khoroshilkina (1999), dental anomalies occurred on average during the period of milking–24%, during the period of exchange – 49%, during the period of constant biting, up to 17 years – 35%. The number of anomalies increased by 25% from the period of temporary bite formation to the beginning of the exchange period.

The purpose of the study is to study the effect of morphofunctional properties of the gums on the development of the gums in children who have uranoplasty and have upper respiratory disease. Research tasks. - conducting a comparative diagnosis and evaluation of jaw fractures in children with uranoplasty and upper respiratory disease, jaw position of Jaws relative to the base of the skull, tooth arch ratio and dental location defects; - description of the origin of milk and permanent dental anomalies by studying the front and sides of the face shape, anthropometry; - identification and evaluation of the features of the diagnosis of functional disorders and facial-jaw fractures in children with uranoplasty and upper respiratory disease; -milk teeth and Exchange perfect early diagnosis of dental-jaw abnormalities and deformities by determining the size of the jaws in the bite; Object of study. 130 children between the ages of 6-18 years of exchange and permanent bite are subjected to clinical-dental, anthropometric and functional examinations. In addition as a control group, 25 children with non-anomalies and deformities in the tooth-jaw, no uranoplasty and no upper respiratory diseases are examined. Research methods. The examination program consists of traditional and special clinical examination methods and dental examination methods at all stages. - clinical-dental examination methods - anthropometric - X-rayolok - statistic For the first time, uranoplasty was performed, and in children with upper respiratory disease, a comparative diagnosis of the defects of the jaws, the location of the jaws relative to the base of the skull, the ratio of the tooth arches and the location of the teeth is carried out. By determining the size of the jaws in milk teeth and alternating bites, the early diagnosis of dental-jaw abnormalities and deformities is perfected. Through the study of the front and sides of the face shape, anthropometry, a preventive algorithm for anomalies and deformities of the gums and gums during the period of milk and constant biting is developed and economic savings are achieved.

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