

Dynamics of the Change in the Level of Oral Hygiene Under Complex Measures of Dental Prophylaxis in Children with a Heart Defect

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Annotation: In cytological studies in children with a heart defect, the indicators of the blue and white form groups did not differ greatly, mainly to one degree, on the basis of which we combined them into one treatment group: treatment group 1-there is a blue form of congenital heart defect children, and treatment group 2 - there is a white form of congenital heart defect children. In turn, we divided these treatment groups into 2 more subgroups: 1st age group-Sick Children using electric toothbrushes (ET), 2nd age group manual toothbrushes (MT).

Keywords: heart defect, blue shape, white shape, electric toothbrush, manual toothbrush, hygiene index, caries, prophylaxis.

Relevance:

It is known that there is a congenital heart defect in children periodont severe pain during inflammation of the soft tissue, and sometimes there is a restriction in the movement of the muscles around the mouth when eating and speaking. ET cleans the tooth surface very qualitatively, moves carefully to the surfaces of teeth and gum tissue, and cleans tooth Carache 37% more compared to MT, and reduces gum disease by 10%. Also when working etch vibrates to produce a massage effect that improves blood flow in the soft tissues of the parodont, which creates conditions for the Prevention of the inflammatory process in the oral cavity, the patient is the simplest and most effective remedy for children to use. Taking into account the fact that in children with congenital heart defects, at the same time as an increase in inflammatory processes in the parodont tissue, it was recommended to use anti-caries and anti-inflammatory toothpastes together, observing the hygiene of the oral cavity in the morning and evening.

Purpose of scientific research:

Study and assessment of the condition of the oral cavity in children with a heart defect, improving the prevention of oral diseases.

Material and methods:

As the object of the study, there is a blue and white form of congenital heart defect 25 children aged 4-5 years and 28 children aged 8-9 years were involved. Oral fluid, hygiene products served as the subject of the study.

Results and analyzes:

The dynamics of the indicator of hygiene indices under the influence of the dental preventive dental complex conducted in children with a heart defect is reflected in Table 1. The index of oral hygiene in children with congenital heart defects was determined at the beginning of the examination, after 1 month, 3 and 6 months after treatment. After the Initial Hygiene index in the oral cavity of children with a heart defect, they were given oral professional hygiene activities that included 4-6 oral hygiene classes, depending on the need to be carried out with control in the cleaning of the teeth. Analysis of the data in Table 1 shows a reliable increase in oral hygiene in children with congenital heart defects. When using etch in the 1st age group of children with a blue form of congenital heart defect, a decrease in the hygiene index after treatment by 1.9 times compared with the initial values was found,

in the 2nd age group-by 1.4 times. The data studied in the 1st age group of children with a white form-decreased by 1.9 times, in the 2nd age group – by 1.4 times. There is a congenital heart defect the study of the dynamics of the hygiene index in children 3 months after treatment, the level of the hygiene index rose slightly compared to the data after treatment, but remains at a positive level achieved, the form of blue exists in the 1st age group-1.8 times, in the 2nd age group – 1.3 times. In the 1st age group after 3 months of treatment in the form of white-this indicator decreased 1.8 times, in the 2nd age group – 1.3 times. After 6 months, the patient showed a decrease in the hygiene index 1.65 times in the 1st age group and in the 2nd age group-1.5 times in the blue form of declining dynamics of the hygiene index in children. There is a white form in the 1st age group-1.65 times, in the 2nd age group – 1.3 times. Thus, the values of the hygiene index in the oral cavity of children with congenital heart defects are significantly higher, decreased after a dental prophylaxis complex, higher reliable lower than the initial values, increased after 3 and 6 months, but reliable lower than the initial values achieved remained at a good level.

Table 1. The value of the oral hygiene index under the influence of complex measures of dental prophylaxis in children with congenital heart defects (M±m)

Studied criteria	Blue form		White form	
	Age group 1 (n=17)	Age group 2 (n=17)	Age group 1 (n=8)	Age group 2 (n=11)
Initial level of hygiene index	2,5±0,07	3,4±0,07	2,45±0,09	3,30±0,09
After hygiene activities	1,32±0,04*	2,43±0,04*	1,30±0,06***	2,36±0,06**
3 months later	1,40±0,04*	2,55±0,04*	1,38±0,05*** ^{xxx}	2,50±0,05**
6 months later	1,52±0,06 ^x	2,58±0,06*	1,50±0,08*** ^{xxx}	2,55±0,06**

Note: * - with respect to the initial level of hygiene Index (*- P<0.001; * * - P<0.01; * * * – P<0.05); x - with respect to the previous level, reliability of differences is established (x - P<0.001; XX - P<0.01; xxx-P<0.05).

Conclusion:

Studies conducted have shown that the use of Manual toothbrushes and electric toothbrushes effectively reduces the oral hygiene index in sick children. But the results obtained in the age group 1, in which an electric toothbrush is applied, cleanse the oral cavity significantly effectively, are simple and convenient to use, and can be recommended for children with congenital heart defects to use during periods of exacerbation of the disease and during periods of pain and movement restriction, electric toothbrushes for sick children are unequal and very effective in Constant adherence to the correct hygiene regime in the oral cavity of children with congenital heart defects is the primary branch in the Prevention of major dental diseases, helps to prevent the development of pathological changes in the oral cavity.

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