

## PREVALENCE OF MAXILLARY ANOMALIES AND DEFORMITIES AMONG CHILDREN WITH EARLY AND LATE REPLACEMENT BITE

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**Annotation.** Among dental diseases, dental diseases and anomalies occupy the third place after dental caries and periodontal diseases in terms of frequency and prevalence [Sisolyatin P.G., Ilyin A.A., Dergilev A.P., 2001; Uzkan N., Sarikaya B., Erkorkmaz U. et al., 2010]. In particular, it should be noted that the frequency of these dental problems ranged from 20% to 100% already in the last decade. Due to the high prevalence of these pathologies among children, the dental status of the child population is of particular scientific and practical interest both from the healthcare system and from practitioners of dental and general medicine.

**The purpose of the study:** To study the epidemiology and nature of dental anomalies and deformities among children aged 6-14 years.

**Materials and methods.** The basic doctoral student and the scientific supervisor of the Department of Orthopedic Dentistry and Orthodontics of the Bukhara Medical Institute conducted an examination of children and adolescents aged 6 to 14 years in the number of more than a thousand students in schools and kindergartens in order to identify and study the extent of the spread of maxillary anomalies, occlusal pathology and also assess their medical and psychological condition during the research. The main method of collecting data on OCD and PP in childhood was preventive examinations, which became the basis for subsequent therapeutic, diagnostic and correctional work carried out by dental clinics, as well as preventive and health-improving activities carried out in educational institutions. In addition, the structure and possible risk factors for the development of ASF and PP were assessed, and the medical and psychological condition of children with PP was assessed using psychological questionnaires.

**Research results.** Of the more than a thousand examined patients, HP and PP were detected in 744 patients – 66.41%. Of these, 264 (35.5±2.3%) were girls, and 480 (64.5±1.3%) were boys. It was found that among the anomalies of individual teeth, vestibular position of teeth was most common (33.4±3.6%), supraocclusion (2.0±4.9%) and dystopia of individual teeth (2.9±2.9%) were less common. In addition, there was a rather crowded position of the frontal and lateral teeth (40.1±13.2%), all the above-mentioned anomalies of individual teeth were noted as other ocular pathologies. Mesial occlusion of the dentition is more common among the types of occlusion of the dentition – 26.2±12.5%. Distal and deep occlusion of the dentition is less common, on

average –  $13.1 \pm 5.7\%$ . Distal open and crossbites are the least common -  $9.8 \pm 3\%$ .

**Conclusion:** Among the children we studied, a fairly high number of HP and PP pathologies were found.

### Literature

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