

RISK ANALYSIS OF DENTAL CARIES FOR CHILDREN'S POPULATION OF BORISOV

M. Zhirchuk

*Belarusian State University, ISEI BSU,
Minsk, Republic of Belarus
macha_1703@mail.ru*

Dentistry of childhood is one of the most complex clinical disciplines. Attention to it is due to a significant proportion of children among the population of our country, and the sphere of assistance to the children's population concerns the most promising part of society.

Keywords: caries, diseases of the oral cavity, complicated caries, installations of a seals, the child population.

Relevance. Dental caries is the most common human disease. Almost all adults and children in the world are affected by it. It is now generally accepted that the prevention of dental diseases contributes to the prevention a number of diseases of internal organs. The rate of intensity gain of caries is extremely necessary for a clear organization of planned sanitation of the oral cavity and dispensary dental care for children, as well as assessing the effectiveness of dental care [1; 2].

Purpose. Using quantitative methods of assessment to analyze the dynamics of indicators of caries morbidity among preschool and school-age children in Borisov.

Objects and methods of research. The subject of the study was information on cases of dental caries and the number of children, served by the Borisov Children's Dental Polyclinic, and also the results of a survey of parents of 90 preschool children for the use of easily digestible carbohydrates. The calculation of extensive and intensive indicators, the analysis of dynamic series by the method of equalizing the first-parabolic series, the calculation of the relative risk of dental caries for preschool children using digestible carbohydrates regularly, the comparative analysis of the indices in two sets for the reliability of differences were used in the work.

Results and its discussion. During the entire period of study, significant differences in the values of the incidence rates of caries in school-age children were noted in comparison with those in preschool children ($p > 0,05$). The analysis of the dynamic series of dental caries in the children's population of Borisov in the first-order parabola revealed a significant decrease in the index among children of school age ($A1 = -1,47\%$, $R2 = 0,88$); the tendency of the dynamic incidence rate of children of preschool age ($R2 = 0,08$) wasn't revealed. The calculated cumulative risk indicators for the period from 2010 to 2014 to get dental caries for preschool children ($1,297 + 0,121$) % and school-age children ($1,434 + 0,187$) % of Borisov have no significant differences ($t = 0,69$, $p > 0,05$). To identify possible causes of caries among children of younger age groups, 90 parents of preschool children served by the Borisov Children's Dental Polyclinic were interviewed. Calculation of attributive effects revealed that if we assume that the regular use of easily assimilated carbohydrates in the form of sweets is a preventable cause of caries among preschool children, we can expect a 25 % decrease in the incidence, with full control of their use in the group that regularly consumes sweets. The calculated relative risk of dental caries for children regularly and according to the parents occasionally consuming sweets was 2,01 [0,82, 2,91], and taking into account confidence intervals was more than 2 times higher than children consuming sweets under strict control of parents.

Conclusions. The revealed reliable differences in the direction of decreasing the incidence rates of caries of school-age children served by the Borisov Children's Dental Polyclinic are the result of using of international experience in the prevention of dental diseases. Data on dental habits of the lifestyle of children and adults responsible for the formation of these habits (parents and teachers) and their level of knowledge on dental health are key information in the implementation of the caries prevention program.

THE USE OF LOW INTENSITY LASERS IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 2

A. Zhuro, A. Batyan

*Belarusian State University, ISEI BSU,
Minsk, Republic of Belarus
zhuroalina@mail.ru*

In this work a comparative analysis of patients with diabetes mellitus type 2 and without diabetes type 2 before and after the laser treatment in patients in Rechitsa central district hospital is shown. On the basis of the work, you