

---

## FEATURES OF TREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN DENTISTRY

Yoldosheva Zilola Guvtali's

2nd Year Student Of The Faculty Of Dentistry, Tashkent Medical Academy, Uzbekistan

**ABSTRACT:** In modern medicine, pediatric dentistry is a separate area. It includes prevention and treatment of not only erupted baby teeth, but also their rudiments. The specialist also deals with diseases and anomalies of the oral cavity.

**KEYWORDS:** Caries, prophylaxis, treatment, children, psyche, fear.

### INTRODUCTION

A pediatric dentist is a specialist in the field of "Children's dentistry". A qualified doctor working with children should not only have professional knowledge and skills, but also know the peculiarities of the psychology of children of different ages. A good dentist has the ability to find an approach to a child, inspire trust and conduct an appointment so that the child does not receive psychological trauma. Treatment of children in dentistry has some peculiarities.

The speed of the doctor's work. Small children are physically unable to sit still for a long time and keep their mouths open. The duration of dental treatment for a child aged 3-5 years is 10-15 minutes. If a long procedure is necessary, the treatment can be carried out in several sessions or with the use of sedation. Use of drugs and materials. Dental treatment in children may involve the use of drugs, restorative materials and anesthesia. Before starting treatment, the dentist must always make sure that there are no risks to the baby's health.

Choice of treatment method. At an early stage of caries, gentle methods of therapy can be used that do not require enamel preparation. If it is necessary to use a drill, the doctor must correctly explain to the child the features of the device, the necessity and safety of manipulations.

Anesthesia. If the procedure does not involve serious intervention and severe pain, then application anesthesia in the form of a spray is used. If more serious manipulations are indicated, the dentist can administer injection anesthesia, having previously anesthetized the injection site. In case of complex dental treatment or if the child has certain diseases, the method of dental treatment "in sleep" is also used.

Psychological work with the child and his parents. In pediatric dentistry, an important role is played by creating a pleasant atmosphere in the office, gradually introducing the child to the instruments, and a playful teaching method. In its anatomical structure, the developing dental system in children differs from the formed teeth of an adult. This explains the peculiarities of the course of dental diseases and methods of their treatment. In dental treatment itself, a number of features are also distinguished.

The need for the speed of the doctor's work. Small children are physically unable to sit still for a long time, much less keep their mouths open. The duration of dental treatment for a child aged

3-5 years is 10-15 minutes. If a long procedure is necessary, the treatment can be carried out in several stages or with the use of sedation.

Use of drugs and materials. Dental treatment in children may involve the use of drugs, restorative materials and anesthesia. Before starting treatment, the dentist must always make sure that there are no risks to the baby's health.

Choice of treatment method. One of the main reasons for a child's fear of dental treatment is the drill. Modern clinics can use gentle methods of therapy at an early stage of caries that do not require enamel preparation. If it is still necessary to use a drill, the doctor must correctly explain to the child the features of the device, the necessity and safety of manipulations. The difference between pediatric and adult dentistry is not only in the treatment process and approach to the patient, but also in the arrangement of the clinic. A children's clinic should accommodate a child, so such maneuvers as colorful design, playrooms, children's pictures, and a TV for watching cartoons are often used in the interior. The dentist's office also adheres to a "children's" design, and may have special toys and other elements. A small patient should feel comfortable and enjoyable in the dentistry.

Anesthesia in pediatric dentistry. Dental treatment in children is performed using anesthesia. If the procedure does not involve serious intervention and severe pain, then application anesthesia in the form of a spray is used. If more serious manipulations are indicated, the dentist can administer injection anesthesia, but first anesthetize the injection site. This way, the child can be relieved of as much discomfort as possible. In pediatric dentistry, for complex dental treatment or if the child has certain diseases, the method of treating teeth "in a dream" (sedation) is also used. This is a safe method of anesthesia that allows you to protect the little patient from stress and the risk of injury during the doctor's work.

Features of treatment. Despite the fact that baby teeth differ in structure from adult teeth, children can also develop pulpitis, periodontitis and other diseases. Caries, on the contrary, often affects children's teeth, since the enamel of baby teeth is thinner. But despite the fact that the diagnoses are the same, treatment in pediatric dentistry is different. Just like with adults, dental treatment for children is carried out not only by a general dentist, but also by more specialized specialists: surgeons, orthopedists, orthodontists, hygienists and other doctors. Contacting a qualified specialist doctor can significantly improve the quality of treatment.

Modern dentistry has the ability not only to treat teeth without pain and correct bite disorders or other developmental anomalies, but also to restore damaged teeth. Orthopedics for children is developing more and more, and today a child can already have crowns or dentures installed. At the same time, specialists manage to follow all the features of children's development and adhere to the main rule - safety.

Features of the first appointment. It is recommended to visit a dentist with a baby for the first time at the age of 6 months. Such an early appointment is necessary to identify developmental anomalies. Subsequently, the child should be examined every 6 months. If preventive examinations were not carried out at an early age, then by the age of 2-3 years it will be necessary to visit the dentist. For this, an introductory appointment is recommended. The specificity of such a visit is to familiarize the baby with the features of the work of a pediatric dentist.

What are the responsibilities of a pediatric dentist? A dentist in a pediatric office examines the supragingival and subgingival structures of the teeth, the mucous membranes of the mouth, periodontal tissues, bones, jaw joints, salivary glands, tongue, submandibular lymph nodes. The competence of a pediatric dentist includes:

- collecting anamnesis;
- examination of the oral cavity using dental mirrors;
- detection of crown defects, rows, dentoalveolar anomalies;
- referral for X-ray examination;
- preparation of a treatment program;
- carrying out planned sanitation (treatment, filling, cleaning, etc.);
- fissure sealing;
- monitors the formation of permanent teeth and bite;
- administration of drugs, anesthetics;
- emergency dental care;
- medical examination of children with dental and periodontal pathologies;
- referring children (if necessary) to an orthodontist and other specialists;
- interaction with doctors of other specialties, providing them with advisory assistance;
- prescribing therapeutic treatment at home.

A pediatric dentist will teach the child the rules and methods of personal oral hygiene, and explain to the child the need to perform it twice a day.

The right approach to visiting a dentist will help avoid stress when treatment is needed, teach the child to take care of their teeth and see a doctor in a timely manner. The peculiarity of pediatric dentistry is, first of all, safety. The main task of specialists is to provide assistance without risks to the health and psycho-emotional state of the child. Dental treatment in children today is painless, as comfortable and effective as possible. And so, pediatric dentistry has its own specific features associated with the anatomical structure and physiology of the jaw in a child. Only a person with a certificate in pediatric dentistry knows these fundamental nuances at an ideal level.

He has knowledge of therapy, pediatrics, pharmacology, understands the pathogenetic principles of the appearance of dental pathologies depending on the age of the child. A pediatric doctor, in addition to professional skills, must have communication skills in communicating with children, be a good psychologist, take into account the emotional and behavioral characteristics of their patients. Modern pediatric dentistry has wide possibilities and methods that allow for the treatment of a child's teeth without pain, in comfortable conditions. A good pediatric dentist will establish a psychological connection with the child, will try to carry out the treatment competently and as quickly as possible. To ensure that the child is not afraid of going to the dentist, form the right motivation in him, never scare him with the dentist.

## REFERENCES

1. 1.Kuzmina E.M. Prevention of dental diseases. Study guide, Poli Media Press Publishing House 2003. – p. 216.
2. Leontyev V.K., Pakhomov G.N. Prevention of dental diseases. – M., 2006. – 416 p.

3. Muravyannikova Zh.G. Dental diseases and their prevention. –Rostov-on-Don, 2007. – 448 p.
4. O. I. Tirskaaya, S. Yu. Byvaltseva. Study guide for classroom work of students in studying the discipline "Physiotherapy of dental diseases"; Irkutsk: Irkutsk State Medical University, 2012. - 72-86 p.
4. Ulitovsky S.B. Encyclopedia of Preventive Dentistry. - St. Petersburg, 2004. - 184 p.
5. Efanov O. I., Dzanagova T. F. Physiotherapy of dental diseases. Moscow, "Medicine", -1980.
6. Technique and methods of physiotherapeutic procedures edited by Prof. V. M. Bogolyubov. Moscow, 2003. 43-55 p.
7. Abdivaliyevna, A. N., & Azim, O. (2024). PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ANXIETY IN STUDENTS. *International Journal of Advance Scientific Research*, 4(03), 25-29.
8. Abdivaliyevna, A. N. (2023). Factors of Psychosomatic Diseases in School Children. *European Journal of Pedagogical Initiatives and Educational Practices*, 1(1), 65-67.
9. Аскарова, Н. А., & Ибрагимова, Н. (2022). Психологические аспекты влияния личности врача на лечебный процесс. *Innovative Society: Problems, Analysis and Development Prospects (Spain)*, 121-125.
10. Abdivaliyevna, A. N. (2023). THE INFLUENCE OF THE GLOBAL INTERNET ON THE PSYCHE OF ADOLESCENTS.
11. Аскарова, Н. А., & Сайфуллаева, З. И. (2021). ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ИНТЕРАКТИВНЫХ МЕТОДОВ ОБУЧЕНИЯ. 17December, 2021, 30.
12. Аскарова, Н. А., & Намозов, М. Х. (2016). Психологические особенности создание положительных взаимоотношений между врачом и больным. In Сборники конференций НИЦ Социосфера (No. 7, pp. 42-43). Vedecko vydavatel'ske centrum Sociosfera-CZ sro.
13. Аскарова, Н. А., & Қобилжонов, Ж. Қ. Психологические особенности адаптационного потенциала личности больных сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями.
14. Abdivaliyevna, A. N., & Farmonova, E. (2024). CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF COGNITIVE PROCESSES IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. *International Journal of Advance Scientific Research*, 4(03), 35-39.
15. Abdivaliyevna, A. N., & Abdukhmid, A. F. (2023). FACTORS CAUSING PERSONAL PSYCHOSOMATIC DISORDERS. *International Journal of Advance Scientific Research*, 3(11), 343-347.
16. Abdivaliyevna, A. N. (2023). PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE PROFESSIONAL FORMATION OF THE DOCTOR'S PERSONALITY.