

SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY
MEDICAL INSTITUTE



«**BIOMEDICAL
PERSPECTIVES**»

ABSTRACT BOOK

International Scientific and Practical Conference
of Students, Postgraduates and Young Scientists

(Sumy, October 16-18, 2019)

Sumy
Sumy State University
2019

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY
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DENTAL STATUS STUDY OF THE FOREIGN STUDENTS CORRESPONDING WITH THE COURSE OF DENTAL DISEASES PREVENTION CONDUCTED THEM IN CHILDHOOD

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Introduction. Prevention of dental diseases is one of the most important factors in maintaining the health of the whole organism. Experience shows that prophylaxis problems in many countries are solved with some peculiarities. As a result of that the following study was conducted.

Aim. Establish what methods of caries prophylaxis were applied to the studied group of foreign students in childhood and estimate the status of their dental status today.

Materials and methods. 74 foreign students of the dental faculty 3rd course who are at the stage of studying the course of main dental diseases prophylaxis, were questioned and the oral cavities were examined. Of these there were 52 men (70.3%), women - 22 (29.7%). The average age was 22.5 years. They found out students whose parents related to general medicine and dentistry in particular; how often they visited the dentist in childhood; what hygiene items they were trained to use and at what age; did they seal the fissures or cover with a fluoride varnish. When examining the oral cavity, the number of carious/filled cavities on the contact, as well as chewing and cervical surfaces of the teeth, the presence of extracted teeth was determined.

Results. An analysis of the questionnaires revealed that 23 (31.1%) students lived in a family of doctors, 5 of them (6.8%) lived in a family of dentists. 37 (50.0%) respondents regularly visited the dentist in childhood and adolescence. Most of the students were trained in oral hygiene before the age of 5 - 65 (87.8%). 63 students (85.1%) brush their teeth twice a day. The main subjects of hygiene are a toothbrush and toothpaste - 74 (100%), 23 people (31.1%) use interdental hygiene products. 3 students had sealed fissures (4.1%). On examination, the dentition of 6 students (8.1%) revealed the absence of the first permanent molars. Caries was found: on chewing and cervical surfaces (1,5 class) - 21 teeth, damage of the contact surfaces (2,3,4 class) - 43 teeth. There were fillings: on the chewing and cervical surfaces (1.5 class) - 182 teeth, fillings on the contact surfaces (2,3,4 class) - 94 teeth.

39 (52.7%) of the surveyed students changed their approach to the hygiene of their own oral cavity after studying the course of dental diseases prevention, 35 (47.3%) did not change. 18 (24.3%) students conducted conversations about the hygiene and prevention of dental diseases with relatives and acquaintances. 12 (16.2%) students, during the summer internship at home, performed fissure sealing to children.

Conclusions. Prevention of dental diseases should include the introduction of a system of public and individual comprehensive preventive measures aimed at creating conditions that exclude risk factors for the occurrence of dental diseases.