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## **DYNAMIC OF HYGIENIC STATUS IN CHILDREN, WHO HAVE CHANGED THE MANUAL TOOTHBRUSH TO A SONIC ONE**

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The oral hygienic care is an important part of the complex for the prevention of dental diseases. At home, it is carried out by means of a toothbrush and additional devices for cleaning the interdental spaces, the surface of the tongue. There is a great variety of toothbrushes. Manufacturers have created many variations that differ from each other in rigidity, bristle fit, size, shape, purpose, etc. The effect of a conventional manual brush depends on the presence and duration of contact of the bristles with the surface being cleaned. It is effective if performed correctly. Imperfect skills and lack of motivation reduce expected results. In addition to conventional manual brushes, electric and sonic brushes are currently available for sale. Some researchers have shown that these types of toothbrushes can improve the oral hygiene of interproximal and lingual surfaces. The principles of work of these are differing than in manual. Children, who have practiced manual tooth brushing for a long time, find it difficult to get used to a new one.

**Aim:** To estimate a dynamic of hygienic status in children who have changed the manual brush to a sonic one.

**Method:** Children aged 8 to 10 years, who have changed a month ago their manual toothbrush to a sonic one with two pressure modes, were examined. Estimation the dynamic of hygienic status of oral cavity was done by means of controlled tooth brushing. From patient history all participants had good oral hygiene. Before visit they did not brush teeth during 24 hours. The Green-Vermillion plaque-index was assessed by examiner before and after brushing with sonic brush. Compare with the results from patient's history

**Results.** The results of plaque indices before brushing were determined in nineteen persons. The scores corresponded to satisfactory and unsatisfactory oral hygiene. After



brushing some patients had less effective results compare with time when manual toothbrush was used.

Conclusions. The deterioration of the hygiene index when changing the brush is apparently due to the incorrect use of the sonic brush. Many children were unable to realign their skills or did not know how to handle an unusual object The formation of a new habit takes an average of 21 days This period is very important to formation of correct practical skills under the supervision of plague index. In order not to fix incorrect actions when brushing teeth with a new hygiene item, an explanation of the dentist is required.

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**ASSESSMENT OF RISK FACTORS OF DENTAL DISEASES AMONG  
YOUNG PEOPLE UNDERGOING THE ADAPTIVE QUARANTINE**

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Considering the COVID-19 may easily infect an individual through contact with secretions or aerosols, the risk of cross-infection between patients and dentists is high enough. At this time mostly dental offices are still be to stay open with following all recommendations of Ministry of Health of Ukraine. However a lot of patients prefer to stay at home because they are afraid to get the COVID-19. Therefore, the topic of our study was to assess the risk factors of dental diseases among young people undergoing the adaptive quarantine.

We did a survey on the Google forms platform of young people. The survey received responses from 105 students of the Kharkiv National Medical University at the age of 18-22. A survey found that 91.7% of respondents considered that health status of their gums and teeth is well. The most common problems are difficult biting and chewing, speech disorder, xerostomia. 8.3% of people afraid to smile and laugh because of unsatisfactory dental aesthetics. 68.8% of students visited the dentist 1-2