Вестник РГМУ

FEATURES OF PERIODONTAL STATUS AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN 9–16 YEARS OF AGE ENROLLED IN VARIOUS ACADEMIC PROGRAMS N.V. Volchenko

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Introduction. Currently widely implemented in education innovative curriculum within the framework of education in lyceums, gymnasiums, cadet schools, private schools, colleges, etc. that is associated with the intensification of the educational process. However, at present, the experience of such institutions confirmed their lack of social and scientific validity. Aim. To identify features of the state of periodontal tissues in schoolchildren 9-16 years depending on the nature of the curriculum. Materials and methods. The study involved 60 children 9-16 years, of which 35 students collegial system (the first main group), and 25 children of students in General education (second comparison group). All children were examined, and recorded the data in the cards proposed by who. To determine the status of periodontal tissues used comprehensive periodontal index (KPI), proposed by P. A. Leus (1988) and papillary-marginal-alveolar index (PMA) in the modification of Parma (1960). Results. After staining the gums in the area of a tooth following results were obtained: not detected the presence of inflammation in 70.5 % of students enrolled in collegiate program, 92.3% on General education. At the same time, the inflammation of the gums of mild severity were detected in 29.5 % of children first, and 7.7 % of the children in the second group (n =1,93, p > 0,05). When evaluating a comprehensive periodontal index revealed that he was characterized by a tendency to higher values in the main group: 0.2 (0; 0.3) against 0 (0; 0.3), R=0.11. However, 31.5 % of students collegial system and 63.7 % of normal, the presence of inflammation has not been identified, mainly in the second group (n=1,76, p > 0,05). 67 % of children of the first group and 36.3 % of children second was defined index, a quantitative value which are the points from 0.1 to 1.0, which suggests that these children found the risk of periodontal disease, mostly in the first group (n=3,65, p > 0,01). The presence of inflammation mild detected in 1.5 % of students first (n=0,78, p > 0.05) and quantitative value of more than 2.1 grade students of both groups were not found, it means inflammation of periodontal tissues moderate and severe was not found. Conclusion. Thus, from the foregoing it follows that in comparison with children, students under the regular program, a greater number of children enrolled in a collegiate program, signs of inflammation of the periodontium. The risk of inflammatory periodontal disease is also higher in children of the first group. At the same time, children with intact periodontium more classes in the General education program.