

HARD DENTAL TISSUES CONDITION IN 9-14-YEAR-OLD SCHOOLCHILDREN WITH DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL LOAD

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Introduction: over the last years scientific literature has provided the data concerning the impact of different educational forms on the health of schoolchildren [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. The most common data deal with negative impact of an increased educational load (lyceums, gymnasium schools, collegiums, classes with enhanced studying of particular subjects) on the impact of schoolchildren [1, 2, 3]. In the first instance this refers to impairment of vision, musculoskeletal diseases, gastrointestinal disorders, psychosomatic disturbances etc. [4, 5]. However, according to the data, provided by the current literature, there is no evidence confirming the impact of different educational load on the oral health of schoolchildren.

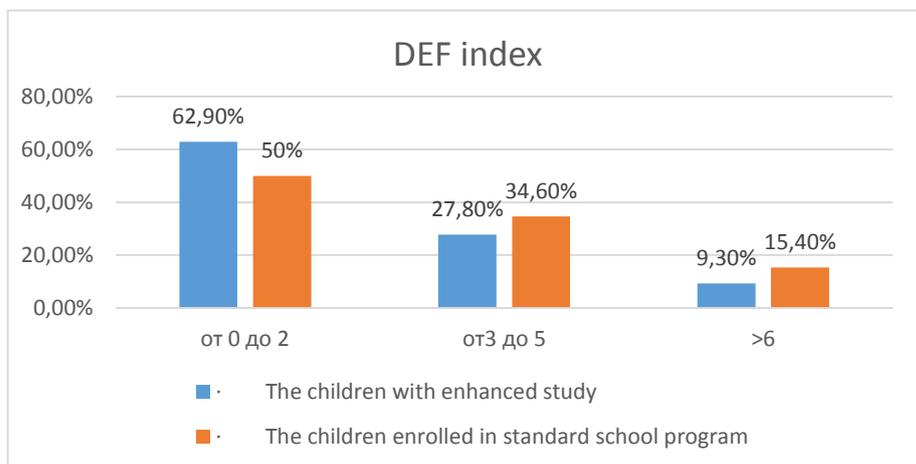
That is why **the aim** of our research was to study hard dental tissues condition in schoolchildren with different educational load.

Materials and methods: The research was carried out in classes with different educational load. The authors examined 70 9 – 14-year-old children without somatic diseases. This group included 50 schoolchildren who were enrolled in collegium program with enhanced study of foreign languages (first group, the main one) and 20 schoolchildren enrolled in traditional secondary education program (second group, the control one). The children were examined by standard procedure (WHO). Hard dental tissues were examined according to DEF-df index which analyzes the presence of decayed teeth both in deciduous bite (d) and in the permanent bite (D), the number of filled teeth in deciduous (f) and permanent (F) bite and also previously extracted teeth (excluding normal teeth shedding) (E).

Results and their discussion: DEF-df index rate from 0 to 2 was determined in 62,9% schoolchildren with enhanced study of foreign languages and in 50% of schoolchildren enrolled in basic program. DEF-df index score from 3 to

5 was observed in 27,8% of first group schoolchildren, and in 34,6% of second group schoolchildren. And, correspondingly, DEF-df index rate more than 6 points was seen in 9,3% of schoolchildren with a higher educational load in comparison to 15,4% of schoolchildren with ordinary load (Fig.1).

Fig.1. DEF-df index.



Conclusion: thus, it is possible to draw a conclusion that the results of this examination of schoolchildren with different educational load provide data that the children with enhanced study of particular subjects have healthier teeth than the children enrolled in standard school program.

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