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**СONDITION OF ORAL HYGIENE AND QUESTIONNAIRE IN CHILDREN WHO ARE TAUGHT ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT SCHOOL CIRRICULA**

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Over the last years the number of specialized schools, lyceums, classes with enhanced studying of different subjects is evidently increasing in our country. An apparent dependence of the degree and character of impairment of schoolchildren’s health and the amount and intensity of academic load has been revealed.

In this regard a lot of scientists try to detect factors which can influence health condition of schoolchildren in a negative way.

**The aim of our research** was to investigate oral hygiene state and questionnaire survey in schoolchildren, who are enrolled in different education programs (children enrolled in general education program and schoolchildren enrolled in advanced study of foreign languages).

**Materials and methods:** this research involved 40 children at the age of 10 – 11 years, 25 of them are enrolled in board education program and 15 – are trained according to general education program. Index assessment for oral hygiene determination was carried out by two methods: hygiene index according to Fedorov-Volodkina. All children received questionnaires which were to be answered at home with the participation of their parents.

**Results and their discussion.** Hygiene index determination according to Fedorov-Volodkina shows that schoolchildren have different oral hygiene rates, as for instance, the rate from 1 to 1,5, which is typical for good oral hygiene, was observed in 70,0% schoolchildren, enrolled in board education program and in 80,0% children, enrolled in general education program. The index in 6,3% children in the first group and in 17,4% in the second one was found to be satisfactory. The index of unsatisfactory hygiene, which amounts from 2,1 to 2,5 points, was observed in 15,7% board education program schoolchildren and in 2,6 % general education program schoolchild. The index comprising from 2,6 to 3,4 points, which implicates poor oral hygiene, was found in 8,0% children of the first group. This index was completely absent in the second group children. Extremely poor oral hygiene (more than 3,5 points) was not observed neither in the first nor in the second group.

The analysis of the answers has made it possible to obtain the following results: the majority of children of the main (50,0%) and experimental (53,7%) groups clean teeth twice a day, 44,6% of the schoolchildren who represent the first group and 43,9% of the ones of the second group clean teeth once a day in the morning, and thereafter 5,4% of the pupils of the collegiate curriculum and 2,4% of the ones of the general education program – only in each evening. The main part of the first group children (43,2%) and of the second one (36,6%) usually visit a doctor when a tooth begins to be ill. Only 14,9% and 26,8% of children (in both groups) go to the dentist once a year.

Thus, we can conclude, that the children enrolled in the program advanced study of foreign languages have oral hygiene is worse than that of the traditional program students.