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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОЦЕНКА СТОМАТОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ, РЕЧЕВЫХ И ДВИГАТЕЛЬНЫХ НАРУШЕНИЙ У ДЕТЕЙ С ВРОЖДЕННОЙ РАСЩЕЛИНОЙ ВЕРХНЕЙ ГУБЫ И НЕБА

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✓ ***Резюме***

Изучение и оценка зубочелюстных нарушений у детей с врожденными расщелинами губы и неба с помощью временных силиконовых сосок и пластинок показали положительное воздействие на развитие речевых дефектов и на антропометрические показатели верхней челюсти и зубоальвеолярной дуги.

Были привлечены 135 младенцев родившееся с ВРГН из них 83 младенцы мужского пола и 52 младенцы женского пола. Младенцы были распределены на 2 группы. 1-группа основная группа 68 младенцев (из них 42 мужского пола и 26 женского пола) и 2- группа контрольная группа 66 младенцев (из них 41 мужского пола и 26 женского пола).

Изученные изменения и их систематизация приводит к снижению челюстно-лицевых патологий, а также росту и развитию определению что способствует к не гормоническому развитию ребенка. Внедрение полученных данных в практическое здравоохранение снизит долю челюстно-лицевых аномалий. Впервые научно обоснована методика использования раннего ортодонтического лечения детей с ВРГН, проводимого с помощью «Обтуратора стоматологического для ортодонтического лечения детей с ВРГН».

Ключевые слова: расщелина, дети, губа, нёба, силикон, обтуратор.

TUG'MA YUQORI LAB VA TANGLAY YORIG'I BO'LGAN BOLALARDA TISH, NUTQ VA HARAKAT BUZILISHLARINI QIYOSIY BAHOLASH

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✓ ***Rezyume***

Vaqtinchalik silikon nipellar va plastinkalar yordamida tug'ma lab va tanglay yoriqlari bo'lgan bolalarda dentoalveolyar kasalliklarni o'rganish va baholash nutq nuqsonlarining rivojlanishiga va yuqori jag ' va tish alveolyar kamarning antropometrik ko'rsatkichlariga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatdi.

CGN bilan tug'ilgan 135 nafar chaqaloq ishga qabul qilindi, ulardan 83 nafari erkak va 52 nafari qiz bolalar edi. Chaqaloqlar 2 guruhga bo'lingan. 1-guruh - asosiy guruh - 68 chaqaloq (shundan 42 nafari erkak va 26 nafari ayol) va 2-guruh - nazorat guruhi - 66 nafar chaqaloq (shundan 41 nafari erkak va 26 nafari ayol). O'rganilgan o'zgarishlar va ularni tizimlashtirish jag'ning patologiyalari, shuningdek, o'sish va rivojlanishning pasayishiga olib keladi, bu esa bolaning gormonal bo'lmagan rivojlanishiga yordam beradi. Olingan ma'lumotlarni amaliy sog'liqni saqlashga joriy etish yuz-jag' anomaliyalarining ulushini kamaytiradi. Birinchi marta "CGN bilan og'rigan bolalarni ortodontik davolash uchun tish obturatori" yordamida amalga oshirilgan CGN bilan og'rigan bolalarni erta ortodontik davolashdan foydalanish usuli ilmiy asoslandi.

Kalit so'zlar: yoriq, bolalar, lab, tanglay, silikon, obturator.

COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF DENTAL, SPEECH AND MOTOR DISORDERS IN CHILDREN WITH CONGENITAL CLEFT UPPER LIP AND PALATE

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✓ ***Resume***

The study and evaluation of dental disorders in children with congenital cleft lip and palate using temporary silicone nipples and plates showed a positive effect on the development of speech defects and on the anthropometric parameters of the upper jaw and the dental alveolar arch.

135 infants born with CCLP were recruited, of which 83 were male and 52 were female. The babies were divided into 2 groups. Group 1 - the main group of 68 infants (of which 42 are male and 26 are female) and group 2 - the control group of 66 infants (of which 41 are male and 26 are female).

The studied changes and their systematization lead to a decrease in maxillofacial pathologies, as well as growth and development of the definition, which contributes to the non-hormonal development of the child. The introduction of the obtained data into practical healthcare will reduce the proportion of maxillofacial anomalies. For the first time, the method of using early orthodontic treatment of children with CCLP, carried out with the help of the "Dental Obturator for orthodontic treatment of children with CCLP" was scientifically substantiated

Key words: cleft, children, lip, palate, silicone, obturator.

Introduction

The treatment of patients with cleft lip and palate (RGN) is one of the most difficult tasks of modern dentistry and maxillofacial surgery.

Cleavage of soft tissues in the middle part of the lip (razg. "cleft lip") and/or rupture of the palate (razg. "cleft palate"). This severe malformation of the maxillofacial region is accompanied by severe functional disorders. In addition, a feature of this pathology is a pronounced deformation of the nose in the form of shortening of the nasal septum, flattening of the tip and wings of the nose. Pathologically attached muscles of the upper lip and the nasal region further aggravate these deformities. This pathology is formed in the embryo up to 8-12 weeks due to the ungrown processes of the palate and lips in time. Congenital cleft lip and palate are more common in boys. The birth rate of children with cleft lip and palate is on average 1:800 newborns. In the most industrially stressed areas with a developed chemical industry, the birth rate of a child with congenital cleft lip and palate is much higher: 1:500/1:450 newborns. The process of correction of congenital cleft lip and palate and subsequent stages of rehabilitation is often complicated by a variety of combined pathology on the part of other organs, in particular the nervous system. Anatomical changes in the maxillofacial region lead to a persistent functional defect in all departments of voice and speech production.

The purpose of the study: To study and compare the assessment of dental, speech and motor disorders in children with congenital clefts of the upper lip and palate.

Research materials and methods

135 infants born with VGN were involved, of which 83 were male infants and 52 were female infants. The infants were divided into 2 groups. Group 1 is the main group of 68 infants (of which 42 are male and 26 are female) and group 2 is the control group of 66 infants (of which 41 are male and 26 are female). The main group of infants received temporary silicone nipples and plates, which facilitated sucking and swallowing acts and improved speech defects, while the 2nd group of infants received traditional treatment methods. In carrying out this dissertation, plaster models of infants were used, clinical and anthropometric methods were used to obtain parameters with congenital cleft lips and palate, followed by statistical data processing. In the course of the study, our task was to improve the life status of children with congenital cleft lip and palate using temporary silicone nipples and plates, as well as to determine the bite condition of children with congenital cleft lip and palate, depending on age; In addition, to identify the features of changes in the parameters of the dental system during the period of tooth change in children with congenital cleft lips and palate before uranium and cheilorinoplasty in a comparative aspect. At the same time, to determine the

early timing of surgical intervention in children with cleft lips and palate, to improve the life status of children with congenital cleft lips and palate using temporary silicone plates (obturators) replenishing elements that facilitate sucking and swallowing acts and to improve speech defects in children with congenital cleft lips and palate using temporary silicone plates (obturators), in the end, to develop and implement into clinical practice a "Method of early orthodontic treatment of children with VGN" using orthodontic devices of their own design.

The results and their discussion

The results of the study showed that, based on a set of studies, comparative analyses of the condition and improvement of life status in infants with congenital cleft lips and palate using temporary silicone nipples and plates were conducted for the first time. For the first time, a comparative analysis of the parameters of the upper dental alveolar arch in newborns in the period before and after the use of the proposed obturator, its effect on the growth and development of the alveolar process, was carried out. In group 1 of infants, an improvement in the life status of children with congenital cleft lips and palate was determined using temporary silicone nipples and plates, the normal state of bite in children with congenital cleft lips and palate was determined depending on age, and speech defects in children with congenital cleft lips and palate improved using temporary silicone plates (obturators) than in the 2nd group of children with VGN (in the control group, over time, the same indicators returned to normal, but the period was long and the children were aware of their complexes).

Conclusion

Thus, the study showed that on the basis of a set of studies, for the first time, a comparative analysis of the condition and improvement of the life status in children with congenital cleft lips and palate using temporary silicone nipples and plates was carried out, and a positive effect was proved. For the first time, a comparative analysis of the parameters of the upper dental alveolar arch in newborns in the period before and after the use of the proposed obturator, its effect on the growth and development of the alveolar process, was carried out. The studied changes and their systematization lead to a decrease in maxillofacial pathologies, as well as growth and development, which contributes to the non-hormonal development of the child. The introduction of the obtained data into practical healthcare will reduce the proportion of maxillofacial anomalies. For the first time, the method of using early orthodontic treatment of children with VGN, carried out with the help of a "dental obturator for the orthodontic treatment of children with VGN", has been scientifically substantiated.

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