



## **COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE ORAL CAVITY CONDITION IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN WITH ARTIFICIAL FEEDING**

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<b>Received:</b> August 20 <sup>th</sup> 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> September 21 <sup>st</sup> 2021 <b>Published:</b> October 26 <sup>th</sup> 2021	Breastfeeding is one of the most natural and important functions inherent in a woman by nature. All the nutrients of breast milk correspond to the peculiarities of the digestive system and metabolism, the functional capabilities of the gastrointestinal tract of the child, providing him with adequate development. Breast milk is a unique balanced food product that determines the optimal physical and neuropsychic development of children [1.2.4.6.8.12.14]. It has undeniable advantages over other foods for children, because it contains not only nutrients, but also hormones, growth and protective factors, meets the needs of the child.
<b>Keywords:</b> Artificial Feeding, pregnant women	

### **RELEVANCE:**

Breastfeeding is one of the most natural and important functions inherent in a woman by nature. All the nutrients of breast milk correspond to the peculiarities of the digestive system and metabolism, the functional capabilities of the gastrointestinal tract of the child, providing him with adequate development. Breast milk is a unique balanced food product that determines the optimal physical and neuropsychic development of children [1.2.4.6.8.12.14]. It has undeniable advantages over other foods for children, because it contains not only nutrients, but also hormones, growth and protective factors, meets the needs of the child.

Children who are breastfed before the age of two are less likely to get sick, their mortality rates are lower in comparison with babies who received mother's milk for a shorter period or were fed artificially. Last year, the average level of exclusive breastfeeding in our country was 54.4 percent, the highest rates were noted in the Bukhara region and Karakalpakstan. During discharge from maternity hospitals, the prevalence of this type of feeding is a high proportion, but decreases in the following months. On the promotion of breastfeeding, the Ministry of Health continues to actively cooperate with UNICEF for the professional development of physicians [3.5.7.9.10].

Purpose: prevention of major dental diseases in children with artificial feeding.

To achieve the purpose of the study, we set the following tasks: To study the condition of the oral cavity and teeth in preschool children who were artificially and naturally fed [11.13.15.16.17.18].

To solve these problems, we conducted a study on 52, 16, 20, 5 in preschool educational institutions of the Bukhara region. To complete the work, we conducted a survey of parents and studied the dental status of 150 children aged 3 to 7 years. As part of the study, all patients were divided into two groups:

- 1) naturally fed children; 2) artificially fed children;

### **MATERIAL AND METHODS:**

In the course of the study, according to the survey data, it was found that 87% of children in the study group were naturally fed from the moment of birth, but were transferred to artificial nutrition at the age of 12 months. Of these, 19% of the children were naturally fed for no more than a month. 44% of children were transferred to artificial feeding at the age of 3-6 months, 51% - at the age of 6-9 months. Only 43% of the children were breastfed before the age of 1. Most of the children after 6 months of natural feeding were transferred to artificial or mixed nutrition at the age of 1 year, this was 73%. In the vast majority of cases, parents argued this with hypolactyly, the early entry of the mother to work (study) and the inability to breastfeed.

Artificial feeding of children of the first year of life involves an earlier eruption of their temporary teeth, thereby exposing the hard tissues of the tooth to the development of caries, tooth loss, and also negatively affects the formation of a permanent bite. Characteristic of children who have been artificially fed since birth is an earlier eruption of the canines of the lower jaw (on average for 2 months) and the second molars of the lower jaw (for 3 months).



**As a result** of scientific research, it was revealed that later eruption of temporary teeth of children was noted in 5.8% of cases, while the lower central incisors appeared after a year, which was due to the influence of a genetic factor on the process of eruption of temporary teeth in a child.

The characteristics of physiological teething include not only the timing, but also the pairing, and the sequence of teething.

According to the typical localization of carious lesions, in all children of the first year of life, in 95.2% of the second year of life, in 60.6% of the third year of life, caries can be attributed to the so-called "bottle". It is characterized as a planar caries affecting incisors from the palatine and vestibular surfaces. Canines are affected less often due to later eruption dates. The incisors on the lower jaw are not affected, as they are protected by the tongue, which tightly covers the nipple from below when sucking.

The absence or insufficient breastfeeding can lead to the development of dysbiosis, contribute to the occurrence of periodontal and dental diseases, negatively affect the digestive processes. In a number of studies, a large activity of the masticatory muscles has been proven when the baby is sucking the breast, which obviously affects the formation of the maxillofacial apparatus in early childhood. Retrospective studies have shown that malocclusion is 1.84 times more common among bottle-fed infants, and the effect increases with an increase in the duration of this type of feeding. In children who were breastfed for at least 12 months, the average indicators of chewing function were significantly higher, regardless of whether they were given a bottle or a pacifier.

When assessing the dental status of children of the first year of life who are naturally fed, active sucking movements of the lower jaw were established, while a well-developed circular muscle of the mouth was noted, the gingival rollers had a semicircular shape and were well expressed, which indicated the harmonious development of the jaws, and in the future will contribute to the formation of a physiological bite. In children receiving artificial feeding, on the contrary, swallowing movements of the lower jaw were noted, which in the future may lead to a delay in the growth of the lower jaw and the formation of a pathological bite.

Thus, the results of our research have shown a high negative rating of artificial feeding in the formation of major dental diseases.

Based on the above mentioned data, you can do the following

## **CONCLUSIONS:**

Children who are on artificial feeding are at risk for the development of major dental diseases that can and should be prevented. It is important to systematically and competently carry out sanitary and educational work among pregnant women, explaining to them the risk factors for the development of common dental diseases in children, the need for natural feeding of a child up to 2 years old. It is necessary to refuse feeding, feeding the child with sweet dairy products.

It is important for parents to develop motivation for regular preventive monitoring of the child at the dentist in order to detect and prevent major dental diseases early.

Artificial nutrition, complementary foods should be determined after consultation with a pediatrician and dentist. It is necessary to refuse feeding, feeding the child with sweet dairy products.

It is important for parents to form motivation for regular preventive monitoring of the child at the dentist in order to early detect and prevent dental pathology.

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