

Principles of Organization and Operation of the School Dentistry Room in Modern Conditions

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Abstract: This study aimed at identifying the most common types of sports injuries among the female students in the directorate of education in Al-Karak governorate in the South of Jordan and the most common sites exposed to sports injuries as well as the most common causes leading to sports injuries among the study sample individuals. The study used the descriptive approach with its survey image to collect data, and the questionnaire was used as the study instrument for data collection. The study sample consisted of (201) female students, who were chosen using the intentional method. The researcher used (SPSS) for data analysis. The results revealed that the most common types of sports injuries among the female students were muscle bruises and the most common causes leading to sports injuries are the insuitability of the pitch ground and the most common anatomical sites exposed to sports injuries are the groin area. The results revealed that there are differences between the female students in the public and private schools in favor of the public schools.

Based on the results, the study recommended the necessity of providing sufficient area of pitches and other sports facilities inside schools to introduce the lesson of physical education in the appropriate way.

Key words: sports injuries, female school students, directorate of education, Al-Karak, Jordan.

Annotation:This article deals with the problems of formation of a healthy generation, introduction of the principles of a healthy lifestyle. Dental condition is one of the main indicators of our body in general, it is necessary to find the main part of the program, develop programs for the development of a system of preventive measures aimed at reducing dental diseases, and improve defecation. This article provides similar information.

Key words: national priority projects, developed and implemented, indicators of the general

Introduction

Currently, the attention of many researchers is drawn to the problems of forming a healthy generation, introducing the principles of a healthy lifestyle. State national priority projects are being developed and implemented, which include programs aimed at improving the health of the nation.

Dental status is one of the main indicators of the general state of the body, and the development of a system of measures aimed at reducing the indicators of dental morbidity should be an integral part of programs for the improvement of the nation.

Nevertheless, at present, in general, dental prevention programs do not have a clear organizational, legal and financial basis, and at the state level their regulation is insufficient (Avramova O.G., Leontiev V.K., 1998; Vasina S.A., 1999; Kuzmina E.M., 1999). In a market economy, the implementation of preventive programs is limited to the maximum regional level, in the absence of state organization and targeted financing of such programs (Klyueva L.P. et al., 2000; Morozova N.V., 2001; Kiselnikova L.P., 2005; Leus P.A., 2007).

In the Soviet Union, extensive experience was gained in providing dental care to children through school dental offices (Vinogradova T.F., 1988). However, at present there is a real threat of the death of school dentistry (Morozova N.V., Basmanova E.V., 1998; Davydov B.N. et al., 2000; Kondratov A.I., 2000; Hamadeeva A.M., 2000; Maslak E.E. et al., 2004). The crisis of school dentistry consists in the widespread

closure of school dental offices, which leads to a sharp decrease in the coverage of planned sanitation and medical examination of the child population, an increase in dental morbidity.

In modern dentistry, the problem of treatment and prevention of caries and its complications in children is one of the most complex and attracts the attention of many researchers (Kowalski E., Pawlak J., Gruszczynska K., 1974; Taatz N., 1976; Lange D.E., 1978; Legovic M., Cehic A.,

1986; Melsen V., 1986; Vinogradova T.F., 1988; Schneider H.G., Markowski V., 1987; Kepp U., 1989; Pagnacco A., Balestro G., Franchini D. et al., 1990; Hensel E., 1991; Miotti F.A. 1991; Trombelli L., Saletti C, Vema C, et al., 1991; Elizarova B.M., Drobotko L.N., Shabas et al.,1996; Elizarova V.M., Petrovich Yu.A. 1997). The insufficiency of measures for dental medical examination and preventive work with children is a serious negative factor that leads to a sharp increase in the incidence of all types of dental pathology and, above all, caries and its complications (Tsaritsynskaya N.M., 1995; Kuzmina E.M., 2003).

Low level of sanitary and hygienic knowledge and skills, lack of motivation to participate in preventive programs, determine the increase in the prevalence and intensity of dental diseases, primarily in children (Allred N., Hodbel M., 1986; Timosca G. 1988; Kondratov A.I., 1990; Belyaev V.V., Klyueva L.P., 2000; Maslova S.A., Yanushevskaya I.A., 2000; Khusnutdinova Z.A., Chudinova T.A., 2000;).

Materials and Methods

Studies by Maslak E.E. (1997) have shown that the prevalence of dental caries in children aged 1 year is already 4.76+2.32% and by the age of 6 years reaches 91.22+1.98%.

According to V.L. Kovalsky (2001), as a result of a clinical examination of the oral organs of preschool and school-age children in Moscow, a high prevalence of dental caries was established, reaching 82.36+1.39%. Dental caries is diagnosed already in children of 3 years of age, the "kp" index is 1.42 + 0.011, then up to the age of 7 years there is an increase in this indicator to 3.89+ 0.016 teeth. During the period of tooth change, there is a decrease in the "kp" index from 3.06 to 0.07 starting from the age of 8 and ending at the age of 12. At the same time, there is a tendency of slow steady growth of the KPU index from 0.40 to 3.58 teeth.

During a dental examination of schoolchildren in Moscow, it was found that the level of caries intensity among 12-year-olds and 15-year-olds in different administrative districts of the city varies and ranges from low to medium (Vasina S.A., Admakin O.I., Kuznetsov P.A., 2001). In 1999, the prevalence of caries on average in Moscow was 65% among 12-year-olds and 80.2% among 15-year-olds. The intensity of caries according to the CPI index ranged from 1.42 to 5.31 teeth.

Abramova N.E. (2000) when examining schoolchildren in St. Petersburg, it was revealed that carious lesions of permanent teeth are detected in children at the age of six, the prevalence of caries in permanent bite is 5.64+0.98%. At the age of 7, this indicator increases to 51.30+4.78% and reaches 77.97+3.98% by the age of 9. At the same time, dental caries has a fairly high intensity of the pathological process, at the age of 7 years, the index "KPU" is 2 and higher. Carious lesions are localized in the age group of children 7-9 years old mainly on molars (96% of cases).

A survey of St. Petersburg schoolchildren aged 8-10 years (Tumanova S.A., 2004) revealed high rates of prevalence and intensity of dental caries. At the age of 8-9 years, the prevalence of caries reaches 84% with an intensity of 2.35 teeth per one examined. In the age group of 9-10 years, these indicators increase and reach 87% in prevalence, with a CPI of 3.08.

According to the epidemiological dental examination conducted in Rostov-on-Don (Kalashnikova V.N., Suslova L.I., Kudinova N.A. 2001), the prevalence of dental caries in children 6-7 years old.

Conclusion



Figure 1 the process of finishing in school

In addition, several schools in the city of Samarkand underwent various examinations. Of these, 303 people were transferred to Samarkand City 65 General Training School 2 5 7 classes, and in the end, various information was collected by making brief conclusions about their health.

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