

Complex rehabilitation of children with CCLP after adverse postoperative outcomes

Mirzaeva Furuza Avazovna

Bukhara State Medical Institute Assistant of the Department of Surgical Dentistry.
feruza_zar@mail.ru

Yadgarova Gulnora Sadritdinovna

PhD of the Department of Surgical Dentistry,
Bukhara State Medical Institute.
farhodik2010@mail.ru

Resume: The study and improvement of the life status of 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 maxillae and dentoalveolar 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. Treatment of patients with cleft lip and palate (CLP) is one of the most difficult tasks of modern dentistry and maxillofacial surgery.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan today, the birth rate of children with congenital cleft lip and palate is higher than the national average. Violations of such vital functions as breathing, nutrition and speech, aesthetic defects associated with congenital cleft lip and palate, adversely affect the overall physical and intellectual development of the child. The feeling of inferiority, the reaction of others to speech cause such a child severe experiences, which, of course, is reflected in the formation of his psyche. These psychological layers, in turn, further exacerbate speech disorders. Speech defects not eliminated in childhood subsequently hinder the choice of profession, interfere with work and everyday life.

Conducting comprehensive studies of congenital anomalies of the maxillofacial region in order to prevent them and actively participate in this work along with doctors of various specialties (genetics, immunologists, obstetricians-gynecologists, pediatricians (neonatologists), neurologists, cardiologists, psychologists, sociologists, environmentalists) and dentists. This will expand care for the health of the child and create favorable conditions for the formation of the dentofacial system.

Purpose of the study.

To study and improve the life status of children with congenital cleft lip and palate.

Material and research methods. 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 main group of infants used temporary silicone nipples and plates, which facilitated sucking and swallowing acts and improved speech defects, the 2nd group of infants used traditional methods of treatment. When performing this dissertation work, plaster models of infants were used, to obtain parameters with congenital cleft lip and palate, clinical and anthropometric methods were used, followed by statistical data processing. During the study, our task was to improve the life status of children with congenital cleft lip and

palate with the help of temporary silicone nipples and plates, as well as to determine the state of bite in children with congenital cleft lip and palate, depending on age; in addition, to identify the features of changes in the parameters of the dentoalveolar system during the period of changing teeth in children with congenital cleft lips and palate before urano- and cheilorhinoplasty in a comparative aspect. At the same time, determine the early timing of surgical intervention in children with cleft lip and palate, improve the life status of children with congenital cleft lip and palate with the help of temporary silicone plates (obturators) of replenishing elements that facilitate sucking and swallowing acts and improve speech defects in children with congenital cleft lip and palate with the help of temporary silicone plates (obturators), at the end to develop and introduce into clinical practice the "Method of early orthodontic treatment of children with CCLP" using orthodontic appliances of our own design.

Results and its discussion. The results of the study showed that, based on a set of studies, for the first time, comparative analyzes of the condition and improvement of the life status were carried out in infants with congenital cleft lip and palate using temporary silicone nipples and plates. For the first time, a comparative analysis of the parameters of the upper dentoalveolar 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 the 1st group of infants, an improvement in the life status in children with congenital cleft lip and palate was determined with the help of temporary silicone nipples and plates, a normal bite condition was determined in children with congenital cleft lip and palate, depending on age, and speech defects improved in children with congenital clefts lips and palate with the help of temporary silicone plates (obturators) than in the 2nd group of children with CCLP (in the control group, over time, these same indicators returned to normal over time, but the period was long and the children were already aware of their complexes).

Conclusion. Thus, the study showed that, based on a set of studies, a comparative analysis of the condition and improvement of the life status in children with congenital cleft lip and palate using temporary silicone nipples and plates was carried out for the first time, and a positive effect was proved. For the first time, a comparative analysis of the parameters of the upper dentoalveolar arch in newborns was carried out in the period before and after the use of the proposed obturator, its effect on the growth and development of the alveolar process. The studied changes and their systematization lead t to reduce 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 CCLP, carried out with the help of the "Dental Obturator for orthodontic treatment of children with CCLP" was scientifically substantiated.

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