



## Prevention of Dental Caries in Children with Convulsions the Disease is Treated

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**ABSTRACT:** A chronic brain disease characterized by repeated spontaneous seizures (paroxysms) that occur as a result of excessive neural discharges. Clinically, epilepsy is manifested by convulsions and changes in consciousness (up to its loss) Epilepsy can be either an independent disease or a symptom of another pathology. According to the WHO, approximately every 4-10 people out of 1000 suffer from active epilepsy worldwide — this is one of the most common neurological diseases. Epilepsy has been known to mankind for a long time — the first known mention of epilepsy came to us from 500-700 BC. In Babylon, stone slabs were found that contained a detailed description of the disease, the types of attacks, provoking factors, and post-attack symptoms. The ancient Greeks saw epilepsy as a supernatural divine phenomenon and called it a sacred disease. In 450 BC, Hippocrates first stated that the disease has quite natural causes and originates in the brain. The disease is a serious social problem, as the lack of information about epilepsy contributes to misunderstanding, fear of symptoms in others and discrimination of patients. The disease manifests itself in the form of short-term involuntary convulsions in any part of the body, or the convulsions affect the entire body. Sometimes seizures are accompanied by loss of consciousness and loss of control over the functions of the intestine or bladder. Seizures can take the form of both minor memory lapses and muscle spasms, and severe, prolonged convulsions.

It should be remembered that patients with epilepsy are ordinary normal people who are no different from other people, especially in the period between attacks. Most children (about 90%) with epilepsy can attend regular schools and kindergartens. At the same time, it is recommended to inform the staff about the child's illness in order to allow them to act correctly when seizures occur. There is no need to restrict children from additional classes in a foreign language, music, etc. In most cases, seizures occur during a period of passive relaxed state, drowsiness. At the same time, mental activity contributes to a decrease in epileptic activity. The largest American epileptologist V. Lennox said that "activity is an antagonist of seizures." Only a small number of children and adolescents (approximately 10 %) have

additional severe disorders of the nervous system: motor (cerebral palsy) or mental (oligophrenia, psychosis). These children should attend kindergartens and schools with an individual approach and adapted programs. The most severe patients should be trained in special educational centers at home.

In general, we can say that children suffering from epilepsy should try to lead a normal lifestyle. At the same time, it should be taken into account that overprotection of parents leads to the isolation of children in society and their poor social adaptation. Children should definitely play sports, as it has been found that active physical activity has a positive effect on the course of epilepsy. Sports activities have a beneficial effect on self-esteem and reduce the level of isolation of children from society. As with people who do not suffer from epilepsy, the healthiest option is regular exercise (exercise). A child with epilepsy should be included in all types of school activities, except for potentially dangerous types of physical education (for example, swimming or participating in certain competitions). When choosing a sport, it is necessary, in addition to personal preference, to be guided by the fact that the risk of acquiring various injuries is minimal.

**Purpose:** such measures are to remove dental deposits from the deep pockets around the tooth, reduce the depth of the pockets, smooth the surface of the root and give the gum a shape that contributes to providing better care for children with cramp disease. The gum tissue should tightly wrap around the neck of the tooth. But with periodontitis, the supporting bone tissue and gums are destroyed, as a result of which the gingival pockets expand and become a reservoir of bacteria. Over time, these pockets deepen, which leads to further destruction of bone and gum tissue. As a result, the goal of periodontitis treatment is to thoroughly clean the gingival pockets of bacteria and prevent further destruction.

Therapeutic measures begin with professional oral hygiene: the doctor removes supragingival and subgingival plaque and tartar, cleans and polishes the necks and exposed areas of the roots of the teeth, and then trains the patient in proper and thorough dental care, prescribes appropriate toothpastes. Further, general and local anti-inflammatory treatment with various antimicrobial drugs is carried out, general tonic and other means are used, in particular vitamins, various infusions of medicinal herbs, etc. Technologies and equipment are constantly being improved, and new methods of treatment are emerging. One of the non-drug methods of conservative treatment of periodontitis is ozone therapy, the advantages of which, in addition to high efficiency, are the absence of complications and side effects.

It is known that ozone destroys all types of bacteria and viruses. The formula of ozone allows it to have anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory and healing effects. The properties of ozone therapy are also based on the diverse therapeutic effects of ozone. In other words, ozone is an antioxidant. It suppresses the appearance of inflammatory reactions, which give unpleasant sensations – pain, bleeding, swelling. Moreover, during the treatment of patients, there was a clear tendency to the rapid disappearance of edema. It is also important that ozone has not only a therapeutic, but also a preventive effect. It improves blood circulation, prevents the development of stagnant blood vessels in the problem area. Such treatment increases and accelerates the tendency to delineate and eliminate the inflammatory focus, which reduces the time of treatment of patients and contributes to the prevention of possible complications. Also, in the treatment of periodontal diseases, surgical methods play an essential role, because in most cases only surgical intervention can lead to the permanent elimination of the focus of inflammation in the periodontal tissues and contribute to the suspension of destructive processes in the alveolar bone. Scientific research and the practice of many doctors have shown that after conservative treatment, foci of active inflammation remain in the gum and bone tissue of the alveolar process, and only the removal of pathologically altered tissue gives a lasting therapeutic effect.

Methods of surgical treatment of periodontal diseases are quite diverse. An essential place in the complex of surgical treatment of periodontal lesions is occupied by operations to correct the vestibule of the oral cavity. Surgical intervention allows to achieve a significant improvement in the structural

and functional state of periodontal tissues. It is especially important to correctly determine the most rational type or combination of several types of operations, depending on the indications.

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