

**CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF DIABETES IN THE ORAL CAVITY IN
CHILDREN**

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RELEVANCE

Diabetes mellitus takes third place after cardiovascular and oncological diseases and affects 130 to 180 million people worldwide [1, 2.]. Recently, despite the ongoing studies, there has been a progressive increase in the incidence among children, and complications lead to early disability of patients and death. Metabolic disorders and trophic disorders in tissues with this pathology significantly affect the state of the oral organs. Dental manifestations in diabetes mellitus are often ahead of the appearance of general clinical symptoms of the underlying disease, which is of great diagnostic value. Therefore, knowledge of the features of changes in the oral mucosa helps to identify the early stages of the disease, as well as the correct assessment of local manifestations of general pathology and the choice of therapeutic and preventive measures [3].

OBJECTIVE

To develop a set of therapeutic and preventive measures for pathological changes in the oral cavity in children with diabetes mellitus based on an assessment of its immunological parameters and their changes depending on the type, stage, duration and age of patients.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. Conduct a comprehensive analysis of risk factors (saliva, sugar level, biochemical data) of the development of major dental diseases in children with various forms of diabetes.
2. To study the dental status of children with various forms of diabetes.
3. To evaluate the state of caries resistance of tooth enamel in children with various forms of diabetes.
4. To develop and test the program of dental medical examination for children suffering from diabetes.
5. Evaluate the effectiveness of the dental examination program for children with diabetes

Materials and methods: Clinical studies were conducted in the regional endocrinological clinic, in the children's department. Observations were conducted for children aged 6 to 18 years. In 2017, the number of general patients was 420, of which 121, disabled children received social benefits from the state. The analysis showed that diabetes is often found among children in hospital care.

A comprehensive study of the oral cavity included the identification of complaints of patients, history taking, visual examination, an index assessment of the state of hard tissues of teeth and periodontal tissues.

In the course of the study, we developed the Healthy Tooth program, which included the following parameters:

- anamnesis of life;

- bleeding gums - a periodontal condition;
- the condition of the oral mucosa;
- the prevalence of caries;
- bite condition;
- the state of oral hygiene;
- state of the language.

CONCLUSION

The oral cavity for diabetes requires special care, since even small injuries, food debris and tartar can lead to the development of serious diseases. This is important to remember for anyone with diabetes, because with high sugar, even a slight inflammation of the mucous membrane will heal over time. Any manifestations in the oral cavity of this severe ailment should be a signal to the patient about an unscheduled visit to the dentist. Only the timely identification of complications of diabetes and their proper treatment will avoid serious consequences. It is also very important for diabetics to strictly control the level of glucose in the blood, since it is sharp surges in sugar that can provoke the development of many complications of diabetes, including oral diseases

LITERATURE

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