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ASSESSMENT OF BONE TISSUE DURING TREATMENT DENTOALVEOLAR ANOMALIES IN CHILDREN WITH SCOLIOSIS

The study was conducted as a part of research work “Development and improvement of the methods for diagnosis and pathogenetic treatment of periodontal diseases, dental caries and its complications”, (state registration 0100U002316).

Summary. The purpose of the study was to develop a rational method of treatment dentoalveolar anomalies aimed at reducing relapses dentoalveolar anomalies, duration of treatment, depending on bone density in patients with scoliosis. Scoliosis is often associated with osteopenia and impaired metabolism of connective tissue that manifested reduced bone mineral density and changes in metabolic status, impaired synthesis of the major structural components of connective tissue, resulting integral reaction to a combination of two abnormal situations - osteopenia and scoliotic deformity. Prevalence dentoalveolar anomalies abnormalities among patients with scoliosis reaches 81.6%, in most cases accompanied by gingivitis. Therefore, the need for orthodontic treatment in these patients is quite high. When scoliosis orthodontic treatment has an impact on pathologically changed bone, so the retention period of orthodontic treatment need prescriptions that enhance the adaptive capacity of the body and promote reparative bone formation and development of pathogenetically substantiated complex preventive measures aimed at improving the effectiveness of treatment and prevention of dentoalveolar anomalies recurrence. A biometric study of control and diagnostic models of the jaws, biochemical oral fluid, determining bone density by ultrasonic osteography, the timing of orthodontic treatment in patients, with jaw abnormalities suffering from scoliosis and various sites of varying severity. We have developed medical centers showed high efficiency, which showed an increase density and improve bone metabolism.

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