

## THE DENTAL HEALTH IN THE EARLY CHILDHOOD IN PARTICIPANTS FROM SKOPJE

S. NASHKOVA; J. ALIMANI- JAKUPI; F. VENINOV; S. ILJOVSKA; T. KUTLOVCI

## FYROM PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

The goal of the research is to make an assessment of the prevalence and the severity of the caries in the early childhood (CEC) in preschool children. The research is an analytical study of the example cut of 30% of 979 preschool children from municipality Center Skopje, in children from different socio-economical status families in whom the situation was noted on the teeth and the caries in the early childhood. The results have shown that without caries were 173 (20.47%) from the participants, with caries 465 (55.03%) and with CEC 207 (24.50%). The total DMFS of the participants were 2.6, from which with filled teeth were 0.46, with caries 1.47 and with extracted teeth were 0.681. With caries in the early childhood were 207 children from which 102 boys and 105 girls, which meant there weren't any significant differences according the gender. Depending on the clinical forms of caries in the early childhood and the age of the children we established that with the initial form of CEC at the age of 2 were 75.6% of the children, with mild caries were 24.4%; with initial form of CEC at the age of 3 were 48.6%, with mild form were 35.1%, with medium were 13.7%, with severe form of caries were 2.2% and with severe form with complications were 10.04% of the children. With initial form of CEC at the age of 4 were 10.9%, with mild form 42.3%, medium form 18.2%, with severe form 7.4% and with severe form with complications were 21.2%; at the age of 5 with initial form of CEC were 18.9% and with mild were 24.3%. In the complex interaction of the predisposing factors of the social environment as the socio-economical status, the health education, the living environment significantly affect the prevalence of the caries and the severity of the caries in the early childhood among young children and preschool children in our environment