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TO THE QUESTION ON ETHNO-AGE AND ETHNO- GENDER-AGE TYPOLOGICAL ASPECTS WHILE SPEAKING ABOUT CHILDREN'S HYGIENE

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Ethno-age typological aspect of hygiene study can be illustrated by following works and science directions. Children hands bad hygiene represents a problem in Indian clinics, less in private than in public; it is characteristic both for labour rooms and newborn units in part in the country southern states [1]. Bad hygiene is considered to be significant factor of urinary tract infections in Iranian children [2]. These infections are suggested to increase in children under three years of age. That is why there must be interventions to increase knowledge and preventive behaviors in such children. Rather big block of scientific publications is dedicated to bad hygiene as one of the most widely-spread predictive factors of teeth decay in children in part the Iranian ones [3]. Tooth pastes selection particularly for children is also paid rather big attention by dentists all over the world for instance in Iran [4].

Mother's knowledge and awareness of children's oral hygiene was Iranian dentists article subject, represented ethno-gender-age typological aspect of hygiene study and showed the necessity to raise mentioned maternal awareness [5]. Also according to the Iranian dentists results maternal self-efficacy and knowledge represents the strongest

predicator of children oral hygiene behavior and, that is of crucial importance, educational interventions to improve maternal self-efficacy and knowledge may be beneficial for children oral health habits [6]. Tooth decay severity is influenced by tooth brushing start age, gender and maternal education level in part according to Tehranian dentists [7].

Mothers' coping strategies for overcoming challenges with her child's teeth brushing is also paid attention by the dentists in different countries in part in the USA [8]. Ethno-gender-age typological aspect is also paid much attention by Indian, American and British scientists concerning to the girls menstrual hygiene [9].

In part, there are works about children living in rural and urban conditions. Of course, the opportunities to maintain proper hygiene are worse in the rural ones in part for such countries as India and particularly for stunting children [10]. General anxiety in Nigerian boys and girls in semi-urban population had dental anxiety and it weakened good oral hygiene [11].

This short literary review testifies to the fact that ethno-age and ethno-gender-age typological aspects contribute much in children's hygiene and it is realized in various branches of Science in part Psychology, Dentistry, Gynecology. Also living areas character (urban, rural) should be taken into account and it can be considered as separate typological aspect.

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