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### **INTERHEMISPHERICAL ASYMMETRY INDIVIDUAL PROFILE AND TEMPERAMENT INFLUENCE ON DENTAL PATHOLOGY**

Assessing the temperament according to the literary data represents important and interesting scientific field nowadays in different countries in children dentistry. In the USA impulsivity is considered to be a determinant of child's behavior during sedation in the 36-95-monthed girls and boys without age and gender differences [14, 429-435]. Iranian dentist from Tabriz city found parenting style as mediating child temperament and thus child-parent-dentist interactions in the 4-6-year-old children [2, 342-247], in part at restorative treatment [3, 99-104], maternal high intelligence influences positively to the 4-6-year-old Iranian children behavior at the dentist setting due to authoritative parenting style [5, 1089-1095], the Iranians pay the attention to child temperament influence on behavior in the dentists [6, 119-122], as well as the Chinese specialists [20, 279-281], the Swedish doctors [8, 419-429]. There are correlations determined between child temperament, family structure, parents' country of birth, family socioeconomic status and traumatic dental injuries in the 0-17-year-old Swedish children [16, 361-367] with bigger prevalence in boys during spring and falls than in girls, with ethiological factors variation between the age and with preschool age biggest distribution of traumas informed in the Swedish scientists another work [15, 9-17]. Patients with burning mouth syndrome suffer from depression by the data of the Japanese scientists [23, 495-498]. Indian children dentists described children with early childhood caries as less sociable, less energetic, highly distractible and less rhythmic [13, 21-24]. Iranian children dentists emphasize about attentional shifting, fear, frustration, low-intensity pleasure, sadness and shyness were significantly higher in the children suffering with early childhood caries [4, 3-12]. Child temperament is as strongly associated with early childhood caries as poor feeding practices: positive temperament appears protective, negative temperament may increase its risk by the American dentists opinion [18, 85-88]. Birth order influences only on sadness as a temperament characteristics and only laterborns can have problems in the dental setting because of their temperamental features by the data of Iranian scientists from Tabriz city [7, 225-231]. By Chinese dentists opinion about difficult, intermediate high or slow-to-warm-up temperament at severe caries in 3-year-old children comparatively to the ones with easy or intermediate low temperament, sick and healthy boys were different in temperament attribute «Activity level» while in temperament attribute «Rhythmicity» among sick and healthy girls [24, 422-425]. Babies with feeding through the bottles

are at risk to have caries comparatively to the ones who have natural breast feeding as the American children dentists found out [19, 98-104].

As for such a typological aspect as left-handedness we met only following works concerning it in dentistry namely the one about left-handed dental students and interns in Saudi Arabia [1, 105-112], left-handedness as a predictive factor of recurrent aphthous stomatitis in Turkish men and women with the distribution dominance in smoking women [12, 151-156], permanent incisors traumatic injuries prevalence in the 13-17-year-old Turkish guys comparatively to girls [9, 248-254], left-handed Turkish female and male adolescents bigger success in oral hygiene than the right-handed [22, 1-9], musculo-skeletal disorders in left- and right-handed Turkish dental students, males and females [21, 255-266], bigger success of right-handed dental students in subgingival scaling except the one for mesial and facial surfaces; left-handers had the similar time of learning success on right-sided dental chairs as the right-handers by the Turkish scientists data [10, 1463-1482], left-handed dentists bigger success in the therapy of teeth distal and mesial surfaces and right-handers success only while the teeth distal parts treatment [17, 15-30], right-handed dentists (26-34-year-old males and females) bigger success at root planning and scaling than the left-handed ones while working in right-sided dental chairs [11, 1-14].

Retentions and dystopies are studied in different countries. One can classify teething disorders as the ones by time (in part retentions) and positions disturbances (particularly dystopies). Wisdom teeth retention comprises 73-98% of all retentions. It is clear that these teeth retarded teething can appear under the conditions of jaws insufficient development, macrodentia, teeth germs incorrect laying etc. that is mostly observed at malocclusions.

As for our present results we determined that left-handed patients had left-sided dystopy both on permanent occlusion and on the third molars while left-handed patients – the right-sided one. Left-handers had bigger retention on permanent occlusion than the right-handers. Retention was not determined in ambidexters. Left-handed patients exhibited left first incisive special dystopy while right-handed patients – the one of the right first incisive.

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## **ОДОНТОГЛІФІЧНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПОСТІЙНИХ МОЛЯРІВ У ДІТЕЙ ЗАКАРПАТТЯ**

Виникнення та поширеність карієсу, особливо в дитячому віці має тенденцію до зростання, не дивлячись на стрімкий розвиток профілактичної та реконструктивної стоматології за останнє десятиріччя. Дані процеси значною мірою обумовлюються екологічними умовами, а саме біогеохімічним дефіцитом фтору та йоду. До таких природних зон належить Закарпатська область, як природне середовище, в якому мешкає людина [1, с. 31; 7, с. 69; 8, с. 128].

Поширеність карієсу постійних зубів 12 – річних дітей в даній природній зоні становить  $91,4 \pm 2,3\%$  при інтенсивності  $11,3 \pm 0,1$  [4, с. 24; 5, с. 194; 6 с. 17].

Метою дослідження стало підвищення ефективності профілактики та лікування карієсу постійних зубів у дітей різних етнічних груп, які проживають в умовах біогеохімічного дефіциту фтору та йоду, шляхом запровадження індивідуалізованих схем.

Об'єктом дослідження стало стоматологічне здоров'я, стан твердих тканин зубів, біохімічні параметри ротової рідини у дітей різних етнічних груп, які проживають в умовах біогеохімічного дефіциту фтору та йоду.

Виконання даної роботи спрямоване на встановлення поширеності та інтенсивності карієсу постійних зубів у дітей, оцінку рівня санітарно-гігієнічних знань та якості гігієни порожнини рота; визначення біохімічних параметрів та властивостей ротової рідини; проведення порівняльної характеристики одонтологічних та одонтогліфічних ознак постійних молярів у дітей; визначення загального одонтологічного типу, що характерний для даного регіону; створення прогностичної моделі