One of the current and most widespread problems in modern dentistry to this day is tooth decay. Dental caries in preschool children and schoolchildren is observed much more often and at a high rate of dental tissue damage. Factors in the development of caries and its complications in some countries are - the lack of regular oral hygiene, lack of government programs to prevent major diseases of the oral cavity, the climatic and geographical factors. For prevention and prediction of dental caries in children, the emphasis on the socio-

**Abstract.** This article reflects the main risk factors and the development of caries in schoolchildren living in the urban-type settlement of Terek-Sai of the Chatkal district of the Jalal-Abad region of the Kyrgyz Republic, conducting a questionnaire of schoolchildren and reflects the report of the results of the analysis.

**Keywords:** dental caries, schoolchildren, prevention, dental diseases, questionnaire.
behavioral level of risk of dental diseases is a significant unit. Insufficient level of knowledge about health, influence of low socio-economic status serves as the general factor influencing the occurrence of early childhood caries [4,5,6,7].

According to the data of the World Health Organization (WHO), dentists of the world cannot provide treatment of the huge scale of dental lesions and its complications. I would like to point out that even countries with high level of economic development need 4-8 times more dental care to the population. An effective way to protect children and adults with dental caries, periodontal disease and other complications is stable prophylaxis. For individual approach to preventive measures, it is necessary to identify risk factors and their quantitative characteristic for the population of a particular region with different climatic and geographical conditions of life [1,2,3].

In order to identify various risk factors for dental caries, there is a questionnaire, which indicates some aspects of the respondents' life, although it is subjective, but it allows to identify a number of risk factors for dental diseases.

The purpose of our study is to determine the risk factors of dental caries among schoolchildren living in Terek-Sai township of Chatkal district of Jalal-Abad region of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The materials and methods of research were questionnaire survey of schoolchildren.

Schoolchildren living in Terek-Sai township of Chatkal rayon of Jalal-Abad oblast participated in this study as respondents. A total of 324 pupils were questioned: boys - 41.3% (134 people) and girls - 58.7% (190 people), aged 12 to 17 years. The survey was conducted in school - 100% of respondents. Factors such as dietary intake, bad habits, level of oral hygiene of schoolchildren and social status were taken into account.

Results of the study and their discussion.

We have analyzed various sources, where the majority of the authors point to risk factors for the occurrence and progression of dental caries, with an emphasis on - early infection with S.mutans, irrational diet with frequent consumption of carbohydrates, and incomplete oral hygiene. Note that, for example, an irrational diet with good oral hygiene can be excluded as a risk factor because oral hygiene compensates for the negative effects of an irrational diet.

As mentioned above, the survey focused on the diet of schoolchildren and their bad habits. In this survey it was found out that in 61.4% of the respondents the sweet and floury products are prevailing in their diet, and 67.9% of the respondents noted bad habits. Among respondents-scholars with bad habits the accent was put on eating sunflower seeds, the percentage of which was high - 46.5%; eating nuts - 3.2%; smokers - 11.4%; habit of biting threads, holding hairpins in teeth, surety of pins in teeth - 6.8% of all respondents.

Thus, more than a half of respondents had: a prevalence of sweets and flour products in the diet (62.64%); bad habits (66.9%).

The main preventive measure of dental diseases is oral hygiene, the survey revealed that individual oral hygiene is carried out by all; 100% of respondents brush their teeth. Brushing with toothpaste - 98.9%, brushing with tooth powder - 0.8%, brushing with folk methods - 0.3% of the respondents. Brushing teeth twice a day was 37.54% of respondents. Duration of tooth brushing was: less than 1 minute - 12.8%; 1-2 minutes - 65.6%; over 3 minutes - 21.6%. Examination of the oral cavity revealed that the state of oral hygiene was satisfactory only in 79.2±3.6%.

Such results may indicate the subjectivity of the respondents’ assessment of the level of hygiene. The main goal of the school educational program for the prevention of dental diseases is to help children acquire proper oral care skills from an early age so that these skills and habits will stay with them for life and help them maintain healthy teeth. Thus, brushing teeth takes less than 3 minutes (78.4%); there is no brushing after meals (99.11%).

Based on the results of the study, it should be recognized that there is a high degree of risk of dental caries among schoolchildren living in Terek-Sai township of Chatkal District of Jalal-Abad Province.

The analysis of the results of the survey suggests that it is necessary to introduce school educational hygiene program for the prevention of dental diseases, through mass media (television, radio, magazines, newspapers and social networks), to promote an increased level of dental education, to increase the role of prevention in dentistry, and the role of good diet and oral hygiene from an early age of childhood.

Literature