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BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS FOR CARIES RISK MANAGEMENT IN CHILDREN WITH PYELONEPHRITIS

Sirma Todorova Angelova

Medical University of Varna, Bulgaria

ow a days the conversance of nurses' teams with oral-dental status of patients suffering from different diseases and nurses' awareness of the clinical traits of disorders affecting hard teeth structures and soft tissues into oral cavity, as well as the interrelations with common health conditions is not adequately corresponding to the necessity of individualized therapeutic approach. The process of optimization of quality and duration of life of children suffering from pyelonephritis, characterized as one of the most widely distributed infectious diseases in childhood, outlines one of the most explicit contemporary tendencies of collaboration between medicine and dental medicine doctors and nurses. The precise control of the common health disorder parallel to the thorough evaluation and adequate management of the oral-dental status of the individual determine the specific principles of prophylactic cares and therapy in the context of personalized medicine. The aim of this study is to investigate behavioral patterns for caries risk management in children with pyelonephritis. The subject of the study is a total number of 92 patients in different periods of childhood with established excretory system disorder of pyelonephritis and 41 healthy children. A combination of clinical, statistical and sociological methods has been applied into the research. Only 15,22% of the representatives with established kidney disorder take part in prophylactic dental examinations twice per year in comparison to 65.85% of the healthy controls. The dominating ratios of 70.65% of the parents of children with pyelonephritis seek for dental healthcare services only in emergency, compared to 24.39% of the parents of healthy participants. Proper oral-dental status of brothers or sisters has been registered only among 16.30 % of children with pyelonephritis. Parallel to them, more than 1/3 of healthy participants, namely 34.15% are characterized with proper oral-dental status of their brothers or sisters. More than 2/3 of the parents of healthy children are with higher education and in the group of patients with pyelonephritis there are illiterate parents and parents with low level of education. About 1/3 of the families of patients with pyelonephritis are ranked in low social-economic status. The obtained data serve as a source of essential information for composition, organization and performance of educational programs conceptually related to the significance of proper oral-dental status, without foci of persisting infections, for adequate control and precise management of common health disorders.

BIOGRAPHY

Sirma Todorova Angelova graduated her higher education at the University of Economics in Varna, Bulgaria and gained a master's degree of International Financial Affairs. Since 2011 Sirma Angelova has been working as an assistant-professor. In 2017 Sirma Angelova gained a postgraduate degree, PhD, after accomplishment of an independent research on the topic of "Caries risk assessment and prevention in children suffering from some renal disorders". In the year 2018 Dr Sirma Angelova gained an academic degree of chief-assistant at the Medical University of Varna.

dsirma_angelova@abv.bg