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Health and demographic indicators, the environment and health, physical and dental status of indigenous Evenk municipal district of Krasnoyarsk region.

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Introduction . The implementation of national projects in the Russian Federation, including those in health care, such as a national project "Health" that changed the socio- economic conditions of the population and the ways of a healthy lifestyle, allowed at the federal level through the budget to take a program to provide dental care to the indigenous small peoples of the North. Oral health is an integral part of overall health. Patients suffering from many physical conditions are also at risk of dental disease, and that worsen their general condition. High incidence of dental system, poor hygienic condition of the teeth, partial or complete absence of teeth affects the lower self-esteem as human beings, and to the stability of his body to different physical conditions.

Conclusively proven that various somatic non-communicable diseases, diseases of the oral cavity, poor nutrition, smoking, alcohol use, are risk factors for the condition of the overall health of the person. The presence of these factors depends on the desire of man to fight for his health, and timely professional medical help (in this case the dental), is one of the most important opportunities of improvement .

The purpose of the study. Improving the efficiency of dental care to people in remote settlements of the northern territories .

Materials and methods. The medical team consists of dentists dental surgeon , two dentists , physicians, one dentist , podiatrist , dental technician and senior nurse of the number of interns . Terms of conduction of works in the middle sostvlyaet 35 days. In the process of assisting the medical team used the latest advanced medical technology in the field of dental materials and equipment. Having a modern portable X-ray machine «REXTAR» (Korea) and the mobile dental equipment «TASK FORSE» (USA) showed the dental disease at different stages of development, differentiation , and apply the correct method of treatment . This Figure 1 showa mobile dental office team in the village Surinda

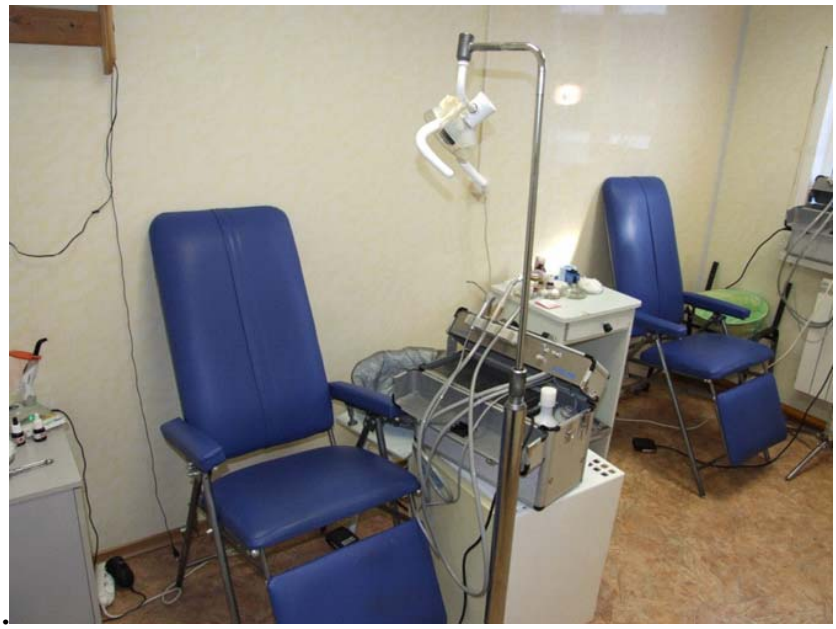

Figure 1. Mobile dental office.

Small indigenous population of the three towns Evenk municipal district of Krasnoyarsk region. The total number of 655 people, including men - 287, women - 368 in the age group of 15 to 65 years of age, including children under 15 years of age - 72. On a national basis the division, following in the two villages and Surinda Poligus - 95.3 % of the population - the Evenki and the rest to - Russian . In the village of Sulomai - 75.8 % of the population - keto other 24.2 % comes from the Russian, Ukrainians and Belarusians.

In the methods of the study was questioning residents, which included part of the passport , the issues of social and economic well-being, somatic pathology and oral examination , analysis dukomentatsii primary care (outpatient somatic card). After this reorganization dentition defects removable and non-removable dentures.

Statistical analysis of the results was performed using the program «Microsoft Excel» «Statistica 6», «SPSS 17.0 for Windows». The relationship between the independent variables, measured in nominal and ordinal scales were determined by Pearson (χ2) for contingency tables (Tables krosstabulyarnyh), which was calculated using the following formula:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

This method is well suited for evaluation as two pairs, and for more qualitative attributes. The differences between samples were considered significant at $p < 0.05$.

To determine the correlation between quantitative and ordinal traits used Pearson's rank correlation

coefficient (r). This criterion is applicable to a linear feature pairs. This analysis is a normal distribution. To determine the degree of correlation of the data ordered by increasing and are replaced by grades. Calculated using the following formula:

$$r = \frac{\sum (X - \overline{X})(Y - \overline{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum (X - \overline{X}) \sum (Y - Y)}}$$

wherein X and Y - average values of variables.

Assessment of the degree of correlation was performed according to the following criteria (Glants. S., 1999):

Very weak correlation - 0.2;

Weak correlation - 0.5;

The average correlation of - 0.7;

High correlation - 0.9;

Very high correlation - more than 0.9

Results and discussion. In terms of socio - economic well-being of residents of the three towns 84.6 % reported as unsatisfactory , and only 15.4 % of respondents as satisfactory. The prevailing number of physical conditions revealed by the survey and analysis of primary medical documentation in township clinics : the part of the respiratory system - 40.4 % (various forms of bronchitis , tuberculosis) , diseases of the gastrointestinal tract - 22.5 %, cardiovascular disease - 21.2% ; cancer - 9.7 % other diseases associated with specific diseases (syphilis , hepatitis, HIV) infection - 6.2%.

Total visits made in paragraph Poligus - 567, § Sulomai - 450, § Surinda - 680. Determination of the intensity index of dental caries (KPU) showed that 85.0 % of the examined settlements average CPU was 11,8 ± 0,74 (high intensity of dental caries) . Oral hygiene index in the adult population was 2,2 ± 0,05, which is satisfactory (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Patient B., 22 years old, complicated by multiple cavities of the upper jaw.

The spread of diseases of hard tissues of the tooth and periodontal population in 100 % of cases. As part of dental practitioner care were treated caries, complicated dental caries , fissure sealing , conducting professional oral hygiene. The total number of seals was - 631, including the treatment of dental caries - 24.6 %, as complicated by dental caries - 68.3 % , fissure sealing - 7.1% . From these figures it can be concluded that the high demand in the therapeutic treatment of teeth in the indigenous peoples of the North. Exhibited a high degree of correlation relationship in individuals with abnormalities of the gastrointestinal tract with a complicated form of caries posterior teeth in the age group of 15 to 27 years, r = 0,972 (p = 0.001). In patients suffering from cardiovascular diseases reveal an average correlation relationship with carious lesions of the front teeth in the age group of 33 to 57 years , r = 0,701 (p = 0.001).

In the volume of surgical dental care settlements conducted extractions of all teeth removed 155, including 47 temporary teeth, according to testimony in connection with the change of the bite . At the age of 19 to 60 years were held by removal of caries with complicated forms of destructive changes in the periodontium.

Of the total number of removable dentures, removable plate fabrication of complete dentures was 73.7%, which indicates a complete absence of teeth in the age group of 29 to 40 years. Needs in prosthetics dentition in age from 19 years to 30 years - 32.0% of the total population, from 31 to 45 years - 48.0%, from 46 to 65 years - 90.0%.

From these percentages are followed, that the need for prosthetics in the population is high, and a large percentage of persons in need of a removable prosthesis.

Conclusions.

1. Search for new ways of organizing dental care adults and children should be focused on

clinical examination and detection of dental disease in its early stages.
2. Causes, social and economic damage, adversely affecting the quality of life of the indigenous peoples, and thus, are preventable with the present level of access to health care .
3. Implementation of outreach projects requires the relationship of dental services with other agencies, primary care network, as revealed correlation relationship of diseases of the oral cavity with physical abnormalities ($p \leq 0,001$).
4. Dental health social patronage patients , towns Surinda , Sulomai , Poligus with a complete lack of teeth in the age group of 19 to 30 years.

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