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PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF 12-YEAR-OLD SCHOOLCHILDREN WHO LIVE IN DIFFERENT CITIES OF UKRAINE

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The anthropometric analysis is an effective tool for physician for the assessment of nutritional status, growth and development of children [1, p. 1499]. At the same time significant influence of urban environmental factors on the morphological and functional development of children and adolescents has been proved [2, p. 11; 3, p. 39]. That is why, given the different conditions of human habitat it is important to periodically update the local standards of physical development indicators of children.

We evaluate the anthropometric parameters of physical development of 348 children (172 boys and 176 girls) in 12 year age group in Lviv by determining the height (H), body weight (BW) and chest circumference (CC),

compare their values with children's population of cities from other geographical zones of Ukraine and control values of Criteria for assessment of physical development (PD) of schoolchildren of Ukraine (2013) [4].

Statistical data processing was carried out by using software MS Office and package STATISTICA 6.0.

Girls who live in Lviv are higher than boys by 1.2 cm ($p > 0.05$), their BW and CC also exceed the same indicators of boys by 0.28 kg and 0.82 cm, respectively ($p > 0.05$). CC of 12-year-old girls from Kyiv is larger than the boys' parameters by 3.10 cm, that is, only Kyiv pupils have significant differences in this indicator ($p < 0.05$) [5, p. 46]. Among the residents of the Kharkiv region the parameters of boys' BW and CC are slightly higher (1.32 kg and 2.14 cm) compared to the corresponding values of girls [6, p. 99].

Based on the comparison of PD parameters, determined by the results of own research and the values specified in the PD Criteria for children of the respective age group, it is established that there is a significant difference between the indicators of 12 year-old boys' BW and girls' CC. In Lviv, the boys' BW is 3.83 kg bigger and the girls' CC is 2.10 cm higher ($p < 0.05$). The results of measurements of schoolgirls in Kyiv indicate significantly lower ($p < 0.05$) values of H (2.23 cm) and CC (2.26 cm) compared to the national standarts.

In the 12-year-old children of Kharkiv, both sex groups recorded the highest mean values of H (boys 159.1 ± 0.01 , girls 158.0 ± 0.01 cm) and BW (boys 48.76 ± 1.44 , girls 47.44 ± 1.25 cm), which are significantly ($p < 0.05$) different from the Criteria. A similar feature is determined when comparing the anthropometric parameters of students in Odessa [7, p. 30]. In this city, the boys' H is higher by 2.53 cm, BW by 4.75 kg, CC by 2.42 cm ($p < 0.05$). Among the girls H is probably higher.

Thus, on the basis of comparison of somatometric indicators of 12-year-old children's PD living in the east, west, south and north of our country, it is possible to state significant differences in their values. This phenomenon is likely to be caused by environmental imbalance due to population growth and significant pollution of metropolitan areas.

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ADAPTATION OF CHILDREN OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE TO THE DENTAL VISIT

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Why would a dentist use behaviour guidance with a child? The main goals of behaviour guidance are:

1. Establish communication.
2. Alleviate fear and anxiety
3. Deliver quality dental care
4. Build a trusting relationship between dentist and child