DEVELOPING INDICATIONS FOR CONSCIOUS SEDATION IN THE THERAPEUTIC TREATMENT OF DENTAL DISEASES IN CHILDREN

Davlatbaev Hasan Mahmudovich, Kurbanov Dilshod Farkhadovich,
Karimov Rasulbek Khasanovich
Urganch State Medical Institute

Relevance of the topic. When selecting a treatment strategy for children, it is important to consider not only the clinical course of the disease but also the child's age, developmental level, ability to communicate, and capacity to remain cooperative during treatment. Some children can be treated using basic psychological and behavioral guidance techniques, whereas others may experience severe anxiety, involuntary movements, or difficulty tolerating procedures and may require additional sedation. Therefore, the decision to use sedation should be based on a combination of clinical and behavioral factors rather than the dental diagnosis alone. Clearly defined indications can help prevent unnecessary sedation and support appropriate treatment selection.

Aim of the study. To develop clinical and behavioral criteria for determining the need for conscious sedation during therapeutic dental treatment in children.

Materials and methods. The study is planned to assess children's dental status, behavioral responses, and readiness for treatment. Assessment may include the Frankl Behavior Rating Scale, evaluation of anxiety, previous dental treatment experiences, and the expected duration of the planned procedure. Based on these findings, an algorithm for determining indications for sedation will be developed. The algorithm will distinguish three situations: children who can be treated without sedation; children for whom sedation may be considered if behavioral guidance is ineffective; and children requiring specific medical assessment and an individualized treatment plan. Contraindications, airway status, and general medical risks will also be considered when selecting a sedation method.

Expected results. The study is expected to establish criteria for grouping children according to their need for sedation, an initial patient-assessment algorithm, and practical recommendations for selecting sedation. These outputs may help reduce subjective decision-making in treatment planning and improve patient safety.

Conclusion. In pediatric dentistry, indications for conscious sedation should be developed through the combined assessment of clinical and behavioral criteria. The proposed approach may help identify genuine needs for sedation, select appropriate alternatives, and establish an individualized treatment strategy.