

O. A. Gavrilova, MD, PhD, Head of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry and Orthodontics of Tver State Medical University, Tver, Russia

A. A. Sorokina, MD, PhD, Professor of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry and Orthodontics of Tver State Medical University, Tver, Russia

V. V. Kornilova, assistant of Pediatric Dentistry and Orthodontics of Tver State Medical University, Tver, Russia

Yu. V. Bondar, post-graduate student of Pediatric Dentistry and Orthodontics of Tver State Medical University, Tver, Russia

A. A. Grigorieva, MD, PhD, scientific secretary of the Federal State Budgetary Institution «The National Medical Research Center for Otorhinolaryngology of the Federal Medico-Biological Agency of Russia», Moscow, Russia; professor of the Department of Technologies for the Rehabilitation of Sensory Disorders of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russia

P. V. Makarov, assistant of Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology of Tver State Medical University, Tver, Russia

S. M. Kozlov, post-graduate student of Pediatric Dentistry and Orthodontics of Tver State Medical University, Tver, Russia

SPECIALIZED CARE FOR CHILDREN WITH DISEASES OF THE ORGANS AND TISSUES OF THE MOUTH AND A PATIENT-ORIENTED APPROACH

In practice, when providing dental care in medical organizations that offer specialized outpatient care, interdisciplinary interaction with an otorhinolaryngologist is difficult. The integrated child management system is insufficiently developed. There is no patient-oriented approach accompanied by children and adolescents with subsequent monitoring of dental status. Interdisciplinary collaboration of doctors of different specialties is extremely important to achieve the best results in the prevention of diseases of the organs and tissues of the mouth, solve various clinical issues and obtain standardized diagnostic and therapeutic algorithms.

Key words: patient-oriented approach, interdisciplinary interaction, provision of medical care to children, Unified state information System

О. А. Гаврилова, д.м.н., заведующая кафедрой детской стоматологии и ортодонтии Тверского государственного медицинского университета, Тверь, Россия

А. А. Сорокина, д.м.н., профессор кафедры детской стоматологии и ортодонтии Тверского государственного медицинского университета, Тверь, Россия

В. В. Корнилова, ассистент кафедры детской стоматологии и ортодонтии Тверского государственного медицинского университета, Тверь, Россия

Ю. В. Бондарь, аспирант кафедры детской стоматологии и ортодонтии Тверского государственного медицинского университета, Тверь, Россия

А. А. Григорьева, д.м.н., ученый секретарь ФГБУ «Национальный медицинский исследовательский центр оториноларингологии ФМБА России», Москва, Россия; профессор кафедры технологий реабилитации сенсорных нарушений (образовательное учреждение Минздрава России), Москва, Россия

П. В. Макаров, ассистент кафедры инфекционных болезней и эпидемиологии Тверского государственного медицинского университета, Тверь, Россия

С. М. Козлов, аспирант кафедры детской стоматологии и ортодонтии Тверского государственного медицинского университета, Тверь, Россия

СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРОВАННАЯ ПОМОЩЬ ДЕТЯМ С ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯМИ ОРГАНОВ И ТКАНЕЙ ПОЛОСТИ РТА И ПАЦИЕНТООРИЕНТИРОВАННЫЙ ПОДХОД

Как показывает практика, при оказании стоматологической помощи в медицинских организациях, предоставляющих специализированную амбулаторную помощь, затруднено междисциплинарное взаимодействие с оториноларингологом. Интегрированная система ведения детей недостаточно развита. Отсутствует пациентоориентированный подход к детям и подросткам с последующим мониторингом состояния зубов. Междисциплинарное сотрудничество врачей различных специальностей крайне важно для достижения наилучших результатов в профилактике заболеваний органов и тканей полости рта, решения различных клинических вопросов и получения стандартизированных диагностических и терапевтических алгоритмов.

Ключевые слова: пациентоориентированный подход, междисциплинарное взаимодействие, оказание медицинской помощи детям, Единая государственная информационная система

Within the framework of the current medical care system in the Russian Federation, great importance is attached to the issue of reducing otorhinolaryngological and dental morbidity among the child population [1, 3].

However, in practice, when providing dental care in medical organizations that offer specialized outpatient care, interdisciplinary interaction with an otorhinolaryngologist is difficult. The integrated child

management system is insufficiently developed. There is no patient-oriented approach adopted for children and adolescents with subsequent monitoring of dental status.

Therefore, the development of organizational and clinical algorithms that consider the individual characteristics of the patient and their implementation in the practical activities of organizations providing specialized medical care to children with diseases of the organs and tissues of the mouth in outpatient settings is an urgent task.

The aim of the study is to identify possible options for improving specialized care for children based on current legislation and regulatory legal acts regulating the provision of otorhinolaryngological care to children with dental pathology in the Russian Federation.

Materials and methods include the analysis of scientific papers, original clinical studies, meta-analyses and systematic reviews in the largest information and analytical databases: e-Library, Cochrane, Medline, ScienceDirect, PubMed, Scopus. The legislative framework and regulatory legal framework of the Russian Federation in the field of healthcare were studied by the method of content analysis. The information was searched in the ConsultantPlus legal reference system.

The legislative framework and the regulatory legal framework regulate in detail the issues of child health protection in the Russian Federation.

Presidential Decree No. 309 "On the National Development Goals of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030 and for the future up to 2036" includes the following strategic goals: improving specialized care for children, disease prevention and rehabilitation, including a patient-oriented approach.

The strategic goals, according to Presidential Decree No. 309 "On the National Development Goals of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030 and for the future up to 2036", are to improve the effectiveness/improvement of specialized care for children, disease prevention and rehabilitation, and an individualized approach to medical care.

The priority for the state, in accordance with Federal Law No. 323 "On the Fundamentals of Public Health protection in the Russian Federation", is the protection of children's health (Article 4, paragraph 3), which is a prerequisite for normal physical and mental development (Article 7, paragraph 1). Legislation establishes the need to develop and implement prevention and early detection programs as well as the treatment of diseases, the formation of motivation for a healthy lifestyle in children and their parents (Article 7, paragraph 4).

The provision of free medical care, including specialized and high-tech medical care, throughout the Russian Federation is guaranteed by Federal Law No. 326 "On Compulsory Medical Insurance in the Russian Federation" as part of the basic compulsory medical insurance program.

The Federal Project "Protection of Motherhood and Childhood" is aimed at providing children with qualified medical care and its accessibility as part of the National Project "Family", which is a part of the

State Program "Development of Healthcare", adopted by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1640.

Interdisciplinary cooperation is prescribed by the Procedures for providing medical care, professional standards, and clinical guidelines governing the provision of specialized care to children in Russia.

Nevertheless, in clinical practice, objective limitations arise in the implementation of this provision: the position of an otorhinolaryngologist at outpatient appointments in state dental clinics is not legally approved (except for medical centers for children with tuberculosis and HIV infection). This makes it difficult to fully diagnose and implement treatment in a comprehensive manner, considering the individual characteristics of a patient. Current Clinical guidelines regulate the interaction of a dentist and an otorhinolaryngologist only for dental anomalies and deformities and are not provided for in the protocols for the treatment of caries and non-carious lesions of the hard tissues of teeth.

It has been established that interdisciplinary cooperation between doctors of different specialties is extremely important to achieve the best results in the prevention of diseases of the organs and tissues of the mouth, solve various clinical issues, and obtain standardized diagnostic and therapeutic algorithms [2].

In the studies, conducted by O. Z. Topolnitsky et al. (2025), it has been proven that achieving full rehabilitation in children with a combination of otorhinolaryngological and dental pathology, as well as harmonious development and good adaptation is possible only with the close cooperation of dentists, otorhinolaryngologists and allergists [5].

Interdisciplinary interaction between a pediatric dentist, an orthodontist and a psychologist helps to improve the treatment effectiveness of both dental and psychological problems, as well as improve the health of a child as a whole, since the psychological and emotional state of the patient, their correct adaptation to medical interventions are very important not only for effective compliance and successful treatment, but also for the analysis of the causes of dental diseases, monitoring the dynamics of therapy [4, 6].

Nevertheless, a unified system of dynamic monitoring of pediatric patients with combined pathology has not been developed, despite the proven importance of an interdisciplinary approach by Russian scientists and clinicians for a comprehensive assessment and minimization of possible diagnostic and clinical errors.

Artificial intelligence (AI)-based technologies are widely used in all fields of medicine. The clinical data of patients in many medical specialties, including dentistry and otorhinolaryngology, is united by a large-scale digital platform in the field of healthcare – the Unified State Information System (USIS). The USIS databases are constantly updated and replenished, which contributes to improving the efficiency of medical care and improving the work of both organizations of the healthcare system as a whole and specialized specialists (dentists, pediatric dentists, otorhinolaryngologists, etc.).

Limited access to patient data in clinical situations requiring interdisciplinary collaboration is the main problem for the full functioning of the USIS. When providing dental care to children with combined otorhinolaryngological pathology, dentists cannot obtain the necessary information about diseases of the nasal cavity and oropharynx, external, middle and inner ear, as well as the information about the dental status of patients remains unavailable to otorhinolaryngologists, which is necessary for timely diagnosis and successful comprehensive treatment.

The limitations associated with the lack of necessary access to data in the USIS include a number of factors, among them there are: insufficient integration of regional medical information systems and individual AI-based diagnostic programs with the system, incomplete or incorrect reflection of clinical information in the electronic medical record, as well as the need to ensure legally correct provision and the registration of patient consents (consent to the processing of personal data, informed consent for examination or treatment) and the observance of medical secrecy.

The use of AI allows for automated, anonymized analysis of the patient's health status when processing data in the USIS. It has been established that software based on AI technologies is highly effective in processing and analyzing significant amounts of medical data. Their use helps to improve the accuracy of diagnostic measures through a comprehensive assessment of clinical indicators and examination results. The use of AI technologies contributes to the implementation of a personalized approach to patient management and to improving the effectiveness of the therapeutic and diagnostic process.

The current legislation of the Russian Federation and a set of regulatory legal acts, regulating the provision of otorhinolaryngological care to children with dental pathology, form the legal basis for interdisciplinary interaction of medical specialists. The regulatory framework is focused on providing comprehensive patient management and involves coordinating the activities of doctors of various specialties, which contributes to the implementation of a patient-oriented approach for providing medical care to children.

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