

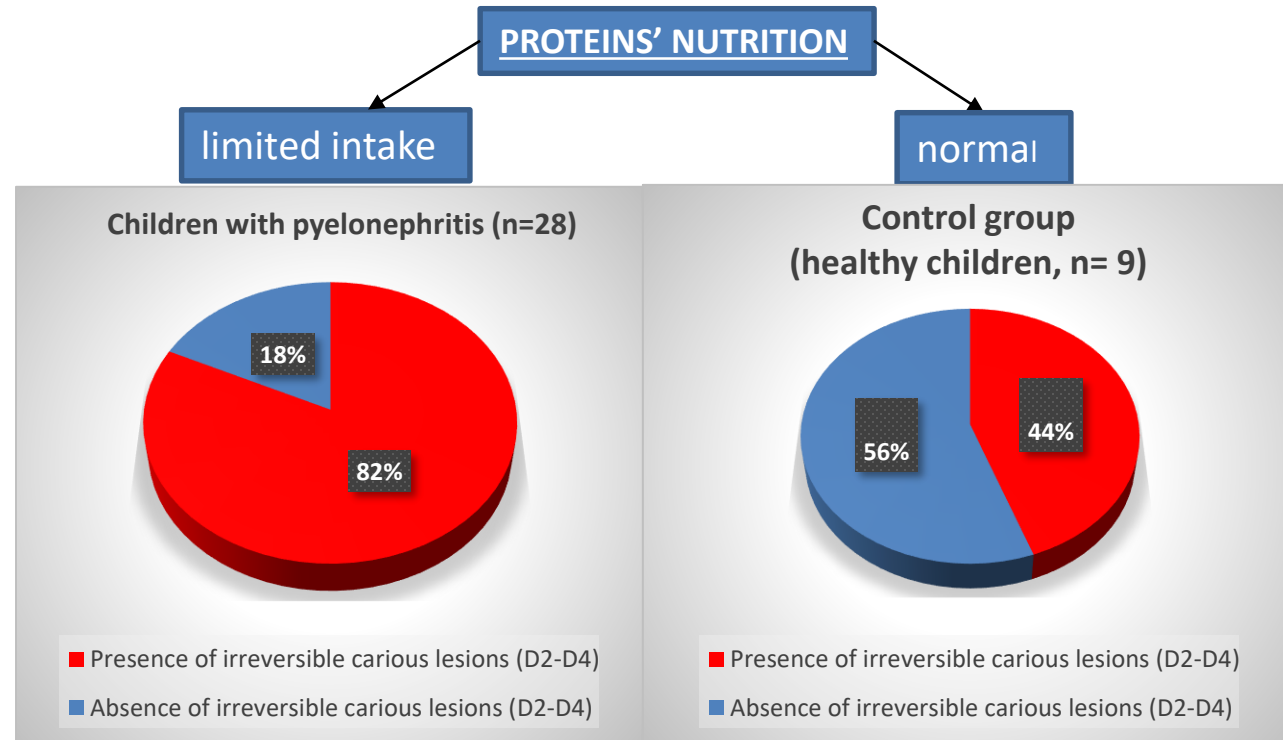
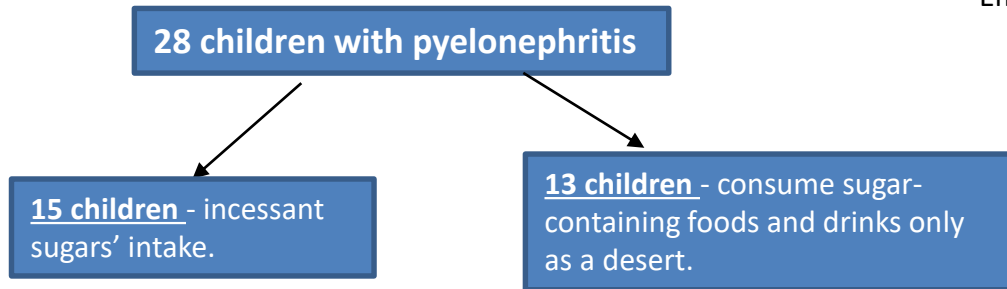
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**Fig.1** Percentage ratio of irreversible carious lesions of D2-D4 among pyelonephritis group and control group.

**Conclusions:** *In the present study the investigated group of children suffering from the renal disorder pyelonephritis showed higher susceptibility to caries in comparison to the control group of children with no common health disorders. Proteins' deficiency has an impact on the composition and secretion rates of saliva thus limiting its caries protective effects.*

**Table 1.** Statistical analysis of the distribution of **reversible (D1a-D1b)** and **irreversible carious lesions (D2-D4)** among children with pyelonephritis depending on the frequency of sugar-containing foods and drinks consumption.

	INCESSANT SUGARS' INTAKE (n=15)			ONLY AS A DESERT (n=13)		
	D1a-D1b	D2-D4	pH	D1a-D1b	D2-D4	pH
<b>Minimum</b>	0	0	5.5	0	0	5.5
<b>Maximum</b>	8	14	7	6	9	7.5
<b>Median</b>	1	7	6.5	0	5	6.5
<b>Mean value</b>	2.200	7.13	6.3	1.46	4.46	6.46
<b>Total number</b>	33	107		19	58	

The group of children with incessant sugars' intake - **1.74 times higher number of reversible carious lesions of D1a-D1b** and **1.85 times higher number of irreversible carious lesions of D2-D4** compared to the other group.