



DENTAL DISEASES AND ABOUT THEM

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ANNOTATION

Currently, a laser method is used to remove areas damaged by dental caries. The effective aspects of the method are the absence of pain, noiselessness and poor quality of the tooth for fixing.

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In the chronic course of caries, pigmentation of the affected areas of the tooth, densification and changes in the boundaries of the tooth are observed. The process is exacerbated by slow autolysis, failure to treat the disease is complicated by pulpitis and periodontitis, which occurs in the case when the tooth falls out completely or has to be completely removed.

Caries is detected by stemmatologists during visual examination or with the help of instrumental examinations. Complaints in the patient help to make a diagnosis of caries. The main treatment for caries is the removal of the affected area of the tooth and its replacement with fillings.

The affected area is completely removed and its place is disinfected. The higher the quality the disinfection procedure is carried out, the better the filling substance will be of the same quality and will last longer.

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Treatment of superficial caries is carried out by several ways. Of these, the most common method is "scraping" (clipping) and demineralizing the carious areas of the tooth. The practice of remineralization is carried out by administering 1% sodium fluoride using appliqué or electrophoresis. Intermediate caries is treated by removing the affected tooth area and filling its place.



Treatment of deep caries requires quality qualifications from a doctor, since at such a level almost all parts of the tooth will be damaged. If the dentin floor is not damaged in order to protect against the affected areas of the tooth, a filling is placed, which consists of three floors: a healing pad, an insulating phosphate-cemented pad and a permanently sealed material.

The filling material is selected depending on the type of affected tooth. For teeth that are clearly visible in the oral cavity, a material is selected that is of good quality, both anatomically and aesthetically.

Before filling, the affected part of the tooth is completely removed, the tooth is disinfected, dried and the selected filling material is placed. After the filling material is placed, the edges are leveled, the excess parts are processed. The higher the quality the sealed part is settled, the less likely it is that microorganisms will develop in it later.

As a result of the deepening of caries, cysts, pulpitis, later periodontitis may develop. Failure to treat caries in time will cause tooth loss. In addition, caries causes the sensitivity of acute or chronic diseases.

The disease is considered one of the very common pathologies among the population. According to WHO statistics, caries occurs in 80% to 98% of people in different countries and among different races. For the last two years, the disease has been spreading widely among children, especially in the population living in economically underdeveloped countries; it has been observed that the incidence of caries is at different levels.

Dental caries is not considered an independent disease; this pathology is caused by general changes in the body. For example, a decrease in local and general immunity, changes in the gastrointestinal system play an important role in the formation of caries.

Currently, there are more than 400 theories that explain the cause of the origin of caries. However, in most theories, a coating is formed on the tooth enamel in a state where the personal hygiene of the oral cavity is not followed, and this coating leads to caries. The coating develops as a result of constant cleaning or improper cleaning of the teeth, especially in areas where the tooth edge of the teeth is poorly touched (the sides of the tooth, the teeth of the mind).



The tooth coating is firmly covered on the tooth enamel layer and is considered to have favorable conditions for these bacteria (streptococcal flora). Mineral substances contained in saliva lead to hardening of the coating. Such a coating that forms on the tooth is called dental plaque.

Bacteria that live on dental plaque produce lactic acid, and this product causes tooth enamel demineralization. Dental enamel demineralization is the first stage of the onset of caries. By streptococci, sucrose is converted into a polysaccharide known as dextran, while dextran accelerates tooth enamel decay. It is for this reason that caries develops faster in people who eat a lot of sweets.

The effect of microorganisms and the duration of the demineralization process depend on the specificity of the organism. Most patients have poor immunity to caries-causing bacteria, even in the case when the patient is able to fight other disease-causing microorganisms. In people with immunodeficiency syndrome, the development of caries is faster. In people suffering from exudative diathesis and rickets, caries is recorded twice as often.

The likelihood of caries formation also increases as a result of a change in the composition of saliva, that is, an increase in the amount of mineral salts in it. Somatic diseases, deficiency of mineral salts, especially insufficient minerals with feed at the time of teeth erupt, increase the risk of developing caries. As a result of congenital pathologies of the enamel floor (aplasia or hypoplasia of the enamel floor), the development of caries is very much noted.

Regions with developed production industries, regions with negative environmental conditions, pollution of drinking water cause a decrease in the overall protective function of the human body. People living in such conditions also have a higher frequency of caries.

Depending on the depth of damage to the hard part of the tooth, 4 different forms of caries are distinguished. In the stage of caries spots, the color of the tooth enamel layer becomes dull. There are no eruptions on the hard floor of the tooth, the examination with the help of a probe provides little information, at this stage no changes are observed on the hard floor. Sometimes the stain can also disappear on its own, the cause of which has not



been fully studied, but stomatologists argue that the activation of the human immune system causes the stain to disappear.

Surface caries-a dark-colored stain appears on the enamel floor of the tooth, on an instrumental examination it is possible to determine whether the enamel layer has softened. Sometimes it can be seen that the process of Decay has begun in all areas of the tooth enamel layer. However, these changes are observed only in the enamel floor itself.

Middle-level caries is damage to the enamel and dentis floor of the tooth. Deep caries is a lesion of all tissues of the tooth, a complete violation of the integrity of the tooth.

Usually patients complain of pain in the areas of the tooth that have undergone caries, exacerbation of pain when sweet, bitter, hot or cold products are touched. The pain is also not felt if the effect of the factor causing the pain is stopped. By default, dental caries does not call the feeling of pain.

In the acute course of caries, several teeth are damaged, their outer layer is covered with a dark gray coating, the teeth soften, the pain syndrome is strongly manifested. Signs like this are manifested in not one but several teeth.

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