DEEP CARIES ON MILK TEETH AND PERMANENT TEETH OF FRESH ORIGIN USING THE IPC METHOD OF TREATMENT

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Introduction. Complete removal of softened dentin in the treatment of deep caries is considered very dangerous for pulp tissue [Fitzgerald et al., 1991]. Rentgenologically, ¾ of the dentin floor is considered deep caries when the depth is damaged [Bjddal. 2008]. It is possible to preserve the vitality of the pulp by stage treatment of caries. In deep caries through the IPC, all necrosed tissue is removed, except for the part that is very close to the pulp. Then, a calcium hydroxide treatment base is placed on the bottom of the pit, the pit is poured with shishaionomer filler, and the tooth is treated in one stage and restored [AAPD. 2017].

The purpose of the work. In many countries, scientific research is being conducted on the implementation of minimally invasive methods and surgical methods in the treatment of deep caries in clinical practice sessions. The purpose of our research work is an expression from taking conservative treatment measures using the IPC method in the treatment of deep caries on milk teeth and permanent teeth of fresh origin.

Material and methods. For current scientific research, we used the electronic information sources of articles in English, ,,PudMed", ,,Google Scholar" and,,, Cochrane Database" in 2019-2020. In doing this research, we used several keywords, excavation",,, deep caries", deeply caries lesion"and,,, IPC".

Conclusion and analysis. Treatment of deep caries on milk teeth and young permanent teeth is a very difficult and controversial issue for children's dentistry. With the help of the traditional method, all part of the dentin softened in order to prevent the caries process was removed [Thompson et al., 2008]. But research has shown that this method is at risk of damaging the pulp tissue and leads to pulp necrosis. Literature based on the findings showed that conservative treatment measures in the treatment of deep caries are more effective than others, and this method maintains the viability of the pulp for a long time [Mattos et al., 2014].
If the pulp condition is good; no pain; resistant to thermal, mechanical influences; support the IPC method can maintain the viability of the pulp if the root is not resorbed when X-ray is seen. The IPC method involves taking conservative treatment measures with the help of remineralization calcium pastes, leaving an infused thin dentin layer very close to the pulp. Several studies have shown that the IPC method is very successful compared to other techniques. Methods of treatment of multi-stage performing deep caries can lead to the risk that the patient will take excessive time and that the pulp chamber will be opened by removing the remaining softened dentin each time[Oliveira et al., 2006]. And in the IPC method, each time there is no mechanical effect on the tooth, no excess time is removed for the patient and the doctor and prevents the development of the caries process. The success of the IPC method is considered to be an accurate diagnosis before its treatment, the removal of a certain amount of necrotic tissue and a high level of dental restorations [Akhlaghi et al., 2015]. Several studies have shown that the calcium hydroxide, which is laid as a treatment base, has dried up in 4-7 months and has destroyed the remaining aerobic and anaerobic bacteria there. It was seen that in 3 months the tertiary dentin was formed, the dentine floor was solid and entered the dark color [Bressani et al., 2013]. Studies have shown that the amount of bacteria is greatly reduced in a dry and hard place compared to a soft and moist

place. Several analyzes were conducted to determine which of the IPC method and the method of multi-stage performed conservative treatment is effective. 1-analysis: 300 patients aged 6 and older were taken,divided into 2 were treated and monitored for 2 years. The IPC method was found to be more effective than a multi-stage treatment measure, and the percentage ratio was subtracted: 95.45% / 80.85%. 2-analysis: 150 patients were taken and treated in the same 2usul, their pulp was observed to be haematous. The IPC method was found to be much more effective and the percentage ratio was subtracted: 91% / 69% [Maltz et al., 2012].

Conclusions: It was found that the IPC method, which is performed in one stage, is effective in the conservative treatment of deep caries in milk and permanent teeth compared to the treatment measures that are performed in many stages. But the task of both techniques is aimed at maintaining the vitality of the pulp for a long time. Which of these techniques are relatively more effective is being studied through scientific research in clinical practice. Their effective aspect is calculated depending on the time it takes and to what extent it is possible to maintain the viability of the pulp in a particular patient.

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