

RISK FACTORS AFFECTING THE DENTAL STATUS OF THE CHILDREN AND WAYS TO PREVENT THEM

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Abstract: Tooth decay is still among the most common diseases. Determination of risk factors, their quantitative characteristics allow individualizing preventive measures depending on the socio-medical, climatic and other conditions of a particular region. A literature review is devoted to the actual problem of dentistry - factors affecting the development of dental caries and periodontal diseases.

The purpose of the study is to analyze literature to study the factors affecting the state of the dental status of the children.

Keywords: dental caries, periodontal disease, risk factors, prevention, dental status

The relevance of research. Dental caries in children is a serious health problem due to the high prevalence of the disease and the low effectiveness of treatment and prevention measures .

Numerous studies devoted to the study of the etiology, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of caries in children objectify the urgency of this problem . Studies have established that socio-medical, natural climatic and other conditions of a particular region, affecting the development and formation of the local population, can significantly change the strength and nature of the main pathogenetic factors of the occurrence of dental diseases .

The occurrence of the carious process is influenced by many etiological factors, which allows us to consider caries as a multifactorial disease. Risk factors that affect the degree of caries resistance of hard tooth tissues and determine their stability can be divided into: providing local anti-caries protection of teeth: enamel and its structural elements, saliva (oral fluid) , immunity of the organs and tissues of the mouth , the vital activity of microorganisms, the composition of food and water , the state of oral hygiene, taking into account the natural self-cleaning of teeth ; creating indirect general anti-caries protection of teeth at the level of the human body as a whole: genetic factors , adequate formation of hard tissues of the tooth and the dentoalveolar system during human ontogenesis , chronic diseases, the state of the human immune system , the general state of human health ; increasing the risk in the development and course of diseases and or reducing the degree of protective properties of hard tooth tissues: fluoride deficiency , impaired metabolism in the mouth, psychosomatic diseases . In directly , through external systems in relation to this organism as a system that ensure the probability of developing the incidence of caries in the population: socio-psychological , economic , cultural , general hygiene , organizational . The influence of these factors on the degree of dental caries resistance is different and is determined by their number, combination, and initial state of the body . However, the leading factor is the microflora of the mouth.

Being on the border of contact with the external environment, enamel is constantly exposed to a variety of factors. Retention points in the dentition, contributing to the accumulation of food residues, in which the process of fermentation and the release of organic acids, leading to the dissolution of tooth enamel and the formation of a carious defect, are also identified as factors contributing to the development of caries

Depending on the composition of saliva, the peculiarities of mineral metabolism in the body, and nutrition factors, some properties of enamel that determine its caries resistance or caries immunity also change. The carious process progresses if the rate of salivation decreases, the amount of saliva decreases, and its viscosity increases. Caries resistance and caries resistance should be considered in the aspect of their relationship. Like cariesogenic factors (general and local), they can be of different strengths. The occurrence of caries is possible with different variants of their interaction . According to modern ideas, the cause of caries is the longterm effect of acids on the dental tissues. The enamel of the tooth and the change in the acidity of plaque are greatly influenced (mainly indirectly) by the food that a person consumes.

The processes of de - and remineralization of enamel replace each other at the corresponding values of the acidity of the plaque. According to the authors , in most cases, the acidity of the medium ranges from 6.8—7.4. A decrease in the acidity of the oral fluid can contribute to an increase in the permeability of tooth enamel and a violation of the mineralization of teething teeth, as well as the development of "oxidative stress" with an intracellular imbalance of the pro-oxidant system. There is literature data on an increase in the indicators of the antioxidant system in children with caries. The magnitude of the change and the duration of the preservation of a particular pH level are determined by the properties of the microflora, food products and oral fluid, retention conditions in the dentition .

Studies in the field of the etiology and pathogenesis of dental caries conducted in recent years have shown that one of the defining moments of the occurrence of dental caries is the state of enamel resistance. In conditions of reduced resistance of dental tissues, the caries situation develops easier and faster. A number of studies confirm the dependence of the development of the carious process on the state of the environment. Various environmental factors cause metabolic disorders in the body, thereby leading to pathological changes in the organs and tissues of the mouth . The mouth, due to its physiological structure and diverse functions, is one of the first to react to the negative effects of the environment . When studying the influence of environmental factors on the dental health of the adult population, there is a clear dependence of the intensity and prevalence of caries on the environmental situation. A potentially dangerous factor in the development of dental diseases in urban residents is the pollution of the atmosphere of large cities by automobile emissions and industrial enterprises.

The purpose of the study is to analyze literature to study the factors affecting the state of the dental status of the children.

Methodology. A review of literature sources was carried out and factors affecting the status of dental status were analyzed.

Results. Risk factors affecting the degree of caries resistance of tooth hard tissues and determining their stability were divided into: providing local anti-caries protection of the teeth; creating an indirect general anti-caries protection of the teeth at the level of the human body as a whole; increasing the degree of risk in the development and course of diseases and or reducing the degree of protective properties of hard tissues of the tooth; indirectly, through external systems in relation to a given organism as a system, ensuring the likelihood of developing a caries morbidity.

Conclusions. Determination of risk factors, their quantitative characteristics allows individualizing preventive measures depending on a set of factors. Literature data confirm that timely visits to the dentist for preventive purposes, the implementation of the doctor's recommendations for individual preventive measures, reducing the frequency of food intake, which include refined and "sticky" sugar-containing components, balancing the diet will help maintain dental health.

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