

Dentistry and History of its Development

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Abstract: This article talks about the history of the development of one of the most necessary doctors for humans, dentists, i.e. dentistry.

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Greece, dentist, mold, filling. The term dentist is derived from the French word dentist, which is derived from the French and Latin terms for tooth. The scientific study of teeth is called odontology. The study of the structure, development and anomalies of teeth. Dentistry is often defined as the practice that deals with the oral cavity. According to the World Health Organization, oral diseases are important public health issues due to their high global prevalence and rates.. The poor are more affected than other socio-economic groups. When a tooth hurts or there are any other problems with it, we try to fix it right away. People did the same in ancient times. Therefore, dentistry began to develop with the emergence of civilization. Dentists have been around since there were doctors. Historical documents have been found that prove that there were 52 rules of dental care in ancient times, which included tips on how to whiten teeth and even how to breathe properly. Of course, at that time, there was not enough knowledge about teeth and their treatment. In ancient Greece, about 2500 years ago, there were dentists who practiced tooth extraction. But they only took rotten teeth. This lasted until 1400 AD. As improved tools were invented, others began to take them. In ancient times, they did not know what to do with toothache. In Greece, when children suffer from it, they are given drugs to help reduce the pain. 200 years ago, dentists placed a heated blade on the gums to reduce toothache. Filling holes in teeth first started in the Middle Ages. Initially, they were filled with wax and rubber. Later, metals, especially lead and gold, began to be used. By the way, the modern toothbrush was invented in 1498. It was invented by Chinese dentists for use by the royal family. About 100 years ago, if a person wanted to become a dentist, he had to practice with experienced doctors. In 1840, the College of Dental Surgery was opened in Baltimore to train specialists. This was the beginning of the profession of dentists. Today, a person who wants to acquire this specialty must study 3-4 years in a college, receive preliminary education, and then continue it for another 4 years at a higher dental institution. Stomatology (Greek: "stomatos" - mouth and "logos" - science, teaching) is a branch of clinical medicine; examines diseases of the oral cavity: tongue, lips, tongue, mucous membranes of the mouth, and the maxillofacial system and its adjacent areas, their causes, and methods of prevention of these diseases. Oral diseases were described by Hippocrates, Ibn Sina, Galen, Celsus and other scientists. In Ibn Sina's writings, the nature of toothache and pain was described for the first time, and what to use in such cases was indicated. In the 14th century, the French physician Gide Chauliac invented a tooth extraction

device. At the end of the 15th century, the Italian doctor J. D. Arcale shows that it is possible to fill a tooth with gold, lead and tin foil. By the 17th and 18th centuries, dentistry became an independent branch of clinical medicine. In the 19th century, the technique of filling teeth and preparing artificial teeth was carefully developed. At the end of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, the development of physiology, anatomy, pathology, biochemistry and other sciences became important in the development of etiology, pathogenesis, treatment measures and preventive measures of dental diseases. Ancient Times: The practice of dentistry began thousands of years ago. In ancient civilizations such as Egypt, Greece, and Rome, dental procedures were performed by individuals known as "tooth pullers" or "dentists." These early practitioners focused primarily on tooth extraction and relief from toothache. Middle Ages: In the Middle Ages, dental care was often performed by barbers, blacksmiths, and monks. Dental procedures are simple and often involve the extraction of teeth using primitive tools. 17th-18th centuries: Advances in dentistry began to appear in the 17th-18th centuries. Pierre Fouchard, a French surgeon who is often called the "Father of Modern Dentistry" contributed greatly to this field. He introduced various dental instruments, developed methods of tooth restoration and emphasized the importance of oral hygiene. 19th Century: The 19th century saw further advances in dentistry. The use of anesthesia in dentistry, developed by Horace Wells and William Morton, revolutionized dental procedures by eliminating pain during procedures. In addition, the invention of the dental chair and the introduction of dental fillings improved patient comfort and treatment outcomes. 20th Century: The 20th century saw significant advances in dentistry. X-rays have become an important tool for diagnosing dental diseases. The development of local anesthesia made possible painless dental procedures. The introduction of dental implants, orthodontics and cosmetic dentistry further expanded the range of dental procedures. Modern Era: In recent decades, dentistry has continued to evolve with advances in technology and research. Digital imaging, laser dentistry, computer-aided design and manufacturing (CAD/CAM) systems, and other innovative techniques have transformed the field. There is also an increasing focus on preventive dentistry and promoting oral health through education and early intervention. Today, dentistry encompasses a wide range of dental specialties, including general dentistry, orthodontics, periodontics, endodontics, oral surgery, and more. The field continues to advance with continuous research and technological innovation aimed at improving dental care and patient outcomes. In Uzbekistan, the science of dentistry has been formed since 1954, in the same year, the Faculty of Dentistry was opened at ToshDI (now Tashkent State Institute of Stomatology). In 1956, special dental chairs were established. Later, such departments were opened in Samarkand, Andijan medical institutes, and in the Tashkent medical training institute. In 1994, the Bukhara State Medical Institute was established, and the opening of the Faculty of Dentistry in its structure created the basis for the further development of the science of dentistry. A. G. Gulomov, M. V. Paradoksov, A. T. Busigin, M. V. Busigina, as well as V. A. Yepishev, S. A. Zufarov, M. M. Miryokubov, E. U. Mahkamov, T. Kh. Safarov, M. V. Begmetov, M. I. Azimov, R. K. Yakubov, R. A. Amanullaev, A. A. Akbarov and others contributed to the development of dentistry in Uzbekistan. contributors.

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