

CARIES DISEASE OF TEETH, SYMPTOMS AND METHODS OF TREATMENT

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Abstract: currently, the increase of nutrients, the increase of complex organic substances, the chemical composition of household appliances seriously affects the microbiology of the oral cavity and causes the increase of dental caries. Currently, its prevention is more important than the treatment of dental caries. This article provides information about dental caries disease, symptoms and treatment methods.

Key words: Dental caries, prevention, microbiology of the oral cavity, "Aerodent", treatment. Dental caries is an important problem of dentistry, theoretically very interesting and practically very important. "Toothache" is a word that scares children and adults, men and women. Caries is one of the main causes of severe pain in the teeth. This disease can be dangerous in different degrees, but it must be treated in any case. In the article, we will talk about the most effective methods of caries treatment, as well as the prevention of the disease. Caries is one of the most common diseases of the oral cavity. When caries occurs, the tooth enamel is damaged first, and if left untreated, it damages the dentin (the hard tissue of the tooth). Caries is derived from the Latin language and means "rotting". Caries is popularly known by the terms "tooth decay" and "tooth worm", the use of the second term is somewhat incorrect from the point of view of medicine.

The spread of caries is one of the indicators of caries disease. Caries prevalence (%) is shown as a percentage. For example, 60 out of 100 examined have caries, the prevalence of caries is 60%. For example, the prevalence of caries is different in the countries of the world. From 40 to 90% in Bulgaria, 99% in the USA, 2% in Nigeria. In Uzbekistan, this figure is 73-80.5% (A.T. Turabov, 1973). The second indicator is called fair/esm speed (intensity). In this case, the

number of caries, fillings and extracted teeth (KPO) is determined in one examinee. For example, there are 100 students in this auditorium, all of them are KPO, and they are added and divided by the number of checked. The resulting number is called caries intensity. If all KPOs are equal to 170, then this number is divided by 100 and the average is 1.7. So the intensity of caries is equal to 1.7. The first sign of caries is the appearance of black spots on tooth enamel. If these stains are not paid attention to, the diameter of the caries may increase and the pathology may spread deeper into the tooth tissue and create a "hole". When caries breaks through the tooth enamel and dentin, it reaches the pulp (soft tissue of the tooth) and can cause severe pain. Inflammation of the pulp is called pulpitis.

Depending on the degree of tooth damage, caries are divided into spots (discoloration on the surface of the tooth), superficial caries (surface damage), medium caries (the upper part of the dentin is damaged) and deep caries (the dentin is almost completely damaged and has reached the pulp). In addition, caries of enamel, dentine and root cement are classified separately - in root cement caries, the disease appears under the gums. Dental plaque (Plaque) is a sticky structure consisting of bacterial cells and intercellular substance (matrix). There are two types of caries: supragingivalis and subgingivalis. There are more caries on the gums, called caries, and under the gums is also the cause of periodontal diseases. Tarts on the surface of the milk accumulate in places where it is difficult to clean the teeth - retention points. First of all, the susceptibility to caries increases in these areas. These include the natural pits, fissures, proximal and cervical surfaces of the tooth. The development of tooth decay takes place in several stages. A film-pellicle is formed on the enamel (acquired pellicle), which contains all carbohydrates and proteins and is 0.1-1 μm in size. Microbes from the oral cavity gradually settle on this membrane. Initially, bacteria form a bacterial colony due to the adhesion mechanism.

At the same time, the number of bacteria increases and they occupy the entire surface of the tooth. Due to the increase of bacteria, the pellicle layer thickens. Initially, there are gram-negative spherical microorganisms and aerobes in the tooth enamel, then anaerobic bacteria (Actinomyces, Fusobacterium and Veillonella) increase. Developed dental caries consists of 60-70% dense layer of bacteria, 30-40% amorphous substance. The composition of bacteria in the saliva is not the same, it depends on the composition of saliva and diet. Tooth brushing is of great importance in the origin of caries. Streptococcus mutans is one of the metabolites of karash. On the one hand, it is a cariogenic factor, on the other hand, sucrose, which is food for bacteria, is also important in the origin of caries. Sucrose serves as an energy source for bacteria. Studies show that fluorine included in the crystal lattice is a potential factor of protection against caries. Purpose. Now in the world, water flosser and DENTAL SPA water floss irrigator are used in the world, but only for their prevention, oral cavity and dental diseases. not used for treatment. The model "Aerodent" is different from them. It can be widely used in the treatment of various diseases of the oral cavity, as well as in their prevention through the dental capsule, that is, oral stomatitis, trophic ulcers, damage to the mucous membranes, caries of the teeth can be used, as well as organic changes in the hard tissue of the tooth, its diseases. Today's toothpastes, such as irrigators and toothpastes, have the same thing in common with a toothpaste capsule, but brushing cleans the front and back layers of the teeth, leaving the surfaces that face each other untouched. The ampoule and Paa parts of the toothpaste capsule are connected together, they work together and are used to wash the oral cavity and dental cavities (facial contactus), maintain the pH value of the internal environment in the stomach, normalize oral eobiosis . Capsula Pae is a part of the lid designed to enter the oral cavity, in which a special semi-circle is made for the symmetrical arrangement of the teeth, corresponding to the level of dental caries,

covering all the teeth, from a system of channels suitable for each interdental space. consists of a system of canals placed in a special cap. PA is a solid coating with a canal system of 15 anterior and 15 posterior canals located in a total of 30 caps, from which the extractive fluid of high pressure coming out of the ampoule comes out and fills the gap between the teeth.

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