

Ways to prevent caries disease in children

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Annotation: At present, the increase in the number of nutrients, the increase in the content of organic substances with a maraca, the chemical composition of household appliances has a serious impact on the microbiology of the oral cavity, which causes an increase in dental caries. At present, its prevention is much more important than the treatment of dental caries.[1,12,17].

Keywords: Dental caries, Profilactics, Aerodent, Aloe extract, oral cavity microbiology, enamel floor

Dental caries is a nodal problem of dentistry, very interesting in theoretical and extremely important in practical terms. Prevalence of caries among children's population remains an urgent issue in our time. Caries incidence, especially in children early age, remains high. According to WHO, already in the first year in some children in 15% of cases detected caries-affected teeth, by the age of three the prevalence of caries in children reaches 46%, by six years –96%. Due to this, improving the system of dental care assistance to the children's population of the country and its maintenance in modern times at the national level, the critical challenge facing organizers of practical health care [1]. Enamel of current teeth is characterized by low thickness and a low degree of mineralization, which leads to extremely rapid progress of carious process. Within 2-3 years after the eruption of tooth decay under the influence of oral fluid constantly occur remineralization and demineralization processes. The least caries-prone cervical region of the teeth is resistant because its mineralization occurs after eruption. During this period the hard tissues of the tooth are already exposed to caries-causing factors in the oral cavity [2]. Dental caries is a polyetiological disease, arising from bacteriological and chemical processes leading to decalcification and decay of solid tooth tissue. First reports of a possible link between fluoride ions and their influence on caries fall at the end of 19th centuries. Sir James Crichton-Braun addressed this message at the General meeting of The Eastern Branch, British dental Association [3]. The use of fluoride for the prevention of caries, and in the treatment and treatment of early forms of dental caries, received scientific justification and numerous confirmations, as in labo-both in laboratory studies and in clinical trials [4]. Fluoride drugs are the main means of prevention of dental caries, most often they are used in the form of salts. According to modern data, the caries-static effect of fluoride is based due to its accumulation in tissues and liquids by oral cavity in the form of calcium fluoride. With regular administration of PTO-reed replenishes such stocks in the form of globules microcrystals of calcium fluoride, which are formed on the surface of the tooth. After the formation of microcrystals calcium fluoride, proteins and phosphates settle on their surface, contained in saliva. At the same time, phosphate ions are adsorbed on the active centers of calcium fluoride crystals, resulting in a surface layer of fluoride hydroxyapatite. Research suggests that fluoride, included in the crystal lattice, is a potential factor of protection against caries [5, 16]. Purpose. Now in the world use a Water flosser (WP-660E2-instruction-manual.pdf) and DENTAL SPA water floss irrigator they are not used for the treatment of diseases of the oral cavity and teeth, but only for their prevention. 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 prophylaxis through a dental capsule, that is, it can be applied to oral stomatitis, trophic ulcers, injuries of the mucous membranes, caries of the teeth, as well as organic changes in the hard tissue of the tooth, its diseases. At present, the means of tooth washing are irrigators from this (<https://www.irrigator.ru>) and toothpastes have in common with the capsule for tooth washing, but tooth washes clean the front and rear layers of the teeth, so that the surfaces of the teeth facing each other remain without cleaning. The distinguishing structure of the tooth-washing capsule is that it covers all the teeth, and the fact that the sprayer located on the cap is

located several canals completely covers the above-mentioned drawback. The main purpose of using dental floss:

- Neutralize the nutrient acids that remain in the oral cavity after eating and clean the surface of the teeth.
- Normalization of the oral cavity environment.
- Restore oral eobiosis and reduce the number of microorganisms that have a pathogen effect.
- Maintain dental and shaft surface organotrophics in the dental laboratory.
- Dental caries and oral cavity stomatitis.

fast, quality, affordable method of treatment and proper organization of its profilactics. Structure of the tooth washing capsule. The dental capsule consists of 2 parts namely “capsule Pae corresponding to the tooth's shape” and “extract-preserving ampoule”. The ampoule and Paa parts of the tooth-washing capsule are connected together they work together and are used to wash the oral cavity and tooth spaces (faces contactus), [3,9,19] store the pH of the internal environment in the stomach, normalize the oral eobiosis. The capsule Pae part is a part of the cap designed to enter the oral cavity, in which a special semicircular is made for the symmetrical location of the teeth, corresponding to the level of the dental caries, covering all the teeth, consisting of a system of canals corresponding to each tooth spacing, the system of its canals is placed in a special cap PA is a hard coating in which the anterior 15ta and posterior 15ta tubules have a system of tubules located in a total of 30 caps from which the extracellular fluid at a large pressure coming out of the ampoule comes out and flushes the spacing of the teeth as well as the oral cavity. This extract mixes with mucus and saliva on the mucous membranes, each substance in the extract is effective for the treatment of diseases of the teeth and oral cavity, or for the prophylaxis of these diseases. The size of the cap will be individual for each age category. The ampoule with which the extract is stored is a part –this is a special container, which, in the hermetic state, is placed into it a spray flute through this flute, extract from the ampoule turns out at a greater pressure and into the channels of the kappa. The ampoule can contain nickel or Silicon. The volume of the container of an extract ampoule contains 800 cm³ 800ml of liquid. When used once, 10 ml of liquid is lost, which means that the capsule can be used approximately 80 times. The liquid that comes out of it is in the form of an aerosol. The composition of the extract can be liquid suspension, nastoyka, and clear liquid, depending on the type of liquid, as well as the purpose of use: the compilation and selection of its composition, the type of disease, the stage, the patient's condition, age.

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