

MILK TOOTH PULPITIS IN CHILDREN

Shukurov Sherzod Shuxratovich

Assistant Lecturer, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Samarkand State Medical
University

Umarov Asomiddin Sayfiddinovich

Clinical ordinary of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry of Samarkand State
Medical University

ABSTRACT

Many parents adhere to the point of view that milk teeth do not have to be treated at all, since permanent teeth will soon come to replace them. But it is simply necessary to remove the source of infection and stop the destructive process: the presence of a huge number of pathogenic microorganisms in the baby's mouth reduces his immunity, at times, increasing the risk of diseases. In the end, it will be necessary not only to remove the diseased tooth, but also to deal with the negative effects of infection on the body as a whole.

In the children's dental clinic "Your Dentist" your child will receive high-quality treatment of a sick tooth. With timely treatment, your baby will not have to face the procedure of removing baby teeth, and he will return home with whole and healthy teeth.

High-quality treatment of baby teeth in children

Timely treatment of baby teeth plays a huge role in the proper formation of permanent teeth in children. Thanks to the use of proven methods of treatment and high-quality materials, the doctors of our clinic treat children's teeth absolutely painlessly, if possible, without drilling and without resorting to the procedure of removing baby teeth.

Our advantages:

modern prevention: effective professional oral hygiene, remineralization, deep fluoridation, germitization of teeth;

early diagnosis: a visiographic examination in the bite, which allows our doctors to detect "hidden" contact dental caries at the initial stage of its development;

effective methods of treatment: restoration of milk teeth with light-curing materials, dental treatment with biological methods that allow to keep teeth "alive" (without nerve removal)

affordable prices.

Causes of early caries.

Bacteria settle in the remains of food that has not been cleaned from the teeth. These microorganisms feed mainly on carbohydrates and sugars. Therefore, the persistent advice of dentists to take care of the oral cavity as carefully as possible after each meal is not without good reason. This is true for both adults and toddlers.

When there is a lot of food for bacteria, they begin to multiply rapidly. Plaque is formed. Plaque is the bacteria themselves, the products of their vital activity and food residues. The plaque has a high viscosity, it is firmly attached to the surface of the teeth and it is very difficult to remove it with a conventional brush.

When the plaque has already formed, it is simply impossible to do this.

But microorganisms are not the only reason for the development of caries. The causes of its occurrence can be reduced to the following groups:

- the presence of caries-forming microflora in the oral cavity;
- the presence in the oral cavity of "food" for this microflora – carbohydrates, in large quantities contained in sweet, flour products (this factor includes issues of proper nutrition and carbohydrate consumption culture);
- reduction of the overall resistance of the body (the presence of chronic or systemic diseases, stress, etc.)

Caries in children is much more acute, that is, it develops systematically (almost all teeth are affected), much faster and, often, several foci in one tooth. Oral hygiene in such young children is very difficult, which only aggravates the process.

The laying of baby teeth occurs in the first trimester of pregnancy (6-8 weeks). As a rule, the cause of caries of baby teeth is some unfavorable factor affecting this period of pregnancy. It can also be taking medications (especially some groups of antibiotics), infectious diseases, stress, etc.

Also, the cause of caries in children of such an early age can be improper eating habits. This is the constant presence of sweets in the mouth (the use of caramel, cookies, crackers), or bottles with a mixture, usually containing sugar. In the latter case, there is even a separate group of "bottle caries" - the defeat of the front teeth in contact with the nipple. As the disease develops, white spots turn brown, and then black. With superficial caries, an enamel defect is observed on the surface of the tooth: at first it is roughness, later it is a cavity.

In this situation, as a rule, the defect is visible to the naked eye in the form of darkening, "holes in the tooth", as the patients themselves say. The affected tooth becomes sensitive, especially to sweet, salty and sour. If caries develops between the teeth, then patients complain of constant food sticking there or soreness in the gingival papilla (usually from injury with a toothpick). If this stage of caries remains untreated, then deep caries occurs. What methods of caries treatment exist today? Many parents believe that there is no point in treating baby teeth, because they will change anyway. However, it is simply necessary to stop the destructive process and remove the source of infection from the oral cavity. After all, the presence of a huge number of putrefactive and other pathogenic bacteria in the child's mouth reduces immunity, increases the risk of all kinds of acute respiratory infections, pharyngitis, laryngitis and even diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. And one more thing: a child, like any person, suffers from imperfections. If the baby's teeth are destroyed, if they are black, if an unpleasant smell is felt from the mouth – it is unlikely that this will give confidence to your child and endear him to adults and children who communicate with him.

Treatment of caries at the initial stage is necessary not only for the preservation of baby teeth, but also for the formation of healthy permanent ones. Modern dentistry allows you to treat caries at this stage without drilling teeth, absolutely painlessly, which has a positive effect on the child's attitude to dentists in the future. In medical practice, methods of treating initial caries are used: deep fluoridation, demineralization and aesthetic restoration

Demineralization of tooth enamel.

Today, it has been reliably proven that tooth enamel is capable of recovery at the initial stages of caries. This is possible due to the special structure of the tooth enamel. Tooth enamel consists of a protein matrix and crystals embedded in its structures. If the protein matrix has not collapsed (in the white spot stage), but only the loss of the mineral component has occurred, then the enamel is capable of recovery – demineralization.

Such restorative (demineralizing) therapy is carried out by various methods (applications, electrophoresis, application of lacquers and gels) and preparations based on fluorine, calcium and phosphorus ions (2% sodium fluoride solution, 10% calcium gluconate, fluorine varnishes and gels).

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