

DENTAL DISEASES AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR DAMAGE

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ANNOTATION

Dental diseases and their prevention. Dental diseases of the teeth are a group of pathologies that affect the enamel, gums, oral cavity, as well as the jaw and masticatory muscles. Dentists call them harmless to humans, since the percentage of deaths is negligible. However, it is these disorders that determine the general well-being of the patient: they affect self-esteem, an inner sense of comfort.

Experts recommend not to start the situation and closely monitor the condition of the dentition. Due attention allows avoiding the occurrence of serious complications, as well as timely detection of defects that need correction.

Classification: types of major dental diseases of the teeth

Conventionally, all violations can be divided into two broad categories - those associated with damage to the enamel, and those caused by processes occurring in periodontal tissues. There is another classification principle - on the basis of "carious" affiliation:

with existing caries lesions;

non-carious deviations.

The second option is considered the simplest and most convenient to treat if a problem is detected at an early stage. In addition, it is easier for patients to comply with prescriptions, which simplifies the process of rehabilitation measures.

Note that congenital and hereditary pathologies stand apart. They are formed in the womb, very difficult to correct.

As practice shows, diseases of a carious nature are most often diagnosed. They begin asymptotically, arise due to the active activity of pathogenic bacteria and pathogenic microorganisms, rapidly multiplying and deepening into the interdental spaces and soft tissues.

The result is a complete or partial destruction of the enamel, then lesions of the dentin are recorded. If you ignore everything in the initial stages, there is a risk that the infection will make its way to the neurovascular bundles. From there it will descend into the canals. If emergency endodontic care is not provided at this moment, it will be impossible to restore the gum around the root.

Caries

The disease consists in demineralization and damage to hard tissues, gradually leading to the formation of holes in the teeth. This is the most common ailment that affects both children and adults. Accompanied by the appearance of light brown or yellow spots, an unpleasant odor.

Pulpitis

Pathology, the development of which is determined by previously launched carious processes. As a rule, it entails tooth decay, enamel thinning, as well as pigment changes. In some cases, it can be the result of trauma that has broken the integrity of the pulp. In the acute stage, it is accompanied by an almost irremovable pulsating sensation of pain.

Periodontitis.

The next pathology that develops against the background of advanced pulpitis. The main factor in its occurrence is pathogenic microorganisms, mechanical injuries and damage, as well as drug therapy. Patients experience inflammation of the mucous and connective tissues protruding beyond the root limits. Painful discomfort is manifested when biting and chewing hard foods (apples, carrots, nuts).

Periostitis

Popularly known as flux. It is an inflammatory process that unfolds in the bone tissue. If the initial symptoms are ignored, the risk of progression is high. Then the teeth located in the focus of infection are first loosened, and then begin to fall out. Everything is complemented by severe edema flowing to the lips and cheeks.

Granuloma

Pathology, accompanied by inflammation and growths that form in the upper parts of the roots. In the absence of proper treatment, the disease progresses, reaches the granulation tissues. As a rule, it occurs due to the incorrect functioning of the body's defense mechanisms aimed at fighting infection.

Cyst

Running complication of not fully cured pulpitis. The clinical picture is as follows: a certain depression appears on the hollow root tip, which quickly fills with pus. Worries the patient for a long time. The pains are increasing.

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