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Analysis of the Share of Scientific Literature on the Spread and Causes of Dental Anomalies

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Abstract

Relevance of the study. In children with bad habits, the presence of crooked teeth and malocclusion are among the most common diseases. Parents often ignore their children's finger sucking, which leads to bite correction. Prolonged sucking of suckers and biting of lips also belong to bad habits. In this case, the teeth can grow as if they were as thick as a finger or as thick as what a child is sucking, and as a result, a noticeable gap will appear between the teeth. With adenoid vegetations (adenoiditis) and inflammatory diseases of the nasal cavity, the child constantly has difficulty breathing through the nose, so he constantly breathes through his mouth. Prolonged oral breathing leads to a change in the structure of the face and, as a result, incorrect injections appear, the child develops an "adenoid face". According to experts, currently more than 70% of children and adolescents need orthodontic treatment, but within the framework of modern health systems, the possibilities of providing such assistance are very limited.

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The methods of orthodontic correction traditionally used in clinics are that braces are inaccessible to the majority of the population. It is important to recognize that professionals often advertise these treatments because of their high cost, which increases the interest in them among orthodontists. But practice has shown that the ineffectiveness of treatment at this level – after tooth extraction and without tooth extraction - has become the subject of scientific publications. Recording with traditional methods of treatment is already perceived by experts as something inevitable, since exposure to soft tissues negates the results of long-term and expensive treatment. Therefore, "carrying out orthodontic treatment with special devices is considered the best method today.

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The purpose of this study is to maximize the use of professional resources available to assist anyone who needs orthodontic care. Such an economical program is aimed at early correction of myofunctional disorders of the mammary glands and exchange bite and the development of preventive programs to prevent the development of dental disorders in children. Timely implementation of such a program will save many children and adolescents from the need for expensive orthodontic treatment, in most cases prevent tooth extraction, and most importantly, significantly increase the stability of the results of orthodontic treatment in general.

Thus, in modern conditions, it will be possible to determine the factors of industrial, social, hygienic, medical and biological discomfort for the prevention of dental diseases. It is important to remember the words of the researchers here: "Prevention is a state system, a social, hygienic and medical event aimed at improving the level of health" [1.3.5.7.9.11].

The importance of the issues under consideration is especially important for the region in which we conducted research. A number of studies have shown that one of the most unfavorable factors from an environmental point of view is the widespread continental formation of the dentition system, coinciding with the period of constant change of bite. Thus, in 71.7% of children breathing by mouth, a physical deviation in the development of the tooth and dentition was detected, and, as a result, an increase in the height of the Tangalayan bottom was observed [4].

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According to many orthodontists, including scientists from Uzekistan, in the treatment of abnormal dental condition, a vertical crown rod was used for the corpuscular exchange of pile teeth during the presence of permanent bites, which attaches to the distal surface of pile teeth. Dense crowns were prepared to fix the first and second premolars. Rubber pullers were installed instead of molars. If the bite is not corrected in time, violations of the maxillary system and deformities can lead to a number of complications. First of all, these can be diseases of the gastrointestinal tract and diseases of the respiratory tract. In addition, there are problems that do not return to the maxillary joint: pain in the lower jaw, cramps when eating, periodontal disease, increased development of caries, which, as a result, leads to premature tooth loss.

In the first case, it was about malocclusion and the fact that the wrong location of the dentition is possible only in childhood and adolescence. Now, with the development of modern dentistry, they can be corrected even in elderly patients. Bite correction in children aged 9-10 years is a system of special solvable devices (plates, functional devices, trainers), the most modern orthodontic treatment for older patients is the braking system. With the help of braces, it has become possible to correct the condition of teeth with millimeter accuracy and achieve excellent cosmetic and preventive effectiveness. The same harmful factor acting at different stages of the development of the dental system can contribute to the appearance of defects in developing teeth: a violation of their structure, a decrease in the ability of dental tissues to "resist" caries, slowing down and even stopping the development of dental rudiments, a violation of the integrity of the dentition. there are periods of protruding teeth and dental anomalies. The period of calcification of teeth is more sensitive to adverse effects than other stages of tooth formation. Bad habits occupy a special place in the occurrence of dental disorders and deformities. Thus, the authors identified harmful habits in 90.3% of children with dental disorders and deformities.

Thus, an analysis of the literature has shown that dental and jaw disorders can develop for a number of prenatal and postpartum reasons. There is no data on whether a number of factors are related to the environmental, climatic and geographical conditions in which the child is located. For example, carious lesions of the teeth, non-carious dental diseases, gingivitis, periodontal disease, stomatitis, leukoplexia, borderline hyperkeratosis were noted. This is also evidenced by organ-specific fluoride damage - dental fluorosis and bone changes (osteoporosis and osteosclerosis), as well as an increase in the frequency of periodontal and bone diseases detected in children living in the area of aluminum waste contamination [10.12].

The fact that the fluoride content in drinking water plays an important role in the occurrence of diseases of the teeth and maxillofacial system has been the main goal of the research work of many Russian scientists. It was found that the distribution of dental anomalies associated with the content of the trace element fluoride does not change, dental anomalies are more common in children who drink water with a low content of fluoride, and malocclusion is also caused by a deficiency of this trace element fluoride.

When the authors examined 150 children aged 9-10 years, the concentration of fluoride in drinking water was 0.2 mg/l, the incidence of dental diseases was 42% and 55%, respectively. Consequently, the spread of this pathology was associated with premature loss of baby teeth. The study of the spread of dental pathology in children, taking into account the fluoride content in drinking water, deserves attention. The authors of the study found that dental caries increases, which, in turn, leads to premature tooth decay. This condition is a sign that disorders and deformations of the dental system are increasing day by day. It has been established that dental caries in preschool children depends on a variety of social and biological factors. In polluted areas of the city, the incidence of children is higher than in relatively clean areas. A correlation was found between the incidence of dental caries and the content of lead in the air. Air pollution, apparently, cannot be an etiological factor of caries, but also increases the risk of its development due to changes in mineral metabolism in the oral cavity, impaired homeostasis and a

decrease in the protective properties of saliva.

Conclusion. One of the main reasons for the appearance of abnormalities is hypoxia in the mother-child's body (a decrease in the amount of oxygen in the tissues), which, of course, is considered the result of most pathological processes.The importance of physiological childbirth and postpartum development of the child is important for the development of teeth. For example, the degree of enamel mineralization in underage children is low compared to adult children. Even underage children experience latent or implicit oxygen deficiency. In generally satisfactory cases, a compensatory adaptation mechanism appears in the child's body. Violation of harmony, that is, the level of greatest danger, occurs during significant periods of a child's life (in institutions before school age, before entering school), under adverse environmental conditions (the amount of sa and F in water and food). An outbreak of diseases at an early age in a child can disrupt the embryogenesis (formation and development) of permanent teeth.

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