

CHILDREN'S DENTISTRY AND ITS FEATURES

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ANNOTATION

What is dentistry and why do we need it?. Dentistry is a science that studies the norm and pathology of the functioning and structure of teeth, their diseases, as well as methods of treatment and Prevention of diseases of the jaw, oral cavity, and maxillofacial region.

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INTRODUCTION

When our teeth hurt, we go to the dentist. And what makes them hurt? There are several causes of toothache. For example, dental caries, we often hear about it, but we almost do not know anything.

Dental caries is an infection that causes tooth decay or deep, food debris ferments, and bacteria that produces acid, respectively, causing demineralization and destruction of the hard tissues of the teeth (enamel, dentin, and cementum). It is considered one of the most common diseases in the world and throughout history. The study of dental caries is called Cariology.

Mankind has been living with caries for millions of years. Australopithecines suffered from cavities. The skulls that were discovered and that date made up the Paleolithic and Mesolithic ages show signs of Carib D. Early growth in caries is associated with dietary changes, increased consumption of vegetable food containing carbohydrates, and the beginning of rice cultivation. From 5000 BC, Sumerian blamed the "tooth worm" for caries. The same e'tiqod, at the same time, Fellowship of the peoples of India, Egypt, Japan, and China. They tried to treat caries with dental drills. Dental dating from around 5500 BC to 7000 BC found in Pakistan there are almost perfect holes made with primitive dental drills in them. The Egyptian text from 1550, which was called Ebers papyri, mentions some diseases of the teeth. The King's physician writes about the case when, during the reign of the Assyrian sargonids dynasty (668-626 BC years), the inflammation that spreads by removing the tooth ceases. The ancient Greeks, Romans, and Egyptians have treatments for pain caused by caries.

Bronze Age and Iron Age were very low caries but with the emergence of sugar cane in the Western world in the 11th century, evil rises again. This plant was treated with drugs, charms, and bloodletting. Strong cases were treated with tooth extracts, which were very successful in these procedures and, in most cases, were carried out by hairdressers, which prevented the spread of infections. Even his patroness in dentistry was Saint Apollonia and prayer to him was designed to heal the pain caused by tooth infection. North American Indians also suffer in worse cases of growth after contact with the colonization of Europeans because they switched from hunter-gatherer diets to corn-based.

With the age of enlightenment, the European medical community stops believing that the "tooth worm" causes caries and blames sugar was not far from the truth. Pierre Fauchard, known as

the father of modern dentistry, was the first to announce this idea. W.D. Miller found that in 1890, acid-producing bacteria lived in the mouth and dissolved dental structures. He and G. V. Black and J. L. Williams, who studied the plaque, laid the foundation for explaining the etiology of caries. Fernando E. Rodriguez Vargas also found a couple of lactobacilli strains in 1921. In 1924 in London, Killian Clarke discovered a spherical bacterium (*Streptococcus mutans*) in chains, for which they believed it was the cause of caries, but the experiments prove later. They were only considered as a bad cause in the 1950s after experiments on Keyes and Fitzgerald's hamsters in the 1960s. So, to have dental caries should be a bacteria, the material on which those bacteria feed, and, of course, the teeth that cause the characterization of tooth decay as a multifactorial disease.

Cavity Treatment

Once your dentist has determined the type of cavity you have, he or she will recommend a treatment option to remove the decay and restore your smile. Treatment of BIV depends on the severity of the decay and includes:

Fluoride treatment: fluoride can help with the recovery of enamel, and in the very early stages of the cavity it can even return decay. Treatments come in liquid, gel, foam, or varnish form that is brushed directly onto the tooth or placed in a mouth-fitting tray.

Fillings: when the decay progresses beyond the early stages, fillings become a treatment option your dentist will most likely take. A form of restoration involves the removal of decay from the affected area which is then filled with either porcelain, amalgam, or tooth-colored resin.

Crowns: to preserve a weak or severely decayed tooth, your dentist may recommend a crown before the infection reaches the root. Made of gold, porcelain, resin, or composite materials, the crown tailor has been made to fit over the affected tooth after the decay has been drilled away.

Root canal: once decay spreads to the inner layer of your tooth, a root canal known as the pulp is often recommended to remove the diseased pulp. After the decay is removed, the filling replaces the pulp. Your dentist will also prescribe medication to help fight off the infection.

Extraction: if the decay of the teeth is at the most severe stage, then often the only option is to completely remove the tooth to prevent the spread of infection. The procedure is often referred to as tooth extraction and may leave gaps in your smile. A cosmetic procedure, often involving an implant or dental bridge, can help correct your smile and hide any deficiencies.

Prevention of cavities

The best course of sinus treatment is to ensure that the decay never takes root in the first place.

Save spaces from forming with a few simple steps:

Brush twice a day with a fluoride toothpaste

Switch to an electric toothbrush to help your dentist brush your teeth-the recommended is two minutes and reach every area of your mouth

Floss at least once a day to remove the anti-deep rinse

Plaque washing promote saliva production sugar-free chewing gum

See your dentist or dental hygienist twice a year for inspections and professional cleaning.

If you have toothache tips ask which dentist is best for you.

1. Brush with fluoride toothpaste after eating or drinking. ...
2. Rinse your mouth. ...
3. Visit your dentist regularly. ...
4. Consider dental sealants. ...
5. Ba tap zi to drink water. ...
6. Avoid frequent snacking and sipping. ...
7. Teeth-eat healthy foods. ...
8. Consider fluoride treatments.

SOURCES

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