

Prevalence of Adentia in Elderly Individuals and Factors of its Development

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Relevance of the study. Dental diseases are diverse, but among this variety, periodont pathology stands out due to its prevalence as a social, aesthetic and medical problem secondary in secondary adentia, called with general periodontitis, the effect of prosthetics on the prooxidant and antioxidant system is cited in the literature. According to the World Health Organization as a whole, functional disorders in the gums caused by untreated periodontitis are 5 times more common than complications of caries. According to the entire World Health Organization, up to 75% of the population in different regions of the globe suffers from it. A difficult task for a doctor in prosthetics of patients with a fully removable plate prosthesis is the uniform distribution of the original chewing pressure on the basis of a fully removable plate prosthesis over the entire area of the toothless prosthesis. Many authors note that the uneven distribution of the original chewing pressure on the toothless under-denture tissue leads to an increase in atrophy processes in places of overburden.

Analysis of domestic and foreign literature has shown that special importance should be attached to the diagnosis and orthopedic treatment of patients with complete absence of teeth in the lower jaw. Current issues of modern dentistry are the methods of determining the degree of compatibility of the mucous membrane of the under-denture area, methods of differentiated distribution of the original chewing load from a fully removable plate prosthetic to under-denture tissues, depending on its degree of conformity and the size of the prosthetic area, as well as finding ways to slow down the [1.3.5.7.9.11.13].

The causes of partial secondary adentia are parodont diseases, removal of teeth and (or) loss of them due to an accident, caries and its complications, etc.

Adentia is the complete or partial absence of teeth caused by anomalies in the development of tooth loss or tooth-jaw development. Adentia is characterized by continuity of tooth rows, violation of the original chewing and speech functions, cosmetic defects; in severe cases - deformation of the facial skeleton, diseases of the chakka-lower jaw, subsequent loss of teeth.

Dental incompleteness is a common problem in dental clinics regardless of the age group of patients. Today, people with such a problem are offered a wide range of ways to solve it - from comfortable silicone removable dentures to basal implantation, in which the prosthesis is installed from the day after the installation of artificial roots.

The partial absence of teeth is considered one of the most common diseases: according to the entire World Health Organization, up to 75% of the population suffers from it in different regions of the globe.

Causes that lead to complete tooth loss, often caries and its complications, are periodontitis, trauma and other diseases; primary adentia (congenital) is very rare. At 40-49 years of age, dental incompleteness is found in 1% of cases, at 50-59 years of age - in 5.5% of cases, and in people over 60 years of age - in 25% of cases. When the teeth are completely lost, functional disturbances begin due to the lack of pressure on the under-prosthetic tissue, and atrophy of the facial skeleton and the soft tissues surrounding it increases. Therefore, denture of toothless Jaws is a method of regenerating and treating the defect, which causes atrophy to stop [2.4.6.8.10.12].

At the modern stage of the development of science, it is a universally known fact that in the process of any pathology in the human body, hemodynamic disorders occur. Partial absence of teeth is observed with expressive flexibility and compensatory changes in the entire dentition. Information about these processes is varied and contradictory today.

The modern stage of the development of Clinical Dentistry is determined by the morphogenesis of morphological structures in the jaw-facial area, as well as a high level of fundamental and practical work related to the issues of type and individual changerank.

Caries and parodont diseases are a serious problem of the public health system in many countries of the world. Epidemiological indicators of dental and oral diseases have large differences between regions. Dental loss rates as well as observations in the field of diseases in the oral cavity differed depending on the regions and the national income of the population according to the All-Around Health Organization (BJSST). The development indicators of caries complications are very high. In the structure of dental care, the appeal of patients with pulpitis is 28-30%.

These diseases, when not treated in a timely and high-quality manner, can lead to the loss of teeth due to inflammation in the tissues of the parodont or pathological processes of a dystrophic nature, as well as incurable teeth caused by deep caries, pulpitis and periodontitis, and their root removal [14.16.18.20.21.22.23].

Authors Lelari O.V., Durova I.E. (2015), relying on official statistics, it is now said that the prevalence of tooth-jaw-hyformas after tooth loss depends on the duration of tooth-jaw development. During the period of constant biting, the prevalence rate of tooth-jaweformasias is 35%.

It is necessary for the health of the oral cavity, general health and quality of life. Budar is a condition free from pain in the oral cavity and face, cancer in the oral cavity and throat, infection and wounds in the oral cavity, periodontitis (gum diseases), tooth decay and fall, as well as human biting, original chewing, smiling and speaking, as well as other diseases and disorders that limit its mental state.

The main causes of tooth loss are caries and its complications, severe levels of periodontitis, as well as injuries. As a result of the loss of teeth, various changes occur in the body. First of all, changes occur that complicate the original chewing process of food, the process of digestion and the fall of the necessary nutrients into the body is disrupted. Also due to the partial absence of teeth, articulation, diction and the patient's communication skills are impaired, which can directly affect the mental-emotional state of the patient and lead to a violation of the psyche. The most serious consequence of tooth loss is the development of complications in the jaw-facial area as well as in the chakka-lower jaw as a result of the lack of timely orthopedic treatment.

Local changes, such as pathological tooth decay, tooth deviation towards the acquired tooth, movement of the tooth in the jaw of the opposite side, lead not only to a change in the occlusion curve, but also to a decrease in the bite height and changes in the configuration of the face [13.15.17.19.21.22.23].

Conclusion. According to the World Health Organization as a whole(BJSST), the most common diseases in the oral cavity are dental caries, periodontitis (gum disease), oral cancer, infections in the oral cavity, injuries, and congenital pathologies. All over the world, 60-90% of school-age children and almost 100% of adult people have dental caries, which often leads to pain and discomfort. Severe periodontitis (gum disease), which can cause teeth to fall out, is found in 15-20% of middle-aged (35-44) people. The main causes of tooth decay are caries and periodontitis. Complete tooth loss is common, and this is especially high among elderly people.

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