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Functional Disorders in Dental Anomalies and Their Prevention

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Abstract

The main functions of the maxillofacial system: breathing, swallowing, speech, facial expression and chewing muscles are of great importance for the prevention of maxillofacial anomalies, therefore it is advisable to carry out preventive and therapeutic measures for deciduous teeth . Any disorders in the maxillofacial system, improper development of the dentition affect many organs and systems of the body, including the respiratory system. Gastritis, cholecystitis and obesity, liver diseases and pancreatic diseases, skin and endocrine diseases - these diseases are the factors causing dental and jaw anomalies. Dental anomalies can occur due to impaired growth and location of the jaw bones; incorrect position of the teeth and their occlusion characteristics, the shape of the alveolar ridges, as well as impaired breathing, sucking, swallowing, chewing, and speech [1.3.5.7].

Key words: fluoride, etiological, superoxide dismutase, extracellular matrix

Introduction

Bad habits and disorders of the dentofacial system lead to deformation of the facial skeleton, displacement of the dentition, distortion of the tooth shape, and malocclusion. Incorrect positioning of the lower jaw, in turn, can lead to impaired muscle tone of the neck, myodynamic disorders of the muscles of the oral cavity and external muscles of the oral cavity. Dental anomalies are mainly accompanied by a deterioration in appearance , since in children who habitually breathe through the mouth or have an interdental position of the tongue, the head is anteriorly positioned relative to the vertical of the spinal cord. Since the physiologically correct position of the lower jaw in such patients is disturbed by the balance that instinctively keeps the head tilted, these children are exposed to its overload, which over time can lead to temporomandibular dysfunction [2.4.6.8.10].

Materials and Methods

In the case of maxillofacial anomalies, muscle imbalance occurs, resulting in shoulder

asymmetry, asymmetry in the scapula and hip joints. Disproportion in the growth of the jaw bones, regardless of the cause of each case , changes the configuration of the facial skeleton, especially in adolescence, disrupting the psychoemotional state of the child. To prevent maxillofacial anomalies, it is necessary to eliminate bad habits such as sucking hands and pacifiers . For the prevention of progenetic occlusion, it is recommended to lay the child with his head tilted back and additionally use a rubber retainer. Local massage is of great importance for the proper development of the alveolar ridge and jaws, which is carried out with the fingers and tongue along the teeth. Lip massage helps to normalize the teeth. Regular tongue myogymnastics leads to stretching of the lingual frenulum, and as a result, swallowing and speech improve due to stretching of the lingual frenulum and improved tongue movement [9.11.13.15.17].

Results and Discussion

It is necessary to search for the causes of dental and jaw anomalies in the biosocial sphere in which children live and are raised and to combat them . Since some children receive their sanitary and hygienic knowledge from their parents and teachers, the most effective method is to conduct individual conversations with children and pay attention to oral hygiene. consists of giving. The population should be taught to provide hygienic education and upbringing of children in order to form a healthy lifestyle related to nutrition. Artificial feeding is recommended due to the incorrect diagnosis of lactation as a result of the pediatrician's negligence. District pediatricians and nurses often officially pay attention to prenatal and postpartum care for pregnant women, do not monitor the implementation of recommendations for organizing proper nutrition in the first year of a child's life, and do not have sufficient knowledge of the diet for artificial feeding [12.14.16.18.20] .

Regular examinations, correct diagnosis, early detection of the causes and symptoms of this pathology, and planned dental examinations are among the important tasks of the district pediatrician and dentist. The experience of Latvian orthodontists has shown that it is necessary to identify the initial signs of anomalies, determine the factors of their occurrence, and carry out simple preventive measures in order to plan it is necessary to involve children's dentists in this process to implement rehabilitation [13.15.17.19].

Dental anomalies do not appear suddenly, they begin with subtle symptoms (flattening of the nasolabial folds, lowering of the lower corners of the mouth), and as the child grows, they take on the appearance of a formed anomaly, which is why they require a lot of work and treatment. Timely diagnosis of the development of the anomaly allows for the normal development of the child's teeth. Therefore, the role of the pediatrician in early diagnosis is very important, because

the pediatrician is the one who examines the baby from the first days of his life. monitors and educates parents about methods of preventing dental and jaw anomalies and their objective causes they are required to provide information (i.e. poor myofunctional conditions, speech, swallowing and breathing dysfunctions). In a broad sense, orthodontic prevention involves not only preventing the development of dental anomalies, but also taking treatment measures when a dental malocclusion is detected in the early stages of the disease. Preventive measures also include simple rules and advice on, for example, breastfeeding and teething disorders [1.3.4.5.17.19].

The most effective means of preventing caries is fluoride. The best results in preventing caries can be achieved by using fluoride preparations immediately after the eruption of teeth, since teeth absorb a large amount of fluoride . Since the mineralization properties of saliva are not sufficiently clear, fluoride solutions are used by application, rinsing, coating of teeth with fluoride varnish, and in the form of a gel. According to many scientists, the issue of constant motivation and formation of oral hygiene skills in pregnant women is extremely important, because we are talking about the upbringing of future mothers who will have a great influence on their children. It helps them to comply with the sanitary and hygienic requirements of children and not to neglect them.

Diseases of the hard tissues of primary and permanent teeth and measures aimed at their prevention are widely covered in domestic and foreign literature, where hygienic care of the oral cavity and the inculcation of hygiene skills from the first years of life are indicated. A number of scientists have suggested that people living in areas with high levels of air pollution from petrochemicals They emphasize the low effectiveness of prevention of major dental diseases (dental caries, hypoplasia, periodontal diseases) in the pediatric group. Today, the solution to the problem of organizing preventive work in the regions is to conduct early detection, diagnosis and treatment of dental and jaw anomalies in collaboration with specialists of various profiles - orthodontists, pediatric dental therapists, doctors of preventive departments, pediatricians and speech therapists. The goal of such a combination of efforts of pediatric specialists of various profiles is to develop an optimal scheme for identifying anomalies in children in need of help. During routine examinations of preschool and school-age children, the child's development should be assessed by specialists such as a pediatrician, speech therapist, orthodontist, and orthopedic surgeon, since the development of the maxillofacial system is closely related to all systems of the growing organism. The main task of primary prevention in dentistry is to prevent the development of the pathological process, i.e., to reduce the occurrence of maxillofacial anomalies and deformations, to reduce dental caries, and to eliminate various causative factors and pathological mechanisms . The tasks of

secondary prevention include the early detection of pathological anomalies, prevention of their development, and their prompt elimination [14.16.18.20].

Khoroshilkina F.Ya. it is divided into three periods:

Methods and means of preventing dental anomalies and deformations are : rational work and rest of pregnant women, normal diet, regular oral hygiene and oral cavity sanitation, preventive and therapeutic measures for dental anomalies ;

organization of breastfeeding and artificial feeding ;

From 6 months to 3 years (emergence of primary teeth) : recommended preventive methods: massage of the alveolar ridge in case of difficult eruption of primary teeth, control of the sequence of eruption of teeth, plastic surgery of the short uvula, combating bad habits, etc. With a fundamental approach, this scheme cannot cover the regional features of the emergence and development of dentofacial anomalies and, therefore , must be supplemented with appropriate changes.

Conclusion

Studies the prevention of dental anomalies in two periods: 1-early period before the appearance of milk teeth, 2-late period of the emergence of milk teeth and the beginning of tooth replacement. Based on this, the author divides preventive measures into purely preventive (primary prevention) and treatment methods in order to treat anomalies in a more stable form (secondary prevention).

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