

PERSPECTIVES OF ORAL DENTAL CARE

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Abstract. *This research focuses on debating the negative impact on dental enamel produced by unhealthy diet, some alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks, smoking, drug use, inadequate hygiene conditions due to poor lifestyle and physical-chemical activities. These factors denature the quality of dental enamel, and the demineralization process begins resulting in caries and periodontal diseases. Caries are the most common diseases of the oral cavity that, if not treated in time, lead to dysfunctional mastication, impaired smile, gingival inflammation, abscess, and unbearable pain. The research also addresses the remineralization of dental enamel using materials and composites based on hydroxyapatite that are capable of producing beneficial effects for strong and healthy teeth. Evaluating caries prevention methods is absolutely essential, but the most important of all is educating children from an early age that healthy teeth require proper personal hygiene.*

Keywords: Enamel, caries, hydroxyapatite, remineralization, composites

DOI 10.56082/annalsarscibio.2022.2.140

1.Introduction

Dental enamel is the hard tissue that covers and protects the crown of a tooth. It is composed of organic components such as (proteins, lipids), inorganic constituents (hydroxyapatite being the main mineral component, octacalcium phosphate, tricalcium phosphate, brushite, struvite, and other components) and water [1, 2]. The teeth are part of the oral cavity that makes the connection between the external and the internal environment. Their role is to allow the chewing of food for good digestion, coherent speech and the smile that is a person's identity card. A healthy and well-maintained dentition leads to adaptation without shame and pain to physiological changes during life [3]. The appearance of teeth occurs from early infancy, classified as the primary dentition, and around the age of six, they change to permanent teeth [4-6].

The oral cavity of a mature person contains 32 teeth in total, contained in two large arches, maxillary and mandibular. The maxillary and mandibular are also divided into 2 hemi arches. A hemi arch contains 1 central incisor, 1 lateral