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ADHESIVE SYSTEM FOR AESTHETIC RESTORATION OF TEETH

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: Today, dental caries remains one of the most important problems of modern dentistry. It affects 80% of the world's population and is of great clinical and social importance. The world dental practice has confirmed that it is possible to change the status quo and keep teeth healthy by introducing methods of prevention of dental diseases. The development and implementation of appropriate preventive measures is now included in the national project "Health" and is one of the priorities of hygienic science and practice. In the modern understanding, dental health is a complex of functional, morphological, clinical and aesthetic criteria for the condition of the maxillary, maxillary and facial systems that ensure emotional, social, psychological and physical well-being of a person, as well as aspects of life such as proper nutrition and the performance of social functions, for example, work and communication activities Dental health is an integral part the normal state of the human body is ensured by knowledge of the basics of personal oral hygiene.

INTRODUCTION

Dental health is the subject of numerous studies, many of which indicate a lack of public awareness about the prevention of dental diseases. The concept of dental health includes the strengthening of general human health, as well as the prevention and treatment of dental diseases using modern materials and methods. Planning of dental treatment, including preventive measures, should be based

on an analysis of the specific situation obtained as a result of studying epidemiological data. When implementing preventive programs in a limited population, the effectiveness of their use should be assessed by comparing the dynamics of dental morbidity and the intensity of caries.

The purpose of the study is: to determine the prevalence and intensity of diseases of hard dental tissues among employees of an industrial enterprise.

MATERIALS AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

In accordance with the goals and objectives, the following research methods were used: dental clinical examination, computational and statistical analysis. The clinical study was conducted by dental examination of 370 employees (198 women and 172 men) working in the special economic zone of industrial production in the Republic of Uzbekistan. There is a health center on the territory of the enterprise, where every employee can receive medical care, and primary medical examinations are carried out by various outpatient doctors. There is no dental care available. At this enterprise, 297 people of the same age group were examined, who made up the comparison group. At the initial stage of the study, the initial levels of the main structures of dental diseases were studied and analyzed based on data from initial examinations of employees working at these enterprises. To assess the prevalence and intensity of caries of hard tissues, the criteria recommended by WHO were used (T. Martthaller, D. O. Mullane, D. O. Metal, WHO, 1995). The dental status of employees was determined by the CPI and dental hygiene index (J. C. Green, J. R. Vermerm, 1995); Green, J. R. Vermillion (OHI-S, 1964)). The study participants were informed in advance about the upcoming testing, and their written informed consent was received. Statistical processing of the study materials was carried out using parametric and nonparametric analyses in accordance with the tests of distribution normality for the compared population. Accumulation, modification and systematization of the initial information, as well as visualization of the results obtained, were carried out using Microsoft Office Excel 2016 spreadsheets. The statistical analysis was carried out using the IBM SPSS Statistics 23 program.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To assess the indicators of dental health, a comparison was made between the frequency of caries and non-carious dental lesions in employees of both groups of companies. The average age of employees in the main group was 37 years (1-3 quarter: 30-46 years), the comparison group was also 37 years (1-3 quarter: 28-45 years). The values of the indicators were comparable (p=0.157) (Fig. 1). The sex ratio of the subjects was 64.6% in the main group and 63.6% in the comparison group, the difference was statistically significant (p=0.798). The study of the condition of the hard tissues of the teeth of industrial

workers in the main group and the comparison group revealed certain differences. The intensity of caries varied from 14.1 to 16.7, which is considered high by the WHO definition; a comparison of employees of two different enterprises according to the values of the CPI index gave the following data. According to the results obtained, there was a statistically significant difference between the values of the CPI index (pathology of the hard tissues of the teeth of the studied group) of the studied groups (Table 2). 81.4% of employees of the closed enterprise SEZ "Alabuga" had tooth pigmentation and plaque (p=0.004), 34.8% had wedge-shaped dental defects, 32.7% had symptoms of tooth sensitivity (p=0.041), 32.4% had a mixed type of elimination of pathology of hard tissues of teeth, JSC "Chemical Plant named after L.Y. Karpov", pathological elimination of hard tooth tissues in 32.4%, tooth pigmentation and plaque in 35.3% of employees of JSC L.Y. Karpov Chemical Plant (p>0.05), wedge-shaped dental defects in 33.3% and pathological erosion of hard tooth tissues of mixed type in 32.3%. When comparing the data, symptoms of pigmentation and plaque on teeth and hypersensitivity of hard dental tissues were 2.3 and 1.2 times more common in the main group than in the comparison group, and wedge-shaped defects of hard dental tissues and pathological erasure of mixed type were almost in the same amount, regardless of the type of enterprise (Fig. 4). Data on increased the sensitivity of the hard tissues of the teeth, pathological abrasion of a mixed type and the degree of spread of symptoms of wedge-shaped defects (0-2, 3-5, 6 of the main group, comparison groups and above) are presented in Table 3. A comparative analysis of the data obtained allowed us to establish statistically significant differences in the distribution of study groups in the frequency of occurrence of enamel hypersensitivity symptoms (p=0.027) and the identification of pathological elimination ability of mixed-type teeth (p=0.002), in the absence of significant differences in the prevalence of wedge-shaped defects (p=0.197) (Figure 5). The results obtained indicate a high prevalence of non-carious dental lesions among workers aged 28-46 years in the Special Economic Zone of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of a comprehensive dental examination of employees of the Aravga SEZ showed that the prevalence of pathology of hard dental tissues (100%, intensity 2.1), tooth pigmentation and plaque, symptoms of hypersensitivity of hard dental tissues were 2.3 and 1.2 times more common than those of employees of JSC Chemical Plant, while wedge-shaped defects of hard teeth dental tissues and mixed pathological elimination were found in approximately the same amount, regardless of the type of enterprise. Thus, a comparative analysis of the data obtained during a comprehensive dental examination of employees of the Arabga special economic zone in the Republic of Tatarstan revealed the poor quality of dental care and the insufficiency of preventive and curative measures.

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