

## **Damages that occurs before the tooth grows**

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### **Annotation:**

In this article, the damage that occurs in the oral part of the human body before the tooth erupts is covered in more detail.

### **Keywords:**

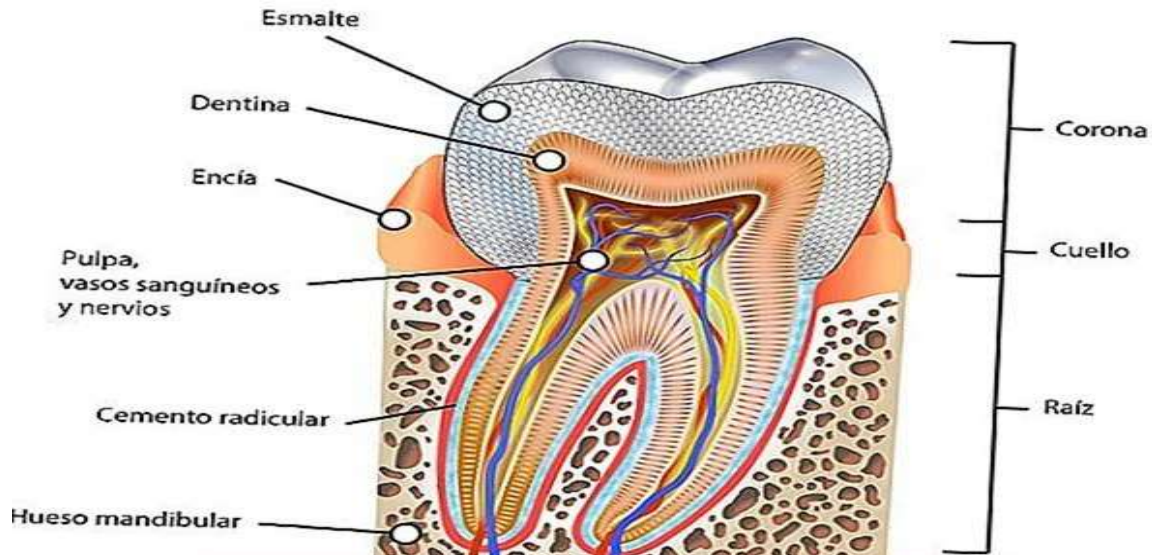
Tooth, human organism, tooth decay

### **Introduction:**

A tooth is a bony structure in the oral cavity (the larynx of some vertebrates) of humans and most jawed vertebrates; serves to bite off, chew and hold food. In humans, it is also involved in the pronunciation of some sounds. During embryonic development, teeth are formed from epithelial folds - dental plates. In the 5th week of pregnancy, the tooth begins to form in the fetus. It can be damaged. For example, congenital absence of a group of teeth changes the structure of the face. Sometimes some permanent teeth remain in the jaw (retained teeth) even though they have already formed. This is often the case with a pile or wisdom tooth. Malnutrition during pregnancy can also be associated with malformation of teeth. Decayed baby teeth can cause a slight undergrowth of the baby's jaw. Sometimes an "extra" tooth comes out or is densely located, often there is a large gap between the central incisor tooth - a diastema; If there is no tooth position, the teeth are out of line.

Too many teeth. early or late eruption indicates that teething is disturbed. Late teething is observed more often in children with rickets. Often, when the growth of the jawbone stops, wisdom teeth become difficult to erupt. In this case, the gum covering the tooth crown that has not fully erupted becomes inflamed, if not treated in time, the inflammation spreads to the membrane of the jaw bone (see Periostitis). If there are changes in the period of tooth formation and eruption, it is necessary to show the child to a dentist, who will determine the cause of the disease and prescribe the appropriate treatment; if necessary, experts in the field are involved. As a result of metabolic disorders in the child's body (acute infection, malnutrition) during the period of tooth formation and formation, the hard tissue of the tooth does not develop fully (this is called enamel hypoplasia).

Sometimes the dentin is not covered with enamel. In this case, the tooth usually does not "hurt", but it is rotten, so it is better to show the child to the dentist from time to time.



Among the injuries of the tooth, it is more likely to move (fall out), part of the crown is removed, and the root is broken. In this case, the tooth hurts a lot, and the tissues around it swell. When a tooth is damaged, it is necessary to consult a dentist in time. If the tooth is treated when it is newly damaged, its root is preserved.

The most common dental disease is tooth decay (see Tooth Decay). Plaque plays an important role in the development of dental diseases (see Tartar). If tooth decay is not treated in time, it penetrates the pulp and inflames it (see Pulpitis), and then the inflammation spreads to the tissue around the tooth (see Periodontitis). Even premature removal of a decayed tooth stops the growth of the child's jaw and causes a violation of tooth development. If there is inflammation around the tooth, the permanent tooth bud is often damaged. But if milk teeth are preventing the eruption of permanent teeth, it is necessary to consult a dentist to remove them. Removal of permanent teeth is not harmful to the body. It is removed only if the tooth cannot be treated.

In addition to tooth decay, diseases such as fluorosis, pathological grinding of teeth and hyperesthesia (increased sensitivity) also occur.

Dental fluorosis is caused by an increase in the amount of fluoride in drinking water, and water is defluoridated to prevent it.

Proper care of teeth and oral cavity allows prevention and timely treatment of dental diseases; Visiting a dentist twice a year and performing various preventive

measures and treatment recommended by him plays an important role in maintaining good dental health.

Tooth decay, dental caries - damage to the hard tissues of the tooth; gradual erosion of tooth enamel (dentin) and cavity formation. It is common in children. Children's first molars (sixth teeth) often decay.

Tooth decay is an eating disorder; indulgence in pastries and sweets; it can appear due to the lack of potassium, phosphorus and vitamins in the food, as well as the lack of wet fruits and vegetables in the food, as well as improper care of the teeth. Children's tooth decay is affected by the diet of pregnant women, improper feeding of the child, etc. to some extent. This disease is more common in places where drinking water contains less fluoride (mainly in children). In children with severe infectious diseases, especially during puberty (especially in girls), tooth decay progresses rapidly. Tooth decay is often observed during pregnancy, because during this period, as a result of the increased demand for calcium necessary for the formation of the fetal skeleton, physiological changes occur in the mother's body, such as the activity of internal secretion glands and metabolic disorders.

Tooth decay begins without being noticed. At first, the tooth enamel becomes dull and wrinkled, discharge or a yellowish stain appears (see Tooth); later this place becomes soft, this is called surface caries; it hurts when brushing, eating sweet and sour things. The cavity of the decayed tooth gradually deepens and passes from the enamel to the dentine, and then the middle tooth decay occurs. When it is acute, a little pain appears due to mechanical, chemical or heat-cold effects. As a result of the process of tooth decay, dentin tissue is absorbed into the pulp, softened and thinned dentin remains on the pulp; when food enters the cavity of a decayed tooth (hot, cold, water and other effects), a strong pain occurs, and it stops immediately when the effect disappears; This is called deep tooth decay. If it is not treated in time, the microbe enters the soft tissue (pulp) of the tooth and inflames it - pulpitis occurs; Gradually, the tissues around the root of the tooth may become inflamed. Tooth decay is treated by a dentist. The cavity is cleaned and filled. Avoid sweets and always brush your teeth after eating to prevent tooth irritation and abscess. If possible, see a dentist as soon as you notice a cavity. If you go on time, the doctor will put a filling on your tooth that will last for a long time. Gums become inflamed (reddened, swollen),

Reasons why it becomes painful and bleeding:

1. Sufficient teeth and gums or often not cleaned well.
2. Eat enough nutritious food not to do

Prevention and treatment:

Wash the food residue between the teeth every time after eating. Also, teeth as much as possible

and clean the yellow stones that accumulate in the places where the gum is attached.

A thin, thin thread (or toothpick) is inserted between the teeth and chews it helps a lot to keep it clean all the time. At first there will be a lot of blood, but later the bleeding will decrease and the gums will heal.

Eat foods that protect the body and are rich in vitamins, such as eggs, meat, mash, beans, peas, green vegetables and fruits such as tomatoes, oranges and lemons

### **Conculusion:**

In conclusion, for prevention, it is necessary to eat foods rich in mineral salts (especially calcium, phosphorus), vitamins, fats, carbohydrates, etc. necessary for the needs of the body, follow a diet, and keep the oral cavity healthy.

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