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ADENTIA TYPES AND METHODS OF THEIR STUDY

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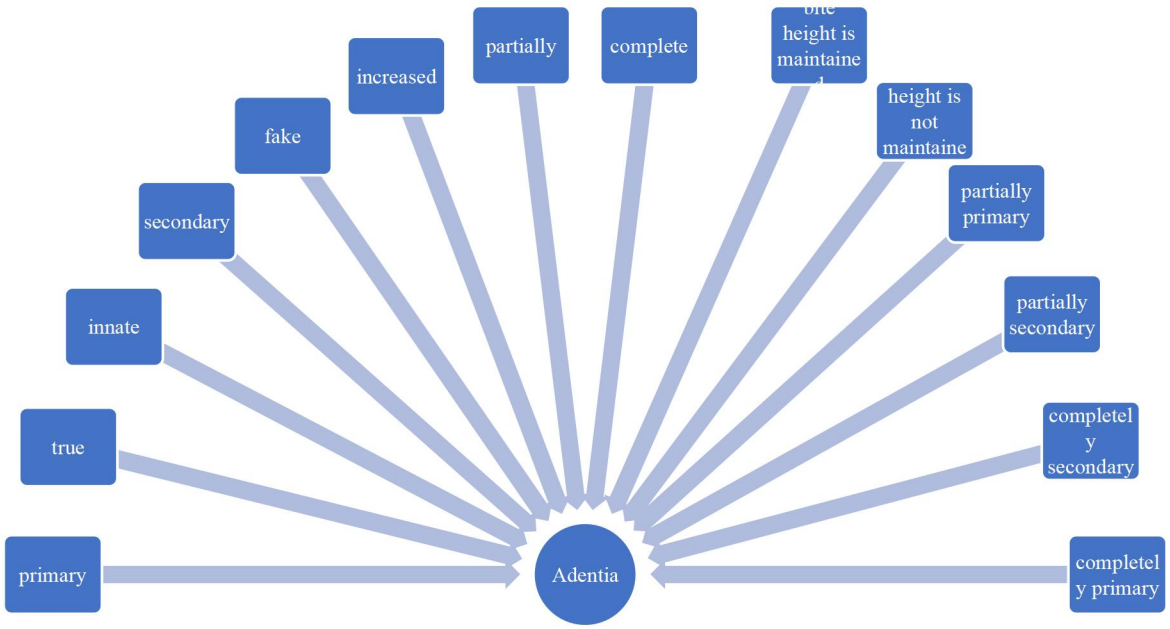
Resume: In the article, what is toothlessness adentia, its types, etiology, pathogenesis, frequency and clinical manifestations are discussed. In order to determine the type of adentia, 50 patients over 6 years old were subjected to basic and additional examination methods. Among those who participated in the survey, there are women and men. Based on the types of adentia and the methods of their study, there was a need to solve the medical and social problem and to develop new technologies for the effective complex treatment of patients with partially and completely missing teeth.

Key words: Primary adentia, secondary adentia, congenital and acquired adentia, X-ray.

Importance of the subject: The urgent problem of modern dentistry is the study and prevention of adentia in patients, which is the cause of complete or partial absence of teeth, and orthopedic treatment.



Primary and congenital adentity - lack of development of tooth follicles or lysis due to some reason. In this type, the tooth does not erupt. When asked, the patient says that the tooth has not come out at all. Alveolar tissue atrophy occurs when the tooth cavity is formed. X-rays can show that the tooth or its ridge is missing.

Secondary, increased adentity - the tooth erupts and is lost for some reason. for example, caries and its complications, trauma, orthodontic indications.

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A false adentia is a tooth that does not develop initially or erupts late because it has stopped developing or remains in a state of retention. later the tooth may crack. that is why it is called false adentia.
Partial edentulousness occurs when 1 to 13 teeth are missing. depending on the level, it is divided into light, heavy and heavy types. Partial edentulousness is divided into types with preserved bite height (antagonist is preserved in the area of small and large food teeth) and non-preserved bite height (antagonist is lost in the area of small and large food teeth).
Complete edentulousness occurs when the teeth are completely lost. Complete edentulism is secondary in many cases.
Etiology - adentia of tooth rows is partially caused by non-orthopedic treatment, trauma and chronic diseases, caries and its complications, orthodontic instruction and living environment.
Clinic - when the teeth are completely lost, the third part of the face decreases, the nose-lip, chin folds develop, the progeny of old age develops. Aesthetic appearance, pronunciation disorder, loss of chewing gum, drooping of the corners of the mouth (angular folds), hearing loss, and jaw protrusion in severe cases.

The purpose of the study: Identifying the types of adentia, studying and preventing it in patients is orthopedic treatment.
MATERIALS AND METHODS: This method was tested in 50 patients older than 6 years. There are men and women among those who participated in the survey. All patients have a dentition in the tooth row.
RESULTS: As a result of these examinations, 90% of our patients had secondary adentia, and the remaining 10% had primary adentia. After the loss of teeth in the dental row in patients with the clinical manifestation of secondary adentia, changes in the interrelationship of form and function and clinical appearance, the number of missing teeth, the role of teeth in chewing, types of tooth-tooth relationship , the clinical appearance of the remaining teeth varies depending on factors such as the periodontal and hard tissue condition, the patient's age and general condition. All patients underwent basic and additional examination methods.
CONCLUSION: Correct diagnosis and early detection of the types of adentia will help to prevent the secondary deformation of the tooth rows, prevent the occlusion from being damaged, and correct the orthopedic treatment.

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