

**CLINIC FOR PATIENTS WITH DENTURES COMPARATIVE DIAGNOSIS
AND PATHOGENESIS**

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Abstract: *Many people have dental problems today is meeting Accordingly, in today's article, he used dental prostheses We will explain the clinical comparative diagnosis and pathogenesis of patients.*

Key words: *Prosthodontics, maxilla, mandible, apical arch, dental crown, trophic, plastic, gums, dental bones, dental pulp, prosthesis.*

Introduction: Teeth are the strongest tissue in the human body. This is surprising no, because in animals, in addition to their protective and hunting functions, in the human species they are the first stage of digestion because they digest food necessary for chewing and grinding. But its functions are much higher than the digestive function (it very important) because teeth also allow oral communication. The same in line, they are definitely the most talked about our hygiene and health is a part of. Healthy teeth not only promote our physical health it also depends on whether we take care of them.

Main part: First of all about the mechanism in our body called tooth if we have information. Chewing-speech apparatus - chewing, breathing, involved in sound production and speech, interconnected and interacting is the sum of the system and individual members. In 2015, researchers from the Japanese Institute of Physical and Chemical Research in Tokyo mouse together with colleagues from the University of Medicine and Dentistry to grow several new teeth from the tissue, and then the formed teeth managed to implant it in the jaw of a mouse. There are two main types of dentures: full mouth dentures and partial dentures prostheses. When your dentist helps you choose the right denture, it's yours if you need to replace all or only part of your teeth, also takes into account the price. When you wear full mouth dentures, you have a fleshy acrylic base for your gums you use The supporting part of the upper teeth covers the entire upper jaw (of the mouth the upper part) surrounds, and the lower mute prostheses of the kitto hold the tongue looks like a horse.

Dental prostheses: A part of the dentures is attached to a metal base, and then to the original teeth will be placed.

Teeth are part of the chewing and speaking apparatus. 28-There are 32 teeth, 16 in the upper and lower jaws. Every tooth member consists of:

1. Teeth

2. Pits and a part of the jaw that adheres to it, mucous membrane gum covered with
3. Complex ligament (periodontal) holding the tooth in the pit.
4. Veins and nerves.

Dental organ = tooth + periodontium.

The thickened part of the tooth is divided into crown, neck and root. Dental pulp is a soft connective tissue that fills the tooth cavity it is a gum rich in veins and nerves. It is trophic, plastic (dentin forming) and performs protective functions.

The main tooth tissue is dentin, the main one saturated with lime salts consists of substances and a large number of tubes (channels). Dentin – bone similar to, surrounding the tooth cavity and root canals the hard part of the permanent tooth. Dentin is 5-6 times harder than bone. Dentin blood does not have vessels and its nutrition is dentin canals and Thomas fibers is carried out by Enamel-dentin is a tooth that covers the crown from the outside hard tissue. The enamel is covered with lime with a rounded surface and in one of them lies a ridge along the entire length of the fiber consists of fibers. These fibers are called enamel prisms. Prisms stuck together with interprism substance. The enamel is polished along the length the determined Gunter-Schroeder radial line, it is the prisms that are bent is the result of radial movement. On the enamel, it is again obliquely transverse and the retzius line, which has a concentric shape around it on the slopes there is This is a place where lime salts are reduced.

Cementum is a hard fibrous bone-like material from the outside of the tooth root thick tissue covering with dentin. According to its chemical composition, it is dentine similar, but slightly more organic matter and only 60% inorganic consists of substance. The teeth are located in the jaws in such a way that the crowns of the teeth are upper and lower forms tooth rows. In adults, the tooth row includes 16 teeth. Tooth The teeth that bite in the center of the row, side and on the side - there are teeth that soften and grind food. Front teeth (shovel and pile) - single-toothed, single-rooted. Lateral teeth (premolars and molars) - multi-rooted, multi-tuberosus.

The upper rows of permanent teeth are semi-ellipse, and the lower rows are parabolas has the form Also, the top is wider than the bottom As a result, the upper front teeth cover the lower teeth, which are the same, and the upper side teeth are located outside of the cheek bumps. Tooth The possibility of such compatibility of rows, softening of food in the field and expands the benefit for grinding and increases the possibility of chewing movements.

The periodontium is the supporting system of the teeth. It includes periodontium, gums, teeth receives alveolus and tooth root cement. Periodontal edge of collagen fibers movement of food along the crown due to the complex network such as in the

movement of the tooth itself during chewing, its displacement warns and ensures a thick adhesion of the gum edge to the neck of the tooth. It also forms a gum pocket.

Defects of the dental crown part of the masticatory apparatus of the dental jaw system is one of the most common forms of injury. Enamel and dentin decay of the layer, abnormality of the size and shape of the tooth, change of the color of the tooth such cases" are among such defects. Distortion of tooth shape Among the main causes of caries, tooth hardness, strong tissue decay, Capdepon syndrome, upsir and chronic injury, hypoplasia, enamel and It can cause dentin cracks, carious defects, etc. Anomalies of size and shape of teeth macro and micro deity, Furne, Getchinson It occurs in the appearance of the teeth. The color of the crown of the tooth after depulpation can be congenital due to change or fluorosis process.

Due to defects that occur in the crown of the tooth, in the apparatus of masticatory speech functional and morphological changes occur and as a result. The observed morpho-functional disorders of the chewing apparatus are as follows may result in: 1) change in the anatomical shape of the tooth and chewing as a result dysfunction; 2) of the marginal periodontium of the area of interdental gluing (gluing).

Conclusion: In conclusion, teeth are important for human life is a mechanism that has a great impact on the activity. Teeth from work Its output affects the functioning of the stomach and intestines also leads to deterioration. That's why teeth today Prosthetics have been started. There are types of dental prostheses, as mentioned above we passed Each type of them requires special attention. Jaw prostheses mainly age In older patients, the teeth in the entire jaw area become unusable is put as a result. It was determined during examination of the wax structure of the prosthesis and the finished prosthesis shortcomings should always be carefully studied. This is a recurring mistake allows you to determine and determine ways to eliminate them. After casting a fully removable prosthesis, the patient gets used to the prosthesis doctor's supervision for a sufficient period of time to ensure that it remains, that it is used regularly, and that the prosthesis area is in good condition will be under Recent and known prosthetics with removable prostheses results after a certain period of time. The results after the transition are not only prostheses and their functional characteristics evaluation, but the prosthesis has a direct or indirect effect, chewing includes a thorough study of the condition and reaction of the tissues of the apparatus. The impact of the prosthesis on the tissues and organs of the chewing apparatus is different as well as the body's response to these factors is different. Therefore, the need to classify these triggers is natural. First of all, directly to the tissues and organs of the oral cavity of the prosthesis it is necessary to take into account the possibility of such an effect of the prosthesis It is observed in connection with the tissue, and it is called "prosthetic field". generalization is accepted. Hard as a field for a removable prosthesis, palate, mucous membrane of the alveolar cavity, sublingual folds, transverse folds does. In addition to

the direct effect, the prosthesis is located far from it and with it exerts a mediated effect on non-contact organs and tissues. This effect is different through organs and systems. The consequence of this effect is alveolar function of muscles and joints during height increase or decrease change is atrophy of the periodontium in the tension of the supporting teeth. Therefore, despite the fact that the effect of the prosthesis is limited only to the area of the prosthesis, but also goes beyond its limits. So we are different to reveal the meaning of the term, i.e. the concept of "prosthesis area". We faced the need. Prosthetic area means both direct and indirect area of the prosthesis means all tissues and organs in the area of media influence. In this sense the denture base area will be part of the denture area.

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