



PREVALENCE OF ADENTIA IN THE ELDERLY AND DEVELOPMENT FACTORS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: August 28 ^h 2021 Accepted: September 30 th 2021 Published: November 5 th 2021	The issues of timely diagnosis and rational treatment of patients with diseases of the chewing apparatus are very relevant for modern dentistry. All over the world, even in economically developed countries, there is an increase in the population's need for prosthetics (Nash P.G. et al., 2010; Saliba N.A. et al., 2010). Only 33.6% of the population aged 65-74 years have 20 or more preserved natural teeth, which is more than 2 times less than the WHO target by 2010

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RELEVANCE.

The issues of timely diagnosis and rational treatment of patients with diseases of the chewing apparatus are very relevant for modern dentistry. All over the world, even in economically developed countries, there is an increase in the population's need for prosthetics (Nash P.G. et al., 2010; Saliba N.A. et al., 2010). Only 33.6% of the population aged 65-74 years have 20 or more preserved natural teeth, which is more than 2 times less than the WHO target by 2010.

It has been shown that with deformations of the dentition, the height of the lower part of the face often decreases, which leads to TMJ dysfunction (Lukinykh L.M., Kruglova N.V., 2011). According to a number of researchers, there is a clear link between TMJ diseases and certain types of bite (Khoroshilkina F.Ya., 2006), however, T.V. Macfarlane et al. (2009) argue that there is no direct correlation between occlusion disorder and TMJ diseases, but there is only a mutual aggravation of these two processes [1.3.5.7.11.13.15].

The modern development of dental implantation as the newest method of restoring the integrity of the dentition sets researchers a number of tasks, the solution of which should ensure an increase in the effectiveness of treatment of occlusive diseases (Ivanov A.C., 2011; Kulakov A.A., Gvetadze R.S., 2012; Han H.J. et al., 2014).

69.3±7.5% of elderly people need orthopedic treatment to restore lost teeth and normalize chewing function. Due to the large loss of teeth, 59.8% of those examined from among those in need of prosthetics need partial removable dentures; of these, 17.5 ± 1.6% of people need partial removable dentures on both jaws. 20.8% of the examined patients need complete removable prosthetics, of which 5.5 ± 1.4% on both jaws (L.G. Borisenko, 2010).

Due to the fact that in recent years the proportion of elderly and senile people in developed countries has been steadily growing, the interest of specialists in the health and quality of life of elderly people has increased significantly (Kairbekov A.K., 2009; Baysultanova A.Sh., 2009; Turebekov D.K. et al., 2009).

Anatomical and topographic features of the structure of both jaws suggest that the best department for the effective installation of a sufficient number of implants in this group of patients is the frontal section of the upper and lower jaws, where there is always a sufficient amount of bone tissue for bicortical and intercortical installation of 4-6 implants of the appropriate diameter and length [2.4.6.8.9.10].

When developing scientific directions of dental implantation, patients over 60 years of age are considered from a standard point of view, as a rule, without emphasis on this age category. At the same time, elderly and senile people have specific age characteristics and associated risk factors that significantly complicate the use of the dental implantation method, and in some cases completely exclude the possibility of its use in this category of patients. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to the adequate construction of the algorithm of therapeutic tactics and to develop a comprehensive methodological approach to the functional and aesthetic rehabilitation of elderly and senile patients with various forms of adentia, which can really reduce the risks of complications and adverse outcomes and contribute to adequate dental prosthetics and improve the quality of life of older age groups [11.12.14.16].

Dental diseases are very diverse, but among all this diversity, periodontal pathology stands out in a special way, due to its prevalence of social, aesthetic and medical problems Sovmiz M.M., Erichev I.V. The



effect of prosthetics in secondary adentia caused by chronic generalized periodontitis on the prooxidant and antioxidant system.

According to the World Health Organization, functional disorders of the dental system resulting from the loss of teeth from untreated periodontal diseases are 5 times more common than from complications.

Partial absence of teeth (partial secondary adentia) is one of the most common diseases. According to the World Health Organization, up to 75% of the population suffer from it in various regions of the globe.

In Russia, in the general structure of providing medical care to patients in medical and preventive institutions of dental profile in all age groups of patients, this disease ranges from 40 to 75% [15.16].

The causes of partial secondary adentia are periodontal diseases, tooth extraction and (or) their loss due to an accident, caries and its complications, etc. [9.11].

Adentia is a complete or partial absence of teeth resulting from their loss or an anomaly in the development of the dental system. Adentia is characterized by a violation of the continuity of the dentition, the function of chewing and speech, a cosmetic defect; in severe cases - deformation of the facial skeleton, diseases of the temporomandibular joint, further loss of teeth.

Complete absence of teeth is a common problem, regardless of the age group of patients in dental clinics. To date, people with such a problem are offered a large list of options for solving it - starting with comfortable silicone removable prostheses, ending with basal implantation, in which the prosthesis is installed the very next day after the installation of artificial roots.

Partial absence of teeth (partial secondary adentia, loss of teeth due to an accident, removal or localized periodontitis) is one of the most common diseases: according to the World Health Organization, it affects up to 75% of the population in various regions of the globe [16].

The causes that cause complete loss of teeth are most often caries and its complications, periodontitis, trauma and other diseases; primary (congenital) adentia is very rare. Complete absence of teeth at the age of 40-49 years is observed in 1% of cases, at the age of 50-59 years - in 5.5% and in people over 60 years - in 25% of cases. With complete loss of teeth due to the lack of pressure on the underlying tissues, functional disorders worsen and atrophy of the facial skeleton and the soft tissues covering it rapidly increases. Therefore, prosthetics of toothless jaws is a method of restorative treatment, leading to a delay in further atrophy.

At the current level of scientific development, the occurrence of hemodynamic disorders in any pathological process in the human body is a well-known fact [11.13]. Partial absence of teeth is accompanied by pronounced adaptive and compensatory changes in the entire dental system. The information about these processes today is quite scattered and contradictory.

The current stage of development of clinical dentistry is determined by a high level of fundamental and applied work concerning the issues of morphogenesis, as well as the typical and individual variability of morphological structures of the maxillofacial region [15].

Caries and periodontal diseases are a serious public health problem in most countries of the world. Epidemiological indicators of dental and oral diseases have significant differences within and between regions. Indicators of tooth loss and observations in the field of oral diseases vary significantly depending on the WHO region and the national income of the population [11.12].

The rates of caries complications are very high. In the structure of dental care, patients with pulpitis account for 28-30% in terms of treatment, Khoranova N.A., Fomina A.V. Medical and social aspects of special orthodontic training of patients with dental anomalies with partial secondary adentia before permanent prosthetics (a brief review of the literature). Bulletin of New Medical Technologies. Electronic edition. 2017;11(2):349-55. Also, the incidence of periodontal disease in the age group of 35-44 years is 86%.

These diseases with untimely and poor-quality treatment can lead to spontaneous loss of teeth due to pathological processes in periodontal tissues of an inflammatory and/or dystrophic nature, to the removal of untreated teeth and/or their roots with deep caries, pulpitis and periodontitis.

The authors Lelari O.V., Durova I.E. (2015), relying on official statistical data, note that at present the prevalence of dental deformities after tooth loss depends on the period of development of the dental system. The degree of prevalence during the period of permanent bite is 35%.

Oral health is essential for overall health and quality of life. This is a condition free from pain in the mouth and face, cancer of the oral cavity and throat, infections and ulcers of the oral cavity, periodontitis (gum disease), destruction and loss of teeth, as well as from other diseases and disorders that limit a person's ability to bite, chew, smile and speak, as well as his psychosocial well-being .

The main causes of tooth loss are caries and its complications, severe periodontitis, as well as injuries.



As a result of tooth loss, various kinds of changes occur in the body. First of all, there are changes that make it difficult to chew food, disrupt the digestive process and the intake of essential nutrients into the body. Also, due to the partial absence of teeth, the articulation, diction and communicative ability of the patient is impaired, which directly affects the psychoemotional state of the patient, up to mental disorders. The most serious consequences of tooth loss are complications developing in the maxillofacial region and the temporomandibular joint with untimely orthopedic treatment. Such local changes as increased tooth erosion, the inclination of the teeth towards the missing tooth, the extension of the tooth in the direction of the opposite jaw lead not only to a change in the occlusal curve, a decrease in the height of the bite and changes in the configuration of the face (Khoranova N.A., Fomina A.V. Medical and social aspects of special orthodontic training of patients with dental anomalies with partial secondary adentia before permanent prosthetics.

CONCLUSION.

According to the World Health Organization, the most common diseases of the oral cavity are dental caries, periodontitis (gum disease), oral cancer, infectious diseases of the oral cavity, injuries and congenital pathologies. Worldwide, 60-90% of school-age children and almost 100% of adults have dental caries, which often leads to pain and inconvenience. Severe periodontitis (gum disease), which can lead to tooth loss, is found in 15-20% of middle-aged people (35-44 years). The main causes of tooth loss are caries and periodontitis.

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