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Perspective

Avoiding and Managing Dental Disorders

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DESCRIPTION

The majority of advancements in dentistry research are directed towards avoiding and managing tooth problems.

Periodontal disease and dental caries are two significant dental disorders that are mediated by dental plaque. Gum disease, commonly referred to as periodontal disease, is a group of inflammatory disorders that affect the tissues that surrounded the teeth. When gingivitis is in its early stages, the gums swell, get red, and occasionally bleed. It is regarded as the primary cause of adult tooth loss worldwide. Periodontitis, its more severe variant, can cause bone loss, gum tissue separation from the tooth, eventual tooth loss, and bad breath. The disintegration of teeth caused by the acids produced by bacteria is known as tooth decay, commonly referred to as cavities or caries. Pain and difficulty eating is only a couple of the symptoms. Complications may include swelling of the gums surrounding the tooth, tooth loss, and infection or the development of an abscess.

The most effective strategy for preventing and treating these dental problems remains the traditional method of plaque reduction using dentifrice. It has been examined whether various antibacterial substances can effectively control plaque. The effectiveness of each substance has varied and has various restrictions. There is still a need for a single, all-encompassing treatment for oral disorders caused by plaque, such as dental caries, gingivitis, and periodontitis. Triclosan is a synthetic antimicrobial agent that has been employed as a key component in personal care, veterinary, industrial, and household goods because of its biocidal and antibacterial capabilities. It has been widely utilized in dentifrices and has been discovered to have extremely strong plaque management efficacy due to its antibacterial activity against oral microorganisms and compatibility with tooth paste components like fluoride and surfactant.

The effectiveness of triclosan containing tooth paste in preventing plaque buildup and gingivitis has been supported by numerous studies. Triclosan has quite a few health effects that have been discovered by the scientific and environmental communities across the world. It is known to irritate the skin, disrupt hormones, interfere with muscle function, be resistant to some infections, harm the central nervous system, change the metabolism of thyroid hormones, and it may also result in the growth of tumors. The usage of triclosan has been restricted by regulatory bodies including the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). However, the scientific community is skeptical about the continued use or recommendation of triclosan in dental pastes, and this use is currently under review.

Therefore, dentifrice must contain an efficient antiplaque agent. Salicylates and chemicals has developed a novel, patented antimicrobial that combines undecylenic acid's antifungal and chlorhexidine's antibacterial capabilities into one agent.

In numerous personal care products, chlorhexidine di-undecylenate has demonstrated promising outcomes that are with triclosan. The product's safety has been amply demonstrated by the toxicological profile. Predominant oral microbes are included in the antibiotic spectrum. As a result, the material has potential for investigation in a wide range of formulations for various oral ailments. Preliminary human investigations have shown the substance in dentifrice to be effective, suggesting a potential replacement for triclosan. The rare autosomal recessive condition known as Congenital Erythropoeitic Porphyria (CEP) is brought on by a lack of the enzyme uroporphyrinogen synthase. Hematological problems, cutaneous photosensitivity, and distinctive orofacial traits all appear on the disorder's spectrum. In many cases, the oral healthcare professional is the first to notice symptoms that lead to the diagnosis of CEP.

It might be difficult to provide oral health care to those who are impacted due to the wide range of physical and oral problems. Preventing an acute porphyric episode is the most crucial component of dental care for those who are affected.

To effectively manage a person with CEP, one must have a thorough understanding of the numerous medications utilized in oral healthcare. When necessary, interdisciplinary care and specialist referral must be taken into account. This article offers a cutting edge review of the condition, its symptoms, pathogenesis, diagnosis, medical management, and oral healthcare management to the dental professional. With this information, dental professionals can successfully identify and treat CEP patients in their clinic.

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