

16. DENTAL CARIES IN PERMANENT TEETH IN CHILDREN. INCIDENCE STUDY



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Introduction. The topic is relevant due to a continuous increase in the number of dental caries cases, the worsening of the issue, and the potential negative impact of dental caries, both locally and throughout the whole body. Dental caries is one of the most common dental diseases in the human body, affecting both temporary and permanent teeth. In some cases, the teeth are affected immediately after an eruption.

Aim of study. To assess the incidence of dental caries in permanent teeth in children and to increase the efficiency of diagnosis during prophylactic examinations.

Methods and materials. A group of 49 students from the theoretical "Ioan Vodă" high school in Cahul were included in the study. The average age of the patients in the study was between 13 and 16 years. The examination was performed according to the WHO methodology by direct and indirect inspection with a dental mirror and palpation with a dental probe. To determine approximal caries, dental floss was applied, namely the silk floss sign. The inspection and observation findings were registered in dental health records.

Results. Of the 49 subjects examined, 47 schoolchildren (95.92% of cases) had dental caries in their permanent teeth. The diagnosis of dental caries was established in 5 subjects by combining clinical and complementary examinations and using the method of the silk floss sign (10.20%).

Conclusion. 1. The incidence of dental caries in children in the study, aged between 13 and 16, is high, accounting for 95.92%. 2. The use of the additional test, the silk floss sign, helped establish a definitive diagnosis in 10.20% of cases.