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CRITERIA FOR CARIES RISK EVALUATION IN CONDITION OF PYELONEPHRITIS IN CHILD'S AGE

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The precise and profound, multi-aspect evaluation of caries risk level ensures the proper performance of the process of identification of children characterized with explicit susceptibility to tooth decay initiation and progression. The efficient control of that widely spread disease is associated to accentuation on the necessity of regular complex preventive cares and enhancement of therapeutic efficiency. Models of caries risk assessment include combinations of indicators-specifics of dietary regime on individual and group level, frequency and consistency of consumed carbohydrates, exposure to the influence of endogenous and exogenous fluoride-containing products for prophylaxis, caries susceptibility of the dentition of the host, representatives of various species and concentration of the microbiota, social traits, culture-related indicators, multiplex behavioural samples and paradigms. More vulnerable to caries attacks and its complications are children of smaller age, these being in conditions of restriction of access to full of value dental cares, as well as children suffering from common health disorders, especially these with tendency of chronification, including pyelonephritis. The state of pyelonephritis, marked with disturbance of the normal function of excretory system, is outlined with high rate of distribution in international scales. The purpose to estimate the potentials of different criteria for caries risk assessment in children with established pyelonephritis corresponds to the epicentre of our thorough investigations. The subject of author's study is representatives of different periods of childhood with the diagnosis of pyelonephritis. The renal disorder of pyelonephritis is characterized with decompensated alkaline-acids-related equilibrium, disturbed function of tools for regulation of homeostasis, insufficiency of essential nutrients and systemic administration of wide-spectrum antibiotics, especially of the groups of penicillin's and cephalosporin's. All of these pathophysiological and pharmaceutical aspects of the disease are associated to considerable increase of the risk of hypo-plastic and hypo-mineralization defects of the tissues of enamel and dentin. On the other side, the necessity of hospitalization of these patients in different intervals of time correlates to negligence of performance of personal oral hygiene procedures strictly in correspondence to specifics of age. Giving assistance and providing maintenance and support for these children go beyond the scales of routine dental practice, meeting definite requirements of individually expressed capabilities, multi-aspect specialized knowledge, skills of adaptation and potentials for performance of personalized prophylaxis and therapy oriented approach.

BIOGRAPHY

Sirma Todorova Angelova graduated at the University of Economics in Varna, Bulgaria and gained a Master degree of International Financial Affairs. She graduated her higher education and gained a master's degree of Dental Medicine at the Medical University-Varna, Bulgaria in 2011. Since 2011, she has been working as an Assistant Professor. She gained a Certificate of Specialization of Pediatric Dentistry in December 2015. She gained a postgraduate degree, PhD, after accomplishment of an independent research on the topic of "Caries Risk Assessment and Prevention in Children Suffering from Some Renal Disorders" in 2017.

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