

SUMMARY

The goal: The aim of this work was to summarize the basic knowledge of the sedimentation and its influence on the parodont. Further focus on the hygiene of the oral cavity and its associated complications in the care of denture. The aim of my practical part is also to create a briefing leaflet for dentists and dental hygienists, for the correct hygienic habits of the teeth in the lower frontal area.

Introduction: Orthodontic defects affect up to 90 % of the population, and crowding is one of the most common forms of malocclusion. We can also find it common with children, but this condition is unfavorable to the development of permanent dentition. The seamed denture effortlessly increases the requirements for hygiene of the oral cavity. The teeth are placed close together or overlap, and there is a higher propensity for plaque accumulation and later mineralization in the tooth. Subsequently, tooth decay and inflammation of the hanging apparatus may occur.

File and Methodology: In the practical part, 27 patients were examined in the age range of 13-68 years. Patients were examined using the PBI, CPI-TN, QH, VM-index, and the Little's irregularity index was measured using the drawer. The results were photographed, tabulated and graphically processed.

Results: Examination of patients in my research has shown that better oral hygiene results have been achieved by patients with the largest dentures. For a more objective evaluation of the results, a larger sample of patients would be needed.

Conclusion: It is necessary to focus on hygiene in patients who have stenosis in their teeth. It is also recommended for patients to treat stenosis, thus preventing gingivitis, complications in the rehabilitation of prickly teeth and periodontal disease.