

THE STUDY OF TOOTHPASTE INFLUENCE ON MICROBIAL COMPOSITION OF PLAQUE

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Introduction. The study of the oral microbiota cavity is taken the important place in discussion of prevention of dental disease ourtimes. Cavity is a combination of different taxonomic groups of microbes, which inhabite the mouth and come into a biochemical, immunological and other contacts with microorganism and each other.

One of the modern hygiene products is toothpaste. Plaque is composed of bacteria of the mouth normal microflora and food debris. Accumulation of it can lead to gum disease, caries, etc. Rational oral hygiene with the directed action remedy is one of the most massive and effective prevention method of dental diseases.

The target of study has become the optimization of choice of the toothpaste and study of their impact on mouth microbiocenosis. If we consider prevention of dental diseases by microbiological point of view, so the most important is mechanical removing of plaque and using antimicrobials and substances, which increase protective reactions of oral cavity. The most common are oral hygiene products, as toothpaste first of all.

Aim. The aim of the study was - to optimize the choice of toothpaste and study their impact on microbiocenosis mouth.

Subject of research - the impact of oral hygiene, the oral microbiocenosis

Materials and methods. Microbiological studies of the oral cavity; statistics - to confirm the validity of the data. To address the goals and objectives of complex laboratory tests conducted. In experiment participated 9 persons aged from 16 to 50 years of healthy, who were divided into groups and used according pasta: Blend-a-med, Colgate and New Pearl. A 36 laboratory tests. Laboratory studies were carried out within 21 days to use toothpaste and dynamics applications. Studied toothpaste delivered to the domestic market by foreign manufacturers of drugs for oral care: Blend-a-med, Colgate and New Pearl.

Results and discussion. As a result of microbiological tests confirmed that the toothpaste used: Blend-a-med, Colgate, New Pearl exhibit preventive effects. Found that in the experiment toothpaste New Pearl reveals a pronounced antiseptic effect, resulting in reducing the number of microorganisms in 5 times. It is proved that the use of health care toothpaste term of more than 3 weeks, accompanied by the formation of microbial resistance to them.

Conclusions. When using toothpaste as a means of prevention must necessarily change them every 3-4 weeks to prevent the emergence of resistance in microorganisms plaque microflora.