



# COMMON DISEASES OF ORAL CAVITY

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## Common diseases of oral cavity

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# TOOTH DECAY (Dental carries)

**Tooth decay**, also known as **dental caries** or **cavities**, is a breakdown of **teeth** due to acids made by bacteria. The **cavities** may be a number of different colors from yellow to black. The most common bacteria associated with dental cavities are the mutans streptococci, most prominently *Streptococcus mutans* and *Streptococcus sobrinus*, and *Lactobacilli*.

## ETIOLOGY

- Accumulation of food particles.
- Accumulation of bacteria in gelatinous mass. Called as “plaque”.
- Anaerobic fermentation of sugar in saliva.
- Release of lactic acid.
- Breakdown of minerals present in enamel.
- Affect internal compound – dentin, pulp tissue.

## PRECAUTIONS

- Low sugar containing diet.
- Low fluoride.
- Proper brushing



# PERIODONTAL DISEASE

Periodontal disease is a serious gum infection that damage the soft tissue and destroys the bone that support the teeth. Periodontal disease can cause teeth to loosen or lead to tooth loss. It is a common disorder but largely preventable. It is caused by *porphyromonas straptococcus* , *Actinomyces*

## TYPES

The two most common periodontal disease diseases are:

- **Gingivitis**
- **Periodontitis**

- **Gingivitis**

Most children have signs of some **inflammation of the gingival tissue at the necks of the teeth**; among adults, the initial stage of gum disease is prevalent. This condition is termed gingivitis and is characterised by **redness of the gum margins, swelling and bleeding on brushing**.



- **Periodontitis**

When periodontal disease **affects the bone and supporting tissue**, it is termed periodontitis and is characterised by the **formation of pockets or spaces between the tooth and gums**. This may progress and cause chronic periodontal destruction leading to loosening or loss of teeth.





## **SYMPTOMS**

Signs and symptoms of periodontitis can include:

- Swollen or puffy gums
- Bright red, dusky red or purplish gums
- Gums that feel tender when touched
- Gums that bleed easily
- Gums that pull away from your teeth (recede), making your teeth look longer than normal
- New spaces developing between your teeth
- Painful chewing

## **DRUGS**

- Tetracyclin
- Deoxycyclin
- Macrolite

## **PREVENTION**

- Proper hygiene of teeth
- Brushing properly on a regular basis
- Regular dental check-ups and professional teeth cleaning as required.

# TRENCH MOUTH

- It is a severe gum infection caused by a buildup of bacteria.
- It is caused by *Prevotella Intermedia*, *Fusobacterium Species*, *Treponema vicentri*.
- It is generally occur in HIV infected patient.
- It is severe periodontitis.

## CAUSES

- Poor dental hygiene
- Poor nutrition
- Smoking
- Stress
- Infection of mouth,teeth or throat.
- HIV and AIDS
- diabetes



## SYMPTOMS

- Bad breath or bad taste in the mouth.
- Bleeding in response to irritation or pressure.
- Ulcers in the mouth
- Fatigue
- Fever
- Grayish film on the gums.
- Gums that are red, swollen, or bleeding.
- Pain in the gums.

## TRETAMENT

- Antibiotics to stop the infection from spreading further. Examples- amoxicillin, clindamycin, deoxycyclin.
- Pain relievers
- Professional cleaning from a dental hygienist.
- Proper ongoing oral hygiene.



# MOUTH ULCER

Mouth ulcers — also known as canker sores — are normally small, painful lesions that develop in mouth or at the base of your gums.

There are three types of canker sores: minor, major, and herpetiform.

- **Minor**

Minor canker sores are small oval or round ulcers that heal within one to two weeks with no scarring.

- **Major**

Major canker sores are larger and deeper than minor ones. They have irregular edges and can take up to six weeks to heal. Major mouth ulcers can result in long-term scarring.

- **Herpetiform**

Herpetiform canker sores are pinpoint size, occur in clusters of 10 to 100, and often affect adults. This type of mouth ulcer has irregular edges and will often heal without scarring within one to two weeks.



## CAUSES

- Minor mouth injury from dental work, hard brushing, sports injury, or accidental bite
- Lack of essential vitamins, especially [B-12](#), zinc, [folate](#), and [iron](#)
- Allergic response to mouth bacteria
- Dental braces
- Hormonal changes during menstruation
- Emotional stress or lack of sleep
- Bacterial, viral, or fungal infections

## TREATMENT

- Using a rinse of saltwater and baking soda
- Placing [milk of magnesia](#) on the mouth ulcer
- Covering mouth ulcers with baking soda paste
- Using over-the-counter [benzocaine](#) (topical anesthetic) products like [orajel](#) or [anbesol](#)
- Applying ice to canker sores
- Using a mouth rinse that contains a steroid to reduce pain and swelling
- Placing damp tea bags on your mouth ulcer
- Taking nutritional supplements like [folic acid](#), [vitamin B-6](#), [vitamin B-12](#), and [zinc](#)
- Trying natural remedies such as [chamomile tea](#), [echinacea](#), [myrrh](#), and [licorice root](#)

# TOOTH EROSION

- It is defined as the irreversible loss of tooth structure due to chemical dissolution by acids not of bacterial origin.
- The most common cause of erosion is by acidic foods and drinks. In general, foods and drinks with a pH below 5.0–5.7 have been known to trigger dental erosion effects.

## CAUSES

- Accumulation of food particles.
- Accumulation of bacteria in gelatinous mass. Called as “plaque”.
- Anaerobic fermentation of sugar in saliva.
- Release of lactic acid.
- Sensation occurs due to erosion of teeth by lactic acid.





# STAIN TEETH

Teeth can become discolored by stains on the surface or by changes inside the tooth. There are three main types of tooth discoloration:

- **Extrinsic**

This occurs when the outer layer of the tooth (the enamel) is stained. **Coffee, tobacco, wine, cola** or other **drinks** or **foods** can stain teeth. Smoking also causes extrinsic stains.

- **Intrinsic**

This is when the inner structure of the tooth (the dentin) darkens or gets a yellow tint.

- **Age-related**

This is a combination of extrinsic and intrinsic factors. Dentin naturally yellows over time. The enamel that covers the teeth gets thinner with age, which allows the dentin to show through. Foods and smoking also can stain teeth as people get older.





# CAVITIES

- A cavity, also called tooth decay, is a hole that forms in your tooth. Cavities start small and gradually become bigger when they're left untreated.

## SYMPTOMS OF TOOTH CAVITIES

- Tooth sensitivity
- Tooth pain
- A visible hole in your teeth
- Black or white staining on your teeth



## CAUSES OF TOOTH CAVITIES

- Tooth cavities are caused by plaque, a sticky substance that binds to teeth. Plaque is a combination of:
- bacteria
- saliva
- acid
- food particles

## COMPLICATIONS FROM TOOTH CAVITIES

A tooth cavity can cause a variety of complications if it's left untreated. These include:

- Ongoing tooth pain
- The development of pus around the infected tooth
- An increased risk for breaking or chipping a tooth
- Difficulty chewing food

## TREATMENT

- Tooth fillings
- Crowns
- Root canal
- Early stage treatment
- Dealing with pain

# HYPERDONTIA- Extra teeth

**Hyperdontia** is the condition of having supernumerary teeth, or teeth that appear in addition to the regular number of teeth. They can appear in any area of the dental arch and can affect any dental organ.

## TYPES

- Supernumerary teeth can be classified by shape and by position. The shapes include the following:
- Supplemental (where the tooth has a normal shape for the teeth in that series);
- Tuberculate (also called *barrel shaped*);
- Conical (also called *peg shaped*);
- Compound odontoma (multiple small tooth-like forms);
- Complex odontoma (a disorganized mass of dental tissue)



## CAUSES

- Genetic factor
- Environmental factor
- Overactivity of the dental lamina during tooth development

## TRETAMENT

It is important to detect, evaluate, and treat supernumerary teeth as soon as possible since the additional teeth will present both cosmetic and functional problems for the affected individual. As a majority of supernumerary teeth cause clinical problems, treatment generally consists of **removal of the teeth** when possible.



# MALOCCLUSION

A **malocclusion** is a misalignment or incorrect relation between the teeth of the two dental arches when they approach each other as the jaws close.

## CAUSES

- Malocclusion is often present at birth and can manifest as space between the teeth, irregular jaw or mouth size, or even a cleft palate.
- It can also be acquired from habits such as thumb sucking, tongue thrusting, premature loss of teeth from an accident or dental disease, or medical conditions such as enlarged tonsils and adenoids that lead to mouth breathing.





## TREATMENT

- ✓ Devices

- ✓ Dentures, Braces, and Clear aligners

- ✓ Preventative

- ✓ Hygiene

Personal cleanliness that promotes health and well-being. For example, washing hands before eating.

- ✓ Surgery

- ✓ Orthognathic surgery and Maxillomandibular advancement

- ✓ Specialists

- ✓ Dentist

Specialises in diseases of the oral cavity, especially the teeth.

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