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Oral health in a context of public health: Prevention related issue

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Oral afflictions represent a massive portion of health conditions affecting individuals worldwide. According to the WHO, 3.58 billion people were affected by oral pathologies around the globe in the year 2016, making oral illnesses a considerable public health concern. On the other hand, oral health has been long recognized as a prerequisite for one's overall health status, illustrating the significance of not only understanding the underlying pathophysiology of common diseases affecting the mouth, but also the optimal conditions that should be met for health cultivation. An important such consideration is the effect of the oral microbiota on its host. Floral abnormalities, also termed dysbiosis, have been documented in important oral conditions, sometimes as a predisposing factor and at other times as a result thereof. Extensive research into the microbiome has paved a path into potentially better understanding of some important disease mechanisms (dental caries, chronic periodontitis, and oral squamous cell carcinoma). And yet, on a more practical level - implementing preventative measures and developing potentially better ones should be intensified if the disease burden of oral diseases worldwide is to decline in the future.

Keywords: oral health, oral hygiene, dysbiosis, caries, periodontitis, oral cancer

Biography:

Miss. Betty Berezovsky (Born in 1994) is a 6th year medical student at the First Faculty of Medicine at Charles University, Prague (1. LFUK). She has cooperated with Professor Vladimir Bencko from the Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology at 1. LFUK on public health focused approach to common oral conditions. She currently works with the Iron metabolism research group at the Institute of Pathological physiology at 1.LFUK.