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**CLINICAL FEATURES AND THERAPEUTIC ASPECT OF
DENTAL FLUOROSIS**

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Dental fluorosis is a common disease that causes tooth enamel to malfunction due to increased fluoride intake during tooth formation. The etiology of fluorosis is related to several factors, the most common of which are: drinking water, dental products and food. In addition to the importance of fluoride concentration in any of these sources, individual factors such as: lifestyle, gender, eating habits, oral hygiene habits are also of great importance.

However, of all these sources, humans are the most exposed to fluoride in drinking water. Also, fluoride is ingested by consuming milk, salt or fluoride-based tablets. Clinically, depending on the severity of the disease, for which the degree is determined, there are several classifications, dental fluorosis is manifested by the appearance of turbidity of the enamel, hypomineralization, the appearance of chalky white spots, which in severe cases of dental fluorosis may have light brown, dark brown to black color. Also, because the tooth has a high degree of porosity, in more severe cases of dental fluorosis, pits may appear on the enamel surface



This paper presents a review of the literature that is not older than 10 years, regarding the etiology and therapeutic effects of dental fluorosis. The aim is to indicate the etiology, clinical picture, types of dental fluorosis as well as the therapeutic effects that as part of restorative dentistry are of great importance for dealing with dental fluorosis. Increased fluoride intake, exceeding the daily reference doses leads to the occurrence of this disease.



In conclusion, because fluorosis, in addition to being functional, also causes aesthetic disorders, patients opt for some of the therapeutic options: teeth whitening, microabrasion, laminates, crowns. Preventive measures are also of great importance, ie training of children and parents for the daily recommended dose of fluoride, can prevent the occurrence of dental fluorosis.