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APPLICATION OF TELEROENTGENOGRAPHY IN EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF DENTAL AND JAW ANOMALIES

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Abstract: Teleroentgenography, a powerful imaging method in dentistry and orthodontics, has revolutionized the early diagnosis of dental and jaw anomalies. By allowing medical professionals to see the internal structures of the teeth and jaws in detail, this technology plays an important role in the early detection of anomalies, developmental problems and pathologies. In this article, we explore the use of teleroentgenography in the early diagnosis of dental and jaw anomalies and its important impact on patient care. Teleroentgenography is important in detecting various dental anomalies that cannot be seen during a routine oral examination.

Key words: tooth-jaw, diagnosis, teleroentgenography, treatment, mouth, teeth.

By taking detailed X-ray images of the teeth, roots, and surrounding structures, health care providers can identify conditions such as impacted teeth, supernumerary teeth, malformations, and structural abnormalities. Early diagnosis of these abnormalities allows timely intervention and treatment planning to prevent potential complications and ensure optimal oral health outcomes. Assessment of jaw development is another important aspect of teleradiography in early diagnosis is considered Orthodontists can analyze radiographic images of the craniofacial region to assess the growth, alignment, and relationship of the upper and lower jaws, as well as the position of the teeth within the jaws. This information is necessary for the early diagnosis of diseases such as malocclusions, skeletal findings, and disorders of the temporomandibular joint, allowing appropriate measures to be taken to correct abnormalities and improve oral function. Teleroentgenography plays an important role in monitoring the eruption patterns of permanent teeth in children and adolescents. By taking X-rays of developing teeth, healthcare professionals can monitor the sequence, timing, and alignment of tooth eruption, as well as detect deviations or delays in the process. This information is essential for the early detection of problems such as impaction, crowding or abnormal tooth positions that facilitate timely orthodontic treatment to ensure proper alignment and occlusion of the teeth. Roentgenography dental pathologies and teeth and is indispensable for diagnosing conditions affecting the jaws.

By viewing structures such as tooth roots, alveolar bone, and surrounding tissue, teleradiography can detect signs of dental caries, periodontal disease, abscesses, cysts,

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and tumors that may not be clinically apparent. Early detection of these pathologies by X-ray examination allows for quick treatment and treatment, prevention of further damage and preservation of the oral cavity. Teleroentgenography is necessary to develop comprehensive treatment plans and monitor the progress of orthodontic and dental procedures. By taking initial and follow-up X-rays, medical professionals can evaluate the results of treatment, monitor changes in the position of the teeth and jaw, and make necessary adjustments for optimal results. This technology facilitates interdisciplinary communication and collaboration among medical professionals, providing coordinated care and personalized treatment approaches for patients with dental and jaw anomalies.

Teleroentgenography, also known as dental radiography or dental radiography, plays a crucial role in the early diagnosis of dental and jaw anomalies. This imaging method allows medical professionals, including orthodontists and dentists, to evaluate the internal structures of the teeth, jaws and surrounding tissues, which allows early detection of anomalies, abnormalities and developmental problems allows you to identify various dental anomalies that may not be visible. By taking detailed images of the teeth, roots, and surrounding structures, radiographs can reveal abnormalities such as impacted teeth, missing teeth, extra teeth, abnormal tooth development, and structural irregularities in dental arches. Early detection of these anomalies allows timely intervention and treatment planning to prevent further complications. Teleroentgenography is important in evaluating the growth and development of the jaws in children and adolescents.By analyzing X-ray images of the craniofacial region, orthodontists can assess the size, shape, alignment and relationship of the upper and lower jaws, as well as the position of the teeth within the jaws. This information helps in the early diagnosis of diseases such as malocclusions, jaw disproportion, skeletal asymmetries and temporomandibular joint disorders, appropriate orthodontic treatment to correct these abnormalities and improve overall oral health or allows surgical interventions. X-rays play an important role in monitoring the patterns of eruption of permanent teeth in children. By taking radiographic images of the developing gums, healthcare professionals can monitor the sequence, timing, and alignment of tooth eruption, as well as identify any deviations or delays in the eruption process. This information is necessary to detect problems such as impaction, crowding or abnormal tooth positions that may require orthodontic treatment to ensure proper alignment and occlusion of the teeth and helps diagnose conditions affecting the jaws. By viewing structures such as tooth roots, alveolar bone, and surrounding tissues, radiographs can detect signs of dental caries, periodontal disease, abscesses, cysts, tumors, and other abnormalities that may be asymptomatic or hidden from view can determine. Early detection of these pathologies by X-ray evaluation allows prevention of further damage

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to the structures of the oral cavity and supporting tissues, prompt treatment and treatment necessary to monitor progress.

By taking baseline radiographic images and follow-up X-rays, medical professionals can evaluate the effectiveness of treatment methods, monitor changes in the position of the teeth and jaw, evaluate treatment results, and make adjustments as needed to achieve optimal results. Teleroentgenography facilitates communication between multidisciplinary medical professionals involved in the care of patients with dental and jaw anomalies, ensures coordinated treatment approaches and personalized care. The use of teleroentgenography in the early diagnosis of dental and jaw anomalies in orthodontics and is unmatched in dentistry. By providing detailed information about the internal structures of the teeth and jaws, radiography allows medical professionals to identify abnormalities, assess growth and development, identify pathologies, plan treatment strategies, and effectively monitor progress. Early diagnosis by teleradiography allows clinicians to provide timely and personalized patient care, improve optimal oral health outcomes, and improve overall quality of life.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, teleradiography is a valuable tool for the early diagnosis of dental and maxillofacial anomalies, offering many advantages in dentistry and orthodontics. By providing detailed information about the internal structures of the teeth and jaws, radiography allows medical professionals to identify abnormalities, assess development, identify pathologies, plan interventions, and effectively monitor progress. Early diagnosis with teleradiography allows clinicians to provide timely and personalized patient care, resulting in improved outcomes and improved quality of life. Through continued advances in imaging technology and interdisciplinary collaboration, we can further advance the early diagnosis and management of dental and jaw abnormalities, promoting optimal oral health for all patients.

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