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## DEPENDENCE OF PLAQUE FORMATION ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF SMOKING

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**Relevance.** The use of tobacco significantly impacts oral health and can lead to various oral diseases. Extensive clinical evidence demonstrates that smoking substantially raises the likelihood of developing periodontal disease. Additionally, the duration and quantity of smoking have a direct relationship with the severity of periodontitis. Smoking fosters an environment that encourages the growth of bacteria responsible for periodontal infections, thereby contributing to the progression of periodontal disease. Since the collection of bacteria in the pockets around the teeth, known as subgingival plaque, is the primary factor initiating periodontitis, it is crucial to investigate the influence of smoking on these oral microorganisms to better comprehend the link between smoking and periodontal disease.

One of the most noticeable and immediate dental effects experienced by smokers is tooth discoloration. Smokers often develop tobacco stains on their teeth, which can appear as yellow, brown, dark brown, or even black stains. The severity of these stains is influenced by the duration and frequency of the smoking habit.

The discoloration of teeth caused by tobacco is attributed to the presence of chemicals in cigarettes, cigars, and chewing tobacco. Tar and nicotine are the primary contributors to these stains. Tar, a dark substance, is responsible for the yellowing of teeth and is easily identifiable.

**Aim:** to find the dependence of plaque formation on smoking.

**Materials and methods.** Questionnaire of 20 patients who are mostly dentistry students, dental mirror, camera, dental instruments for examination and dental cards.

**Results and their discussion.** It has been found that smoking tobacco promotes the revealal of pigmented plaque and the deterioration of periodontal diseases. Smoking hookah and vaping accelerates the formation of dark brown plaque and also worsens the condition of the gums. The least amount of plaque was observed in non-smoking patients.

**Conclusion.** Smoking can influence on the state of oral hygiene and cigarette and vaping contribute to the formation of dark pigmented plaque and the development of periodontal diseases