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KLINIČKI STATUS PRVOG STALNOG MOLARA U DECE UZRASTA 7 DO 14 GODINA

CLINICAL STATUS OF THE FIRST PERMANENT MOLAR IN CHILDREN AGED 7 TO 14 YEARS

Tanja Radivojević[1]
1 Medicinski fakultet, Univerzitet u Prištini

SAŽETAK

Uvod: Prvi stalni molar (PSM) je prvi zub stalne denticije koji nema svog mlečnog prethodnika. Proces posteruptivne maturacije odvija se još 2 godine po nicanju, što ovaj zub čini posebno osetljivim na delovanje kariogenih noksi. Takođe, zbog svoje anatomske građe, podložan je razvoju karijesa.
Cilj: Cilj istraživanja bio je da se utvrdi učestalost karijesa na PSM kod dece uzrasta 7–14 godina, kao i da se proceni razlika u prevalenci karijesa u odnosu na uzrast.
Materijal i metode: Istraživanje je obuhvatilo 184 dece iz prvog, petog i osmog razreda OŠ „Olga Milošević“ u Smederevskoj Palanci. Klinički pregledi su obavljeni u školskoj stomatološkoj ordinaciji pomoću stomatološke sonde i ogledalca, uz veštačko osvetljenje. Saglasnost roditelja i škole je prethodno obezbeđena. Dijagnostika je rađena prema Klein-Palmerovom DMF sistemu, a korišćeni su i indeksi: KIo, KIp i KIz.
Rezultati: Učestalost karijesa na PSM raste sa godinama. U prvom razredu KIo iznosi 5%, a u osmom čak 50%. Slično je primećen porast prosečnog broja zahvaćenih zuba i dece sa karijesom. Kod starijih učenika uočena je veća prisutnost destrukcije zuba i nedostatak sanacije. Loša oralna higijena, nepravilna ishrana i izostanak preventivnih mera (fluorizacija, zalivanje fisura) doprinose visokoj prevalenci. Nedovoljna edukacija roditelja i dece dovodi do kasne dijagnostike karijesa i lečenja.
Zaključak: PSM je visoko rizičan za karijes, a učestalost raste sa uzrastom. Neophodne su redovne kontrole, edukacija i uvođenje preventivnih stomatoloških mera.
Ključne reči: prvi stalni molar, karijes, deca, KEP indeks, oralna higijena, prevencija

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The first permanent molar (FPM) is the first tooth of the permanent dentition and has no deciduous predecessor. The process of posteruptive maturation continues for two years after eruption, making this tooth particularly susceptible to cariogenic factors. Additionally, due to its anatomical structure, it is highly prone to caries development.
Objektive: The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of caries on FPMs in children aged 7–14 years and to assess differences in caries prevalence according to age.
Materials and Methods: The study included 184 children from the first, fifth, and eighth grades of the “Olga Milošević” Elementary School in Smederevska Palanka. Clinical examinations were conducted in the school dental office using a dental probe and mirror under artificial lighting. Prior written consent from parents and school authorities was obtained. Diagnosis was performed using the Klein-Palmer DMF system, and the following indices were also used: KIo (caries index per person), KIp (average), and KIz (caries index per tooth).
Results: The prevalence of caries on FPMs increases with age. In the first grade, the KIo was 5%, while in the eighth grade it reached 50%. A similar trend was observed in the average number of affected teeth and children with caries. Older students showed greater tooth destruction and lack of treatment. Poor oral hygiene, improper diet, and absence of preventive measures (fluoride application, fissure sealing) contribute to the high prevalence. Inadequate education of parents and children leads to late diagnosis and delayed treatment.
Conclusion: The first permanent molar is at high risk for caries, and its prevalence increases with age. Regular check-ups, education, and implementation of preventive dental measures are essential.
Keywords: first permanent molar, caries, children, DMF index, oral hygiene, prevention