OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

ISSN: 2161-1122
Dentistry

Perspective

Assessment and Evaluation of Oral Cavity and Human Oral Dental Plaque

Catherine Chabbert*

Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Sorbonne University, Paris, France

ABOUT THE STUDY

The study of the microbes that live in the human oral cavity in both healthy and diseased conditions is known as oral microbiology. Some of the characteristics of the oral cavity that affect microbial colonisation are described in this article. It is explained how oral bacteria multispecies communities affect both health and disease.

Ageing is a physiological process that has an impact on almost all bodily systems. Age-related changes in the oral cavity reflect adjustments in the microbial population, which can either produce communities that are beneficial to health or dyspeptic communities that encourage the development of disease. This research focuses on analysing these age-driven changes in the oral micro biome and their links to prevalent oral infectious illnesses like oral candidiasis, dental caries, periodontitis, and peri-implantitis. Over the course of evolution, the oral Microbiota and oral micro biome have co-evolved in a symbiotic connection with their infected humans. This population of microorganisms has an incredible ability to adjust to each individual host as they get older. The availability of nutrients, physicochemical conditions, and host-related factors including hormonal levels, immunological status, and age all affect how the constituent microorganisms grow, function, and adapt overall in their unique micro environmental niche. The ageing process will be the main topic of this review, which will also discuss how it relates to prevalent viral disorders of the oral.

Over the course of evolution, the oral Microbiota and oral micro biome have co-evolved in a symbiotic connection with their infected humans. This population of microorganisms has an incredible ability to adjust to each individual host as they get older. The availability of nutrients, physicochemical conditions, and host-related factors including hormonal levels, immunological status, and age all affect how the constituent microorganisms grow, function, and adapt overall in their unique micro environmental niche. The ageing process will be the main topic of this review, which will also discuss how it relates to prevalent viral disorders of the oral.

Changes of the oral micro biome during normal development when a child is young, the organisation of the oral micro biome is straightforward, but as they get older and encounter more species, it gradually becomes more complex. According to recent research, the oral Microbiota is acquired during an early predentate imprinting and then again when the primary teeth break. Changes of the oral micro biome by ageing and disease physiological ageing progresses, the prevalence of systemic diseases also increases, necessitating the intake of multiple medications. In poor-health elderly, such as debilitated individuals or cancer patients under cytotoxic and immunosuppressive medication, a number of opportunistic bacteria, staphylococci and *Candida* spp. yeasts (primarily C. *albicans*) may arise in the or pharyngeal region.

The most prevalent conditions affecting the oral cavity include those caused by plaque. The cause of dental caries in both humans and animals, as well as the production and buildup of plaque, is streptococcus mutans. The purpose of this study was to characterise and assess the contribution of dental plaque isolates and their culture to plaque inhibition or development. The investigation began by identifying human dental plaque isolates from high caries index patients using 16S rRNA, and S. mutans was grown on Mitis Salivarius Bacitracin agar (MSB). Unexpectedly, there was no sign of Streptococcus mutans in anyway. Most oral diseases, including dental caries and periodontal disease, have dental plaque as a contributing factor in their origin. Dental plaque is a microbial biofilm that is created when microbes are firmly attached to a solid substrate using an exopolymer matrix. When enclosed within a biofilm, bacteria display various changes in their activity, relationship to the host, and responsiveness to the environment. Instead of being a collection of unrelated bacteria, a microbial biofilm could be considered a community. To qualify as a community, an assemblage of microorganisms must be able to self-organize, resist environmental perturbations, and respond to changes in the environment as a group rather than as a collection of isolated individuals.

Correspondence to: Catherine Chabbert, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Sorbonne University, Paris, France, E-mail: catherine.c@gmail.com

Received: 02-Jan-2023, Manuscript No. DCR-23-19873; **Editor assigned:** 05-Jan-2023, Pre QC No. DCR-23-19873 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 19-Jan-2023, QC No. DCR-23-19873; **Revised:** 26-Jan-2023, Manuscript No. DCR-23-19873 (R); **Published:** 03-Feb-2023, DOI: 10.35248/2161-1122.23.13.616.

Citation: Chabbert C (2023) Assessment and Evaluation of Oral Cavity and Human Oral Dental Plaque. J Dentistry. 13:616.