

## “FLOW OF STIMULATED SALIVA AND BUFFER CAPACITY IN CHILDREN WITH PRIMARY DENTITION”

Naskova Sanja

Faculty of medical science, “Goce Delcev” University, Stip, R. Macedonia

[sanja.naskova@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:sanja.naskova@ugd.edu.mk)

**Abstract** Maintaining the health of all oral tissues - oral homeostasis is realized in the presence of many ingredients that are in association with inorganic and organic components of mixed saliva. Saliva consists of several components, of which the basic components in mixed saliva in healthy people is a conglomerate of inorganic and organic ingredients that provide physiological function and protection of all oral tissues. The characteristics of saliva make it participate in the processes of: protection, to enable mechanical rinsing and removal of mobile food debris and sugars, and thus reduces the availability of acidogenic bacteria responsible for the process of demineralization of the enamel. We focused the study on determining the amount of stimulated saliva and determining the buffering capacity of saliva in children with deciduous teeth. The study included 74 respondents divided into two groups: 1.31 respondents with  $cap = 0$  (control group) and 11.43 respondents with caries (study group). We did the saliva sampling in the morning at least one hour after the last meal and brushing our teeth, in the absence of the respondents who are in the process of preparing for the dental treatment. The saliva pH assessment was performed with ready-made factory tests DENTOBUFF - test (Vivadent, Schaan, Lihtenstein), which includes a system-indicator for changing the color to determine the pH value of saliva. On the test strip with the pipette substrate from the set we applied a drop of saliva and after 5 minutes, enough time for reaction, we compared the obtained color with a Dentobuff strip color chart. The data analysis was performed in statistical programs Statistica 7.1 for Windows and SPSS Statistics 17.0. Data on stimulated saliva flow and salivary buffer capacity in children with deciduous teeth indicated that there was no significant difference between the two groups ( $p > 0.05$ ); We can conclude that most of the salivary parameters can be successfully used for caries screening and that they are considered as the most adequate means of rounding up the good oral health that will keep the children alive and well.

**Key words:** saliva, primary dentition, buffering capacity