

**AESTHETIC DENTISTRY AND AESTHETIC RESTORATIONS OF HARD DENTAL  
TISSUES**

**Baratova Shakhnoza Orifovna**  
Asia International University  
E-mail:shaxnoza1806@gmail.com

**Annotation:** Currently, dental materials largely determine the quality of services provided. When it comes to materials that are used every day, we mostly talk about composites, which are an integral part of everyday practice. Most often, patients want fast, high-quality and inexpensive treatment. In the article, we will consider in detail the aesthetic restoration of a tooth as a way to achieve its natural shape without disturbing its chewing functions.

**Keywords:** aesthetic tooth restoration, enamel, dentin, pulp.

Answering the question about what aesthetic restoration is and when it is done, it should be noted right away that this is a whole range of different techniques, each of which is aimed at restoring the shape of a damaged or destroyed tooth, restoring aesthetics and functionality of the smile as a whole. Among the indications for restoration, experts in the field of dentistry distinguish the following phenomena:

- pronounced yellowing or darkening of the enamel, pigmentation; - thinning of the enamel layer;
- the presence of chips and cracks, gaps between teeth, slightly crooked teeth;
- partial destruction of the crown;
- extensive caries; - loss of old fillings, darkening of the material; - diastema is a large gap between the front upper teeth.

Composite filling materials and veneers are used for dental restoration. In the case when it comes not only to restoring the tooth, but also to achieving the aesthetics of the dentition, they talk about aesthetic restoration. Aesthetic restoration of dental hard tissues is the process of restoring the tooth crown. This restores the natural shape of the tooth, its color, and its high-quality chewing functions. It also prevents further destruction of the enamel and deeper layers, such as dentin and even pulp. Restoration can be carried out by direct or indirect method. The latter involves the use of orthopedic products that are created in the laboratory: veneers, inlays, bridges and prostheses. Direct artistic restoration looks like the buildup of a damaged crown fragment with composite materials.

Implant-based restoration is a more expensive type of restoration that requires surgery. The doctor inserts the implant into the bone tissue. After 3-4 months, a ceramic crown is placed on the outer part of the implant. An important point for obtaining good aesthetics is the removal of defective areas of hard tissues, such as:

- cariously altered dentin and enamel;
- pigmented areas that cannot be completely covered by opaque shades.;
- all old fillings with a broken edge fit, discolored and unsuitable for transparency;
- it is necessary to predict the possibility of splinters in the locations of deep cracks and, accordingly, to carry out their revision. After that, it is necessary to create a reserve of space for aesthetic restoration. It is also important to smooth out all the sharp corners and transitions, and prepare the surface. Surface finishing, especially within the enamel, should be carried out with fine-grained borons (40-60 microns – red marking ring and 15-30 microns. – yellow marking ring) at low speed, with a new, well-centered instrument, and also to avoid artistic dental restoration, especially direct - this is a rather difficult process that is not given to all dentists.

During aesthetic restoration, the doctor must achieve an ideal aesthetic result, which is quite difficult for a number of reasons:

- The complexity of the tooth shape.

The anatomical shape of the tooth is quite complex – it is difficult to mold a tooth even from plasticine, let alone work with a composite material right in the patient's mouth. Most often, the dentist does not cope precisely with giving the tooth an accurate, aesthetically correct shape.

- Tooth color.

Modern composite materials have many different shades, which make it possible to obtain the natural color of the patient's teeth when mixed. Unfortunately, many dentists have difficulty combining shades, which is why a restored tooth may differ in color from its neighbors. In addition, the color of the tooth changes over its entire surface, which only complicates the process of selecting a composite. - Transparency of the tooth.

In addition to the color, the tooth also changes its transparency – it increases in the direction from the neck of the tooth to the cutting edge. Therefore, it is very important to use filling materials with different transparency, otherwise the tooth will look unnatural.

### **Conclusions.**

Thus, modern dental materials and techniques used by dentists in daily practice, due to the development of innovative technologies and the entire dental market, make it possible to meet the level of modern requirements of aesthetic dentistry as much as possible. This contributes to the overall improvement of the patient's quality of life.

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