

Editorial Note on Biosimilar

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Because interdentally and sub gingival sites are relatively inaccessible to mouth-rinsing, they necessitate alternative methods of application of anti-plaque chemicals. A spread of home care aids, including brushes, floss and tooth picks are wont to apply antiplaque agent interdentally. Morgh and Bjorvan used toothpicks to hold sodium and amine fluoride to the tooth surface and Newbrun found that iodine impregnated floss reduced the proportion of streptococcus mutans in approximal plaque quite plain floss. Fluoride containing floss has been shown to scale back bacterial growth chlorhexidine impregnated floss was found to supply greater decrease in plaque than untreated floss.

Sprays have the advantage of focusing delivery on the specified site. The dose is clearly reduced and for antiseptics like chlorhexidine this has taste advantages. Chlorhexidine sprays were found particularly useful for plaque control in physically and mentally handicapped groups.

Are widely accepted as a part of daily oral hygiene practices and have proved successful for the delivery of fluoride. The essential components of dentrifices include humectants, flavourings agents, binders and abrasives.

Oral health is an integral part of general health. Poor oral health can have adverse effects on general health. Hence an honest oral and general health

is extremely essential, which successively is achieved by good oral hygiene. Albeit, the concept of excellent oral hygiene evolved some 5000 yrs back. It's only within the beginning of the 19th century it gained more importance. The sooner concept of maintaining oral hygiene by just cleaving the food debris has been appropriated by removal of plaque, an infective agent liable for many common dental diseases, within the 20th century. Plaque control is one among the keystones of the practice of dentistry, without it, oral health can neither be attained, nor preserved. For patient with healthy periodontium, Plaque control means preservation of health. For the patient with periodontitis, it means optimal healing, following treatment. For the patient with treated periodontitis, plaque control means the prevention of recurrence of disease.

Recently there are several attempts to use containers to use antiplaque agents to periodontal pocket. The most aim to supply devices from which the antimicrobial could also be released slowly releasing during a prolonged effect on plaque. These devices are polymer based matrices, generally containing an antiseptic or antibiotic. They're characterized consistent with matrix type as diffusion or chemically controlled system. Soskone have shown that chlorhexidine release is often sustained from days up to months for a variety of ethyl cellulose based devices.

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