



Interconnection of Food Diet and Dental Health

Eiichi Honda*

Perspective

Cavities

One of the most common oral health issues caused by diet are cavities in teeth. Cavities, also called tooth decay or caries, are caused by a combination of variables counting microbes in your mouth, frequent snacking, tasting sugary drinks, and not cleaning your teeth well.

Sugars and carbohydrates from foods combine with microbes and change over to acid in your mouth. This acid eats down at your tooth enamel, the hard covering on your teeth, causing holes or depressions in your teeth.

These cavities not as it were beget issues such as bad breath, but moreover serious oral health issues counting tooth decay. Eating foods high in calcium and phosphorus helps to mineralize or fill in any holes that may do in your tooth enamel.

Here Are Some Tips for Choosing Foods That Are Healthier to Your Child's Teeth

- Keep fruits and vegetables in your house to offer as “healthy snacks” rather than carbohydrates. Choose fruits and vegetables that contain a high volume of water, similar as pears, melons, celery and cucumbers. Constrain bananas and raisins, as these contain concentrated sugar. You should brush incontinently after these fruits are eaten.
- Serve cheese with lunch or as a snack. Cheese, especially cheddar, Monterey Jack, Swiss, and other aged cheeses, help to trigger the flow of saliva, which helps wash food particles away from teeth.
- Avoid sticky, chewy foods. Raisins, dried figs, granola bars, oatmeal or peanut butter cookies, jelly beans, caramel, honey, molasses and saccharinity stick to teeth, making it difficult for saliva to wash away. However, have them brush their teeth incontinently after eating, if your child consumes these types of products.
- Serve sugary treats with dinners, not as snacks. However, allow them as sweets promptly taking after the dinner, on the off chance that you arrange to provide your child any sweets. There's as a rule an expanded sum of saliva within the mouth around mealtime, making it simpler to wash food away from teeth. The mealtime beverage moreover makes a difference to wash away food particles on teeth. Get your children within the propensity of eating as few snacks as conceivable. The recurrence of snacking is far more imperative than the quantity consumed. Time between meals permits saliva to wash absent food particles those microscopic organisms would something else feast on. Frequent snacking, without brushing quickly a short

time later, gives consistent fuel to feed microscopic organisms, which leads to plaque development and tooth decay. Attempt to constrain snacks as much as conceivable and to no more than one or two a day. Brush teeth quickly after expending the snack, in case conceivable.

- Avoid sugary foods that linger on the teeth. Lollipops, hard candies, cough drops, and mints all contribute to tooth decay because they continuously coat the teeth with sugar.
- Buy foods that are sugar-free or unsweetened.
- Never put your baby to bed with a bottle filled with milk, formula, juice or soda. However, fill it with plain water, if your baby needs a bottle at bedtime.
- Offer your child plain water rather of juice or soda. Juices, sodas and indeed milk contain sugar. Water doesn't hurt the teeth and helps in washing away any food particles that will be clinging to teeth. Include great sources of calcium in your child's eat less to construct strong teeth. Great sources incorporate milk, broccoli and yogurt. Choose xylitol- sweetened or sugar-free gum. In case your child chews gum. Xylitol has been appeared to reduce the sum of microscopic organisms within the mouth and the chewing activity makes a difference increment the stream of saliva.
- Drink water. However, reach for a glass of water, if you're thirsty. If you do indulge in a sweet beverage, chase it with a drink of water this is one way to wash some of the sugar off your teeth.
- Incorporate healthy fats. Healthy fats are a critical component of an anti-inflammatory diet that advances oral health. Get sufficient calcium. People who get the prescribed daily amount of calcium are less likely to develop gum infection. Grown-ups should get at least 1,000 milligrams of calcium daily, depending on their age, according to the Office of Dietary Supplements. Along with milk and other dairy products, foods that are high in calcium include beans, almonds, and leafy greens, the ADA says.
- Take breaks. Try not to eat or drink constantly. Your mouth needs breaks to process what you're putting in it. Spacing meals and beverages apart by at least two hours reduces threat of tooth decay. The ADA clarifies that your mouth produces further saliva amid a meal, which offer assistance can wash down food particles, than it does in between meals. But continuous snacking particularly with snack choices that are awful for your teeth, like potato chips or candy could leave leftover patches on your teeth.
- Chew sugar-free gum. However, try sugar-free chewing gum, If you're having a hard time sticking to a no- snacking policy. Chewing sugarless gum after a meal or snack reduces the threat of cavities. This is often since chewing gum stimulates saliva and moves the materials that can lead to tooth decay. The ADA says the increased saliva moreover includes calcium and phosphate to the mouth, which makes tooth enamel stronger. You'll also get the included advantage of fresh- smelling breath.

Citation: Honda E (2021) Interconnection of Food Diet and Dental Health. Dent Health Curr Res 7:11. 173.

*Corresponding author: Eiichi Honda, Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Radiology, Tokushima University, Japan, E-mail: eiichih244@gmail.com

Received: November 05, 2021 Accepted: November 22, 2021 Published: November 29, 2021

Author Affiliation

Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Radiology, Tokushima University, Japan