

Aeronautic Dentistry: A New Scope

Aeronautic dentistry is specialized branch of dentistry. As NASA is going to settling the life on mars, but the gravity on mars less as compared to earth. So it not only effect the whole body but also on oral cavity. Many series adverse changes occur during spaceflight. Some of these include fluid redistribution, increased kidney filtration, sensory input changes, cardiovascular deconditioning, bone deterioration, muscle loss, and impaired immune system function. Many of these path physiological adjustments cannot be counteracted adequately with physical exercise or nutritional supplementation, suggesting addition molecular mechanisms are responsible for the changes. To develop highly effective countermeasures and prevent spaceflight-induced diseases, there is a critical need to understand the mechanisms of how problems. microgravity causes these Understanding the mechanisms of spaceflightinduced heath problems may also help to provide insight into the path physiology of diseases occurring on Earth, such as osteoporosis,

muscle atrophy, cardiovascular disease, and immune system dysfunction .So far, the most prominent microgravity-induced cellular responses have been focused on bone, muscle, and immune system cells. The production of stimulated saliva reduces due to microgravity, because stress of muscles for keeping and moving of submandibular jaw reduce in microgravity. Taken together, the formation of oral bio films in microgravity change also from that in gravity on the earth. The risk of periodontal is also increase in mars as compared to earth due of osteoporosis. Therefore, attention to oral hygiene including professional care may diminish the risk of disease. These findings may be usually beneficial for continued health of the pilots and Aeronauts . Further , NASA and space agency should include the expert dentist in team for further research on these facts and to prevent the adverse effect on oral cavity.

Balwant Rai

Founder of Aeronautic Dentistry Editor-in-Chief: Int J Dental Science, USA