The physiological role of salivary CA VI has been clarified. It plays a significant role in the prevention of dental caries.

Saliva is well-adapted to protection against dental caries. The fact that the protective function of saliva can be overwhelmed by the accumulation of bacterial plaque suggests the need for continued salivary testing in dental caries assessment.


Dental caries is a multifactorial disease with contributions from both host factors and environmental factors. The role of saliva flow rate, pH, viscosity and other components in saliva is important in the initiation and progression of dental caries.

The role of salivary immunoglobulins in dental caries. The benefit of chewing gum is due to stimulating salivary flow. Determining the role of SIgA in protection from dental caries is important.

Parotid gland as a critical role in the initiation and progression of dental caries. Salivary a-Amylase: Role in Dental Plaque and Caries.

Relationship with Dental Caries Experience in Children. Components of saliva and their protective role against dental caries.

Importance of saliva in the prevention of dental caries. In this course, three host factors: the tooth, saliva, and the oral cavity's immune response are introduced, and their roles in the caries process are explained.

Describe the host's immune response in the dental caries process.

Attention to the complex role of saliva, hormones, and other factors is crucial in understanding the dental caries process.

The role of saliva and salivary glands in the dental caries process. Despite advancements in oral disease science, dental caries continues to be a prevalent problem.

In this study, protective role of salivary pH, salivary flow rate, and salivary viscosity were evaluated. The severity of dental caries was counted by decayed, missed, and filled teeth (DMFT).

i Protective role of saliva. Has ever reduced the incidence of dental decay, although this is so, then dental caries and periodontal disease can be treated together.

Active dental caries in 99 children age 6-12 years with no history of treatment were examined. Saliva sampling and analysis were performed. Diet has an important role in saliva viscosity.