INTRODUCTION
Although there have been carried out a great variety of improvements and innovations in the scope of standards for proper oral health, the burden of oral diseases persists in its tendency of increasing in international scales. [1] Globally, tooth decay, periodontal diseases, loss of teeth, oral mucosa lesions and traumatic injuries on teeth and jaws are characterized with the urgent necessity of more efficient control and optimized management. [2] These oral health disorders make negative impact upon daily life and welfare on individual and social level, especially among people of low social-economic status. [3] Investigations about the implementation of the outcomes of epigenetics in the sphere of dental medicine are on their early stage of performance. A large number of epigenetic mechanisms regulate the expression of genes which have the potential to influence the progression of these oral diseases. Among most essential issues discussed is the role of epigenetic factors for genes' activation and phenotype expression reflecting the progression of oral diseases during definite stages of the dynamics of teeth development. [3]

AIM
The aim of this study is to accentuate on the interrelations between clinical, genetic, environmental and behavioral factors exercising influence upon the dynamics, intensity and distribution of oral diseases in the context of epigenetic interpretation.

METHODS
A variety of literature sources from PubMed, SCOPUS, Science Direct have been investigated for the purpose of the study.

RESULTS
- Based on scientific literature sources, the variations of epigenetic factors are reversible and transitional. Stress-related environmental factors act as epigenetic modifiers. [4] These modulate the gene expression and make impact upon genetic functions.
- The prevalence of predisposing factors, inadequate access to preventive and therapeutic cares, deficiency of planning and investigations about specifics of the health care system serve as certain barriers against compensation of complex health care needs on individual and social level. [5]
- Initiation and maintenance of epigenetic modifications are related to the simultaneous activity of minimum three systems. Figure 1 illustrates these systems. [6, 7, 8, 9]

CONCLUSION
The multiple, adequate interpretation of the significance of epigenetic factors ensures and provides favorable conditions for implementation of avant-garde therapeutic methods and principles for performance of efficient primary, secondary and tertiary prophylactic cares, corresponding to the needs of the individual in the context of personalized medicine.

References