

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА ДЛЯ СТОМАТОЛОГІВ

Посібник з розвитку навичок усного мовлення
(для студентів другого курсу)

Студент _____

Група _____

Викладач _____

м. Харків

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Посібник з розвитку навичок усного мовлення
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Unit 1

Teeth and facial region

1. Look up the words in the dictionary. Learn them:

bite (*n*)

bite (*v*)

canine

cementum

cheek

chew

crown

deciduous

dentin

duct

enamel

erupt

eruption

gum

hard palate

incisor

lip

loose

lower tooth

mandible

maxilla

molar

oral cavity

papilla

periodontal membrane

permanent

pharynx

pulp

resorption

root

saliva

shed

soft palate

temporary

tongue

tooth (pl. teeth)

uvula

2. *Do the multiple choice test:*

1. What structure does the gastrointestinal tract begin with?
 - a) cheeks
 - b) mouth
 - c) teeth

2. What are other names for the mouth?
 - a) buccal cavity, oral cavity
 - b) lip cavity, oral cavity
 - c) lip cavity, buccal cavity

3. What structure forms the upper portion of the oral cavity?
 - a) tongue
 - b) palate
 - c) uvula

4. What is mandible?
 - a) upper jaw bone
 - b) muscle
 - c) lower jaw bone

5. What are the portions of the palate?
 - a) hard palate, soft palate, uvula
 - b) hard palate, soft palate, tongue
 - c) hard palate, tongue, soft palate

6. What structure moves food around during mastication?
 - a) teeth
 - b) lips
 - c) tongue

7. How many permanent teeth are there?
 - a) 34
 - b) 32
 - c) 20

8. What is the name of the tissues and membranes surrounding the teeth?
 - a) gums
 - b) lips
 - c) tongue

9. Any one of the four front teeth of either jaw is called
 - a) molar
 - b) incisor
 - c) canine

10. The teeth that grind food are
 - a) molars
 - b) incisors
 - c) canines

11. Cuspids are also called
 - a) molars
 - b) incisors
 - c) canines

12. The upper portion of the tooth is called
 - a) head
 - b) crown
 - c) crest

13. The portion of the tooth embedded into a tooth socket is
 - a) foot
 - b) tail
 - c) root

14. What is the crown covered with?
 - a) dentin
 - b) cementum
 - c) enamel

15. ... is the main substance of a tooth.

- a) dentin
- b) cementum
- c) enamel

16. The root surface is covered by

- a) dentin
- b) cementum
- c) enamel

17. The soft vascular layer in the center of the tooth is called

- a) enamel

b) dentin

c) pulp

18. The tooth is surrounded and held in place by

- a) periodontal membrane
- b) mucous membrane
- c) cell membrane

19. What do salivary glands produce?

- a) sweat
- b) saliva
- c) mucus

3. Match a word from the list above and the definition:

- one of the hard objects in the mouth that you use to bite and chew your food

- to appear (about teeth) _____

- to drop, fall off _____

- the part that fixes the tooth to the rest of the body _____

- lasting for only a limited period of time _____

- to cut or crush something with your teeth _____

- to bite food several times before swallowing it _____

3. How many teeth does an adult person have?

Do you know how they develop? Do you agree with the following? (if not, make all necessary corrections):

Deciduous teeth start to erupt at six months.

Eruption is completed at three years.

Lower teeth usually erupt before their corresponding upper ones.

Permanent teeth are the final set.

Permanent teeth start developing at birth.

Permanent teeth begin to erupt at eight years of age.

After the deciduous teeth are loosened they are shed and soon replaced by eruption.

Deciduous molars are replaced by permanent molars.

Deciduous teeth become loose by resorption of their roots.

4. Answer the questions:

1). How are deciduous teeth also named?

2). What are the names of deciduous teeth?

3). When do deciduous teeth start developing?

4). What are average ages for tooth eruption?

5). How many permanent teeth are there?

6). When does eruption of permanent teeth start?

7). When is it completed?

8). What are deciduous teeth replaced by?

9). Why do deciduous teeth become loose?

5. Complete the sentences:

1). Deciduous teeth are also known as _____

2). The arrival of the teeth in the mouth is known as

3). Eruption starts at _____ and is completed at

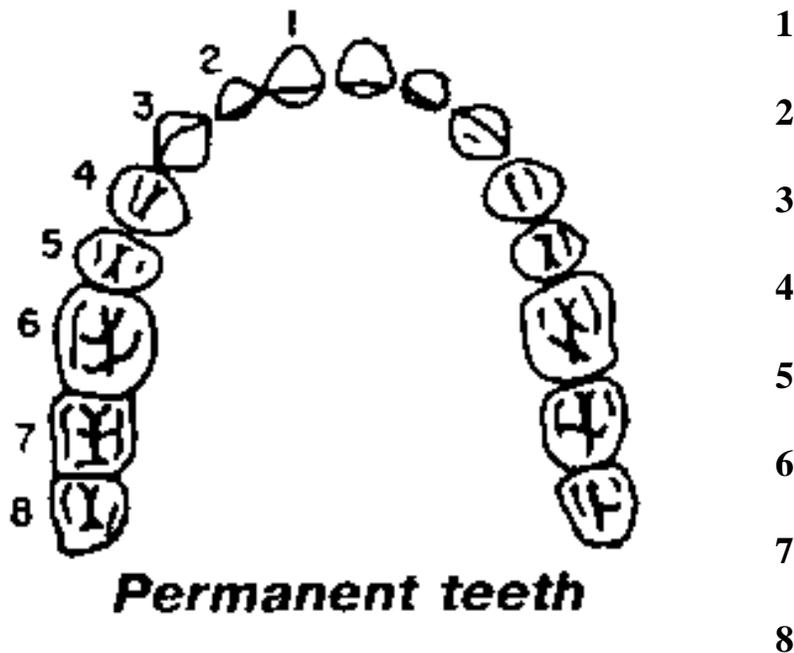
4). Permanent teeth are final _____

5). Permanent teeth start developing _____

6). Deciduous molars are replaced by _____

6. Match the figures in the picture with the terms (central incisor, lateral incisor, canine, premolar, molar)

:



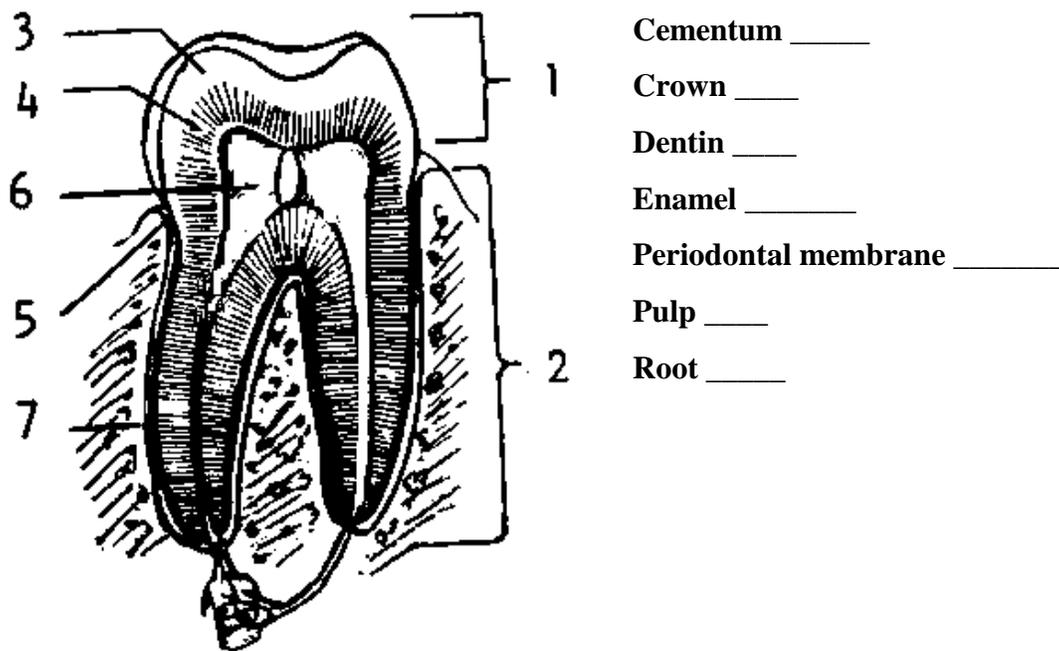
7. These are deciduous teeth:

2nd molar, central incisor, canine, lateral incisor, 1st molar.

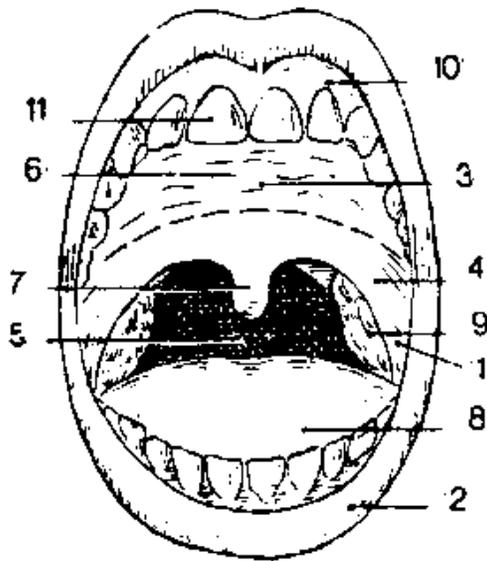
Match the tooth and the term of eruption.

- _____ 6 months
- _____ 8 months
- _____ 12 months
- _____ 18 months
- _____ 24 months

8. Study the structure of the tooth. Write the appropriate numbers:



9. Write the name of the oral cavity structures:



Cheeks ____

Gums ____

Hard palate ____

Lips ____

Pharynx ____

Rugae ____

Soft palate ____

Tongue ____

Tonsils ____

Uvula ____

10. Match the term and the respective common word:

oral cavity	throat
pharynx	mouth
mandible	lower jaw
gingiva	gum
mastication	chewing
deglutition	swallowing

11. Do the multiple choice test (ex.2) once again and correct your mistakes.

Homework

Read the text and fill in the gaps:

ORAL CAVITY

The gastrointestinal tract begins with the _____, or mouth.

The oral cavity is sometimes called the buccal cavity. The _____ form the walls of the mouth cavity, while the _____ form the opening to this cavity.

The _____ forms the anterior portion of the roof of the mouth, while the _____ lies posterior to it and separates the mouth from _____. Hanging from the soft palate is a small, soft tissue called _____. It is composed of connective tissue and muscle and aids in the production of sounds and speech.

The _____ is attached by muscles to the _____. It moves food around during mastication and deglutition. The tongue is covered with _____ which contain cells sensitive to the chemical nature of food.

The _____ are made of fleshy tissue and surround the sockets in which the _____ are found. There are 32 _____ teeth, 16 in each jawbone. There are: 4 _____; 2 cuspids, or canine; 4 _____, or bicuspid; and 6 _____.

A tooth consists of a _____, which is above the gum, and a _____, which is embedded in an alveolus. The outer layer of the crown is called the _____. The enamel is a dense, hard, white substance, the hardest substance in the body. Underneath the enamel is a layer called the _____. Dentin is composed of bony tissue and is covered by a layer of _____. Below the dentin is a soft, vascular layer in the center of the tooth called the _____. Within the pulp are blood vessels, connective tissue, nerve endings, and lymph vessels. A _____ surrounds the root and holds the tooth in place.

The three pairs of salivary glands produce a fluid called _____ which contains important digestive enzymes to break down starches into sugar. Saliva is released from the parotid glands, submaxillary glands, and sublingual glands through narrow _____ which carry the saliva into the mouth.

Unit 2

Terms about the teeth and facial region

1. Study the terms:

Alveolus - a tooth socket in the mandible or maxilla

Cementum - the bonelike connective tissue that covers the roots of the teeth and helps to support them in the alveolar bone

Cheeks – side of the face below the eye

Chin - the raised triangular portion of the mandible below the lower lip. It is formed by the mental protuberance

Crown - the upper portion of a human tooth that is covered by enamel

Dentin – chief substance of teeth

Enamel – the hard, white substance which covers and protects the tooth

Gums - the tissues and membrane surrounding the teeth

Hard palate - anterior part of palate

Jaw - a common term used to describe the maxillae and the mandible and the soft tissue that covers these structures

Lips - external soft structure around the mouth

Periodontal membrane - tissue and membranes surrounding the teeth

Pharynx - membranous tube extending from oral cavity to level of first part of esophagus

Pulp - soft, spongy tissue in the pulp chamber of the tooth

Root – portion of a tooth implanted in gums

Rugae (sing. Ruga) - folds located on the hard palate

Soft palate – posterior part of palate

Tongue – organ of speech and taste

Tonsils - mass of special lymph tissue

Uvula – small tissue projecting in the middle of palate in throat

2. Discuss the meaning of the word elements with your teacher

Word element	Meaning	Notes
adamanto		
alveolo		
bucco		

cheilo		
denti		
dentino		
enamel		
gingivo		
glosso		
labio		
gnatho		
linguo		
mandibulo		
maxillo		
odonto		
oro		
palato		
pharyngo		
pulpo		
sialo		
stomato		
tonsillo		
-schisis		
radi		
mento		
-lith		
-cele		
cario		
cemento		

3. Read and fill in the gaps with the name of dentistry branches (**ENDODONTICS, ORTHODONTICS, PERIODONTICS, PPROSTHODONTICS, ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY**):

_____ is a one of the nine specialties of dentistry dealing with the tooth pulp and the tissues surrounding the root of a tooth.

_____ is the specialty of dentistry that includes the diagnosis, surgical and related treatment of diseases, injuries and defects involving both the functional and esthetic aspects of the hard and soft tissues of the head, mouth, teeth, gums, jaws and neck.

_____ is a specialty of dentistry that is concerned with the study and treatment of malocclusions (improper bites), which may be a result of tooth irregularity, disproportionate jaw relationships, or both.

_____ is the branch of dentistry which studies supporting structures of teeth, and diseases and conditions that affect them.

_____ is one of dental specialties pertaining to the diagnosis, treatment planning, rehabilitation and maintenance of the oral function, comfort, appearance and health of patients with clinical conditions associated with missing or deficient teeth and/or oral and maxillofacial tissues using biocompatible substitutes

4. Divide the words into word building elements:

Pulpal, palatoplasty, sialolith, stomatodynia, glossology, palatoschisis, dental, alveolitis, enamelogenesis, microglossia, peroral.

5. What anatomical structures does each term describe?

Cheiloplasty, dentalgia, alveololabial, gingival, odontogenic, microcheilia, odontopathy, pulpotomy, radiectomy, palatorrhaphy, sialadenotomy, sialangiography, stomatopathy, macroglossia, labioglossolaryngeal, gnathalgia, cementopathy, adamantine, periodontitis, submandibular, odontoatrophy.

6. Analyze the words:

Odontorrhagia

Pulpotomy

Palatitis

Pulpalgia

Lingual

Sialoma

Glossectomy

Cheiloalveoloschisis

Labioglossopharyngeal

Cheilosis

Dentinoid

Alveolopalatal
 Gingivitis
 Carious
 Megaloglossia
 Macrocheilia
 Intermandibular

7. Match the terms and their definitions from the encyclopedia:

Term	Definition
odontodysplasia	inflammation of the tongue
sialorrhoea	a field of dental or medical study that deals with the entire masticatory apparatus, including its anatomy, histology, morphology, physiology, pathology, and therapeutics
Glossitis	the formation of the dentin of the teeth
gnathology	an abnormality in the development of the teeth, characterized by deficient formation of enamel and dentin
cheilorrhaphy	the surgical contouring of the gingival tissues to maintain healthy gingival tissue
dentinogenesis	an excessive flow of saliva that may be associated with a variety of conditions, such as acute inflammation of the mouth, mental retardation, mercurialism, pregnancy, teething, alcoholism, or malnutrition
gingivoplasty	pertaining to the upper jawbone
cariogenic	a surgical procedure that sutures the lip, such as in the repair of a congenitally cleft lip or a lacerated lip
maxillary	a toothache
odontalgia	the formation of the enamel of the teeth
odontoma	a dentist who specializes in periodontics
amelogenesis	a large squamous or cuboidal cell that is responsible for the formation of cementum on the root dentin of a developing tooth
cementoblast	an anomaly of the teeth that resembles a hard tumor, such as dens in dente, enamel pearl, and complex or composite odontoma. It consists of cementum, dentin, enamel, and pulp tissue that may be arranged in the form of teeth
periodontist	tending to produce caries

6. Build the terms:

Surgical removal of the lower jaw bone _____, removal of the tooth _____, toothache _____, _____, condition of small teeth _____, pertaining to under the tooth _____, pertaining to under the tongue _____, _____, pertaining to stopping caries _____, disease of cementum _____, _____, surgical removal of the lip _____, specialist in dentistry _____, resembling a tooth _____, inflammation of the gums and oral cavity mucosa _____, immature cell of the tooth _____, inflammation of the salivary gland _____, cyst of the salivary gland _____, lip cleft _____, pertaining to lips and gums _____, pertaining to between the teeth _____.

7. Do the crossword:

Down:

1 – pertaining to under the lower jaw

Across:

1 – x-ray study of the salivary gland

2 – removal of the tooth pulp

3 – surgical repair of the lip

4 – development of enamel

5 – pertaining to palate

6 – toothache

7 – absence of teeth

8 – inflammation of lips

9 – pertaining to the cheek and gingiva

10 – pertaining to above the chin

11 – cleft tongue

12 – surgical cutting of the alveole

Homework

Build medical words:

1. surgical cutting of the lip, 2. inflammation of the tooth socket, 3. pertaining to tooth development, 4. breakdown of the tooth socket, 5. absence of some teeth (decreased number of teeth), 6. tooth breakdown, 7. pertaining to under the tongue, 8. pertaining to the chin, 9. tooth cutting, 10. cleft lip,

Analyze the words:

11. megalodontia, 12. gnathopalatoschisis, 13. macroglossia, 14. prosthodontist, 15. gnathalgia, 16. adamantine, 17. interdental, 18. periodontosis, 19. cementocyte, 20. enameloblast

Unit 3

Dental equipment and materials

1. Fill in the chart with the words you know:

Premises in dental surgery	Dental materials	Dental instruments	Dental equipment	Specialists

2. Say in one word:

-- specialist who does bridgework and denture _____

-- specialist who performs tooth extraction, treats different purulent diseases in the oral cavity _____

-- a specialist who specializes in the care of the teeth in children

-- a practitioner of dentistry who specializes in the treatment of malocclusion of the teeth _____

-- one skilled in the administration of anesthetics, especially general anesthesia

3. Answer the questions:

1). Where can people go when they have problems with their teeth?

2). How is the room where dentists work called?

3). What specialists work at dental polyclinics?

4). What procedures are done at a dental polyclinic?

5). What is it necessary to do to make the diagnosis?

6). What equipment can be found in a dental surgery?

4. Read the list of the words and delete those denoting the objects which **CANNOT** be found in a dentist's office:

gastroscope, television, cooker, air conditioning, dental lamp, bed, dental chair, x-ray unit, ultrasound scanner, cupboard, forceps, probe, syringe, stereo, instrument table, computer, video, cabinet, sterilizer, walkman.

5. You are planning to open an office. With your partner make a list of a) furniture, b) instruments, c) equipment, d) materials you need.

a)

b)

c)

d)

6. Match a piece of equipment and its use

1 sterilizer

2 polymerizing unit

3 dental gloves

4 bur

5 enamel chisel

6 excavator

a) to cure the filling materials

b) to prepare the cavity

c) to make the instruments clean

d) to protect the hands of the dentist and the oral cavity of the patient from contamination

e) to remove remaining caries

f) to chip away undermined enamel

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

7. Describe the use of different dental instruments.

E.g. A sterilizer is used to make the instruments sterile.

8. Study the table characterizing different filling materials for permanent fillings. Describe their use, advantages, disadvantages:

E.g. Amalgam is used as a permanent filling for back teeth. This filling is strong and the technique is simple but lining is usually required.

FILLING	USES	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Amalgam	Permanent filling for back teeth	1.Simple technique 2.Rapid set required 3.Strength	Lining usually Required
Gold inlay	Permanent filling for back teeth	Much stronger than amalgam	Involves far more time and expense than amalgam or any other filling
Silicate cement	Permanent filling for front teeth	Simple technique	1.Highly irritant – lining essential 2.Ruined by saliva - rubber dam essential
Acrylic	Permanent filling for front teeth	1.Simple technique 2.Additions and complicated restorations possible	Ruined by eugenol – zinc phosphate lining used when necessary
Composite	Permanent filling for front teeth	1.Simple technique 2.Strongest and most permanent front filling 3.Suitable for large and complicated restorations	1.Polishing difficult 2.Expensive

Unit 4

History taking (demographic data)

1. When you come to the dentist, first of all he takes your history. What questions can be asked about the demographic data?

First name _____

Surname _____

Age _____

Place of birth _____

Date of birth _____

Address _____

Living conditions _____

Marital status _____

Children _____

Place of work _____

Occupation _____

Previous diseases (operations) _____

Vaccinations _____

2. Work in pairs. Fill in the case history (use the information from the Appendix):

Name _____

Age _____

Address _____

Telephone number _____

Living conditions _____

Marital status _____

Children _____

Occupation _____

Place of work _____

Previous diseases _____

Homework

Fill in the form with your own information:

First name _____

Surname _____

Age _____

Place of birth (town, city, country) _____

Date of birth (day, month, year) _____

Nationality _____

Home address _____

Telephone _____

Marital status _____

Spouse's name _____

Occupation _____

Place of work (studies) _____

Previous diseases / operations _____

Vaccinations _____

Unit 5

History taking

SURNAME	<i>Donaldson</i>	FIRST NAMES	<i>Grace</i>
AGE	<i>23</i>	SEX	<i>F</i>
MARITAL STATUS <i>S</i>			
OCCUPATION <i>School teacher</i>			
PRESENT COMPLAINT <i>c/o severe toothache 1/52 radiating to the ear. Unable to sleep because of pain. Unrelieved by aspirin. May have started after cold. Also c/o being "feverish". Has temp ↓ wt</i>			
IMMEDIATE PAST HISTORY <i>Paracetamol helped a little c previous intermitted toothache</i>			

b)

SURNAME	<i>Jameson</i>	FIRST NAMES	<i>Alan</i>
AGE	<i>53</i>	SEX	<i>M</i>
MARITAL STATUS <i>M</i>			
OCCUPATION <i>Builder</i>			
PRESENT COMPLAINT <i>c/o "dull throbbing" toothaches 3/12, worse at night. c/o headaches for 4 mths. Began 6/52 ago and became more severe over past 2/52. Affecting work and wakening him at night. Smoker.</i>			
IMMEDIATE PAST HISTORY <i>Urine + ve for sugar</i>			

What questions were asked to fill in these case histories?

Homework

You are speaking with the patient. Ask him:

About his complaints _____

When the disease began _____

When he fell ill _____

What the first signs of the disease were _____

If the disease comes and goes _____

If the disease grows worse _____

If the disease subsides _____

If the relapses are frequent (rare) _____

After what he feels better _____

After what the patient feels worse _____

If he has any improvements _____

If the relapses depend on the season, weather, his nervous state, food _____

Unit 6

History taking

Read the case history. What questions were asked to make it?

M.M., a 53-year-old engineer was referred to the clinic by his general dentist for evaluation of oral ulcerations and for the extraction of several teeth. The chief complaint was of extreme discomfort of two months' duration which had become progressively worse. There was severe ulceration of the tongue and the hard palate with extension of the soft palate. The clinical impression was erythema multiforme and necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis. The histopathology was diagnostic of lichen planus.

Write the questions. Act as the dentist and the patient using the questions and information of the text.

E.g. M.M - What is your name?

Homework

Read the text once again. Fill in the case history:

Name _____

Age _____

Occupation _____

Complaints _____

Beginning of the disease _____

Improvements _____

Previous consultations _____

Visual examination _____

Preliminary diagnosis _____

Histopathological diagnosis _____

Unit 7

History taking (speaking about consultations)

1. Read the answers and complete the questions which were asked:

-- _____ you consult on your disease?

-- Yes, I did.

-- _____ a neurologist?

-- Yes, I did.

-- _____ therapist?

-- No, I did not.

-- What _____ ?

-- I consulted a surgeon.

-- _____ you undergone a cure before?

-- Yes, I have.

-- Where _____ treated?

-- I was treated at hospital for ENT diseases.

-- _____ have you _____ given?

-- I have been given a course of injections and physiotherapy.

2. Advise the patient about the consultations:

E.g. Patient: I have a terrible earache.

Doctor: You should consult an ENT surgeon.

P.: I have a bad headache.

D.: (neurologist)

P.: I have a severe stomachache.

D.: (gastroenterologist)

P.: I have a fever, cough and my nose is running.

D.: (therapist)

P.: Yesterday, when playing football, I fell down and hit my leg terribly.

D.: (surgeon)

P.: I have a severe toothache.

D.: (dentist)

Unit 8

History taking (speaking to a patient)

1. Read the case history:

A woman, A.M., aged 38 gave a history of intense pain in the right ear of ten weeks' standing. The specialist to whom she was referred treated her for otitis media. As a measure of last resort and in order to relieve the intensity of her suffering, a puncture of the drum was made, but without bringing about the much sought for relief. The removal of an impacted third molar brought about complete cessation of all symptoms in one week's time.

2. Act as a dentist and A.M. Ask questions and fill in the form:

Name _____

Age _____

Complaints _____

Duration of complaints _____

Consultations _____

Diagnosis on consultation _____

Previous treatment _____

Diagnosis made by dentist _____

3. Act as a dentist and a patient:

Student A. -- Fill in the case history.

Student B. -- See the Appendix for additional information.

Name _____

Age _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

Complaints _____

Beginning of the disease (date/character) _____

Course of the disease _____

First signs of the disease _____

Exacerbations/improvements _____

After what the patient feels better _____

Homework

Use the data of Ex.3 and write a case presentation

Unit 9

History taking (speaking about the pain)

1. You talk with a patient. Ask him/her about the localization and character of the pain:

E.g. pains/trouble

Do the pains trouble you?

where/sore

where/hurt

you/pain/heart region

you/pain/stomach

you/pain/liver

you/ headache

you/ toothache

you/ earache

you/ pains/ joints

pain/like

pain/ severe

pain/ weak

pain/ gnawing

pain/spread

pain/unbearable

where else / pain

pain/ better/ after applying a hot water bottle

pain/ worse /after applying an ice-bag

APPENDIX

UNIT 4

Information for student A.:

Mary Hopkins, 19, Park Street 5, Springfield, 35-1-27, single, no children, student, Springfield University, pneumonia, fracture of the leg, appendicitis, vaccinations against measles, tetanus

Information for student B.:

John Pristley, 40, Station Road 35, Springfield, 78-1-54, married, 3 children, doctor, Springfield University Hospital, tonsillectomy, removal of gallbladder, influenza, malaria

UNIT 8

Mary Ross, 25, Park Lane 3, journalist, toothache, 2 days ago, suddenly, the pain begins when sweet is applied, acute spontaneous pains, if sweet is removed the pain stops.

Additional reading

DENTAL HEALTH SERVICE IN GREAT BRITAIN

There are over 20,000 dentists registered in the United Kingdom. The majority work within the National Health Service. The number of dentists per head of population in Britain is around 1 to 3500. This is low compared with other developed countries. In Norway and Sweden, for example, the ratio is 1 to 1,000 and in West Germany and the United States 1 to 2,000. The three levels of dental service are general practice, community service, hospital dental service. A larger number of dentists work in the more prosperous regions, so that in the South East of England, for example, there is one dentist for every 3000 of the population compared with one for every 5000 in the industrial North West.

The dentist undergoes a period of training at a University Dental School which lasts up to six years. On passing his final examination the dental student is awarded the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery (B.D.S.) or the Licence in Dental Surgery (L.D.S.). But he cannot use the title of dentist or practise his profession until his name has been entered in the Dentists Register.

The register is kept by the General Dental Council and contains the name, address and qualification of every person legally entitled to practise dentistry in the United Kingdom. The General Dental Council promotes high standards of professional education and professional conduct among dentists. The General Dental Council sees whether the courses of study at dental schools and the qualifying examinations are adequate. It can also remove from the register any dentist who has been convicted of a criminal offence or is guilty of unprofessional conduct.

The registered dentist can work in general practice, school dental service, hospital service, university teaching and research, industrial dental service and the armed forces. He may also take additional higher qualifications and become a specialist in a particular branch of dentistry. Some examples of higher dental qualifications are the degree of Master of Dental Surgery (M.D.S.), the Fellowship in Dental Surgery (F.D.S.), the Diploma in Orthodontics (D.Orth.) and the Diploma in Dental Public Health (D.D.P.H.)

A dentist does all the treatment necessary for his patients, including construction of their dentures, crowns, gold inlays, etc. Much of the work can be performed by others.

The dentist usually carries out all the treatment which he alone can perform, whilst the other members of the team perform all the work which a dentist can delegate. The dental team can provide far more treatment each day,

with less effort and fatigue, and give a better service to the patient.

A dental auxiliary is permitted to carry out simple treatment on children under the supervision of the dentist: scaling and polishing teeth, application of fluorides to teeth, dental health education, simple fillings, extraction of deciduous teeth under local infiltration anaesthesia.

Four classes of dental auxiliary are recognised in the United Kingdom: therapists, hygienists, technicians and surgery assistants.

Therapists carry out conservation treatment, extraction of deciduous teeth and prophylactic treatment. There is a school for training dental therapists, located in London.

After a year's training at a dental hospital, hygienists carry out the following dental work: scaling and polishing teeth, application of fluorides to teeth, dental health education.

A dental technician constructs dentures, crowns, gold inlays and orthodontic appliances, etc. He works in a dental laboratory. Training is by means of a three-year course in a dental hospital or a five-year apprenticeship in a dental laboratory.

Dentists in general practice work on a "fee for item of service" basis and are paid for courses of treatment completed.

Patients do not register with a particular practitioner but may seek a course of dental treatment wherever they can obtain it. While the NHS guarantees everyone a doctor, no one is guaranteed a dentist.

Some items such as examination and report, arrest of bleeding and domiciliary visits to the housebound are free of charge. While the cost of dental treatment in the United Kingdom is low compared with many other countries, it can be nevertheless a barrier to the visit to the dentist.

The community service is organised on an area basis in clinics and health centres and is devoted to the dental care of defined groups. These are children, expectant and nursing mothers, and occasionally, handicapped adults. These patients can obtain dental treatment free. Dentists employed in the community service screen children in school for dental care needs.

The hospital dental service provides specialist consultant advice and treatment in oral and maxillofacial surgery, orthodontics and restorative dentistry. It also has responsibility for the dental care of long stay hospital patients and the emergency treatment of short stay patients.

At the present time about 46 per cent of adults with some natural teeth in England and Wales attend the dentist regularly for checkups and treatment. Regular dental care maintains them for the most part free of pain and discomfort until middle age, when they tend to lose their remaining natural teeth and have them replaced by dentures. The remaining 54 per cent either never attend the dentist or seek dental care only in case of pain or sepsis.

DENTISTS TRAINING IN THE USA

About 150 years ago, a person could become a dentist by serving an apprenticeship to a practicing dentist. In 1849, the first college for the systematic education of dentists was established, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. The history of dentistry as a profession have begun at this date.

Today, a person desiring to enter the dental profession must first spend from three to four years at an accredited college as a pre-dental student. While there, he will take courses in mathematics, chemistry, physics, biology, English composition and literature, a foreign language, history, philosophy, and other social sciences. In his last year of pre-dental work, the student takes a special test to determine whether he is a suitable candidate for the dental school. Among other elements, this test measures the student's dexterity; this is an important quality for one who wishes to do dental work.

From the top level pre-dental students the dental schools select their student body. There are approximately 40 approved dental schools in the United States, and these are usually branches of large universities. The dental school course takes four years to complete and leads to the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. The curriculum includes many of the subjects studied by prospective physicians at medical schools. However, more hours are spent studying the anatomy of the head and neck areas and diseases and problems of the mouth and teeth. After the student has received his degree from a dental school, he must pass an examination given by a state board of licensure before he is given a licence to practice. If he does not go into practice, he may return to school to take advanced work leading to other degrees, or he may further study in a field of dentistry. The average practitioner of dentistry. is not a specialist. His work consists of cleaning, filling, realigning, extracting and replacing teeth.

The trend toward specialization among dentists has become increasingly apparent in recent years. Some of the specialty fields include oral surgery, which embraces procedures from tooth extraction to major surgery on the mouth and jaws, and prosthodontics or prosthetic dentistry, which implies the making of artificial facial area removed by surgery. Orthodontics is another dental specialty which has to do with the prevention and correction of abnormal positions of the teeth and jaws by means of braces and other mechanical devices. The dentist who specializes in diseases of the supporting structures of the teeth, gums and gingiva, is a specialist in periodontics. Pedodontics is a dental specialty concerned with oral diseases in children, and a dental radiologist speciallizes in dental diagnosis by means of x-ray films.

The dental profession, like the medical profession, has its standard of conduct which its practitioners are required to follow. The official organization which foimulates and maintains professional ethics is the American Dental Association. Nearly every dentist belongs to this group.

Write a short report about dental aid and dentists training in Ukraine.

Навчальне видання
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Посібник з розвитку навичок усного мовлення
(для студентів другого курсу)

Укладач

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