



Student's name: _____ Date: _____

1- Reading Comprehension

Drugs used in Dentistry

There are a number of different _____ your dentist may prescribe, depending on your condition. Some medications are prescribed to fight certain oral _____, prevent or treat infections, or control pain and relieve anxiety.

Here you will find a description of the most commonly used drugs in _____. The dose of the drugs and instructions on how to take them will differ from patient to patient, depending on what the drug is being used for, the patient's age, weight, and other considerations.

Even though your _____ will provide information to you about any medication they may give to you, make sure you fully understand the reasons for taking medication and inform your dentist of any health conditions you have.

Drugs to Control Pain and Anxiety

Local anaesthesia, general anaesthesia, nitrous oxide, or intravenous sedation is commonly used in dental procedures to help control _____ and anxiety. Other pain relievers include prescription or nonprescription anti-inflammatory drugs, acetaminophen, anaesthetics and topical analgesics.

Anti-inflammatory drugs

_____ are anti-inflammatory drugs that are used to relieve the discomfort and redness of mouth and gum problems. Corticosteroids are available by prescription only and are available as pastes under such brand names as Kenalog in Orabase, Orabase-HCA, Oracort, Or alone, Lidex, Temovate and others.

Your dentist may recommend a nonprescription anti-inflammatory drug -- such as Motrin -- to relieve mild pain and/or swelling caused by dental appliances, _____, and fevers. Tylenol may also be given.

Note: Unless directed by your dentist, never give infants and children aspirin.

Topical analgesics

Dental analgesics are used in the _____ to relieve pain or irritation caused by many conditions, including toothache and sores in or around the mouth (such as cold sores, canker sores, and fever blisters). Also, some of these medicines are used to relieve pain or irritation caused by dentures or other dental appliances, including _____.

Analgesics are available either by prescription or over-the-counter and come in many dosage forms, including aerosol spray, dental paste, gel, lozenges, ointments, and solutions. Dental analgesics are contained in such brand-name products as Ambesol, Chloraseptic, Orajel, and _____.

A - Read the text and complete with these words:

braces- toothaches- drugs- dentist- corticosteroids- mouth- diseases- Xylocaine- pain-
dental care

2- Vocabulary

A- Complete with these words:

bitewing X-ray - mental health - penicillin - physician - tomogram - corticosteroid - dose frequency

- 1 - The patient consulted his/ her _____ before taking the prescribed medication.
- 2 - _____ a medication which reduces inflammation and redness in the gums
- 3 - _____ an X-ray which shows teeth from the crown to the supporting bone

- 4 - The man takes antidepressants to help improve his _____
- 5 - _____ a group of antibiotics used to treat bacterial infections
- 6 - _____ an X-ray which shows a single layer of the mouth
- 7 - The physician reduced the patient's medication _____ from twice to once a day

B- Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases:

exposure occlusal X-ray muscle relaxant prescription lead collar tobacco
hospitalization Benzocaine allergic reaction

- 1 - A(an) _____ often used to relieve back pain
- 2 - _____ is often sold over-the-counter to help relieve sore gums and toothaches
- 3 - You need a(an) _____ to purchase certain medications
- 4 - The patient required _____ due to complications from surgery
- 5 - Smoking and chewing _____ may lead to mouth cancer
- 6 - The patient had a(an) _____ to nitrous oxide
- 7 - _____ an X-ray which shows an arch of teeth to examine growth and placement
- 8 - The hygienist placed a _____ around patients' neck
- 9 - _____ to radioactivity may cause health risks

3 - Grammar

Complete the sentences. Use past simple or present perfect

1. We _____ the assessment. You'll get the report tomorrow. (finish)
2. The dentist _____ the patient three times today. (see)
3. David _____ from college two years ago. (graduate)
4. I _____ working here a year ago. (start)
5. I _____ three letters to the consultant, but he _____ yet. (write/ reply)
6. She _____ until 11 o'clock last night. (study)
7. The patient _____ the clinic since January. (attend)
8. _____ you ever _____ a general anaesthetic? (have)
9. Mrs Linton is no longer in hospital. She _____ home. (go)
10. The patient _____ in hospital for a week now. (be)

4- Listening

Listen to a conversation between a dentist and a patient and complete:

Patient - What kind of _____ - _____ ?

I thought this was going to be a simple _____ - _____

Dentist - It is. This _____ is part of it. We'll do basic _____ X-rays. And we'll do a bitewings to check for cavities in the _____ and _____ molars.

Patient - I see... Isn't there a risk of radiation _____ ?

Dentist - Well, yes. Whenever X-rays are performed, there's a risk. But we do our best to _____ it.

Patient - Are you sure that's possible?

Dentist - Absolutely. We place a _____ over you. That usually works to prevent radiation damage to the _____ organs.

Patient - I've always _____ a little suspicious of _____

Listen again the conversation and mark true (T) or false (F):

1. The woman wants to check for cavities in the premolars _____
2. Lead aprons can minimize exposure to radiation. _____
3. X-rays are common procedures during the check-ups _____