

Program: Dentistry

Class: Pediatric Dentistry

LISTENING EXERCISE

Content aim:

Students will be able to notice the importance of a timely diagnosis of Herpetic Gingivostomatitis to avoid complications and establish differential diagnosis with other common pathologies in little children.

Language aim:

Students will be able to learn new words from listening to the video and apply these words building some sentences about Herpetic Gingivostomatitis and other entities.

Purpose: To highlight the importance of Herpetic Gingivostomatitis as this is a frequent entity in small children.

1. Match the definitions in Column B with the words in Column A. Write the letter inside the box:

Column A

Ulcers
Self-limited
Drooling
Symptom
Herpetic gingivostomatitis
Gum

Column B

A. Subjective evidence of disease or physical disturbance.
B. Herpes simplex type 1.
C. Tissue that surrounds the neck of teeth.
D. A break in skin or mucous membrane with loss of surface.
E. To secrete saliva in anticipation of food.
F. Running a definitive and limited course.

2. Watch the following video about "Herpetic Gingivostomatitis".

- 2.1 Number each concept(s) (1-5) to show the order in which every point about this entity is covered.

Signs and symptoms
Treatment
Epidemiology
Causative agent
Pathophysiology

- 2.2 According to the video, fill in the blanks with the correct word.

- a. Herpetic Gingivostomatitis occurs in little children, from six months to five years of age.
b. When a child gets this type of infection, they can get it again later.
c. Almost 90% of the population is for this type of virus.
d. The vesicular lesions could be located on the and buccal mucosa, , palate.

3. Listen to these sentences from the video, select the closest meaning to the word in **pink**, and write an X in the box next to your chosen answer.
- a. Herpetic Gingivostomatitis is a **mild**, self-limited condition that requires supportive care.
- | | | | |
|------|--------|--------|-------|
| hard | severe | gentle | harsh |
|------|--------|--------|-------|
- b. It is characterized by high-grade fever, and **painful** oral lesions that appear when the fever stops.
- | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| painless | hurtful | indolent | burning |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|
- c. These lesions have a **flat** and yellowish appearance and their size might be 2 to 5 mms.
- | | | | |
|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| supine | rough | upright | plane |
|--------|-------|---------|-------|
- d. **Latency**: the virus' ability to maintain a latent infection in the nerve cell.
- | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|--------------|
| suspension | activity | obvious | continuation |
|------------|----------|---------|--------------|
4. Work with a partner and after doing some research about Herpetic Gingivostomatitis (HG), answer the following questions. Write F if the statement is False or T if it is true.
- a. Symptoms of HG are sudden onset with fever, drooling, and refusal to eat.
- b. The diagnosis of HG is non-clinical.
- c. The symptoms of HG may be mistaken for teething.
- d. This entity has a prodrome of seven days and usually presents with fever and oral pain.
5. Resolve the following clinical cases selecting the correct answer:
- *A 4-year-old child is brought to the office with a complaint of mouth ulcers. The patient's mother mentions that he began developing multiple vesicles inside and around his mouth three days ago. He does not complain of cough, chest pain, and flu symptoms. On examination, the temperature is 37.2 C, the pulse is 92/min, and the respiratory rate is 18/min. Oral examination reveals several vesicular lesions on his gingiva and labial mucosa. There are no similar lesions on other parts of the body. Which of the following microorganism most likely contributed to the patient's symptoms?*
 - a. Herpes simplex type 1
 - b. Group A Streptococcus
 - c. Coxsackie A virus
 - d. Varicella-Zoster virus
 - *A 5-year-old girl is brought to the office for complaints of fever and painful vesicular lesions in her mouth for the past four days. The oral lesions are present on the gums and tongue and were initially vesicular but have now ulcerated. The lesions have made it difficult for her to eat food, but she can tolerate liquids. She has received all her scheduled vaccinations. Her vitals show a temperature of 36.8 C, a pulse of 95 beats/min, and a respiratory rate of 18 breaths/min. Oral examination reveals vesicles and ulcers on the anterior tongue, hard palate, and gingiva. Which of the following is an effective management strategy for this patient?*
 - a. Symptomatic treatment and oral ribavirin
 - b. Symptomatic treatment and oral acyclovir
 - c. Symptomatic treatment and oral amoxicillin
 - d. Symptomatic treatment only (hydration)
6. Create a chart with the differential diagnosis from these pathologies similar to HG: herpangina, aphthous stomatitis, hand foot and mouth disease, and infectious mononucleosis.