



Instituto Universitario Italiano de Rosario

School of Dentistry- Language Department

English V- 2021

First Test.

Name: _____

1- Reading and comprehension. Read the text answer the question

What is endodontics dentistry?

According to the American Association of Endodontics (AAE), many root canal treatments last a lifetime if they're correctly cared for. Unfortunately, sometimes endodontic retreatment might be the best option to give your previously treated tooth a second chance, especially if your dentist diagnoses one of the following:

- Extra, oddly shaped, or restricted canals in the root of the tooth were not detected initially and treated
- A delay in placing a protective crown on the tooth
- Failure of the tooth restoration to prevent contamination from your saliva
- A new infection from new decay, caused by a damaged crown or a filling exposing the tooth to bacteria
- A crack or fracture in the tooth

When you opted for your initial root canal treatment, your dentist probably explained that the only other treatment option was to remove the tooth. Now that you are experiencing pain in that tooth, your endodontist might suggest retreatment or endodontic surgery. In endodontic surgery, an incision is made at the tip of the tooth's root to remove the infected portion surgically. This procedure is called an apicoectomy. Besides endodontic retreatment or surgery, the only other alternative is to have the tooth extracted.

The retreatment process begins with your endodontist removing your crown or filling to access the root canal filling material. After removing the filling material, your endodontist will clean all of the canals. Then, with the aid of special lighting and magnification, they will look for extra canals, unusual anatomy, or infection that requires treatment. After removing any infection and reshaping and cleaning the

canals, your endodontist will refill or restore them. However, if the canals are uncommonly narrow or impassable, your endodontist might recommend endodontic surgery to access and seal a portion of the root tip. The last step in the process involves placing a temporary filling in your tooth.

Every situation is different, but your dentist will give you personalized instructions to follow after your procedure. Note that your recovery time might be a bit longer if you undergo endodontic surgery. Your tooth might be sensitive for the first few days after treatment, especially if there was pain or infection before the procedure. Your dentist can recommend over-the-counter pain medication to give you relief for any minimal discomfort due to tissue inflammation. If you had surgery, avoid vigorous brushing around the treated tooth, as well as chewing hard foods or ice with that tooth. If you experience intense pain or pus is draining from the surgical site, be sure to call your endodontist right away.

If all goes well, your endodontist will want to see you for a follow-up appointment within a week, and if you had surgery, you might need a stitch or two removed. All swelling and soreness should diminish within two weeks; however, it's essential to schedule an appointment with your general dentist as soon as possible to have either a crown or a filling done. This covering will protect the tooth and help give it full functionality. Advances in dental technology are happening every day, and the field of endodontics is no exception. So, if you decide to go ahead with endodontic retreatment, your dentist might use techniques that weren't available when you originally had root canal treatment. While there are never guarantees, there is no reason to think that you can't keep your tooth for a lifetime of pain-free smiling.

A- What's endodontic? Definition:

Now, according to the (AAE)

B- What does endodontic retreatment entail?

C- What are my treatment options?

D- What should I expect during endodontic recovery?

2- Reason why dental implants are used to replace missing teeth. T (True) or F (False)

A- Dental implants preserve natural tooth tissue by avoiding the need to cut down adjacent teeth for conventional bridgework.

B- Implants don't give patients the confidence to smile, eat, and engage in social activities without worrying about how they look or if their dentures will fall out.

C- Dental implants are designed to look, feel, and function like your natural teeth.

D- Dental implants are not anchored in your jawbone just like natural teeth.

3- Match the words or phrases with the definitions:

post bumper space maintainer pulp chamber veneer partial dentures
headgear gutta-percha

A- _____ the central part of the tooth containing connective tissues.

B- _____ a type of white rubber.

C- _____ an appliance that prevents pressure on the teeth.

D- _____ something long and thin used as a support.

E- _____ an appliance that moves the upper jaw back.

F- _____ an appliance that fills gaps in teeth.

G- _____ removable or fixed prosthetic teeth for an arch of teeth.

H- _____ is a shell or coating made of plastic or porcelain which is used to improve the cosmetic appearance of discolored, crooked, or chipped teeth.

4- Read the sentences and complete the correct words or phrases:

A- Bond cream can help dentures remain _____.

B- The elderly patient was missing several teeth in her _____.

C- _____ is used in dental sealants to protect teeth from cavities.

D- The dentist will _____ the tooth with amalgam.

E- The dentist needs to _____ the area so that bacteria doesn't get in.

F- The dentist needs to drill through the tooth to _____ the pulp.