WRITE DOWN THE MISSING LETTERS TO COMPLETE THE WORDS

_____: FORMAL TERM FOR DENTAL CLEANING

_____ : TO MAKE SOMETHING SHINY AND SMOOTH

_____: THE WAY IN WHICH YOUR UPPER AND LOWER TEETH COME TOGETHER

_____: AN ILLNESS WHERE A GROUP OF CELLS GROW IN AN UNCONTROLLED WAY

DENTAL CARIES

DRAG THE HEADING TO THE RIGHT PLACE

MINOR ADVANCED SEVERE SLIGHT

_____THE TOOTH IS WEAK, FRACTURES MAY DEVELOP, THE TOOTH MAY BREAK ALTOGETHER

_____ACID START TO ERODE TOOTH ENAMEL, THIS LEADS TO THE FORMATION OF SMALL CAVITIES IN PITS AND FISSURES IN THE BITTING SURFACE OF THE TEETH.

_____THE CAVITY SPREADS AND WEAKEN THE TOOTH, MAY BE DISCOLORATION AND PAIN

_____THE CAVITY REACHES DENTIN, THE PATIENT WILL FEEL SENSITIVITY

liveworksheets.com

DENTAL FILLINGS

WRITE DOWN THE CORRECT NAME OF THE FILLING

_____ ALSO CALLED INLAYS, ARE PRODUCED IN A LAB AND THEN BONDED TO THE TOOTH. THEY CAN BE MATCHED TO THE COLOR OF THE TOOTH AND RESIST STAINING.

_____ ALSO CALLED SILVER FILLINGS, THEY ARE A MIXTURE OF MERCURY AND OTHER METALS. DENTISTS MAY USE THIS TYPE OF FILLING IN BACK TEETH, OR MOLARS, BECAUSE OF ITS STRENGTH AND DURABILITY.

_____ ARE MADE IN A LABORATORY AND THEN CEMENTED INTO PLACE. THEY ARE WELL TOLERATED BY GUM TISSUES, AND MAY LAST MORE THAN 20 YEARS.

_____ ALSO CALLED TOOTH-COLORED FILLINGS SINCE THEY CAN BE MATCHED TO THE SAME COLOR OF THE TOOTH. THESE FILLINGS CAN CONSIST OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF MATERIALS THAT INCLUDE GLASS PARTICLES AND ACRYLICS.

liveworksheets.com

DENTAL CLEANING

WRITE DOWN THE MISSING WORDS

Part 1: Prophylaxis

What are the four steps of a prophylaxis?

• The first step is the removal of large _____ of _____ and tartar.

• Then the hygienist will _____ away smaller pieces.

• Then the hygienist will _____ the teeth using prophylaxis _____.

• Finally, he or she will apply _____.

liveworksheets.com

DRY SOCKET (ALVEOLAR OSTEITIS)

READ THE TEXT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

DRY SOCKET IS A CONDITION IN WHICH THERE IS INFLAMMATION OF THE JAWBONE (OR ALVEOLAR BONE) AFTER A TOOTH EXTRACTION. IT IS ALSO REFERRED TO AS "ALVEOLAR OSTEITIS" AND IS ONE OF THE MANY COMPLICATIONS THAT CAN OCCUR FROM A TOOTH EXTRACTION. THE OCCURRENCE OF DRY SOCKET IS RELATIVELY RARE, OCCURRING IN ABOUT 2% OF TOOTH EXTRACTIONS. HOWEVER, THAT PERCENTAGE RISES TO AT LEAST 20% WHEN IT INVOLVES THE REMOVAL OF MANDIBULAR IMPACTED THIRD MOLARS (LOWER WISDOM TEETH).

NORMALLY, AFTER A TOOTH IS EXTRACTED, A BLOOD CLOT WILL FORM AS THE FIRST STEP IN HEALING TO COVER AND PROTECT THE UNDERLYING JAWBONE. IF THE BLOOD CLOT IS LOST OR DOES NOT FORM, THE BONE IS EXPOSED AND HEALING IS DELAYED.

IN GENERAL, A DRY SOCKET IS A RESULT OF BACTERIAL, CHEMICAL, MECHANICAL, AND PHYSIOLOGIC ASPECTS. BELOW ARE EXAMPLES FOR EACH:

BACTERIAL: PREEXISTING INFECTION THAT IS PRESENT IN THE MOUTH PRIOR TO A DENTAL EXTRACTION SUCH AS PERIODONTAL DISEASE (OR PERIODONTITIS) CAN PREVENT PROPER FORMATION OF A BLOOD CLOT. CERTAIN ORAL BACTERIA CAN CAUSE THE BREAKDOWN OF THE CLOT.

CHEMICAL: NICOTINE USED BY SMOKERS CAUSES A DECREASE IN THE BLOOD SUPPLY IN THE MOUTH. AS A RESULT, THE BLOOD CLOT MAY FAIL TO FORM AT THE SITE OF A RECENT TOOTH EXTRACTION.

MECHANICAL: SUCKING THROUGH A STRAW, AGGRESSIVE RINSING, SPITTING, OR DRAGGING ON A CIGARETTE CAUSES DISLODGEMENT AND LOSS OF THE BLOOD CLOT.

PHYSIOLOGIC: HORMONES, DENSE JAWBONE, OR POOR BLOOD SUPPLY ARE FACTORS THAT PREVENT BLOOD CLOT FORMATION.

BEFORE A TOOTH EXTRACTION, RISK FACTORS FOR DEVELOPING A DRY SOCKET INCLUDE SMOKING, PRESENCE OF IMPACTED WISDOM TOOTH, BEING FEMALE, AND BEING ABOVE THE AGE OF 30.

liveworksheets.com

SYMPTOMS OF A DRY SOCKET INCLUDE A STEADY PAIN THAT PRESENTS A FEW DAYS AFTER A TOOTH EXTRACTION. THE PAIN MAY RADIATE TO OTHER PARTS OF THE HEAD SUCH AS THE EARS AND EYES ON THE SAME SIDE OF THE FACE. BAD BREATH AND A BAD TASTE MAY ALSO BE PRESENT DUE TO THE ACCUMULATION OF FOOD DEBRIS AND BACTERIA IN THE SOCKET. THE JAWBONE MAY BE VISIBLE IN THE SOCKET AND THE SURROUNDING TISSUE MAY APPEAR GRAY DUE TO POOR HEALING.

DIAGNOSIS OF A DRY SOCKET IS BASED ON HISTORY OF DENTAL TREATMENT, CLINICAL EXAMINATION, AND THE INDIVIDUAL'S SYMPTOMS. TIMING OF WHEN SYMPTOMS BEGIN MAY BE AN INDICATOR FOR A DRY SOCKET. DURING NORMAL HEALING, THE DISCOMFORT OF AN EXTRACTION SHOULD LESSEN OVER TIME. HOWEVER, IF THE PAIN INCREASES, THIS IS AN INDICATION THAT HEALING IS DELAYED AND COULD POSSIBLY BE DUE TO A DRY SOCKET. TYPICALLY, SYMPTOMS FOR A DRY SOCKET DEVELOP TWO TO FOUR DAYS AFTER A TOOTH EXTRACTION. MOST DRY SOCKETS HAPPEN WITHIN THE FIRST WEEK AFTER TOOTH EXTRACTION.

TREATMENT USUALLY INVOLVES SYMPTOMATIC SUPPORT WHILE THE SOCKET HEALS. INITIALLY, THE DENTIST WILL GENTLY IRRIGATE TO CLEAR THE SOCKET OF FOOD DEBRIS. NEXT, AN ANALGESIC MEDICATED DRESSING OR PACKING IS PLACED WITHIN THE SOCKET TO COVER THE EXPOSED BONE. THIS USUALLY PROVIDES IMMEDIATE RELIEF. THIS DRESSING MAY NEED TO BE REPLACED EVERY FEW DAYS DURING THE HEALING PROCESS. THE DRESSING IS OFTEN COATED WITH "DRY SOCKET PASTE," WHICH IS MADE UP OF INGREDIENTS WITH PAIN-RELIEVING PROPERTIES, INCLUDING EUGENOL (CLOVE OIL).

ADDITIONALLY, MEDICATIONS CAN BE PRESCRIBED TO MANAGE THE PAIN. NONSTEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS OR NARCOTICS ARE OFTEN USED TO RELIEVE PAIN.

WHAT'S ANOTHER TERM FOR DRY SOCKET?

liveworksheets.com

WHAT ARE THE CHANCES FOR A DRY SOCKET TO OCCUR DURING A SIMPLE EXTRACTION?

WHAT ARE THE 4 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DRY SOCKET (USE COMMAS)?

_____ CAUSES A DECREASE IN THE BLOOD SUPPLY IN THE MOUTH

MARK THE SYMPTOMS OF DRY SOCKET

- THE JAWBONE MAY BE VISIBLE
- SURROUNDING TISSUE MAY LOOK GRAY
- PAIN IN THE WHOLE BODY
- PAIN THE EARS
- PAIN IN THE EYES
- PAIN IN THE NOSE
- BAD BREATH

liveworksheets.com