

ENGLISH FOR DENTISTS IN PRACTICE

PART TWENTY-FIVE: HIV POSITIVE PATIENT IN A DENTAL SURGERY – answers

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Look at the points below. Complete the sentences with words formed by rearranging the letters in brackets

A. Oral healthcare 1) ___providers_____ (IDERSRVPO) can ask about drug 2) ___regimens_____ (RIMGENSE) and note this on the chart if patients disclose their HIV status confidentially.

B. The dental team can reinforce the message to take drugs as 3) ___prescribed_____ (BEDCRIPESR), consistently and correctly, and to attend to doctor's visits on regular 4) ___basis_____ (BASSI).

C. Some oral 5) ___lesions_____ (ISLIONSE) have been used as identifiers for HIV/AIDS, including oral candidiasis, oral hairy leukoplakia or severe herpetic 6) ___ulcers_____ (CUERLS).

D. Treating HIV positive patients who have painful oral lesions with appropriate 7) ___analgesics_____ (LAGESNICSA) or medicines for oral lesions is especially important because it's crucial to keep them comfortable while eating, as many drugs that control AIDS must be 8) ___taken_____ (TENAK) with food.

E. This particular group of patients frequently develops dry mouth as an 9) ___adverse_____ (AVERSED) reaction to highly active antiretroviral therapy and therefore some 10) ___saliva_____ (AALSIV) enhancements must be considered.

F. Cross-contamination from patient to dental specialist occasionally 11) ___occurs_____ (RESCCUO) mainly through direct contact with patient's saliva, blood, open lesions or 12) ___plaque_____ (PAQLUE) if proper safety measures are not taken.

Match terms with proper definitions

Kaposi's sarcoma (2)	oral fluid test (4)
hairy leukoplakia (3)	antiretroviral therapy (1)
CD4 count (5)	

Look at the information concerning preventing transmission of bloodborne infectious diseases. Complete the text with words provided below

punctured (4)	healing (1)	soil (5)
disposable (9)	contaminated (3)	membranes (2)
germicidal (8)	goggles (7)	shields (6)
replace (12)	sterilize (10)	cover (11)

