

## ENGLISH FOR DENTISTS IN PRACTICE

### *PART TWENTY-SIX: LOSS OF PULP VIABILITY RESULTING FROM TRAUMA – answers*

#### VOCABULARY PRACTICE

**Read the statements about pulp necrosis below and decide if they are true or false**

1. Tooth injury/tooth trauma is the only reason for which pulp necrosis may develop. T/**F**
2. Pulp necrosis may be a possible cause if a patient reports a persistent toothache. **T**/F
3. Pulp necrosis initially starts with pulpitis, inflammation in the dental pulp that can cause painful sensations and irritation. **T**/F
4. Patients with pulp necrosis may have difficulties with eating. **T**/F
5. Pulp necrosis is reversible. T/**F**
6. In irreversible pulpitis drilling and filling are main treatment options. T/**F**
7. While dealing with pulp necrosis, dentists may use an electric pulp tester, which indicates whether the pulp is healthy or not. T/**F**
8. X-rays help determine whether inflammation has extended beyond the tooth apex and help exclude other conditions. **T**/F

**Solve the crossword puzzle. Blue fields will form the solution**

					1	I	N	J	U	R	Y		
2	N	U	M	B	N	E	S	S					
					3	C	H	A	M	B	E	R	
				4	F	A	R	A	D	I	C		
5	D	I	S	C	O	L	O	U	R				
		6	S	E	N	S	A	T	I	O	N		
					7	T	I	N	G	L	I	N	G
8	X	R	A	Y	S								

1. a synonym for harm or damage; an act or event that causes something to no longer be fully healthy or in good condition
2. a condition or state of one's body when one is unable to feel anything in a particular part of body because of cold, injury, etc.
3. inner part of the tooth
4. an adjective relating to an asymmetric alternating current of electricity
5. to change in color especially in a bad way
6. a particular feeling or experience that may not have a real cause
7. an adjective describing feeling of many small sharp points pressing into your skin
8. a form of electromagnetic radiation, similar to light but of shorter wavelength and capable of penetrating solids

**Look at the steps of Diagnosis of Pulp Necrosis. Order the letters in underlined words to make logical completion of the blank spaces**

**Pulpal pain**

Pulpal pain usually 1) decreases (SESDCEARE) with increasing pulp necrosis which will usually not cause pain as long as the 2) pathological (POLOTGIHCALA) process has not reached peri-apical 3) tissue (SSUETI).

**Discolouration**

Teeth with pulp necrosis often show clear discolouration of the crown which is 4) reddish (IRDDSH) at first, then bluish or greyish, resulting from the necrotic 5) disintegration (EGDRAIINTIONS) of pulp tissue through blood

pigments.

### **Sensitivity testing**

Pulp necrosis can usually be determined by using electrical 6) \_\_sensitivity\_\_ (STYSITIVIEN) tests. If tooth vitality remains unclear, a test cavity can be made. Vital pulp will cause pain as soon as the preparation has reached the 7) \_\_dentine\_\_ (DETINEN).

### **Spreading to peri-apical tissue**

After the disease has spread to peri-apical tissue, the primary symptoms no longer result from pulp necrosis but rather from apical 8) \_\_periodontitis\_\_ (ITISPRIOEDONT).