ENGLISH FOR DENTISTS IN PRACTICE

PART THIRTY-FOUR: NATAL TOOTH – answers

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Rearrange the letters in words in green and complete the text about Tooth Erruption Process.

Oral structures begin to form during the third and fourth weeks of
1)embryonic (NIERYOMBC) development. The teeth begin to
develop around the sixth week of 2)fetal (FEALT) life.
Development continues throughout fetal life and 3)beyond
(BYOEND). Primary teeth begin to 4)erupt (TPURE) around 6
months of age (range 5-10 months). Eruption is completed by 24 to 36
months. 5)delays (DLAEYS) of more than 12 months should be
6evaluated (LUEATVADE) by a dentist.
Eruption is usually 7)symetrical (RICALSYMET) (lower teeth
usually before upper) in the following 8)pattern (PAERTNT) for the
primary teeth: central incisors, lateral incisors, first molars, canines, second
molars.
9)exfoliation(IONEXOLFIAT) often follows a similar
pattern.
Permanent teeth emergence is similar in pattern to that of the primary teeth.
Eruption of the permanent teeth begins between 5 and 7 years and usually
10)finishes (SHEFNIIS) by the age of 13 or 14. The typical
pattern is: central incisors, lateral incisors, first molars, premolars, canines,
second molars, and third molars (wisdom teeth).
Some 11)infants (FANTSIN) erupt teeth before birth (natal teeth) or
shortly thereafter (neonatal teeth). Generally, no treatment is
12)indicated (CATEDINDI). Extraction of these incisors may be
considered if they are mobile, interfere with breastfeeding, or lead to Riga-
Fede 13)ulceration (ULERCATION).
Delayed emergence of more than 12 months can be 14)caused
(CAUEDS) by: oral space issues, endocrine disorders, genetic disorders or
dense gingival 15) tissue (SSUETI).

Match patient's questions with doctor's answers

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
A5	A3	A7	A4	A2	A1	A8	A6