

# ENGLISH FOR DENTISTS IN PRACTICE

## PART FOUR: GINGIVITIS

### VOCABULARY PRACTICE- ANSWERS

*Complete the text about GINGIVITIS IN CHILDREN AND TEENS with words from the table*

Chronic gingivitis is common in children. It usually causes gum tissue to swell, 1)\_\_\_ turn red \_\_\_ and bleed easily. Gingivitis is both preventable and 2)\_\_\_ treatable \_\_\_ with help of a regular routine of brushing, flossing and professional dental care. Aggressive periodontitis may begin around 3)\_\_\_ puberty \_\_\_\_\_ and affect the entire mouth. It is manifested by inflammation of the gums and heavy 4)\_\_\_ accumulations \_\_\_of plaque and calculus. Eventually it can cause the teeth to become loose. Hormonal changes related to puberty can put teens at greater 5)\_\_\_ risk \_\_\_\_\_ for getting periodontal disease. During puberty, an increased level of hormones cause increased blood circulation to the gums. This may cause gum's 6)\_\_\_ hypersensitivity \_\_\_\_\_ and lead to a greater reaction to any irritation. During this time, the gums may become swollen, turn red and feel tender.

Early diagnosis is important for successful and effective treatment of periodontal diseases. That's why, it is crucial that children have regular periodontal examination. The most important preventive 7)\_\_\_ step \_\_\_\_\_ against periodontal disease is to follow good oral health habits with your child. There are basic preventive methods to help children 8)\_\_\_ maintain \_\_\_\_\_ good oral health:

- 1) **9)\_\_\_** Establish \_\_\_\_\_ **good dental hygiene habits** as early as possible. Teaching children about the importance of brushing and flossing may start as early as 12 months of life.
- 2) **Serve as a good role model** by practicing good dental hygiene 10)\_\_\_ habits\_ yourself.
- 3) **11)\_\_\_** Schedule \_\_\_\_\_ **regular dental visits** for family .
- 4) **Check your child's mouth** for the signs of periodontal disease, including bleeding gums, swollen and bright red gums, and bad 12)\_\_\_ breath \_\_\_\_\_.

*Below you'll find definitions of terms associated with gum inflammation. Guess what terms is being described. One dash stands for one letter.*

1. debris- small particles of food that may be stuck between ones teeth.
2. plaque- sticky material made of bacteria, mucus, and food debris that develops on the exposed parts of the teeth.

3. bleeding gums- blood on toothbrush even with gentle brushing of the teeth.
4. inflammation- a condition in which a part of your body becomes red, swollen, and painful.
5. periodontal probe- it is an instrument in dentistry commonly used in assessment. It is usually long, thin, and blunted at the end.
6. soft tissue- it refers to tissues that connect, support, or surround other structures and organs of the body, not being bone.
7. halitosis- bad breath.
8. periodontist- a specialist in diseases of the gingiva and bone around teeth and dental implants.
9. gum recession - one of the symptoms of gum inflammation, this occurs when the gums pull away from the tooth.
10. tartar- another name for calculus. It's formed when plaque is not removed at regular basis and which is the breeding ground for the germs which cause gum disease.
11. gingiva- A word from Latin meaning the same as 'gum'.
12. periodontitis- the next stage of untreated gingivitis involving inflammation and infection of the ligaments and bones that support the teeth .