

Karaganda State Medical University
Chair of the foreign languages

Dental clinics



PREPARED: ZHUMADI DARINA

CLASS 2-009

CHECKED: DASHKINA T.G

Types of dental clinics



- **Private Practices**
- **Hospital Dental Clinics**
- **Community health centers**
- **Group Practices**

Dentistry



- **Dentistry** is a branch of medicine that is involved in the study, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of diseases, disorders and conditions of the oral cavity, commonly in the dentition but also the oral mucosa, and of adjacent and related structures and tissues, particularly in the maxillofacial (jaw and facial) area. Although primarily associated with teeth among the general public, the field of dentistry or dental medicine is not limited to teeth but includes other aspects of the craniofacial complex including the temporomandibular and other supporting structures. The term dentistry comes from **odontology** (from Ancient Greek ὀδούς (odoús, "tooth")) – the study of the structure, development, and abnormalities of the teeth. Because of their substantial overlap in concept, dentistry is often also understood to subsume the now largely defunct medical specialty of stomatology (the study of the mouth and its disorders and diseases) for which reason the two terms are used interchangeably in certain regions.

Dental treatment



- Dentistry usually encompasses very important practices related to the oral cavity. Oral diseases are major public health problems due to their high incidence and prevalence across the globe with the disadvantaged affected more than other socio-economic groups.
- The majority of dental treatments are carried out to prevent or treat the two most common oral diseases which are dental caries (tooth decay) and periodontal disease (gum disease or pyorrhea). Common treatments involve the restoration of teeth, extraction or surgical removal of teeth, scaling and root planing and endodontic root canal treatment.
- By nature of their general training they can carry out the majority of dental treatments such as restorative (fillings, crowns, bridges), prosthetic (dentures), endodontic (root canal) therapy, periodontal (gum) therapy, and extraction of teeth, as well as performing examinations, radiographs (x-rays) and diagnosis. Dentists can also prescribe medications such as antibiotics, sedatives, and any other drugs used in patient management.
- Dentists also encourage prevention of oral diseases through proper hygiene and regular, twice yearly, checkups for professional cleaning and evaluation. Conditions in the oral cavity may be indicative of systemic diseases such as osteoporosis, diabetes, or cancer. Many studies have also shown that gum disease is associated with an increased risk of diabetes, heart disease, and preterm birth. The concept that oral health can have an impact on systemic health and disease is referred to as "oral-systemic health".

Dental care



- **Dental care** is the maintenance of healthy teeth and may refer to:
 - Oral hygiene, the practice of keeping the mouth and teeth clean in order to prevent dental disorders
 - Dentistry, the professional care of teeth, including professional oral hygiene and dental surgery

The Future Simple Tense Active Voice



Will/shall + V₁

«+» I will come to set the brackets – я приду установить брэкеты.

«?» Will you come to set the brackets? – ты придешь установить брэкеты?

«-» I will not (won't) come to set the brackets – я не приду установить брэкеты.

tomorrow
next week
next year
in a week
in a few days



Thanks for watching