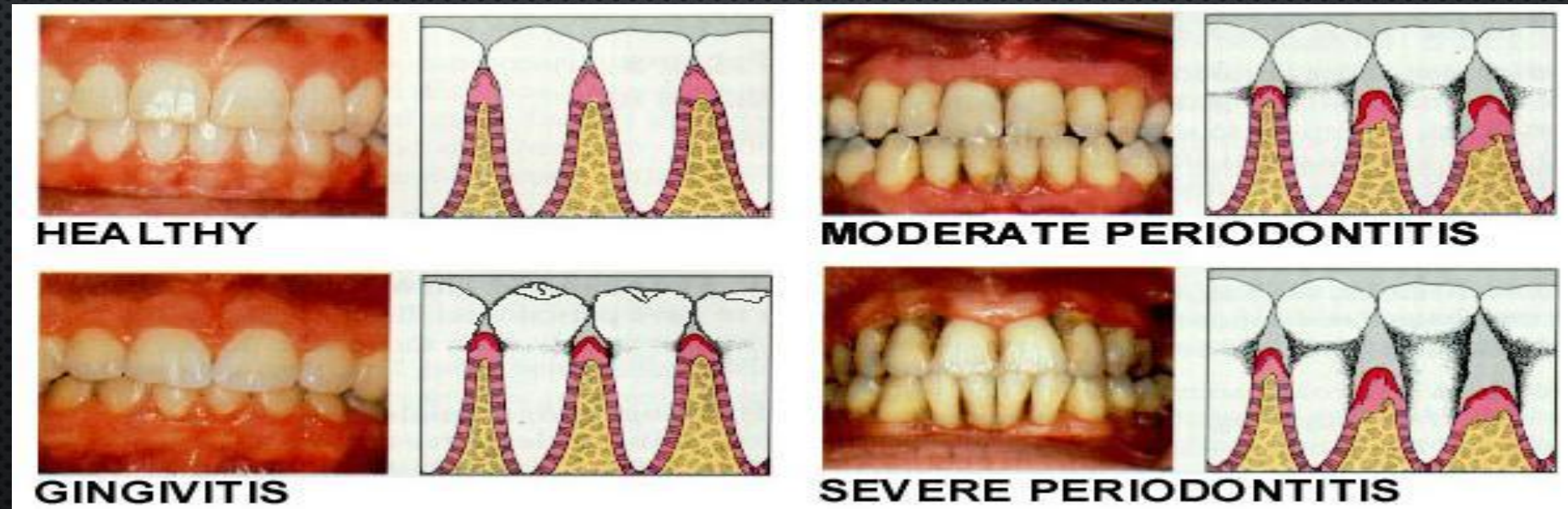


# PERIODONTAL DISEASE

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- PERIODONTAL DISEASE DEVELOPS SLOWLY. THE IRRITANTS IN PLAQUE INFLAME THE GUMS, MAKING THEM TENDER AND EASILY BLEEDING. THE UNREMOVED PLAQUE HARDENS AND COLLECTS UNDER THE GUM LINE, MAKING PLAQUE REMOVAL MORE DIFFICULT. MORE PLAQUE FORMS, FURTHER IRRITATING THE GUMS AND MAKING THEM RED, SWOLLEN, TENDER, BLEEDING. THIS CONDITION IS KNOWN AS GINGIVITIS AND IT CAN BE CONTROLLED BY SCRUPULOUS ORAL HYGIENE AND PROFESSIONAL CLEANING. IF GINGIVITIS IS NOT TREATED, IT DEVELOPS INTO PERIODONTITIS.



- IN PERIODONTITIS, THE IRRITATED GUMS PULL AWAY FROM THE TEETH, FORMING POCKETS BETWEEN THE TEETH AND GUMS THAT FILL WITH BACTERIA AND GRADUALLY DEEPEN. WHEN THAT HAPPENS, SURGERY MAY BE NEEDED TO SAVE THE TEETH. IF LEFT UNTREATED, THE BONE SUPPORTING THE TEETH IS DESTROYED, AND THE TEETH BEGIN TO SHIFT AND LOOSEN. EVENTUALLY, THEY FALL OUT OR MUST BE EXTRACTED.

- THERE ARE MANY SIGNS OF PERIODONTAL DISEASE: SWOLLEN, PAINFUL OR BLEEDING GUMS, BAD BREATH, AND LOOSE OR SENSITIVE TEETH. BUT GUMS DON'T ALWAYS LET YOU KNOW THEY ARE IN TROUBLE, EVEN IN THE LATE STAGES OF DISEASE. BACTERIAL
- INFECTION MAY BE SILENTLY AND PROGRESSIVELY DESTROYING THE SOFT TISSUES AND BONE THAT SUPPORT YOUR TEETH. EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF PERIODONTAL DISEASE, PROMPT TREATMENT AND REGULAR CHECKUPS BRING THE BEST RESULTS.
- PERIODONTAL DISEASE IS A SERIOUS AND OFTEN ONGOING CONDITION, IT REQUIRES AN ONGOING TREATMENT PROGRAMM TO CONTROL IT EFFECTIVELY. AFTER A THOROUGH EVALUATION, YOUR PERIODONTIST WILL RECOMMEND THE BEST COURSE OF PROFESSIONAL TREATMENT. WHETHER THIS MEANS NON-SURGICAL OR SURGICAL TREATMENT, IT ALWAYS INCLUDES HOME CARE. THE PERIODONTAL THERAPY YOU GET IN THE DENTIST'S OFFICE TAKES CARE OF THE INFECTION YOU HAVE NOW AND HELPS MAINTAIN CONTROL. BUT ONLY YOU CAN PROVIDE THE DAILY FLOSSING, BRUSHING AND OTHER CARE NEEDED TO PREVENT PERIODONTAL DISEASE FROM GETTING WORSE OR COMING BACK.

- A PERIODONTIST IS A SPECIALIST WHO SPECIALIZES IN THE DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF PERIODONTAL DISEASE. IN ADDITION TO FOUR YEARS OF DENTAL SCHOOL, YOUR PERIODONTIST HAS HAD EXTENSIVE TRAINING IN THIS SPECIALTY. HE OR SHE WILL PROVIDE YOU WITH TREATMENT THAT RANGES FROM DEEP CLEANING OF TEETH AND GUMS TO SURGICAL REMOVAL OF INFECTION TO SURGERY THAT ACTUALLY MAY RESTORE SOFT TISSUE AND BONE, DAMAGED BY PERIODONTAL DISEASE. MANY PERIODONTISTS ALSO TREAT TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDERS (TMD), AND ARE SKILLED IN REPLACING MISSING TEETH WITH DENTAL IMPLANTS.

- PERIODONTAL DISEASES ARE A PROBLEM FOR MANY PEOPLE. IN FACT, THE MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION ABOVE THE AGE OF 40 PROBABLY HAS SOME FORM OF THE DISEASE, RANGING FROM MILD GUM INFLAMMATION TO SEVERE PERIODONTAL INFECTION. ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE DAMAGE FROM GUM DISEASE OCCURS AFTER THE AGE OF 35, DENTAL SCIENTISTS BELIEVE THAT THE DISORDER HAS ITS BEGINNINGS IN YOUTH. MOST SCHOOL CHILDREN HAVE GINGIVITIS, AND SOME EVEN HAVE THE MORE DESTRUCTIVE FORM OF PERIODONTAL DISEASE.

УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ (CONDITIONALS) – СЛОЖНОПОДЧИНЕННЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ, СОСТОЯЩИЕ ИЗ ГЛАВНОГО ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ (MAIN CLAUSE) И ПРИДАТОЧНОГО УСЛОВИЯ (IF-CLAUSE), КОТОРОЕ ВВОДИТСЯ IF.

УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ БЫВАЮТ ЧЕТЫРЕХ ТИПОВ: **TYPE 0, TYPE 1, TYPE 2, TYPE 3.**

## *Type 0 Conditionals (general truth)*

Условные предложения данного типа описывают законы природы, общие истины, общеизвестные факты.

if-clause	main clause
Present Simple go	Present simple do

If it **rains**, the roads **get** slippery and dangerous.

Когда идёт дождь, дороги становятся скользкими и опасными. - общеизвестный факт



## *Type 1 Conditionals (real present)*

Условные предложения данного типа выражают реальные или очень имоверные, возможные ситуации в настоящем или будущем.

if-clause	main clause
Present Simple go	Future Simple will do
Present Continuous is going	modal verb+ bare infinitive can do
	imperative do

If we **work** hard, we'll **finish** the project on time. Если мы будем хорошо работать, мы вовремя закончим проект.- возможная ситуация

## *Type 2 Conditionals (unreal present)*

Условные предложения данного типа выражают воображаемые ситуации, которые противоречат реальности и то, что они произойдут в настоящем или будущем маловероятно.

if-clause	main clause
Present Subjunctive II went	Present Conditional mood would do

If I **won** the money, I **would buy** a new car.

Если бы я выиграл деньги, я бы купил новый автомобиль.- нереальная ситуация

## *Type 3 Conditionals (unreal past)*

Условные предложения данного типа выражают воображаемые ситуации, относящиеся к прошлому.

if-clause	main clause
Past Subjunctive II had gone	Past Conditional mood would have done

If I **had been** more careful, I **wouldn't have made** such a big mistake.  
Если бы я тогда был более внимательным, я бы не сделал такую огромную ошибку.- нереальная ситуация в прошлом

- **MIXED CONDITIONALS**

- ИНОГДА ВСТРЕЧАЮТСЯ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ СМЕШАННОГО ТИПА, КАК ПРАВИЛО, В ТАКИХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯХ ИСПОЛЬЗУЮТСЯ TYPE 2 И TYPE 3 CONDITIONALS.
- IF YOU **WERE** MORE POLITE, YOU **WOULDN'T HAVE SPOKEN** TO YOUR BOSS LIKE THAT.
- ЕСЛИ БЫ ТЫ БЫЛ БОЛЕЕ ВЕЖЛИВ (ВСЕГДА), ТЫ БЫ НЕ РАЗГОВАРИВАЛ ТАК СО СВОИМ НАЧАЛЬНИКОМ (ТОГДА). В ЭТОМ СЛУЧАЕ ПРИДАТОЧНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ ОТНОСИТСЯ К НАСТОЯЩЕМУ, ОПИСЫВАЕТ ХАРАКТЕРНУЮ ЧЕРТУ ЧЕЛОВЕКА, А ГЛАВНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ ОТНОСИТСЯ К ПРОШЛОМУ, ОПИСЫВАЕТ СИТУАЦИЮ, КОТОРАЯ УЖЕ ПРОИЗОШЛА.
- IF SHE **HAD NOT MISSED** THE BUS SHE **WOULD BE** HERE NOW.
- ЕСЛИ БЫ ОНА НЕ ОПОЗДАЛА НА АВТОБУС (ТОГДА), ОНА БЫЛА БЫ ЗДЕСЬ СЕЙЧАС. В ЭТОМ СЛУЧАЕ ПРИДАТОЧНОЕ ОТНОСИТСЯ К ПРОШЛОМУ, А ГЛАВНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ К НАСТОЯЩЕМУ.