



Kazakh National Medical University named after S.D.Asfendiyarov

SIW

***The theme: Dental caries and
pulpitis***

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Faculty: Dentistry

Course: 4

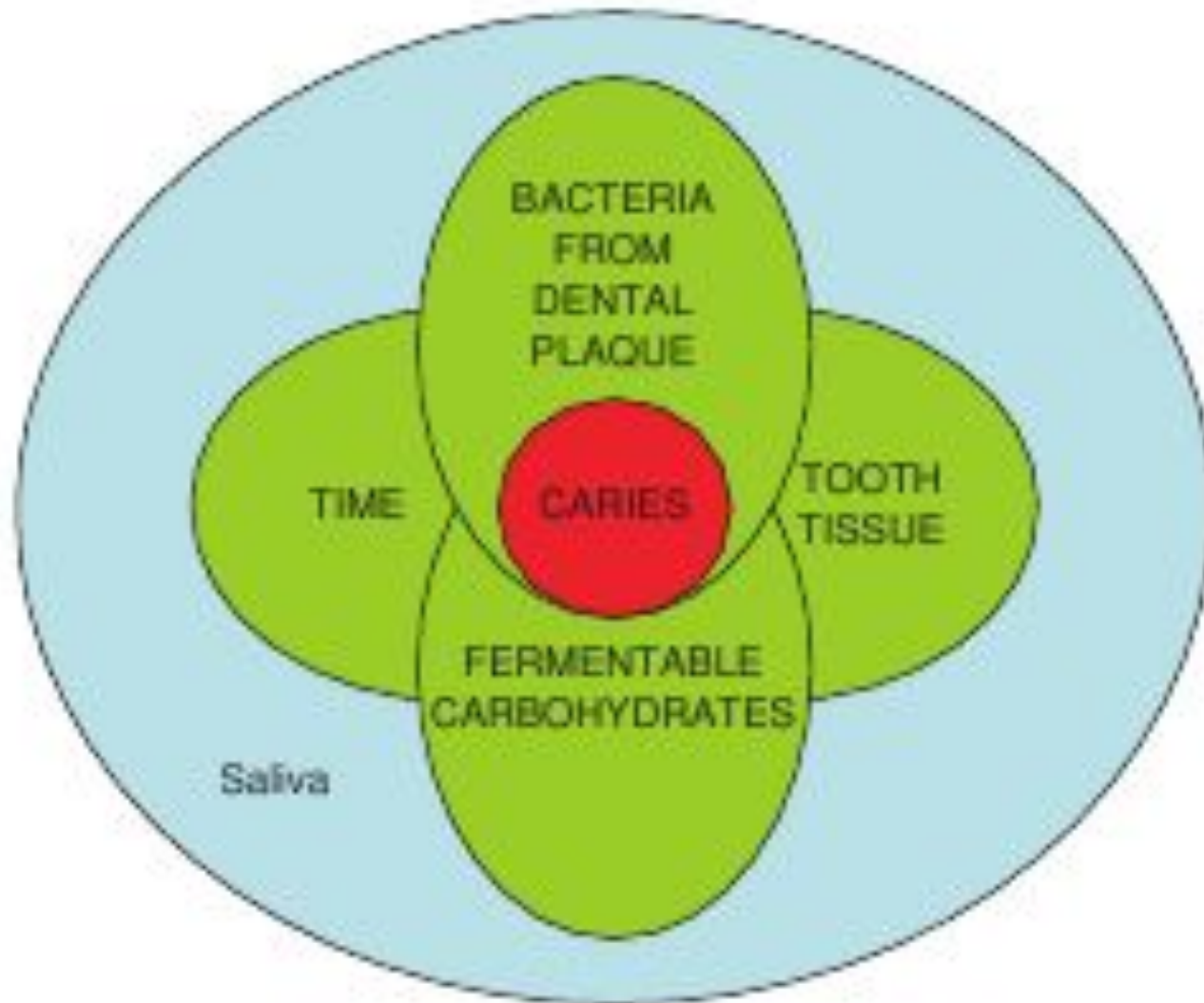
Group: 14-001

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Dental caries

- Dental caries is a breakdown of teeth Dental caries is a breakdown of teeth due to acids made by bacteria Dental caries is a breakdown of teeth due to acids made by bacteria. The cavities may be a number of different colors from yellow to black. Symptoms may include pain and difficulty with eating. Complications may include inflammation of the tissue around the tooth Dental caries is a breakdown of teeth due to acids made by bacteria. The cavities may be a number of different colors from yellow to black. Symptoms may include pain and difficulty with eating. Complications may include inflammation of the tissue around the tooth, tooth loss Dental caries is a breakdown of teeth due to acids made by bacteria. The cavities may be a number of different colors from yellow to

Causes of caries



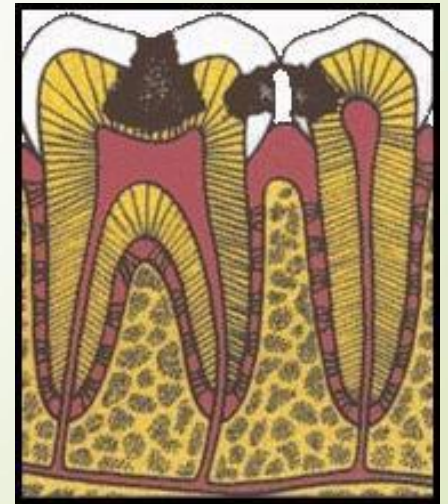
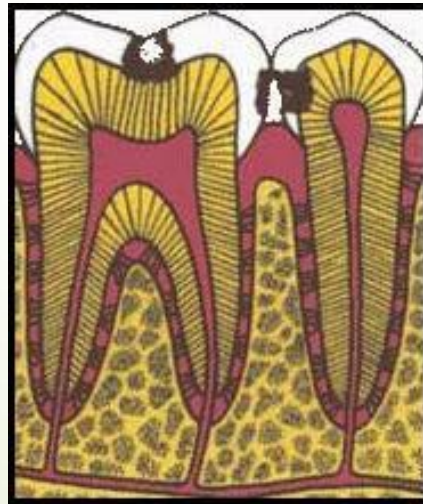
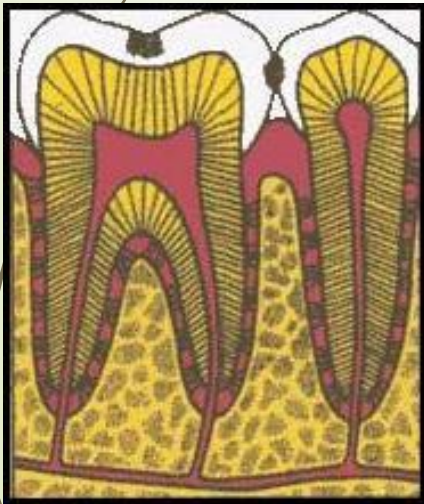
Classification of dental caries

- **1. Clinical:**
- -initial (white spot lesion)
- -superficial (c. superficialis)
- -medium (c. media)
- -deep (c. profunda)



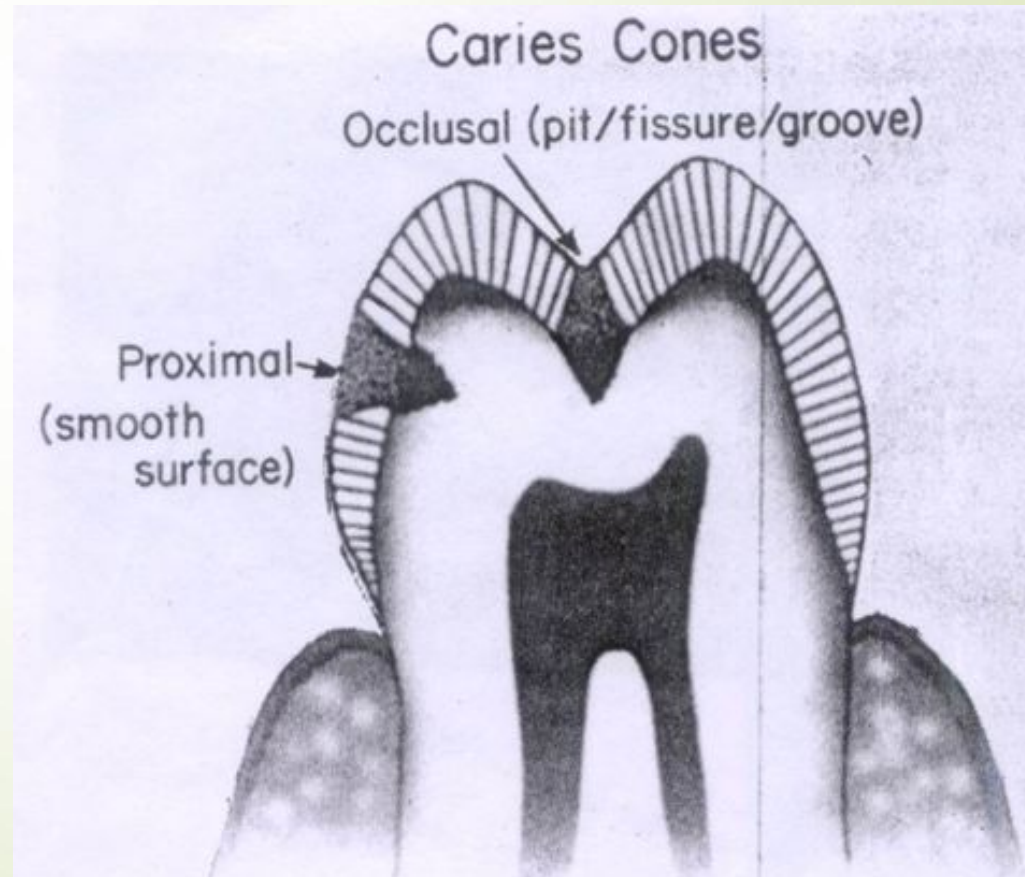
Classification of dental caries

- **2. The anatomical:**
- • -caries of enamel
- • -caries of dentine
- • -caries of cement



Classification of dental caries

- **3. Based on localization:**
- -fissures and pits
- -proximal
- -in the cervical part
(circulating)



Classification of dental caries

- 4. Based on a severity of disease
- • -acute
- • -chronic
- • -plural (rampant)
- • -secondary
- • -arrested (stopped)

Chronic course of superficial caries



Classification of dental caries

□ 5. Based on an intensity of lesion:

- • -a compensated
- • -a sub-compensated
- • -a decompensated

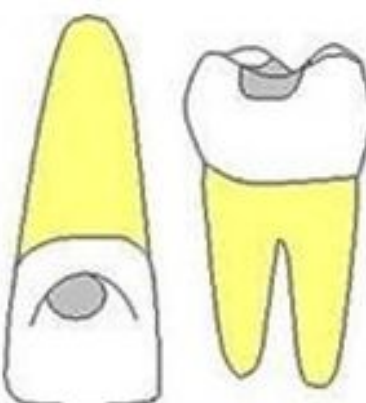
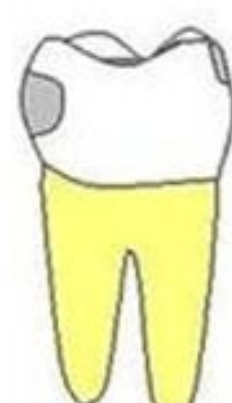
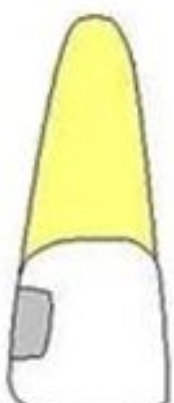
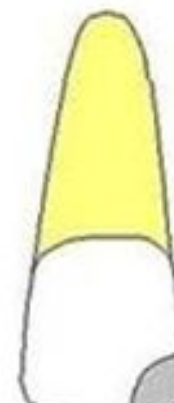



Classification of dental caries

6. Based on the presence of complications:

- -simple
- -complicated

7. Black's classification

Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V
				



Carious cavity classification

Cavity

Simple cavity

Compound
cavity

Complex
cavity

Feature

A cavity involving only one
tooth surface

A cavity involving two surfaces
of tooth

A cavity that involves more than
two surfaces of a tooth



Common stages of dental hard tissues preparation

- - Anaesthetizing
- - Disclosure (opening and extension) of carious cavity
- - Necrectomy
- - Formation of the carious
- - Finishing (smoothing) the edges of enamel

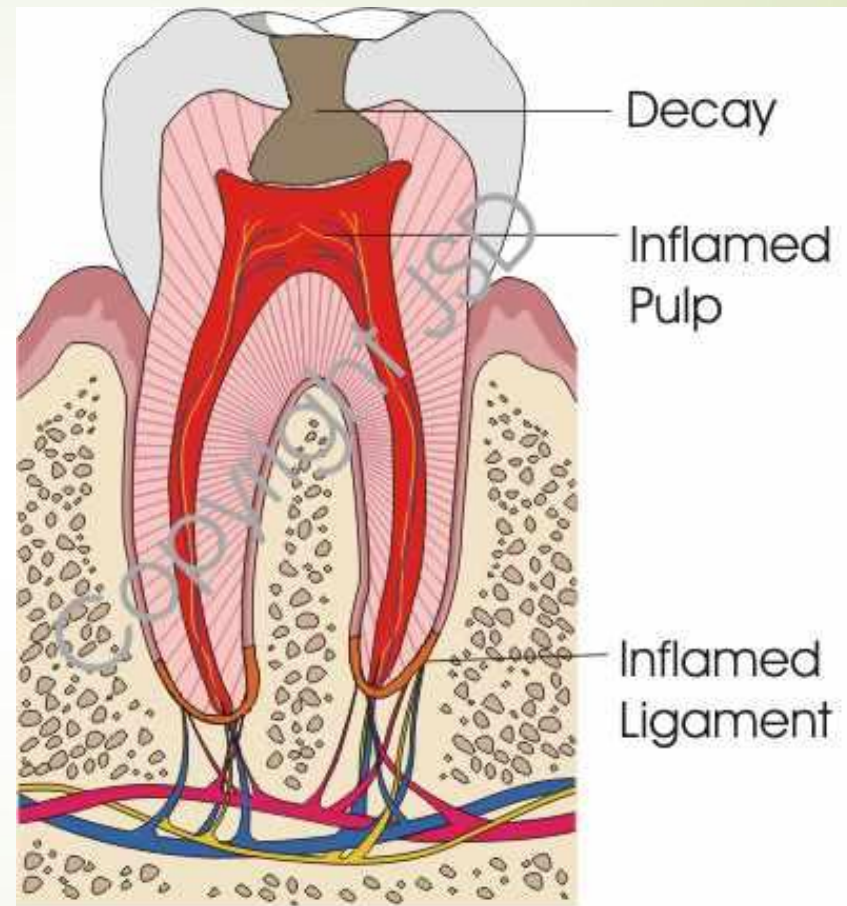
Pulp

The dental **pulp** is the part in the center of a tooth made up of living connective tissue and cells called odontoblasts.



Inflammation of the pulp.

Pulpitis is inflammation of the dental pulp resulting from untreated caries, trauma, or multiple restorations

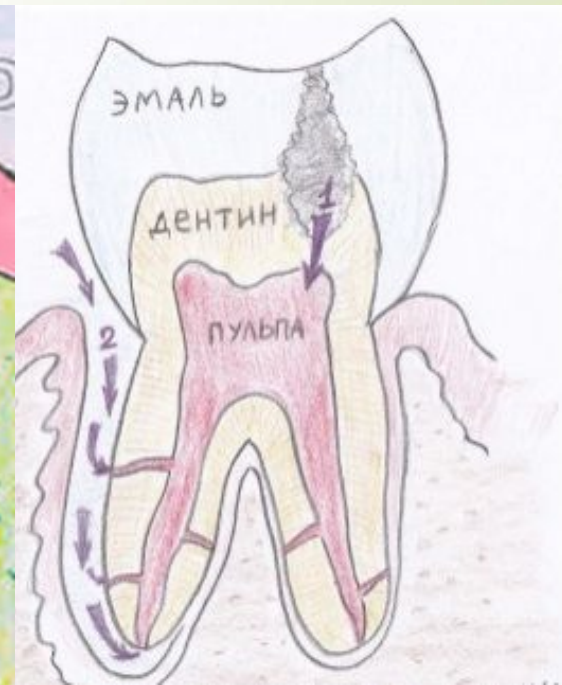


Inflamed Tooth

1. Microorganisms

❖ by dental caries

❖ through the periodontal pocket

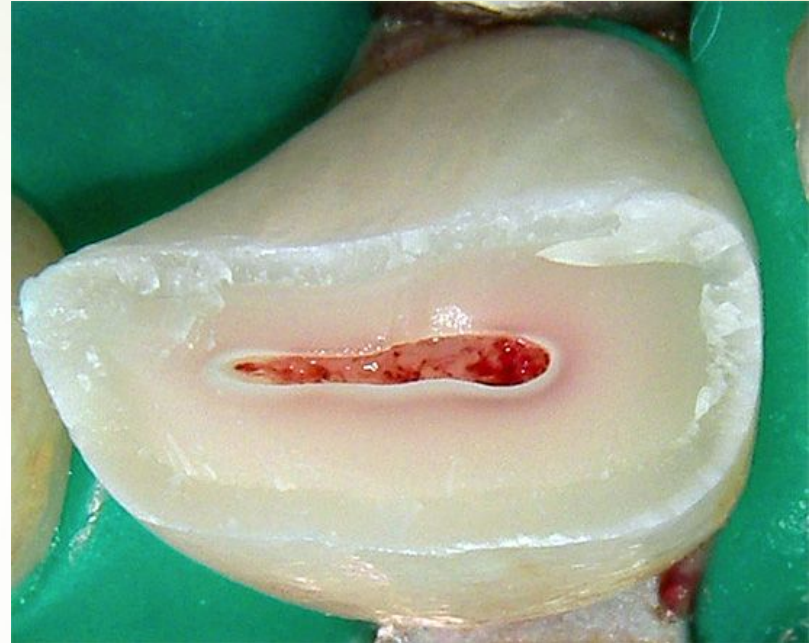


- ❖ through the maxillary sinus
- ❖ accidental dissection of the tooth cavity
- ❖ during an infectious disease



2. Different injuries

- ❖ Mechanical (break the tooth)
- ❖ Physical
- ❖ Chemical (sealing materials)



E.M.Gophung(1927) & ASMI have created classification of pulpitis

Acute inflammation of the pulp:

- ✓ Partial
- ✓ Full
- ✓ Purulent

Chronic inflammation of the pulp:

- ✓ Ordinary
- ✓ Hypertrophic
- ✓ Gangrenous

Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis:

- ✓ Retrograde
- ✓ Concrement
- ✓ Traumatic



Symptoms of pulpitis

Reversible pulpitis

- Non-lingering pain to temperature or osmotic changes

Irreversible pulpitis

- Intense, lingering pain to temperature changes
- Spontaneous pain
- Diffuse or referred pain



Pulp sensibility tests

- Thermal-most commonly, ethyl chloride sprayed onto a small ball of cotton wool, which produces intense cold. Alternatively gutta percha can be heated to produce heat.



- Electrical pulp test-- electric pulp testing (EPT) has been available for over a century and used by dentists worldwide. It is used to determine the health of the pulp and pulp-related pain.



**Thank you for
attention**

