

# KARAGANDA STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.

**Report: Prophylactic measure – the use of the tooth-brush.**

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The food of modern people is essentially soft and little acid and since it has been shown that such foodstuffs not only adhere more to the teeth and produce more acid, but also fail to evoke the “natural” agencies of protection (since they are not “natural” stimuli), it would seem only reasonable that artificial means should be adopted to promote the more rapid removal of such debris from the teeth.



- By means of a tooth-brush a considerable amount of fermentable material may be removed from the teeth.
- The form of tooth-brush generally used and the manner of using it, as a rule leaves much to be desired.



- The brush must be a small one (3,5-4 cm); the bristles should be neither too hard nor too soft, and should be of unequal length. With such a brush all surfaces of the teeth can be reached, and only about two teeth can be brushed at the same time.



- But most important of all is the manner of brushing. As a rule teeth are not brushed – they are rubbed and scrubbed. Food debris is simply forced into the interdental spaces, and the imbrications of the enamel are likewise filled up. To give a homely smile, the teeth should be brushed after the manner that a clothes-brush is used, rather than as a scrubbing-brush is.



The teeth must be brushed systematically in the morning, and in the evening. The brush should of course be kept clean, either by permanent immersion in a weak antiseptic solution or by being washed daily with soap and water.



- Not more than teeth at a time should be brushed, and this should be done both horizontally and vertically (away from the gums) for the buccal and labial aspects, and forwards and sideways for the occlusal surface; the habit is soon acquired, and the total time, including several cleansings of the bristles, need not exceed two or three minutes.



- It is obvious that the brushing of teeth cannot be relied alone to prevent caries, but it should be regarded as an adjuvant to other means of prophylaxis.





# Wish - structure

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OUR REGRET REFERS TO PRESENT

I **WISH** + **SIMPLE PAST**

I am very lazy → I **wish** I **wasn't** lazy

You are not here → I **wish** you **were** here

He doesn't love me → I **wish** he **loved** me

The verb changes into the opposite

## **Wishes about the present or future**

### **Construction WISH + Past Subjunctive**

- The existing situation is not the way the speaker would like it to be, but changing the situation is unreal or unlikely. The speaker expresses regret about the existing situation in the form of a wish that the situation were different. The verb in the subordinate clause after WISH is used in the Past Subjunctive, which is the same in form as the Simple Past for main verbs (e.g., asked, did), and the verb BE has the form WERE for all persons. The examples below show the existing situations and the wishes for changing these situations.

## Construction WISH + COULD + simple infinitive

- The verb COULD with the simple infinitive is used after WISH to express wishes in the situations where ability to do something is indicated. Such constructions express regret about the existing situation and a wish for changing this situation.
- Situation:
- I can't sing. – Wish: I wish I could sing.
- I can't speak Chinese. – I wish I could speak Chinese. I can't stay.
- I have to go. – I wish I could stay, but I can't.
- I can't help her. – I wish I could help her.

# Construction WISH + COULD + perfect infinitive

- The verb COULD with the perfect infinitive (e.g., could have asked, could have done) is used after WISH to express regret about the past situations in which ability to do something was indicated.
- She couldn't come to the party. – I wish she could have come to the party.
- I couldn't visit her yesterday. – I wish I could have visited her yesterday.
- I couldn't help her. – I wish I could have helped her.
- I couldn't buy that book. – I wish I could have bought that book.



**THE  
END**