

Pulp involvement

нереальные условные предложения 1 и 2 типа.

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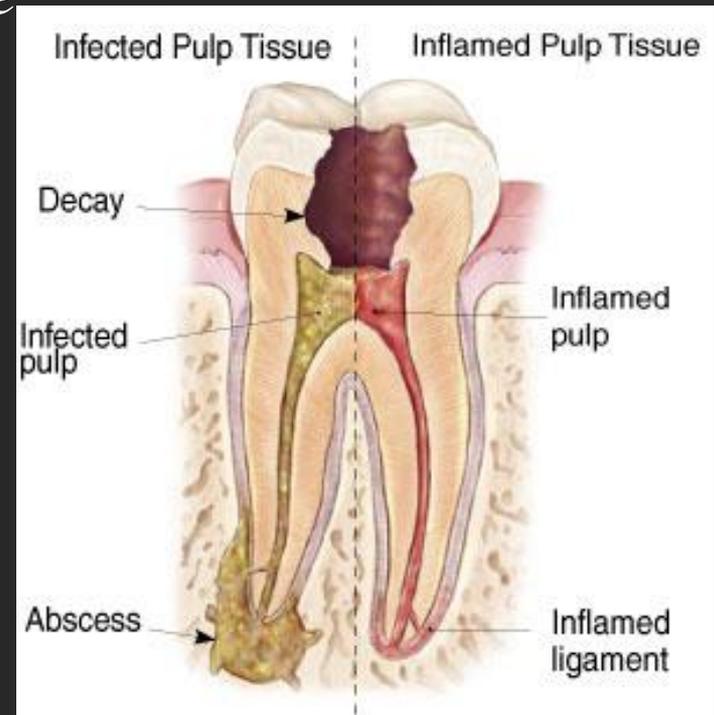


- In caries pulp changes occur long before infection sets in. The affected odontoblastic processes cause the cells to degenerate, and the presence of degenerated cells evokes an inflammatory reaction which may be extremely mild and therefore is generally spoken of as “chronic hyperemia” by the clinician. Edema and round-cell infiltration of moderate degree may be produced by the dentinal canals to the pulp, without the entrance of the bacteria themselves into the tissue.*

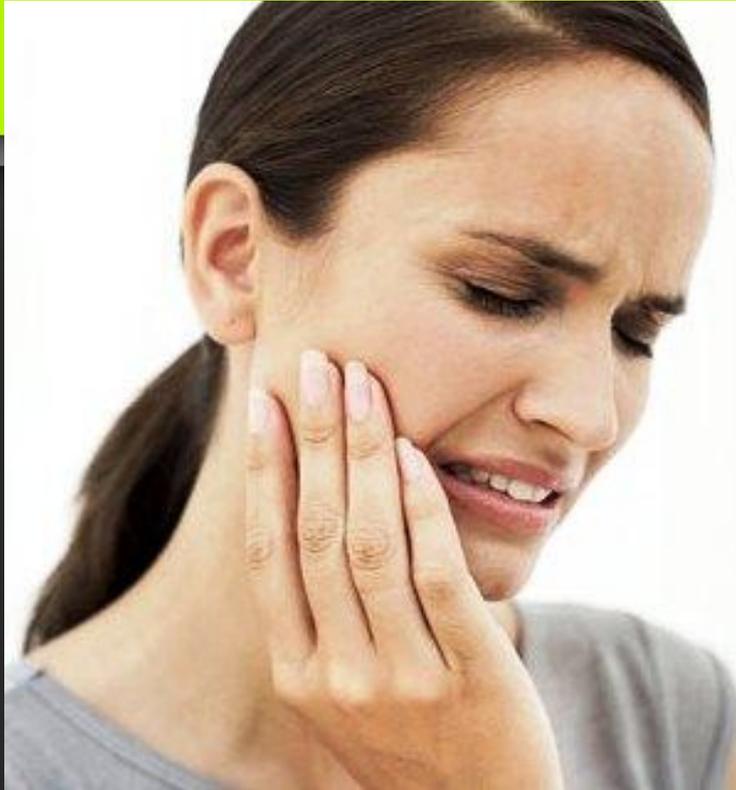


- *When the bacteria finally reach the pulp, the result depends on a variety of factors. There may be no marked inflammatory reaction, when we speak of chronic pulpitis; or if several disturbing symptoms set in, we speak of acute pulpitis. Acute pulpitis is a clinical classification; it is generally superimposed on the “chronic” form which may have existed for a period of time. In either case the termination of the disease may be necrosis or gangrene of the pulp.*

- *Chronic Pulpitis. Chronic pulpitis is a response to a mild injurious agent, such as bacterial toxins and subvirulent microorganisms. It, therefore, includes what the clinician terms “chronic hyperemia”. It may also be the end result of purulent inflammation, an attempt by the pulp to heal by forming granulation tissue in which round-cell infiltration persists, due to the continuous presence of a small number of subvirulent bacteria.*



- *Chronic pulpitis may occur in cases in which there is no perforation of the pulp chamber (pulpitis clausa), or else it may be seen in cases in which a perforation has occurred (pulpitis aperta). A large perforation in a young tooth with wide apical pulp canal results in hypertrophy of the pulp. Chronic pulpitis in most cases requires pulp extirpation, or, if the infection has gone beyond the pulp canal, extraction of the tooth. Sometimes in partial chronic pulpitis pulpotomy can be recommended but not indiscriminately.*



- *Acute Pulpitis. Acute pulpitis, characterized by acute pain and leucocytic infiltration, may occur directly or as an exacerbation of a longstanding chronic pulpitis. The differentiation into partial and total pulpitis, or serous and purulent forms, is of no great value, as it is not possible to make a distinction between the two forms from clinical symptoms.*

*нереальные условные
предложения 1 и 2 типа.*

- ***The Unreal Conditional***
- *Sentences in the "unreal" conditional have one part of the sentence that begins with the word "if" and contains a verb in what looks like the past tense ([Review past tense](#)) and another part of the sentence which contains the modal verb "would."*

Conditional Sentence Type 2

- Often called the "unreal" conditional because it is used for unreal impossible or improbable situations. This conditional provides an imaginary result for a given situation. It is *very unlikely* that the condition will be fulfilled.
- **Form:**
- **if + Simple Past, + would + base verb**
- **Were / Was**
- In conditional type 2, we usually use in the if clause "were" instead of "was" even if the pronoun is *I, he, she* or *it*. "were" here is a subjunctive form.
- NOTE "was" is also a possible form.
- **Example:**
- *If I were a millionaire, I would buy a castle.*

Conditional Sentence Type 3

- It is *impossible* that the condition will be met because it refers to the past.
- **Form:**
- **if + Past Perfect, + would + have + Past Participle**
- **Use**
- Conditional Sentences Type 3 refer to situations in the past. They express hypothetical results to past given situations.
- **Example:**
- *If he had been careful, he wouldn't have had that terrible accident.*

Thank you!!!