

KARAGANDA STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.

Report:Pulp involvement.

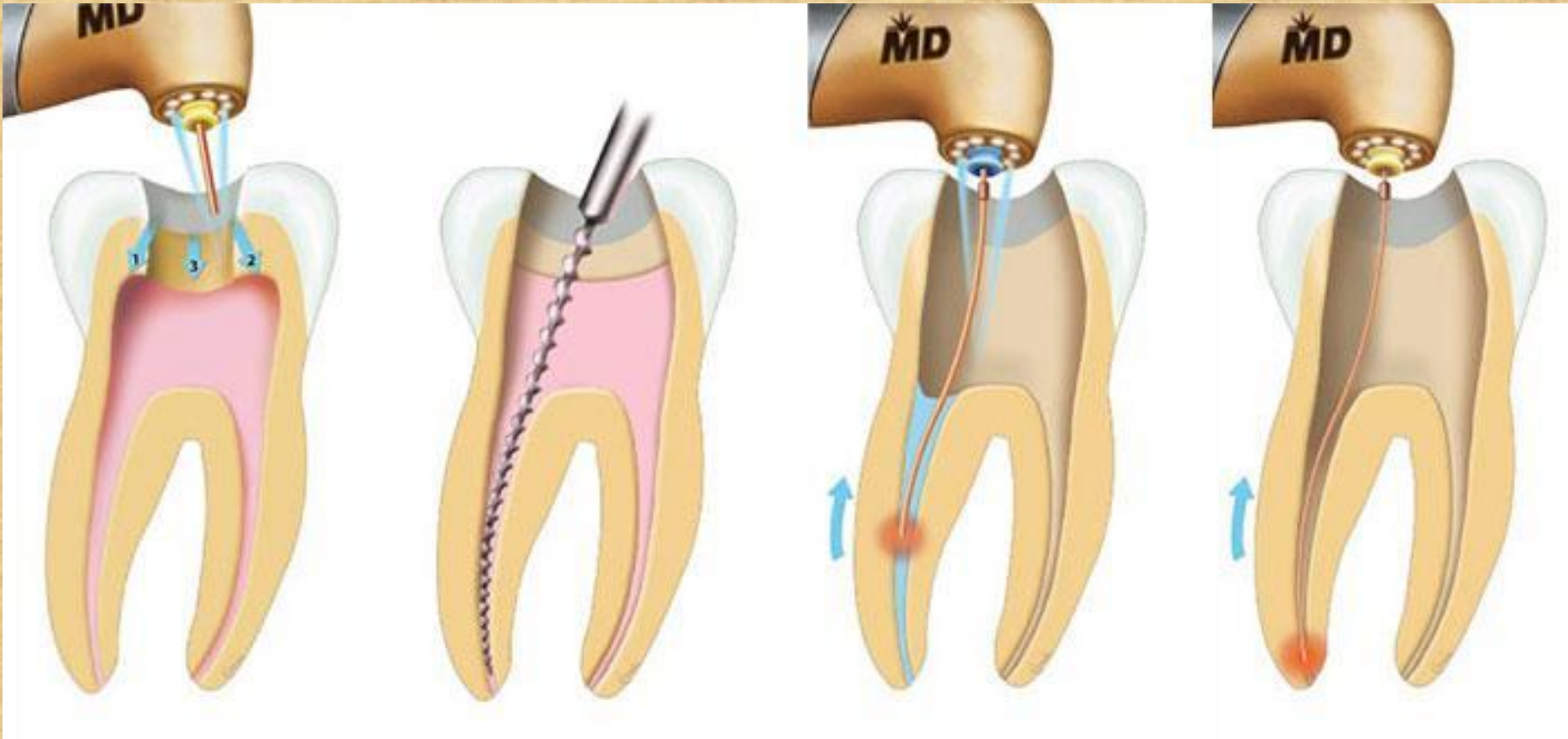
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, In caries pulp changes occur long before infection sets in. The affected odontoblastic processes cause the cells to degenerate, and the presence of degenerated cells evokes an inflammatory reaction which may be extremely mild and therefore is generally spoken of as “chronic hyperemia” by the clinician.



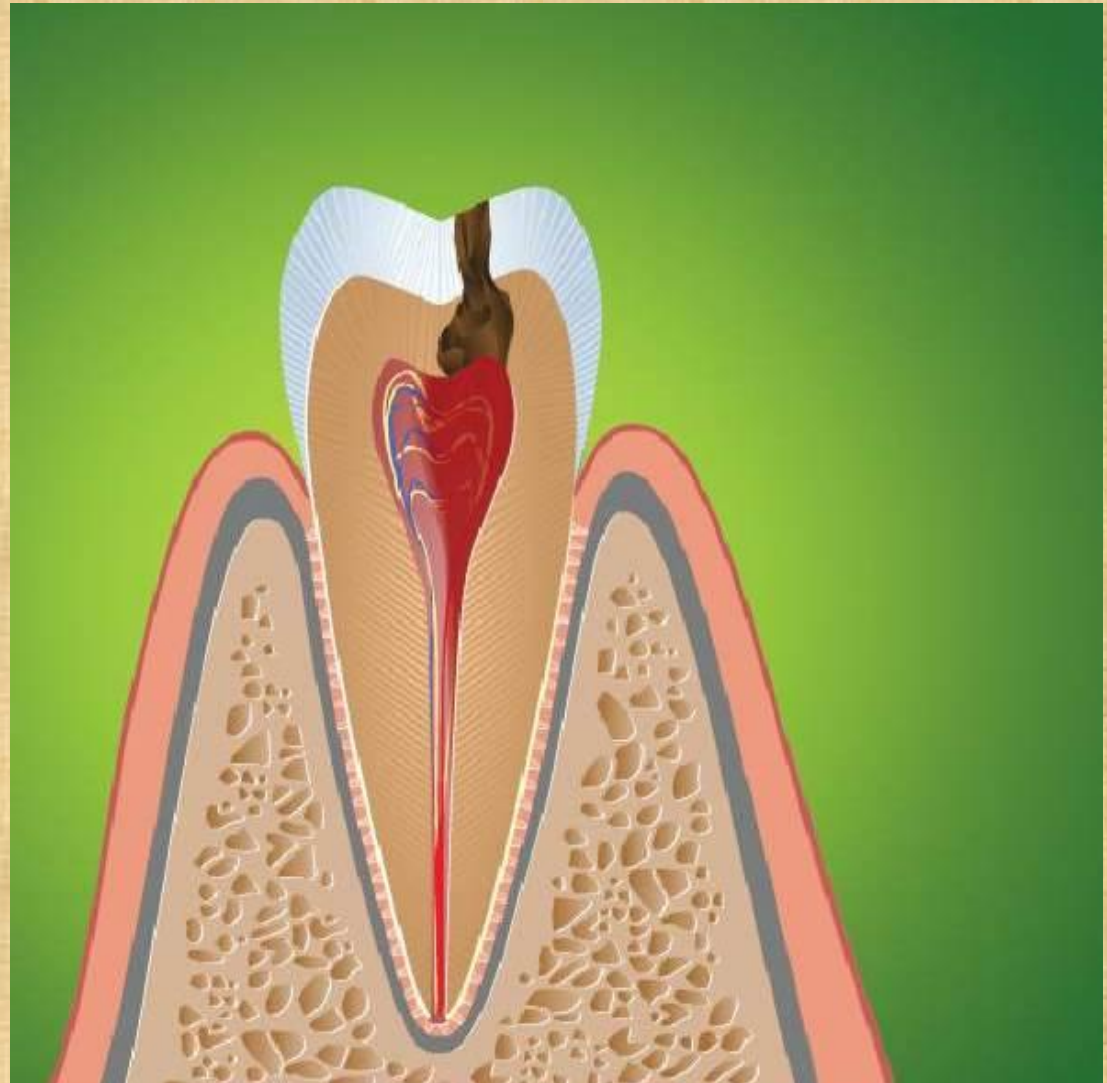
- Edema and round-cell infiltration of moderate degree may be produced by the dentinal canals to the pulp, without the entrance of the bacteria themselves into the tissue. When the bacteria finally reach the pulp, the result depends on a variety of factors. There may be no marked inflammatory reaction, 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.



Conditional Sentences

Type	Use	If-Clause	Main-Clause
		S — подлежащее	
Zero Conditional	general truths	If + S + Present Simple	S + Present Simple
First Conditional	possible or likely situations now or in the future	If + S + Present Simple	S + will/can/may + V
Second Conditional	impossible or hypothetical situations in the present or in the future	If + S + Past Simple	S + would/could/might + V
Third Conditional	hypothetical situations in the past	If + S + Past Perfect	S + would/could/might + have + V ₃

I wish/If only + S +	Past Simple	regret about a present situation which we want to be different
	could + V	regret in the present concerning lack of ability
	Past Perfect	regret about a past situation
	would + V	wish for a future change unlikely to happen, often expressing criticism or complaint

Conditional Sentence Type 0

Conditional type zero is used to talk about general truths, scientific facts or things which always happen under certain conditions.

Form:

- **If** + Simple Present, + Simple Present

Use:

The zero conditional is used to talk about things which are always true, scientific facts, general truths:

Examples:

- *If you cross an international date line, the time changes.*
Phosphorus burns if you expose it to air.
If I wake up early, I go jogging.

NOTE: you can use "when" instead of "if".

Conditional Sentence Type 1

Often called the "real" conditional because it is used for real or possible situations. These situations take place if a certain condition is met. It is possible and also *very likely* that the condition will be fulfilled.

Form:

- If + Simple Present, + Simple Future

Use

Conditional Sentences Type 1 refer to the future. An action in the future will only happen if a certain condition is fulfilled by that time. We don't know for sure whether the condition actually will be fulfilled or not, but the conditions seems rather realistic – so we think it is likely to happen.

Example:

- *If I have enough time, I'll watch the football match.*
- I may have time to watch the match but I'm not sure about it.

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.*

Use

Conditional Sentences Type 2 refer to an action in the present that could happen if the present situation were different. I don't really expect the situation to change because it is very unlikely.

Example:

- *If I had a lot of money, I would travel around the world.*

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.*
- Sometimes in the past, he was careless. He drove so fast. So he had a terrible accident



**THE
END**