KARAGANDA STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

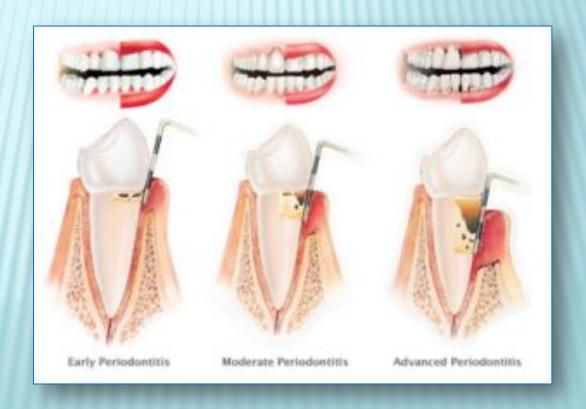
THE CHAIR OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

THEME: PARODONTOSIS

Report
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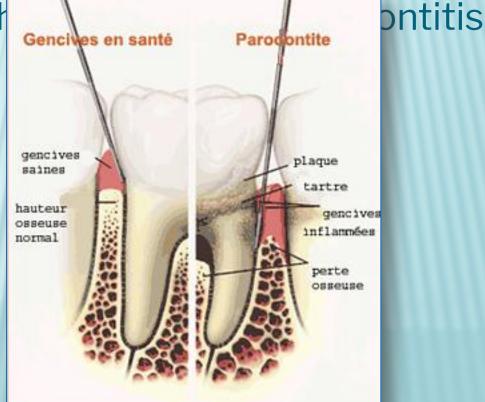
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Parodontosis (periodontal disease) is a disease of the teeth of primary degenerative nature. This means that periodontitis is an infringement of the trophic (food) jawbone and periodontal tissues (violation of updates tissues, circulatory disorders gums, impaired mineral metabolism). Causes of gum disease are the changes caused by diseases of internal organs and systems (atherosclerosis, hypertension, vegetative dystonia), and bone disease (osteopenia).



Periodontal disease is uncommon (5-10% of cases). Periodontal disease does not cause pain and other sensations, so patients usually do not seek medical attention. In marked stages of periodontal disease is complicated by

inflammation of the



Clinical symptoms of periodontitis are inexpressive.

Periodontal disease develops slowly, a long time without showing themselves. Patients with periodontal disease noted discomfort in the gums, the feeling of itching, but most often turn to a dentist due to sensitive tissues.



SIGNS OF PERIODONTAL DISEASE

- pale staining of the gums, no signs of inflammation;
- retraction of the gums to expose the neck of the tooth, and then the tooth root, it looks like the "elongation" of the tooth;
- no bleeding gums;
- periodontal disease may be associated with lesions of non-carious tooth tissue type – erosion of the enamel of wear of the tooth, wedge-shaped defect;
- with periodontitis often present diseases of the cardiovascular system, endocrine and metabolic disorders.

TREATMENT

THE TREATMENT OF PARODONTITIS DEPENDS ON THE STAGE OF THE DISEASE:

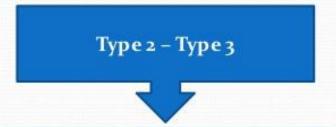
- First the dentist carefully removes all causes for the inflammation, e.g. removes plaques and tartar.
- The next step is to evenly distribute the load for the whole set of teeth. This often requires slightly grinding some teeth so that the masticatory surfaces fit well into one another.
- Missing teeth have to be substituted because a complete set of teeth is essential for an even load.
- If the disease has reached an advanced stage existing gingival and infrabony pockets are removed. To accomplish this various methods have been developed.
- Teeth that are already loose can be stabilized by fixed or removable dental splints.

ЧЕТВЕРТЫЙ (СМЕШАННЫЙ) ТИП УСЛОВНОГО ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ MIXED CONDITIONAL

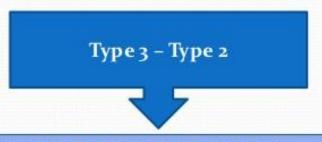
- Этот тип условного предложения можно рассмотреть отдельно, хотя оно как бы "склеено" из условных предложений второго и третьего типов. Предложение смешанного типа может иметь две формы:
- Условная часть форма Past Simple (второй тип) + основная часть Would + Have + III форма глагола (третий) тип.
- If you were more attentive, you would have passed the exam yesterday.
- Условная часть форма Past Perfect (третий тип) + основная часть - Would + инфинитив глагола(второй тип).
- If you had taken the medicine, you would feel much better now.

MIXED CONDITIONALS

- We can form mixed conditionals, if the context permits it, by combining an if-clause from one type with a main clause from another.
- The most common types are:



If you WERE more sensible, you would now THAVE SPOKEN to your parents like that.



If he HADN'T STOLEN all that money, he WOULDN'T BE in prison now.

- Причина использования смешанного типа условного предложения в том, что часто условие совершения действия относится к прошлому, а возможность его совершения к настоящему или будущему, и наоборот.
- If you were more attentive, you would have passed the exam yesterday.
 Если бы ты был более внимательным, то сдал бы вчера этот экзамен.
- Если бы ты вообще (вчера, сегодня, завтра) был "более внимательным" мало вероятное, но все же реальное условие (второй тип), то вчера (которое уже не вернешь), ты бы сдал этот экзамен нереальное следствие условия, относящееся к прошлому.

- If you had taken the medicine in the morning, you would feel much better now. Если бы ты принял лекарство утром, то сейчас бы чувствовал себя гораздо лучше.
- Утро уже окончилось, поэтому это уже нереальное условие, относящееся к прошлому. (третий тип). "Ты сейчас чувствовал бы себя гораздо лучше" вполне реальное следствие поставленного условия, относящееся к текущему моменту.
- Даже если бы в этом предложении не было обстоятельства времени "утром", то есть явный контекст, то действие все равно бы относилось к прошлому.

MIXED CONDITIONALS

There are four different conditionals. However, we can sometimes mix them if we want to change their meaning. This is an example where we look at an action in the past and its impact on the present.

- We use the Past Perfect with 'would' and the Present Simple/Continuous
- If I had set off earlier, I would be there now.
- 2)If I had eaten more at lunchtime, I wouldn't be hungry now
- 3)If I had done better at school, I would have a better job now
- 4)If I had got a better job, I would be living in a nice house
- 5)If I had worn sun-crem, I wouldn't be sun-burnt

ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ

- Если основная часть предложения выражает вероятное действие, то, если того требует контекст, можно подчеркнуть длительность этого действия то есть вместо Would + инфинитив глагола будет Would + be + инфинитив глагола с окончанием -ing.
- If I hadn't missed the bus, I **would be having** dinner with my family now.

 Если бы я не опоздал на автобус, то сейчас бы ужинал со своей семьей.
- В условном предложении смешанного типа вопросительные и отрицательные формы образуются также, как и в условных предложениях 2 и 3 типов, в зависимости от используемой глагольной формы.
- If you didn't go to parties every day, you could have entered the University long ago. How would you feel today if you had drunk too much beer yesterday?

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!!!