

KARAGANDA STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

CHAIR OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

PARODONTOSIS. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

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PARODONTOSIS

- **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).



THERE ARE THREE DEGREES OF SEVERITY OF THIS DISEASE

- Light
- Middle
- Difficult



- People always confuse parodontosis with periodontics. You should focus your attention on the Parodontosis is a long lasting disease. In its development it goes through several stages. The first stage is gingivitis is gums inflammation. Gums itch, there is absence of freshness, the feeling that gums become friable; all these are characteristic of gingivitis, which is sometimes hardly observed because it looks a little bit oedematic, and can be observed only by the stomatologist. These sensations appear rarely and disappear fast.
- Later appears a gum bleeding, but still it is not meaningful: after tooth cleaning you have observed in the used tooth paste a small vein of blood. Some patients feel an ache in the gums, which appears while tooth cleaning and while eating heavy food.

But the ache is still not sharp; it does not scare the patients and does not make them go to the doctor. Especially if the pain disappears in two or three days. Usually patients ask for the doctor's help, when the neck of the tooth becomes naked, and when the dental-gingival recess are formed. At this stage gums bleeding and painful sensations occur often. Considering the fact that parodontosis is a disease, which can infect everyone, it would be better to remember those three principal rules of the prophylaxis. And also, the rules are obligatory for the patients who suffer from parodontosis. e differences of their origin and the flow of the diseases.

Gengivite



Parodontite
lieve



Parodontite
moderata



Parodontite
severa



TREATMENT OF PARODONTOSIS

- One of the reasons why periodontal diseases grow progressively worse is poor oral hygiene or simply plaque. Patients are often afraid of removing plaque because of the fear to loose their “last teeth”, i.e. the teeth they have. Almost everyone keeps in mind those “awful metallic scalers” which were used for scaling dental tartar in the past. But now everything is changed!
- New ultrasound methods are absolutely painless. In complicated cases we make periodontal operations allowing us to cut tooth mobility and pull the gum if the teeth are uncovered. If a patient is at risk for tooth loss or has large bone pockets we would offer to replant bone tissues and use special membranes. These methods let us stop inflammation.



- Our specialists also know the most advanced techniques (nonoperational) of restorative medicine applied for treating periodontal diseases. They include laser therapy (laser beaming of gum inflamed tissues) and photophoresis (administration of medicines into gums by means of laser). Due to these methods for complex treatment of periodontal diseases in most cases we will be able not only stop the inflammation process in periodontal tissues but also prolong the therapeutic effect as much as possible. After eliminating inflammation we recommend our patients special prosthetic methods helpful for preserving the integrity of dentitions.



CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Условные предложения (Conditionals) – это сложноподчиненные предложения, состоящие из главного предложения (Main clause) и придаточного условия (if-clause), которое часто вводится союзом if. Условные предложения в английском языке используются для описания осуществимых или неосуществимых ситуаций.

Условные предложения в английском языке бывают четырех типов: Type 0, Type 1, Type 2, Type 3.



TYPE 0 CONDITIONALS (GENERAL TRUTH)

- Условные предложения данного типа описывают законы природы, общие истины, общеизвестные факты.

if-clause	main clause
Present Simple go	Present simple do

If it **rains**, the roads **get** slippery and dangerous.

Когда идёт дождь, дороги становятся скользкими и опасными. (общеизвестный факт)

TYPE 1 CONDITIONALS (REAL PRESENT)

- Условные предложения данного типа выражают реальные или очень имоверные, возможные ситуации в настоящем или будущем.

if-clause	main clause
Present Simple go Present Continuous is going	Future Simple will do modal verb+ bare infinitive can do imperative do

If we **work** hard, we'll **finish** the project on time. Если мы будем хорошо работать, мы вовремя закончим проект.

TYPE 2 CONDITIONALS (UNREAL PRESENT)

- Условные предложения данного типа выражают воображаемые ситуации, которые противоречат реальности и то, что они произойдут в настоящем или будущем маловероятно.

if-clause	main clause
Present Subjunctive II went	Present Conditional mood would do

If I **won** the money, I **would buy** a new car.

Если бы я выиграл деньги, я бы купил новый автомобиль.

TYPE 3 CONDITIONALS (UNREAL PAST)

- Условные предложения данного типа выражают воображаемые ситуации, относящиеся к прошлому.

if-clause	main clause
Past Subjunctive II had gone	Past Conditional mood would have done

If I **had been** more careful, I **wouldn't have made** such a big mistake.

Если бы я тогда был более внимательным, я бы не сделал такую огромную ошибку.

MIXED CONDITIONALS

- Иногда встречаются предложения смешанного типа, как правило, в таких предложениях используются Type 2 и Type 3 Conditionals.
- If you **were** more polite, you **wouldn't have spoken** to your boss like that.
- Если бы ты был более вежлив (всегда), ты бы не разговаривал так со своим начальником (тогда). В этом случае придаточное предложение относится к настоящему, описывает характерную черту человека, а главное предложение относится к прошлому, описывает ситуацию, которая уже произошла.
- If she **had not missed** the bus she **would be** here now.
- Если бы она не опоздала на автобус (тогда), она была бы здесь сейчас. В этом случае придаточное относится к прошлому, а главное предложение к настоящему.

Как образуется Mixed Conditional?

If + подлежащее + **Past Perfect** | подлежащее + **would** + 1я форма глагола.

Пример: Если бы Маша вышла замуж за Джорджа, то она жила бы в Америке.

If Masha **had married** George, she **would live** in America.

Mixed Conditional

If he **were** handsome,
I **would have been** his.

If he **were** smarter,
I **would have fallen** in love
with him.

If he **were** taller,
I **would have chosen** him.



NOW

1968

If only I **hadn't been** so picky,
I **wouldn't be** alone now.



MIXED CONDITIONAL PATTERNS

PAST

PRESENT

- If I **had** **won** the lottery, I **would** **be** rich.
BUT I DIDN'T WIN THE LOTTERY IN THE PAST AND I AM NOT RICH NOW.
- If I **had taken** French in high school, I **would have** more job opportunities.
BUT I DIDN'T TAKE FRENCH IN HIGH SCHOOL AND I DON'T HAVE MANY JOB OPPORTUNITIES.
- If she **had been born** in the United States, she **wouldn't need** a visa to work here.
BUT SHE WASN'T BORN IN THE UNITED STATES AND SHE DOES NEED A VISA NOW TO WORK HERE.

PAST

FUTURE

- If she **had signed** up for the ski trip last week, she **would be joining** us tomorrow.
BUT SHE DIDN'T SIGN UP FOR THE SKI TRIP LAST WEEK AND SHE ISN'T GOING TO JOIN US TOMORROW.
- If Mark **had gotten** the job instead of Joe, he **would be moving** to Shanghai.
BUT MARK DIDN'T GET THE JOB AND MARK IS NOT GOING TO MOVE TO SHANGHAI.
- If Darren **hadn't wasted** his Christmas bonus gambling in Las Vegas, he **would go** to Mexico with us next month.
BUT DARREN WASTED HIS CHRISTMAS BONUS GAMBLING IN LAS VEGAS AND HE WON'T GO TO MEXICO WITH US NEXT MONTH.

PRESENT

PAST

- If I **were** rich, I **would have bought** that Ferrari we saw yesterday.
BUT I AM NOT CURRENTLY RICH AND THAT IS WHY I DIDN'T BUY THE FERRARI YESTERDAY.
- If Sam **spoke** Russian, he **would have translated** the letter for you.
BUT SAM DOESN'T SPEAK RUSSIAN AND THAT IS WHY HE DIDN'T TRANSLATE THE LETTER.

СПАСИБО ЗА ВНИМАНИЕ!

