

Karaganda State Medical University  
The chair of foreign languages

**THEME:  
CARIES (CLINICAL APPLICATION)  
CONDITIONAL**

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stomatology



- Caries (clinical application)
- More than half of general dental practice deals with repair of damage done by dental caries. Caries presents a major problem to every dentist constantly. In some cases open carious cavities exist for years without reaching the pulp, while in other cases thorough examination reveals a dentition in a perfect condition.
- It would be well to make it a rule to remove first the soft dentin with a hand instrument after having widened the entrance in the enamel with a chisel. A bur not be used without having made a diagnosis of whether or not the carious process is walled off by hypercalcified dentin.



- The decision as to further procedure is quite different in two cases. When a hard resistance is found on all sides, the border of the opaque dentin has been reached. Now it is time to use the bur and to prepare the cavity according to the rules of retention and extension. Opaque dentin is mostly yellowish-brown, and if it is hard, there is no indication for its removal. These cases lend themselves to comfortable cavity preparation without likelihood of an accident. If, however, there were no shift of calcium salts producing a barrier of hypercalcified opaque dentin, the caries would go straight to the pulp in every case. The presence of the tubules offers plenty of opportunity for the progress of microorganisms.

- In such a case it is best to stop at some distance from the pulp, not removing all softened dentin, which is then impregnated with silver nitrate, and a temporary filling of oxyphosphate cement is placed with a base of zinc oxide and eugenol. This temporary filling should remain at least three months. After that time, as a rule, the cavity preparation can be made without opening the pulp.
- The principal reasons for restoring carious primary teeth are:
- To eradicate disease and restore health. It should no more be ignored than disease of permanent teeth.
- To give the child the simplest form of treatment. When caries is treated early, a minimal restoration suffices.
- To prevent the child suffering pain. Although untreated caries does not always cause pain, it is more likely to do so as it nears the pulp and, especially, if a pulpal or periapical abscess is formed.
- To avoid the infection that follows carious exposure of the pulp. Exposure of the pulp permits oral bacteria to gain access to the pulp chamber, root canals and periapical tissues.
- To preserve space that is required for eruption of permanent teeth.
- To ensure comfortable and efficient mastication.
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# Conditionals

	<b>If-clause</b> <i>(condition)</i>	<b>Main clause</b> <i>(result)</i>
<b>Zero Conditional</b> - used for <b>present</b> , <b>real/factual</b> situations	If I <b>drink</b> coffee at night,	I <b>don't sleep</b> well.
<b>First Conditional</b> - used for <b>future</b> <b>real/factual</b> situations	If I <b>drink</b> coffee tonight,	I <b>won't sleep</b> well.
<b>Second Conditional</b> - used for present or <b>future unreal</b> , imaginary situations	If I <b>drank</b> coffee tonight,	I <b>wouldn't sleep</b> well.
<b>Third Conditional</b> - used for <b>past unreal</b> , imaginary situations	If I <b>had drunk</b> coffee last night,	I <b>wouldn't have slept</b> well.

- **What is a conditional?**
- A **conditional** is a sentence or part of a sentence that expresses a condition. It usually begins with the words "when," "if" and "unless."

A **condition** is what must happen before something else can happen.

**Examples of conditionals (note that the conditions are in italics):**

I will come *if I have enough time*.  
(I am not sure that I will come. It depends on something else.)

She would tell me *if she knew*.  
(She doesn't know.)

*Unless she agrees to pay us* we will not take the job.  
(She must agree to pay before we take the job.)

They will come *when I call them*.  
(They will not come before I call them.)

There are four basic conditionals in English, or in other words: there are four ways to express that something is **dependent** on something else.

**Note:** in the examples below the conditions are in GREEN, and the results are in BROWN.

# The First Conditional

- "If he catches a fish, he will be very happy."
- We use *first conditional* when talking about **possible future events**.

## Structure:

If + Simple Present, + Will

OR

Will + If + Simple Present

## Examples:

Lisa will be very happy if she treat her tooth.  
If it rains, then we will not go to stomatology.

If I see Sam, I will ask him about stomatology.

## Note:

You can use these modal verbs instead of **will**:  
shall, can, may.

## Examples:

If you fail, you can always try again.

If you finish everything on time, you may go home earlier.

We shall meet on Sunday, if it's alright with you.

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# The Second Conditional

- *"If I met a genie, I would ask for infinite wealth..."*
- We use the *second conditional* when talking about **future events that are not likely to happen**.

## Structure:

- If + Simple Past, + Would + Base Form

OR

Would + Base Form + If + Simple Past

## Examples:

If I won a million dollars, I would travel treat all my teeth.  
(There is a small possibility that I would actually win.)

If I met him again, I would tell him the truth.  
(There is a small possibility that I would actually meet him again.)

She would quit dentist clinic if her boss agreed.  
(It is unlikely that her boss agree.)

I would be surprised if I saw tooth in the sky.

- We also use the *second conditional* when talking about things which are **contrary to the present facts**.





# The Third Conditional

- *"If I had paid more attention, I wouldn't have hit myself..."*

- We use the *third conditional* when talking about things which are **contrary to the past facts**. In other words: events that did not happen in the past.

## Structure:

- If + Past Perfect, + Would have + V<sub>3</sub>

OR

Would have + V<sub>3</sub> + If + Past Perfect

## Examples:

If I had woken up on time, I would have taken the bus.  
(What really happened was that I didn't wake up on time, and so I didn't take the bus.)

Tom would have helped us if he had known we were there.  
(What really happened was that he didn't know we were there, and so he didn't help us.)

If I had told Sarah the truth, I would have felt much better.  
(What really happened was that I didn't tell Sarah the truth, and so I didn't feel so good.)

If it hadn't rained yesterday, we would have enjoyed a nice picnic.  
(What really happened was that it rained yesterday, and we didn't go for a picnic.)

## Note #1:

The short form of *had* is 'd.

For example: If he'd passed his exams, he would have gotten a diploma.

## Note #2:

You can use these modal verbs instead of **would have**:  
should have, could have, might have.



# The Zero Conditional

- *"If the sun sets, it becomes night."*
- We use the *zero conditional* when talking about things which are **always true, or generally true**.

## Structure:

- If + Simple Present, + Simple Present

OR

Simple Present + If + Simple Present

## Examples:

If you boil an egg, it becomes solid.  
If you heat something, it becomes hotter.  
I always listen to music if I jog.

## Note:

We can use "when" instead of "if."

## Examples:

When I see Karen I always feel better.  
When she feels sick she lies in bed.  
He starts yelling only when he gets really desperate.



