

DENTAL ENGLISH



FÜR DEN PRAXISALLTAG

SABINE NEMEC

 **QUINTESSENZ VERLAG**

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Vorwort

Die Globalisierung der Wirtschaft und die zunehmende Mobilität unseres Lebens hat einige bemerkenswerte Nebenwirkungen. Immer mehr Menschen arbeiten für ihre Firmen einige Jahre im Ausland: Der Brasilianer in Holland, der Deutsche in China, der Australier in England, der Amerikaner in Deutschland. Mit im Gepäck ist die ganze Familie. Der Umzug in ein fremdes Land gestaltet sich oft schwierig und am Anfang haben „expatriates“ viele Probleme. Sie müssen sich an ein neues Umfeld gewöhnen, mit den Schulen und den Behörden klarkommen, sich an ein anderes Klima und andere Temperaturen gewöhnen, die Verkehrsregeln, die neue Kultur, andere Gewohnheiten und Sitten kennen lernen und sich eine neue Infrastruktur aufbauen, die hilft, das tägliche Leben zu regeln. Je nach Kulturkreis beherrschen sie oft kein Wort oder nur sehr wenig der Landessprache mit dem Ergebnis, dass sie sich nur schwer verständigen können und wenig vom Gesagten verstehen. Als „Einheimischer“ ist das Leben bedeutend leichter. Für den „expatriate“ hingegen sind die Situationen, die mit Schwierigkeiten verbunden sind, zahlreich.

Besonders in den deutschen Großstädten und den firmenintensiven Randgebieten haben Zahnärzte und Zahnarthelferinnen zunehmend mehr Patienten, deren Muttersprache Englisch ist, oder mit denen man sich auf Englisch verständigen muss. Für die meisten stellt eine Basiskommunikation mit diesen Patienten kein Problem dar – dank des Englischunterrichts an der Schule. Um aber beispielsweise eine gute Anamnese durchzuführen, Schmerzen zu verstehen oder eine Therapie zu erklären, braucht man mehr als nur das richtige Vokabular. Damit ein Fall oft wirklich erschlossen werden kann, müssen Patient und Zahnarztpraxis ein Vertrauensverhältnis aufbauen. Dies geschieht am besten indem man Verständigungsschwierigkeiten gar nicht erst aufkommen lässt. Die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass der Patient etwas Englisch versteht, ist schließlich größer als bei allen anderen Sprachen. Das hat seinen Grund: Englisch ist die Fremdsprache, die man weltweit am häufigsten in der Schule lernt, und die Sprache, die im Geschäftsleben bevorzugt wird.

Auch wenn Englisch enorm populär und weit verbreitet ist, kommen in Ihre Praxis zwei Arten von internationale Patienten: die Patienten, für die Englisch die Muttersprache ist, und Patienten, für die Englisch auch eine Zweit- oder gar Drittsprache ist. Die Kommunikation mit Patienten, für die Englisch eine Fremdsprache ist, sollte nicht starren grammatikalischen Regeln folgen. Hier sollte viel mehr die Verbindung und die Improvisation im Mittelpunkt stehen.

Dieses Workbook orientiert sich an einem Sprachgebrauch, den Patienten gut verstehen können. Mithilfe von vielen praktischen Übungen, Dialogen und



Vokabellisten ist es ein guter Trainer für die eigene englische Sprachkompetenz. Erfahrung und Wissen aus über 10 Jahren *Dental English* für das Quintessenz Team-Journal und 150 durchgeführten Dental English-Workshops finden sich in diesem Band wieder. Mein Dank geht an alle Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmer, die die Workshops so bereichert haben und den gemeinsamen Spaß, den wir gehabt haben. Danke auch an das Team des Quintessenz Team-Journals.

Viel Vergnügen wünsche ich Ihnen mit diesem Sprachtrainer und hoffe, dass es Ihnen ein nützliches Werkzeug und guter Begleiter sein wird.

Langenselbold, im August 2015
Sabine Nemec



Contents

Chapter 1 Medical and Dental Basics 1

1.1	The Head and the Face	2
1.2	The Muscles of the Head	3
1.3	The Body	5
1.4	The Skeleton	6
1.5	The Oral Cavity	7
1.6	The Structure of a Tooth	8
1.7	Vocabulary on the Oral Cavity and Teeth	10

Chapter 2 Diseases and Disorders of the Oral Cavity 13

2.1	Types of Diseases and Disorders of the Oral Cavity	14
2.2	Toothache	16
2.2.1	All about Toothache	16
2.2.2	Types of Toothache	18
2.2.3	Understanding Pain	19
2.2.4	Treatment for Toothache	20
2.2.5	Vocabulary Training	22
2.3	Dental Caries	23
2.3.1	What are Dental Caries?	23
2.3.2	The Nature of Tooth Decay	24
2.4	Gum Disease	25
2.4.1	All about Gum Disease	25
2.5	Malocclusion	26
2.6	Vocabulary	28
2.7	Helpful Sentences	30

Chapter 3 The Dental Office 31

3.1	The Team	32
3.2	Dental Experts and their Tasks	34
3.3	Rooms in a Dental Office	35
3.4	Instruments and Materials	36
3.5	Equipment in the Treatment Room	39
3.6	Emergencies in the Dental Office	40
3.6.1	Management of Emergencies	40
3.6.2	The Emergency Kit	42
3.6.3	Handling Emergencies in your Dental Office	44
3.6.4	Helpful Sentences	46



3.7	The Appointment Schedule – Dates, Times, and Opening Hours	48
3.7.1	The Appointment	48
3.7.2	Opening Hours	53
3.7.3	Helpful Sentences	54
3.8	Invoicing and Healthcare Insurance	55
3.8.1	Invoicing	55
3.8.2	Dental Payment Options and Insurance	56
3.8.3	Talking to the Patient	58
3.8.4	Dental Practice Payment Policy	60
3.8.5	Helpful Sentences	62
3.9	Vocabulary	64

Chapter 4 The Dental Laboratory 67

4.1	The Team	68
4.2	Dental Lab Work	70
4.3	Dental Lab Products and Services	72
4.4	Fabrication of a Denture	73
4.5	Shade Taking	76
4.6	Helpful Sentences	77
4.7	Vocabulary	78

Chapter 5 At the Reception 81

5.1	Understanding the International Patient	82
5.1.1	Please, Thank You, Excuse Me, and I'm Sorry	83
5.1.2	Giving Instructions Politely	85
5.1.3	Small Talk – Keeping a Conversation Going	87
5.1.4	Small Talk – Avoiding Awkward Silences	88
5.1.5	Small Talk – What to Talk About	89
5.1.6	False Friends	91
5.2	On the Telephone	93
5.2.1	Telephone Call Guidelines	93
5.2.2	Telephone Skills	94
5.2.3	What to Say on the Telephone – Part 1	96
5.2.4	What to Say on the Telephone – Part 2	97
5.3	Welcoming the Patient	98
5.3.1	Instructions at the Reception	98
5.3.2	Dialog – Appointment for a Check-up	100
5.3.3	Dialog – Guidelines and Checklist for Making Appointments	102
5.3.4	Verbal First Aid	105
5.3.5	The Registration Form	108



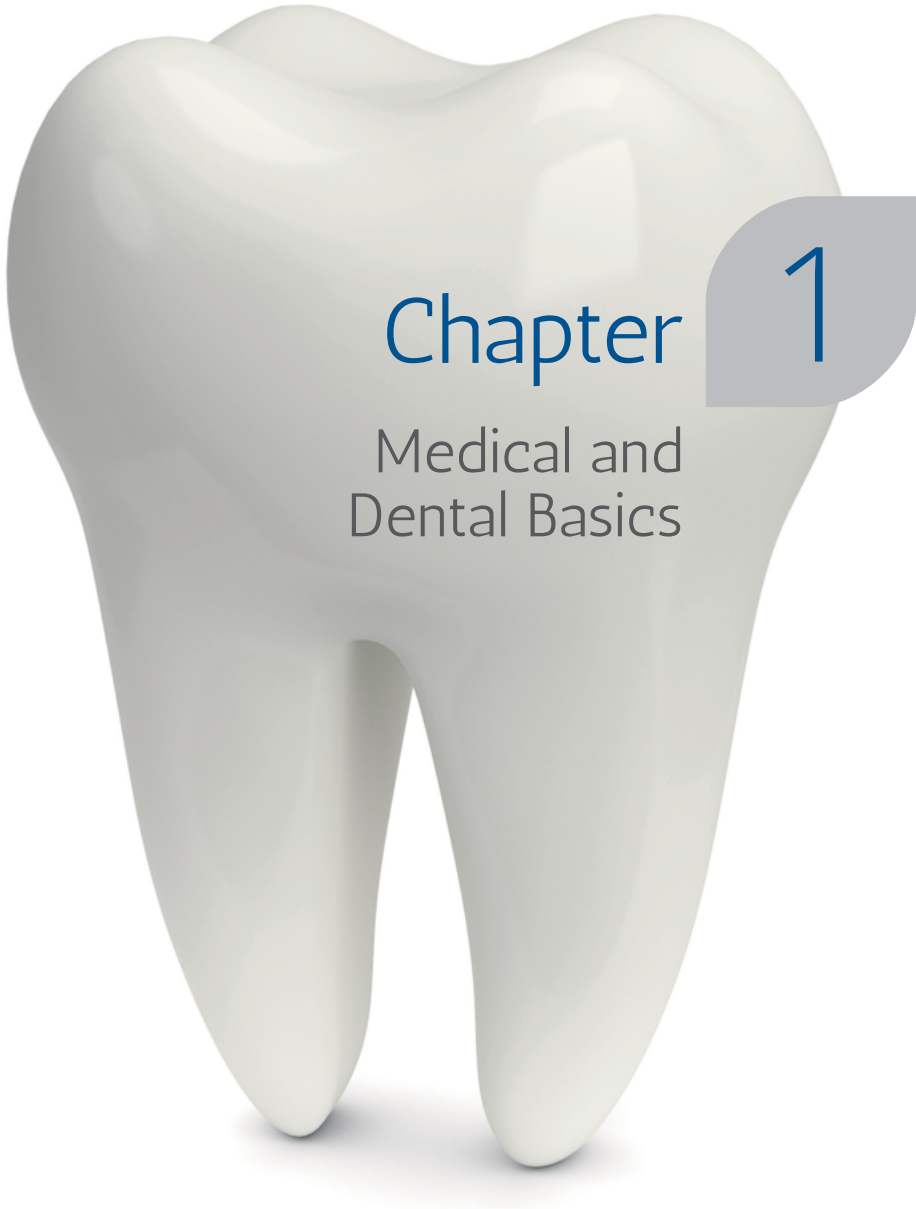
5.4	Recall – Making sure the Patient Returns for Professional Care	112
5.4.1	Preventive Care Appointments: Recall or Recare? Part 1	112
5.4.2	Preventive Care Appointments: Recall or Recare? Part 2	114
5.4.3	Preventive Care Appointments: Recall or Recare? Part 3	116
5.4.4	Preventive Care Appointments: Recall or Recare? Part 4	118
5.5	Writing a Prescription	120
5.5.1	Medicine, Drugs, and Pharmacology – Basics	120
5.5.2	Prescriptions and the Pharmacy	122
5.5.3	The Prescription	123
5.5.4	How to Take Medicine	124
5.6	Helpful Sentences	125

Chapter 6 Dentistry 127

6.1	Consulting the Patient	128
6.1.1	Dental Specializations	128
6.1.2	Overview of Fields of Dentistry, Dental Technology, and Related Subjects	129
6.1.3	Advantages of Digital Radiographs	130
6.1.4	Taking Radiographs	132
6.1.5	Consulting the Patient – Part 1	134
6.1.6	Consulting the Patient – Part 2	136
6.1.7	A Check-up	138
6.1.8	Never at a Loss for Words: Before, During, and After the Examination	140
6.1.9	Vocabulary	142
6.2.	Anesthesia	143
6.2.1.	General Anesthesia	143
6.2.2	General Anesthesia in Children	146
6.2.3	Vocabulary	147
6.3	Prophylaxis	148
6.3.1	Explaining Tooth Decay	148
6.3.2	Finding Words for a Professional Tooth Cleaning	150
6.3.3	Patient Dialog on Professional Tooth Cleaning	152
6.3.4.	Instructions for Brushing your Teeth Properly	154
6.3.5	Instructions for Correct Flossing	155
6.3.6	Fissure Sealing	156
6.3.7	Nutrition for Healthy Teeth	157
6.3.8	Vocabulary	159
6.4	Restorative Dentistry	160
6.4.1	Basics: Restorative Dentistry – Part 1	160
6.4.2	Basics: Restorative Dentistry – Part 2	161



6.4.3	Explaining Tooth Fillings	162
6.4.4	Vocabulary	164
6.5	Periodontics	165
6.5.1	The Basics	165
6.5.2	Explaining a Gum Treatment	168
6.5.3	Vocabulary	169
6.6	Endodontics	171
6.6.1	Finding Words for Root Canal Treatment	171
6.6.2	Explaining Root Canal Treatment – Part 1	172
6.6.3	Explaining Root Canal Treatment – Part 2	173
6.6.4	Instruments for a Root Canal Treatment	176
6.6.5	Vocabulary	177
6.7	Dental Implantology	178
6.7.1	Advantages of Dental Implants	178
6.7.2	The Implantation	180
6.7.3	A Tooth Extraction	181
6.7.4	Pre-operative Instructions	182
6.7.5	Aftercare Instructions	183
6.7.6	Vocabulary	185
6.8	Esthetic Dentistry and Prosthetics	186
6.8.1	Materials and Methods	186
6.8.2	Esthetic Dentistry – Basic Understanding	188
6.8.3	In-office Vital Tooth Bleaching	190
6.8.4	Patient Dialog on Bleaching	191
6.8.5	Treatment Options and Their Benefits	193
6.8.6	Restoration and Replacement of Teeth – Some Notes	195
6.8.7	Vocabulary	196
6.9	Pediatric Dentistry	197
6.9.1	An Emergency – Knocked-out Tooth	197
6.9.2	Tips on Proper Tooth Brushing	199
6.9.3	Floss is Boss	201
6.9.4	Dental Instruments	202
6.9.5	Vocabulary	203
6.10	Orthodontics	204
6.10.1	Malocclusions – Part 1	204
6.10.2	Malocclusions – Part 2	206
6.10.3	Training Vocabulary	208
6.10.4	Applying Brackets	210
6.10.5	Vocabulary	211
6.11	Dental Phobia	212
6.11.1	Helping Patients with Dental Phobia	212
6.11.2	Use of Phobia-Reducing Language	213
6.11.3	Vocabulary	214



Chapter

1

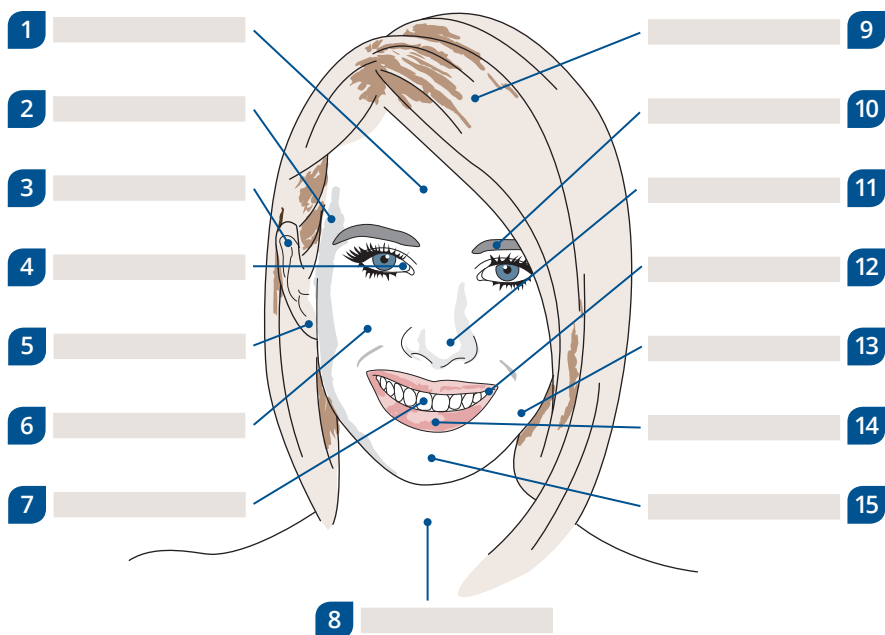
Medical and
Dental Basics



1.1 The Head and the Face

Match each word with the corresponding part of the head and face in the illustration.

cheek	earlobe	forehead	lip	nose
chin	eye	hair	mouth	teeth
ear	eyebrow	jaw	neck	temple



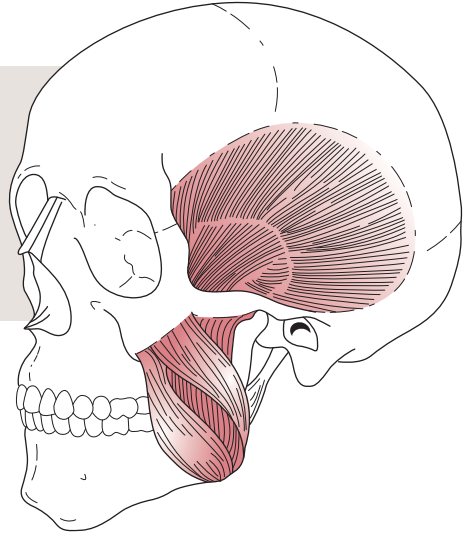
1 forehead 2 temple 3 ear 4 eye 5 earlobe 6 cheek 7 teeth 8 neck 9 hair
10 eyebrow 11 nose 12 mouth 13 jaw 14 lip 15 chin

ANSWERS

1.2 The Muscles of the Head

Choose words from the box and write them in the blank spaces to complete the following text.

Blood	intrinsic	salty
ears	mandible	taste
exterior	nonverbal	to
extrinsic	onto	tongue
eyelids	papillae	two
facial expression	ramus	zygomatic arch



The muscles of the face are composed of **1** _____ major groups: those of **2** _____ and those of mastication. The muscles of facial expression are surface muscles that have a tendency to merge with other nearby muscles and are grouped by the areas they affect. These basic groups affect the scalp, **3** _____, nose, **4** _____, and mouth. They enable expression of personality and influence **5** _____ communication. **6** _____ is supplied by a number of arteries that derive from the external carotid artery.

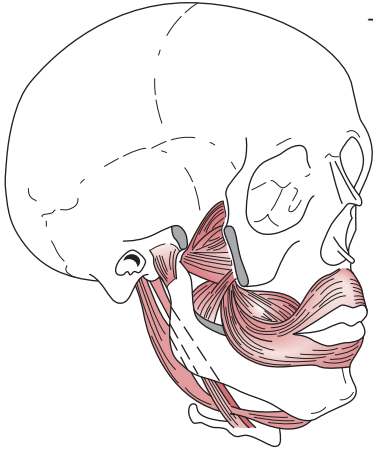
The muscles of mastication function in the movement of the **7** _____. Each side of the face has four major muscles: the temporal muscle, the internal pterygoid muscle, the external pterygoid, and the masseter.

The temporal muscle functions to close and retract the jaw. It originates in the temporal fossa and inserts **8** _____ the coronoid process and the anterior border of the ramus.

The internal pterygoid muscle closes the jaw. It originates on the medial surface of the pterygoid plate and inserts onto the lower and posterior borders of the inner surface of the **9** _____.

The external pterygoid muscle has two functions: **10** _____ open the jaw and to move it both forward and laterally.

The masseter muscle closes the jaw. Its origin is in the **11** _____ of the maxilla and **12** _____.



The **13** functions in speech as well as in mastication and deglutition (swallowing) of food. It is also the major organ of **14**. The tongue is divided into two identical halves, connected at a medial septum. It contains two sets of muscles: **15** and **16**. The surface of the tongue contains several types of **17**, which contribute to its texture. Taste buds are located along the surface of the tongue and are found in large numbers in the papillae. Four basic taste senses are experienced: **18**, sour, sweet, and bitter.

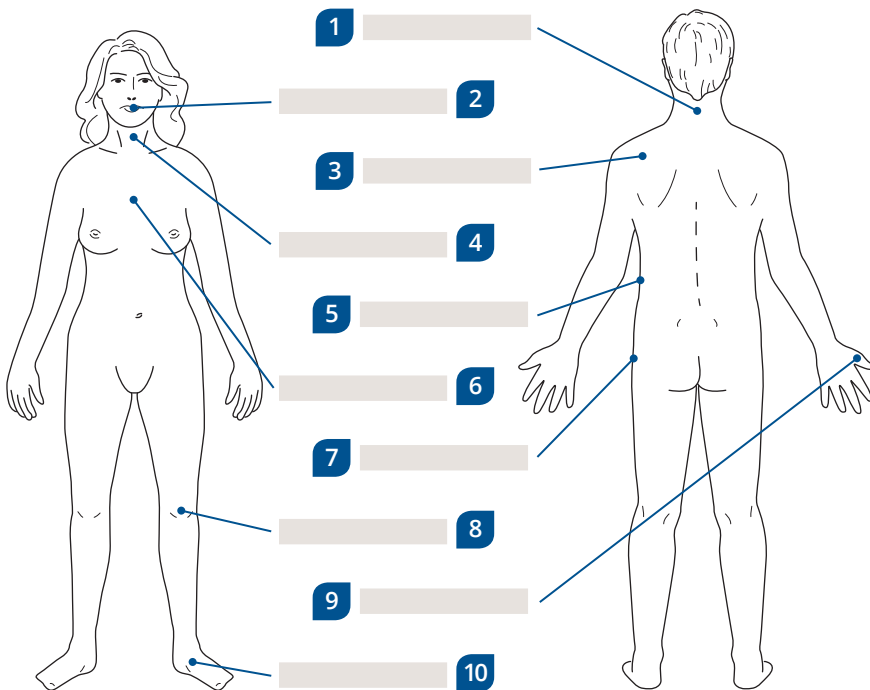
1 two 2 facial expression 3 ears 4 eyelids 5 nonverbal 6 Blood 7 mandible 8 onto 9 ramus 10 to 11 exterior 12 zygomatic arch 13 tongue 14 taste 15 intrinsic 16 extrinsic 17 papillae 18 salty



1.3 The Body

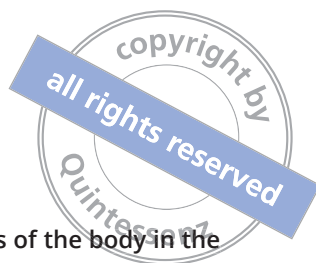
Match the words in the box with the corresponding parts of the body in the following drawings.

chest	hip	mouth	neck	thumb
foot	knee	nape	shoulder	waist



ANSWERS

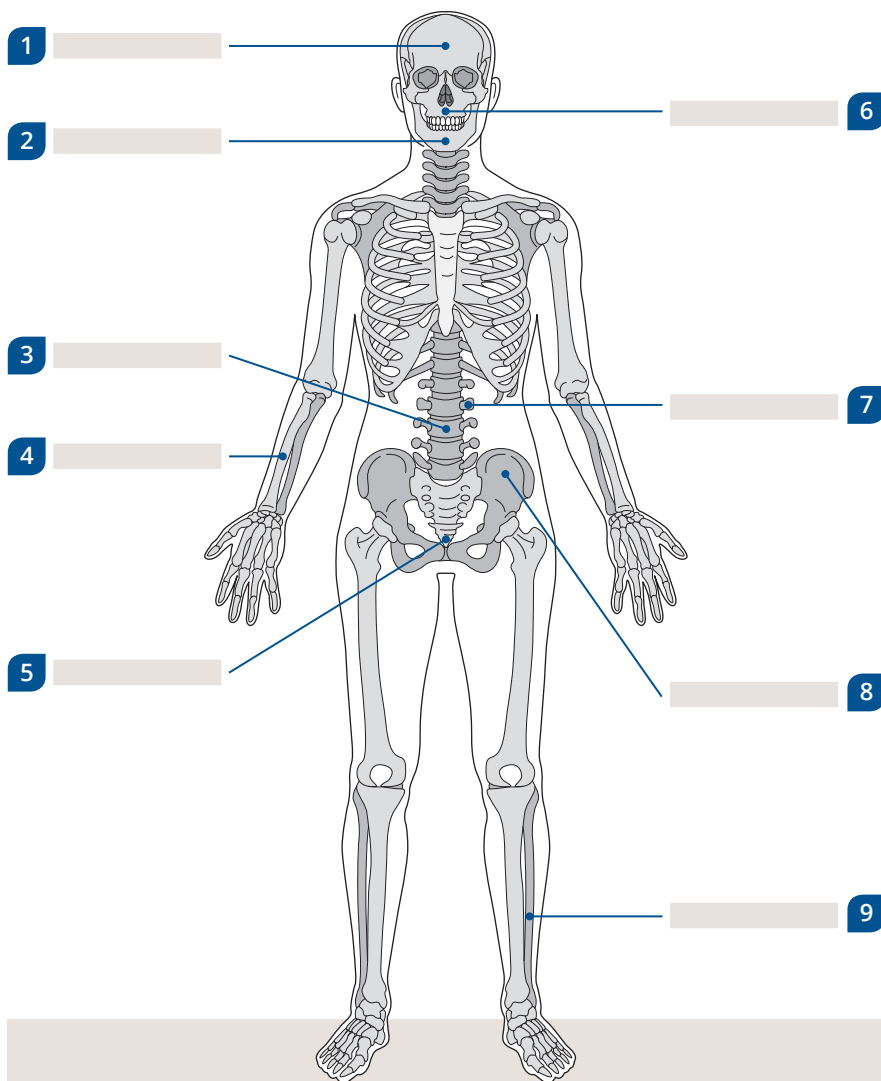
1 nape 2 mouth 3 shoulder 4 neck 5 waist 6 chest 7 hip 8 knee 9 thumb
10 foot



1.4 The Skeleton

Match the words in the box with the corresponding parts of the body in the following drawing.

hip bone	skull	ulna
leg bone	spine	upper jaw bone
lower jaw bone	tail bone	vertebra

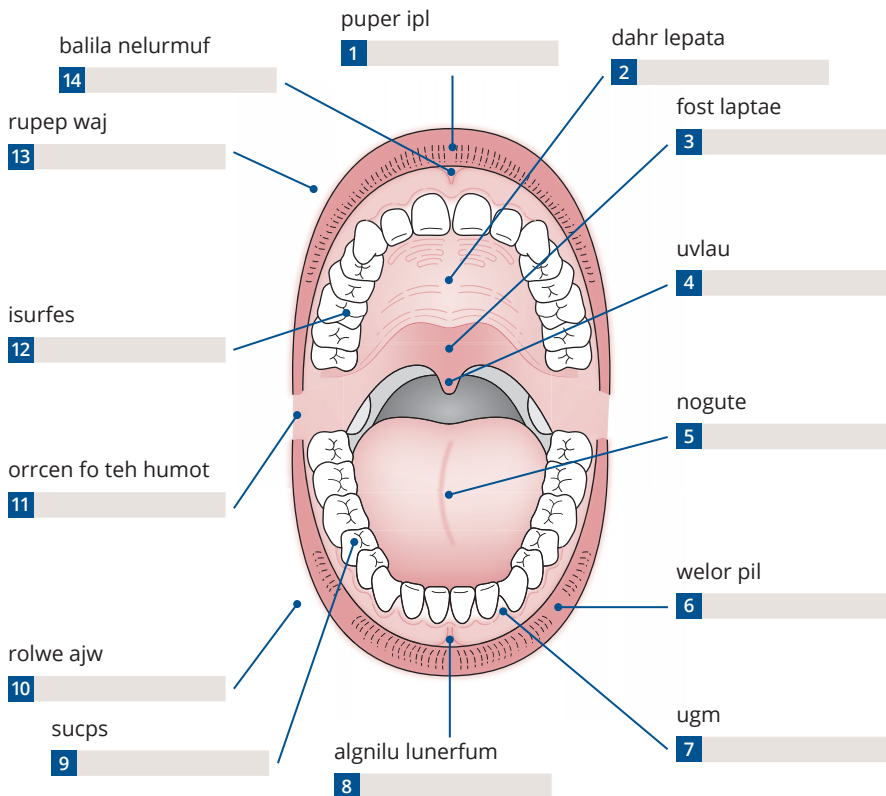


1 skull 2 lower jaw bone 3 spine 4 ulna 5 tail bone 6 upper jaw bone 7 vertebra 8 hip bone 9 leg bone

ANSWERS

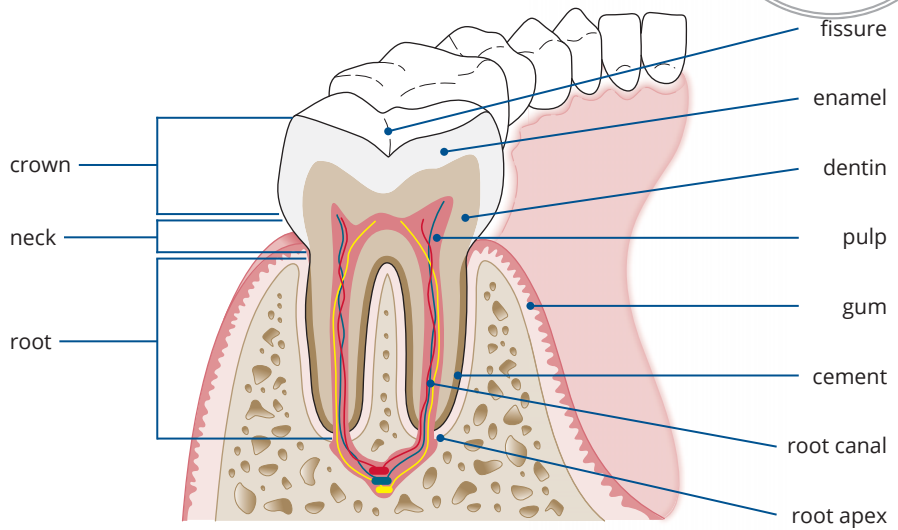
1.5 The Oral Cavity

Unscramble the terms and write them correctly in the blank spaces underneath each label in the following picture.



1 upper lip | Oberlippe 2 hard palate | harter Gaumen 3 soft palate | weicher Gaumen 4 uvula | Gaumenzäpfchen 5 tongue | Zunge 6 lower lip | Unterlippe 7 gum | Zahnfleisch 8 lingual frenulum | unteres Lippenbändchen 9 cuspids | Höcker 10 lower jaw | Unterkiefer 11 corner of the mouth | Mundwinkel 12 fissure | Fissur 13 upper jaw | Oberkiefer 14 labial frenulum | oberes Lippenbändchen

1.6 The Structure of a Tooth





Fill in the matching term from the list to complete the following sentences.
Use each term once only.

acids	Enamel	posterior tooth area
blood	gap	root
center line	incisors	wisdom teeth
dental neck	molar	
dentin	nerve endings	

- 1 _____ is the hardest substance in the body but can be destroyed by acids.
- The tooth consists mainly of 2 _____, which is a bonelike substance.
- The premolars and molars are in the 3 _____.
- A 4 _____ forms when a tooth is missing.
- The third molars are also called 5 _____.
- The part of the tooth between the crown and the root is called the 6 _____.
- Bacteria that live in your mouth produce 7 _____ from sugar.
- Pulp contains 8 _____, lymph vessels, and 9 _____.
- A 10 _____ has two to four roots.
- The teeth in the front area of the mouth are called 11 _____.
- The 12 _____ divides the quadrants in the mouth.
- The 13 _____ is covered by cement.

1 Enamel 2 dentin 3 posterior tooth area 4 gap 5 wisdom teeth 6 dental neck 7 acids 8 blood 9 nerve endings 10 molar 11 incisors 12 center line 13

1.7 Vocabulary on the Oral Cavity and Teeth

Adam's apple	Adamsapfel	dentinogenic, dentin-forming	dentinbildend
adenoids	Polypen	dentition, bite	Gebiss
adjacent teeth, adjoining teeth	benachbarte Zähne	dentures, false teeth, dental prosthesis	dritte Zähne
alveolar angle	Alveolarwinkel	devitalized tooth, non-vital tooth	devitaler Zahn
alveolar arch	Alveolarbogen	dry socket	trockene Alveole
alveolar bone	Alveolarknochen	enamel crest	Schmelzgrat
alveolar margin	Alveolarrand	enamel formation	Schmelzbildung
alveolar ridge, jaw ridge, maxillary crest, alveolar ridge line	Kieferkamm, -linie	enamel stains	Schmelzflecken
angle of the jaw	Kieferwinkel	enamel wall	Schmelzwand
anterior guidance, incisal guidance	Frontzahnführung	enamel, dental/tooth enamel	Zahnschmelz
anterior teeth	Frontzähne (1er, 2er, 3er)	erupting tooth	durchbrechender Zahn
artificial teeth, false teeth	künstliche Zähne	etched enamel	geätzter Zahnschmelz
back tooth	hinterer Zahn	exposed dental neck	freiliegender Zahnhals
bicuspatate tooth	zweihöckeriger Zahn	extraction socket	Extraktionsalveole
canine guidance, cuspid guidance	Eckzahnführung	first bicuspid, first premolar	erster Prämolare (4er)
canine tooth, eye tooth, cuspid	Eckzahn (3er)	first molar, six-year molar	erster Molar (6er)
carious lesion	kariöse Läsion	fissure, pits and grooves, sulcus	Fissur, Furchen und Rillen
center line	Mittellinie	flap of gum, gingival flap	Zahnfleischklappen
central tooth area	mittlerer Zahnbereich	front tooth area	Frontzahnbereich
cleft jaw	Kieferspalte	gingival blood flow	Zahnfleischnur-blutung
cleft lip, harelip	Lippenspalte, Hasenscharte	gingival cleft	Zahnfleischspalte
cleft palate	Gaumenspalte	group function	Gruppenführung
cleft tongue	Spaltzunge	gum irritation	Gingivareizung
corner of the mouth	Mundwinkel	gum margin, gingival gumline	Zahnfleischrand
coronal pulp	Kronenpulpa	gum pocket	Zahnfleischtasche
crown	Zahnkrone	gum tissue	Zahnfleischgewebe
cuspid tip	Höckerspitze	gum, gums (pl.), gingiva	Zahnfleisch
cuspid tooth	einhöckeriger Zahn	gummy smile	Zahnfleischlächeln
cuspidless tooth	höckerloser Zahn	hard/soft palate	harter/weicher Gaumen
dead pulp, non-vital pulp	nonvitale Pulpa	healthy teeth, disease-free teeth	gesunde Zähne
(dental) alveolus, tooth socket	Zahnfach	hypersensitive dental neck	überempfindlicher Zahnhals
dental arch	Zahnbogen	impacted third molar	retinierter Weisheitszahn
dental articulation, dynamic occlusion	dynamische Okklusion	incisor, incisal tooth, cutting tooth	Schneidezahn (1er, 2er)
(dental) cusp/cusps (pl.)	Höcker	intraoral environment	Mundmilieu
dental neck	Zahnhals		
(gum) pocket depth	(Zahnfleisch-) Taschentiefe		
dental pulp	Zahnnerv, Pulpa		
dentin	Dentin		

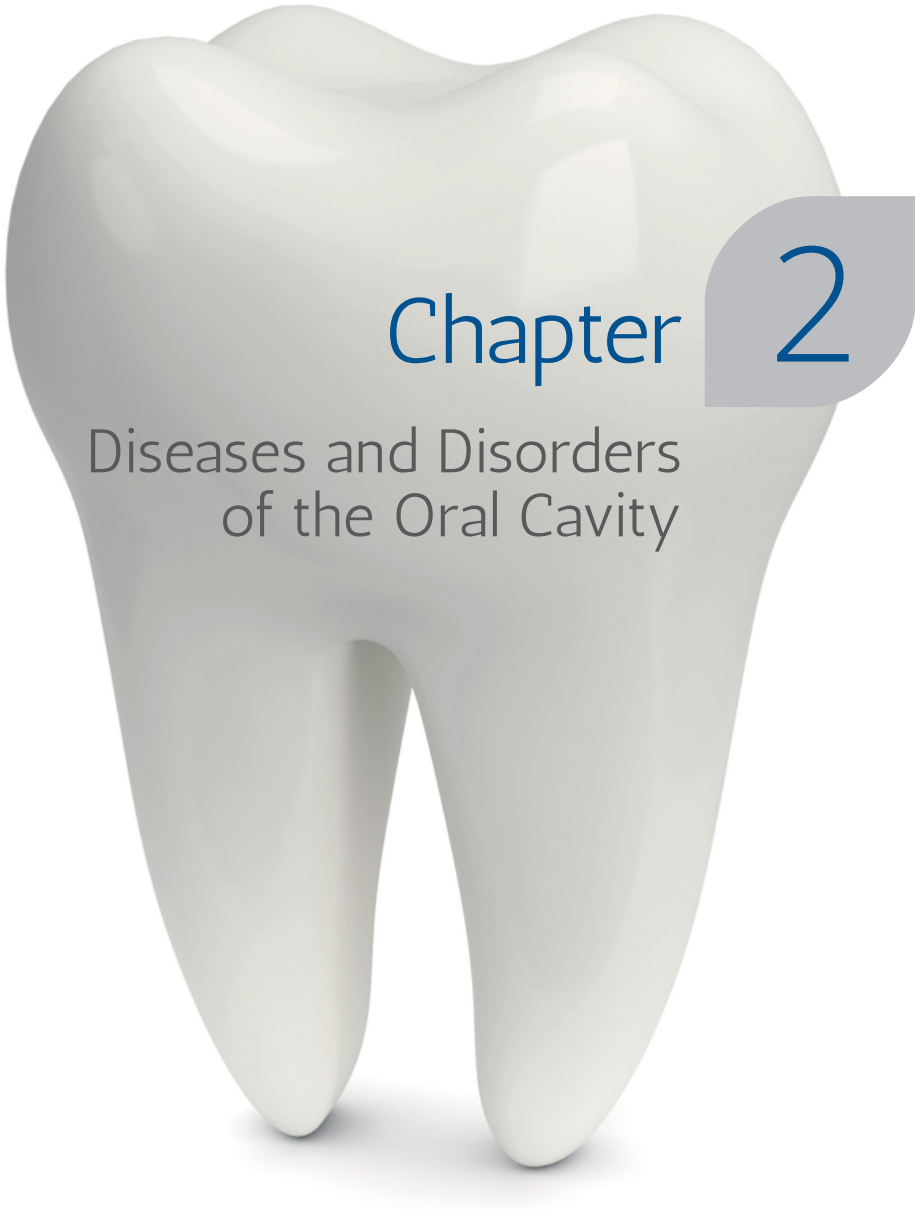


jaw joint movements	Kiefergelenksbewegungen	receding gums	zurückgehendes Zahnfleisch
jaw line	Unterkieferrand	right, left	rechts, links
jaw relation	Kieferrelation	root	Zahnwurzel
jaw, jaws (pl.)	Kiefer	(root) apex, root tip	Wurzelspitze
jawbone	Kieferknochen	root canal	Wurzelkanal
lateral tooth area	seitlicher Zahnbereich	root-treated	wurzelbehandelt
lip balm	Lippenbalsam, Lippenpflegestift	saliva, spit	Speichel
lip band, frenulum of the lip	Lippenbändchen	second bicuspid, second premolar	zweiter Prämolare (5er)
lip biting	Lippenbeißen	second molar, twelve-year molar	zweiter Molar (7er)
lip mucosa	Lippenschleimhaut	static occlusion	statische Okklusion
lip, lips	Lippe, Lippen	teething, to be teething	Zähne bekommen (Zahnen)
loss of enamel	Zahnschmelzverlust	tender tooth	empfindlicher Zahn
lower	untere ...	third molar, wisdom tooth	Weisheitszahn (8er)
lower jaw, mandible	Unterkiefer	throat	Rachen, Kehle
lower lip, bottom lip	Unterlippe	tongue	Zunge
mandibular movements	Unterkieferbewegungen	tongue/lingual frenulum	Zungenbändchen
molar, grinding tooth, cheek tooth	Molar, Mahlzahn	tonsil	Mandel
mottled enamel	gefleckter Zahnschmelz	(tooth) cement, cementum	Wurzelszement
mouth	Mund	tooth contact	Zahnkontakt
mucosa, mucous membrane	Schleimhaut	tooth mobility	Zahnbeweglichkeit
multirooted teeth	mehrwurzelige Zähne	tooth substance	Zahnschmelz
occlusal contact	Okklusalkontakt	tooth surface	Zahnoberfläche
occlusal plane	Bissebene	tooth-to-tooth distance	Zahnabstand
occlusal surface	Kaufläche	tooth, teeth	Zahn, Zähne
occlusal/masticatory force, chewing force	Kaukraft	two-canal tooth	zweikanaliger Zahn
occlusion, contact between the teeth of the upper and lower jaw	Okklusion	upper	obere ...
opposing teeth	Gegenzähne	upper jaw, maxilla	Oberkiefer
oral cavity	Mundhöhle	upper left second molar	zweiter Molar im Oberkiefer (27)
palatal height, width, length	Gaumenhöhe, -breite, -länge	upper lip	Oberlippe
palate, roof of the mouth	Gaumen	uvula, little peg	Zäpfchen
permanent teeth, adult teeth	bleibende Zähne		
posterior teeth	Seitenzähne, Backenzähne		
primary teeth, baby teeth, milk teeth	Milchzähne		
pulp chamber, pulp cavity	Zahnhöhle		

Chapter

2

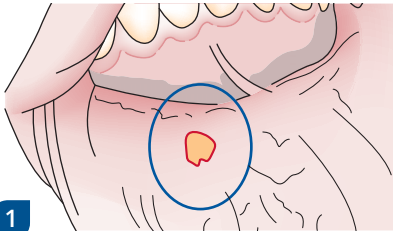
Diseases and Disorders of the Oral Cavity



2.1 Types of Diseases and Disorders of the Oral Cavity

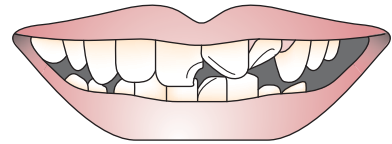
The mouth is a gateway to the body and is constantly challenged by bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi that can result in infectious diseases such as dental caries and periodontal disease. Injuries and systemic diseases also influence oral health.

Various dental and oral diseases and disorders are shown in the following illustrations. Unscramble the words so that they are spelt correctly.



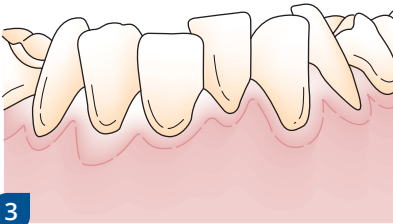
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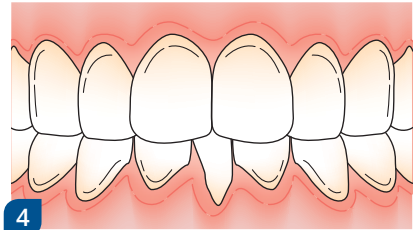
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traufrecd hotot



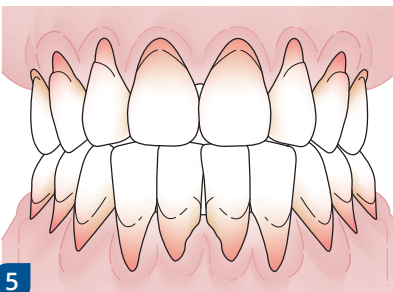
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woddecr tehte



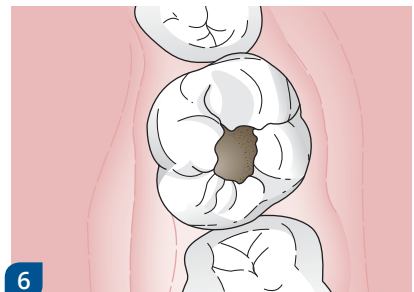
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mamatiflinon of het mugs or vigiginist



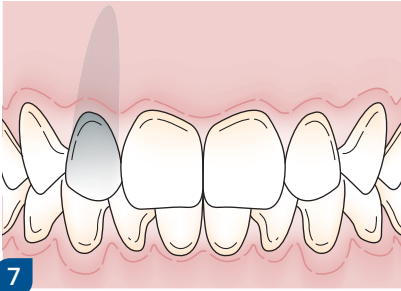
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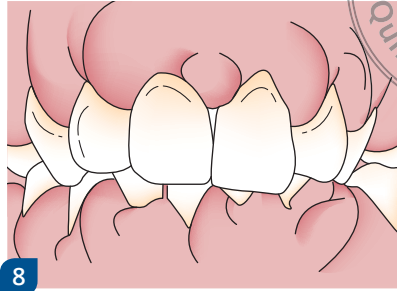
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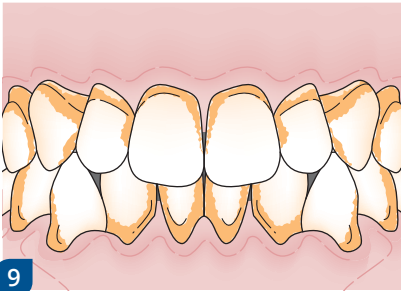
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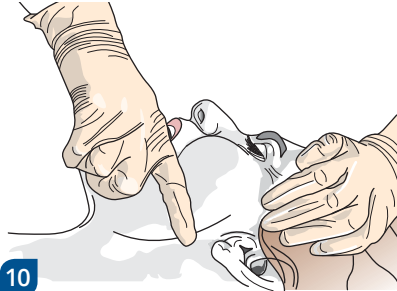
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asiaplyherp



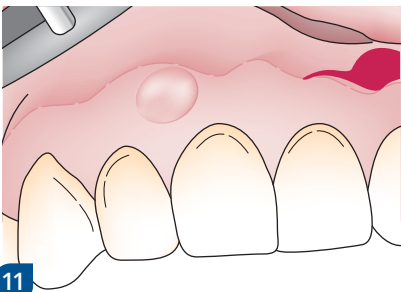
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siggibunlav qualpe



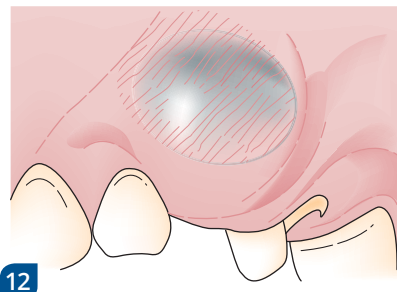
10

poretommandiblaur toinj ordisred



11

secabss



12

syc

1 aphra or mouth ulcer 2 fractured tooth 3 crowded teeth 4 inflammation of the
gums or gingivitis 5 gum disease or periodontal disease 6 tooth decay or caries
7 non-vital tooth 8 overgrowth of the gums - gingival hyperplasia 9 subgingival
plaque 10 temporomandibular joint disorder 11 abscess 12 cyst



2.2 Toothache

2.2.1 All about Toothache

In the following multiple-choice exercise, mark the correct answer(s).
More than one answer may apply.

- 1 What are the English terms for "Zahnschmerzen"?
 - ☐ A Dentalgia, toothache, sinusitis
 - ☐ B Toothache, dental pain, odontalgia
 - ☐ C Discomfort, toothache, aches and pains

- 2 Define the term "toothache".
 - ☐ A Eating or drinking hot or cold foods or drinks can make the pain worse.
 - ☐ B Toothache is caused by tooth decay, inflamed tooth root nerves or gum problems.
 - ☐ C Toothache is pain in or around the teeth or in the jaws.

- 3 Which symptoms can arise from a toothache?
 - ☐ A Sensitivity to hot or cold foods and drinks.
 - ☐ B Bleeding around the tooth or in the gums.
 - ☐ C Swollen tissue around the tooth.
 - ☐ D Swelling of the jaw.
 - ☐ E Pain when eating.

- 4 What kinds of toothache can one experience?
 - ☐ A Piercing pain
 - ☐ B Twinge
 - ☐ C Pulsating pain
 - ☐ D Radiating pain
 - ☐ E Headache
 - ☐ F Chronic toothache
 - ☐ G Dull pain
 - ☐ H Pressure sore
 - ☐ I Throbbing pain
 - ☐ J Racking toothache
 - ☐ K Excruciating toothache



- 5 What does the term "stechende Zahnschmerzen" mean in English?
- A Stitch
 - B Piercing pain
 - C Hunger pangs
 - D Sharp pain
 - E Stabbing pain
 - F Stinging
 - G Fleeting pain
 - H Painless
- 6 What are the causes of toothache?
- A Fever, swelling around the tooth, poor oral hygiene.
 - B Lack of flossing, chewing gum.
 - C Tooth decay, gum problems, inflamed root canal.
 - D Tooth fracture, broken filling.
 - E Food debris trapped between two teeth.
- 7 Why may a toothache worsen when the patient bends down or lies down?
- A The patient has chewed too much on one side.
 - B Fluid pressure builds up around the root.
 - C A damaged filling has fallen out and is poking the gums.
 - D The nerve in the middle of the tooth has died and become infected.
- 8 Which terms help describe toothache?
- A Nature of pain
 - B Duration of pain
 - C Site of pain
 - D Pain relief
 - E Intensity of pain
 - F Joint pain



2.2.2 Types of Toothache

People all experience toothache differently. Often a toothache can be a sign of a much deeper condition. The severity of the toothache may also differ in terms of the sensitivity of the tooth and the pain intensity. No matter what type of toothache a patient is experiencing, it should be checked by the dentist.

Match the boxes on the left to those on the right so that each type of toothache has a correct explanation.

1 Sharp tooth pain or sensitivity

A A constant aching tooth can be the result of nerve damage. The nerves of the tooth may be damaged by severe dental decay or due to excessive grinding of the teeth, an injury, or trauma to the tooth.

2 Chronic toothache

B Pain when eating could be due to either a crack in the tooth or dental decay.

3 Excruciating pain

C A toothache can often be a symptom of some serious underlying health problem. Studies show, for example, that a pain on the left side of the jaw can be the first sign of a heart attack. A toothache can also be a sign of a sinus infection. Inflammation of the jaw and pain when eating can be one of the earliest symptoms of a temporomandibular joint disorder (TMD).

4 Pain in the back of the jaw

D When the teeth become sensitive to cold, which causes a sharp pain when eating or drinking cold food or drinks, it could be due to the loss of tooth enamel. This loss of tooth enamel occurs due to excessive brushing, as a natural part of the aging process, the recession of the gums or the decay of a tooth cavity. If the teeth are very sensitive to heat, this could be due to dental cavities, abscesses or severe decay.

5 Pain when eating

E Pain experienced mainly in the back of the jaw could be due to impacted back molars. People who grind their teeth or have TMD can also experience jaw pain.

6 Serious health issues

F Intense, agonizing pain, including a throbbing sensation, is often due to an abscess or dental infection. When the pain is this intense there is often a noticeable swelling in the face.

2.2.3 Understanding Pain

This quiz should help you to practice your vocabulary and comprehension.

Match the German question on the left with the correct English question on the right.

1

Welcher Zahn schmerzt?

2

Wann traten die Schmerzen erstmals auf?

3

Wie lange haben Sie die Schmerzen?

4

Wie lange dauern die Schmerzen an?

5

Ist es in der Nacht oder am Tag schlimmer?

6

Wodurch werden die Schmerzen ausgelöst?

7

Stört der Schmerz Ihren Schlaf?

8

Fühlen Sie den Schmerz, wenn Sie Ihren Zahn mit der Zunge berühren?

9

Haben Sie Schmerzen in der Schläfe oder im Ohr?

10

Bekommen Sie Schmerzen bei heißen oder kalten Flüssigkeiten?

11

Blutet Ihr Zahnfleisch, wenn Sie Ihre Zähne putzen?

12

Ist der Schmerz stärker, wenn Sie hier oder hier drücken?

A Is it worse at night or during the day?

B What brings on the pain?

C Which tooth is aching?

D Does the pain disturb your sleep?

E How long have you had the pain?

F When did you first notice this pain?

G Do you have pain in the temple or the ear?

H Do you experience pain when you drink hot or cold liquids?

I How long does the pain last?

J Do your gums bleed when you brush your teeth?

K Is the pain more severe when you press here, or here?

L Do you feel pain when you touch your tooth with your tongue?

1 K 2 F 3 E 4 I 5 A 6 B 7 D 8 L 9 G 10 H 11 J 12 K

ANSWERS

2.2.4 Treatment for Toothache

Dentists use different methods to treat toothache, depending on the cause. Various causes of toothache are listed in the box.

Read the explanation of the treatment methods below and fill in the correct cause for each in the blank spaces.

abrasion	infection	pulpitis	tooth fracture
extraction	loose filling	teeth grinding	tooth sensitivity
gum recession	loss of enamel	tooth decay	wisdom teeth

1

Dental decay often results from poor dental hygiene habits and an incorrect diet, causing toothache. Treatment: remove the decayed part of the tooth and replace it with a filling. Dental crowns are an ideal solution when more than one tooth surface is decayed.

2

If an existing filling breaks or becomes loose, the dentist will remove it, clean out any further decay, and place a new filling.

3

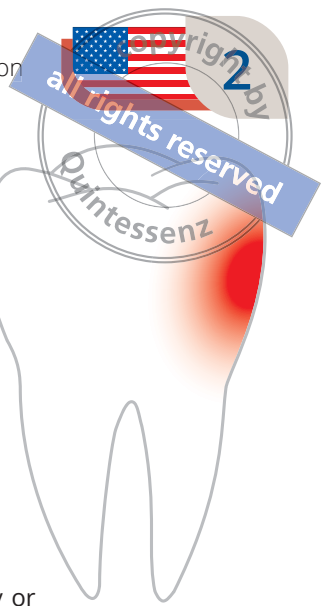
The dentist or endodontist may recommend root canal treatment if the tooth pulp is infected. The decayed pulp will be removed and the empty space filled with a paste. Thereafter, the tooth will be covered with a dental crown.

4

When the gums recede away from the teeth, the dentist will perform a gum graft procedure. The dentist can transplant tissue that has been removed from the palate, use synthetic gum tissue or a sliding graft. For a sliding graft, gum tissue from neighboring areas is used to cover the root.

5

An improper diet or aggressive tooth brushing can lead to a loss of tooth enamel. The sensitivity and sharp pain that results can be treated with the help of desensitizers.



6

The dentist will apply desensitizers, which need to be reapplied frequently to treat sensitivity. Desensitizers can also be prescribed for home use.

7

The teeth can be exposed to all kinds of wear and tear. If there are uneven surfaces, the dentist may fill these with composite fillings. Dental crowns or veneers may be recommended when there is extreme wear and tear.

8

Infections can result in abscesses, which are caused by dental decay or injury. Firstly, antibiotics and painkillers will be prescribed. After the pain has subsided, root canal treatment will be performed. The weakened tooth can be restored with a dental crown.

9

People who grind their teeth can experience tooth pain as a result of small fractures or even a shift in the position of the teeth. The dentist may prescribe a nightguard to be used while sleeping to protect the teeth.

10

Fractures in the teeth can result from abrasion, trauma or as a result of grinding. A dentist will treat a broken tooth using a protective covering such as a dental veneer or crown.

11

Impacted molar teeth can result in crowding of the teeth and can move the other teeth. The dentist may have to perform oral surgery to remove the impacted wisdom teeth.

12

If none of these treatments help to ease the pain, the tooth may have to be removed. In cases where the tooth has become wedged between the jaw and another tooth, tooth extraction is required.

2.2.5 Vocabulary Training

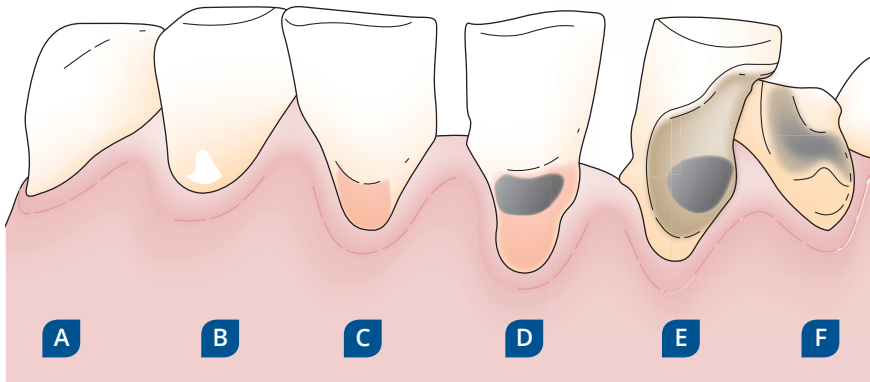
Match the German words/phrases with the correct English translations.

1 retinierte Zähne	A wear and tear
2 Fraktur, Bruch	B enamel
3 Abnutzung, Verschleiß	C discomfort
4 eingekleimt/eingeklemmt zwischen	D impacted teeth
5 Zahnschmelz	E excruciating
6 Empfindlichkeit	F toothache
7 Schmerzen beim Essen	G fracture
8 Zahnschmerzen	H sharp tooth pain
9 Unbehagen, Beschwerden	I pain when eating
10 qualvoll, schmerzhaft	J sensitivity
11 Gefühl, Empfindung	K severity
12 Schwere	L wedged between
13 heftige/stechende Zahnschmerzen	M sensation

2.3 Dental Caries

2.3.1 What are Dental Caries?

Match the number in the picture with the correct text that describes the state of the tooth.

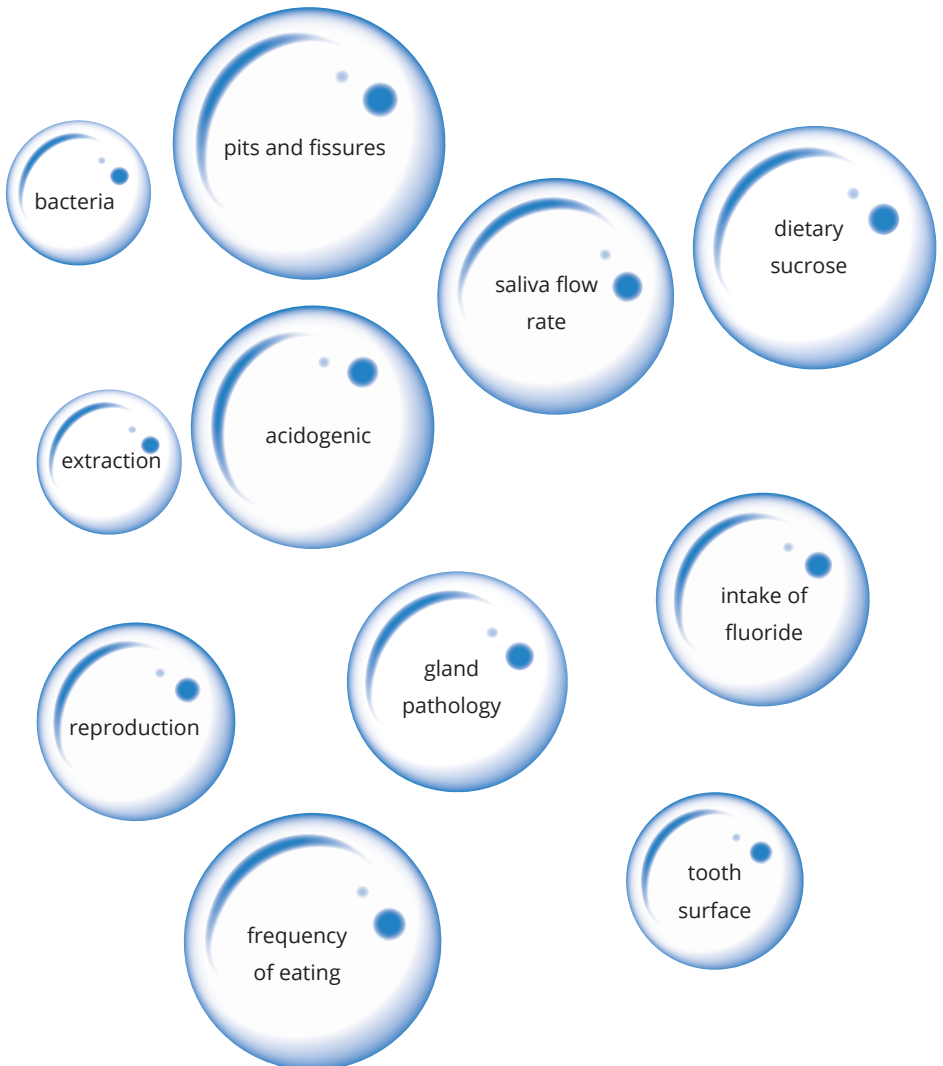


- 1 A small “white spot” has formed, which is a sign of demineralization. The surface of this tooth is still intact – no cavity has formed as yet. If proper measures are taken immediately, the caries process can be stopped.
- 2 This tooth has no dental caries.
- 3 This tooth has fractured.
- 4 This tooth has a filling, which has not stopped the demineralization. A lesion surrounds the filling.
- 5 This tooth has a lesion with a soft floor due to the deterioration of the enamel surface.
- 6 The demineralization of this tooth continues, and undermines the tooth.

2.3.2 The Nature of Tooth Decay

Tooth decay, also called caries or cavities, is the progressive loss of tooth mineral, followed by bacterial invasion into the demineralized tooth. Five factors contribute to the formation of caries/development of tooth decay.

Mark the correct five factors from those listed in the bubbles below.



bacteria - saliva flow rate - dietary sucrose - frequency of eating - intake of fluoride



2.4 Gum Disease

2.4.1 All about Gum Disease

In the following multiple-choice exercise, mark the correct answer(s). More than one answer may apply.

1 What causes gum disease?

- A** brushing and flossing
- B** sticky, colorless plaque
- C** irregular visits to the dentist
- D** removal of tartar

2 Gingivitis is ...

- A** a mild form of gum disease
- B** loss of bone and tissue
- C** inflammation of the gums
- D** teeth that have shifted

3 What has happened to cause periodontitis to form?

- A** untreated inflammation of the gums
- B** nerve damage
- C** gums have receded away from the tooth
- D** pockets are infected
- E** bacterial toxins have broken down bone and connective tissue

4 Name the risk factors for gum disease.

- A** hormonal changes in girls and women
- B** herpes virus
- C** diabetes
- D** illnesses such as cancer or AIDS
- E** drug addiction
- F** smoking
- G** genetic susceptibility
- H** bad breath
- I** specific medications

5 What are the first symptoms of gum disease?

- A** red or swollen gums, receding gums
- B** tartar build-up, abscesses
- C** bad breath, painful chewing
- D** clicking of the jaw
- E** loose/sensitive teeth
- F** bad breath
- G** discolored teeth, mouth breathing
- H** tender/bleeding gums

1 B 2 A,C 3 A,C,D,E 4 A,C,D,E,G,I 5 A,C,E,F,H

2.5 Malocclusion

Malocclusion, or “bad bite”, is the technical term for dental and facial irregularities and refers to any disturbance in the normal alignment of teeth. Malpositioned teeth can be inherited or acquired. Crowding of teeth, extra or missing teeth, and too much space between teeth are examples of inherited problems. Acquired malocclusions are caused by accidents; thumb, finger or pacifier sucking; airway obstruction by tonsils and adenoids; dental disease or premature loss of primary or permanent teeth. Whether inherited or acquired, many of these problems affect the proper alignment of the teeth, as well as facial development and appearance.

Match each technical term in the box with the corresponding illustration.

crossbite
crowding

deep bite
deep overbite

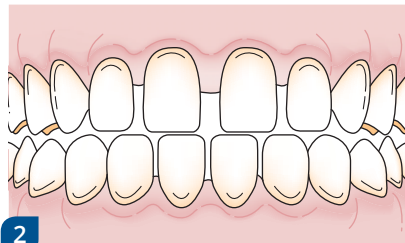
missing teeth
open bite

overbite
spacing

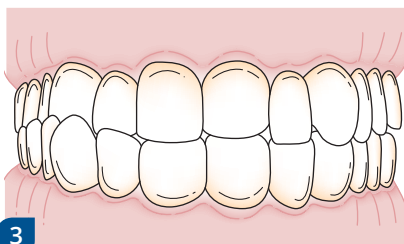
underbite



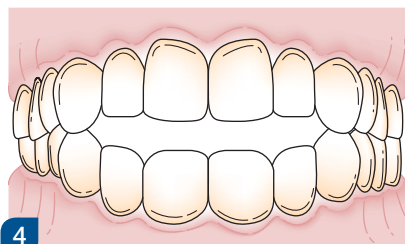
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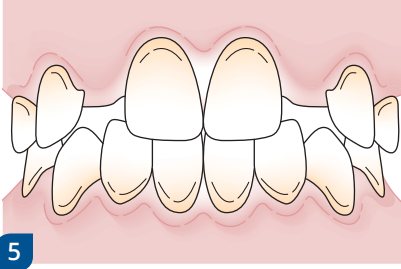
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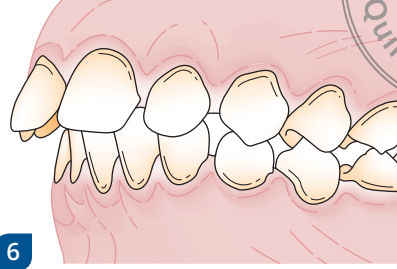
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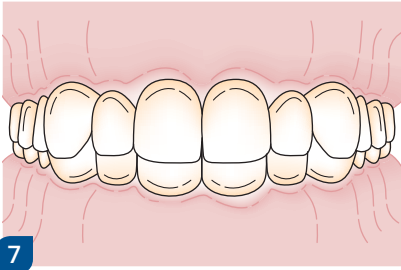
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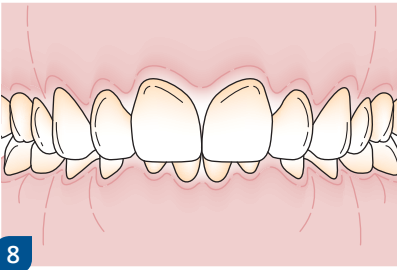
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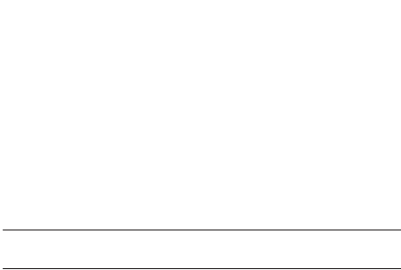
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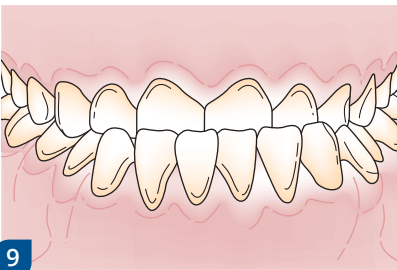
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8



9



9

1 crowding 2 spacing 3 crossbite 4 open bite 5 missing teeth 6 overbite (protruding maxillary teeth) 7 deep bite 8 deep overbite 9 underbite (mandibular protrusion)

ANSWERS

2.6 Vocabulary

abnormality, malformation	Fehlbildung	edentulous	zahnlos
abscess	Abzess	elongated tooth	elongierter Zahn
allergy	Allergie	erupting tooth	durchbrechender Zahn
alveolar cyst	Alveolarzyste	excruciating pain	unerträglicher, qualvoller Schmerz
alveolar resorption	Alveolarkammabbau	exposure	Freilegung
apical granuloma	apikales Granulom	fever	Fieber
apical leakage	undichter apikaler Verschluss	filled tooth	gefüllter Zahn/ Zahn mit Füllung
apical perforation	Wurzelperforation	fistula, gum boil	Fistel
apical periodontitis	Wurzelspitzenentzündung	gangrenous/decayed tooth	fauler Zahn
bad breath, mouth odor, strong breath	Mundgeruch	grinding, bruxism	Knirschen
bone loss	Knochenabbau	gum bleeding	Zahnfleischbluten
bone resorption	Knochenresorption	gum discoloration	Zahnfleischverfärbung
broken/fractured tooth	gebrochener/frakturierter Zahn	gum/gingival disease	Zahnfleischerkrankung
buck tooth, protruding tooth	vorstehender Zahn	gum/gingival recession	Zahnfleischschwund
burning sensation	brennendes Gefühl	hematoma, bruise	Hämatom
canker sore, ulcer	Geschwür, Ulkus	impacted/embedded tooth	retinierter Zahn
caries, tooth decay, area of rot, hole in the tooth	Karies	induration	Gewebeverhärtung
carious tooth	kariöser Zahn	infection	Ansteckung, Infektion
chipped tooth	gesplitterter Zahn	inflammation	Entzündung
crackling jaw, jaw clicking, jaw popping	Kiefergelenkknacken	inflammation of gum tissue, gingivitis	Zahnfleiscentzündung
cracks	Risse	inflammation of the oral mucosa	Entzündung der Mundschleimhaut
crossbite	Kreuzbiss	infrabony pocket	infraalveoläre Knochentasche
crowding	Engstand	injury	Verletzung, Schädigung
cyst	Zyste	(jaw) clenching	Pressen
(to) damage	Beschädigung, beschädigen	lip biting	Lippenbeißen
dead tooth, non-vital tooth, pulpless tooth	devitaler Zahn	loose tooth	lockerer Zahn
deep bite	Deck-/Tiefbiss	loosening	Lockerung
deep gum pockets	tiefe Zahnfleischtaschen	malocclusion	Malokklusion, Fehlbiss
deflective occlusal contact	deflektiver Kontakt	missing tooth	fehlender Zahn
devital tooth	pulpaloser Zahn	mottled tooth	gefleckter Zahn
disease, illness	Erkrankung	mouth breathing	Mundatmung
disorder	Störung	occlusal abrasion	okklusale Abrasion
drifting/wandering tooth	wandernder Zahn	occlusal caries	Kauflächenkaries
dull pain	dumpfer Schmerz	occlusal disturbanc(es)	Okklusionsstörung(en)
		occlusal stress	okklusale Belastung
		occlusal trauma	traumatische Okklusion



occlusal wear	Abkautung	rotated tooth	gedrehter Zahn
open bite	offener Biss	sensitivity	Empfindlichkeit
overbite	Vor-/Überbiss	severe	massiv, schwer, stark, schlimm
pain upon pressure	Druckschmerzen	severity	Schwere, Heftigkeit
parafunction	Parafunktion	sinusitis	Sinusitis
partially erupted tooth	unvollständig durchgebrochener Zahn	sound/healthy tooth	intakter/gesunder Zahn
periodontal inflammation	Wurzelhautentzündung	spacing, gaps	Zahnlücken
periodontal/gum pocket	Zahnfleischtasche	submerged tooth	reinkludierter Zahn
periodontitis	Parodontitis	supplemental tooth	überzähliger Zahn
piercing/sharp/fleeting/stabbing pain	stechender Schmerz	swelling	Schwellung
pins and needles	Kribbeln	swollen	geschwollen
plaque	Zahnbelag	tartar, dental calculus	Zahnstein
prepared tooth	präparierter Zahn	temporomandibular joint disorders (TMJD, TMJ, TMD)	Kiefergelenksstörungen
pressure sore	Druckstelle	temporomandibular joint syndrome	Kiefergelenksyndrom
proliferation, growth, tumor	Wucherung	tender, sensitive	empfindlich
protruding tooth	vorstehender Zahn	throbbing pain	klopfende Schmerzen
pulpitis, inflammation of the pulp	Pulpitis	tilted tooth	gekippter Zahn
pulsating pain	pulsierender Schmerz	tongue thrusting	Zungenpressen
pus	Eiter	tooth loss	Zahnverlust
radiating pain	ausstrahlende Schmerzen	toothache, tooth pain, odontalgia, dentalgia	Zahnschmerzen
receding gums	zurückgehendes Zahnfleisch	twinge	ziehender Schmerz
red/reddened gums	gerötetes Zahnfleisch	underbite, mandibular protrusion	Unterbiss
root exposure	Wurzelfreilegung	vital tooth	vitaler Zahn
root fracture	Wurzelfraktur	weakened tooth	geschwächter Zahn
root sepsis	Wurzelvereiterung	wear and tear	Abnutzung

2.7 Helpful Sentences

- | | |
|--|---|
| ■ Please describe the kind of pain you have. | ➔ Bitte beschreiben Sie die Art Ihrer Schmerzen. |
| ■ I was in excruciating pain. | ➔ Ich hatte entsetzliche Schmerzen. |
| ■ Which tooth is aching? | ➔ Welcher Zahn schmerzt? |
| ■ How long have you had the pain? | ➔ Wie lange haben Sie die Schmerzen? |
| ■ How long does the pain last? | ➔ Wie lange dauern die Schmerzen an? |
| ■ Is it worse at night or during the day? | ➔ Ist es in der Nacht oder am Tag schlimmer? |
| ■ Does the pain disturb your sleep? | ➔ Stört der Schmerz Ihren Schlaf? |
| ■ Where do you feel the pain most? | ➔ Wo fühlen Sie den Schmerz am meisten? |
| ■ Do you have pain in the temple or the ear? | ➔ Haben Sie Schmerzen in der Schläfe oder im Ohr? |
| ■ Do you feel the pain when you touch your tooth with your tongue? | ➔ Fühlen Sie den Schmerz, wenn Sie Ihren Zahn mit der Zunge berühren? |
| ■ Do you feel pain when drinking cold or hot liquids? | ➔ Bekommen Sie Schmerzen bei kalten oder heißen Flüssigkeiten? |
| ■ Is the pain more severe when you press here, or here? | ➔ Ist der Schmerz stärker, wenn Sie hier oder hier drücken? |
| ■ Do your gums bleed when you brush? | ➔ Blutet Ihr Zahnfleisch, wenn Sie Ihre Zähne putzen? |