

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
ОДЕСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

Міжнародний факультет

Кафедра філософії, біоетики та іноземних мов

ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ

Проректор з науково-педагогічної роботи

Едуард Бурячківський

«1» вересня 2023р.



**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО ДО ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ З НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ
ДИСЦИПЛІНИ**

Факультет **СТОМАТОЛОГІЧНИЙ**

Курс **ДРУГИЙ**

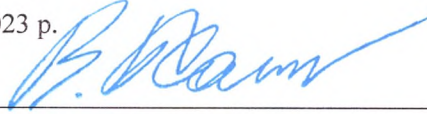
Навчальна дисципліна **ПРОФЕСІЙНА МЕДИЧНА ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЯ В СТОМАТОЛОГІЇ**

Затверджено

Засіданням кафедри філософії, біоетики та іноземних мов
Одеського національного медичного університету

Протокол №1 від 28.08.2023 р.

Завідувач кафедри _____



Володимир ХАНЖИ

Розробники:

Професор, д.пед.н. Русалкіна Л. Г.

Доценти: к.пед.н. Абрамович В. Є., к.пед.н. Кір'язова О.В.

Ст. викладачі: Мокрієнко Е.М., Лазор Н.В, к.пед.н. Левицька А.І.

Викладачі: Циба А.А., Бермас О.М.

Практичне заняття № 1

1. Тема: ALLERGY

Мета: ознайомити здобувачів вищої освіти з особливостями вживання іншомовної медичної лексики за темою «Алергія».

Основні поняття: алерген, висип, свербіж, набряк.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What is called an allergy?

2. What do the symptoms of allergy include?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Topic vocabulary:

clogging	/ˈklɒɡ ɪŋ /	обструкція, закупорка
decongestant	/ˌdiː.kənˈdʒes.tənt/	проти набряковий засіб
dye	/daɪ/	фарбник, фарбувати
exposure	/ɪkˈspəʊ.ʒə/	вплив
hives	/haɪvz/	кропив'янка
induce	/ɪnˈdjuːs/	викликати
invade	/ɪnˈveɪd/	проникати, вражати
itch	/ɪtʃ/	свербіти
life-threatening	/ˈlaɪf,θret.ən.ɪŋ/	небезпечний для життя
mite	/maɪt/	кліщ
mold	/mɒʊld/	пліснява
occur	/əˈkɜːr/	відбуватися
onset	/ˈɒn.set/	початок
pollen	/ˈpɒl.ən/	квітковий пилок
precede	/priˈsiːd/	передувати
rash	/ræʃ/	висип
wheeze	/wiːz/	сопіти, хрипіти

Exercise 2. Read the word combinations and sentences with the new words and translate them into Ukrainian:

Exposure: dangerous exposure, avoid exposure, harmless exposure, limit exposure to the sun, a brief exposure to radiation;

Dye: food dye, insoluble dyes, contain a suitable dye, a liquid dye is injected into the arteries of the heart through a catheter;

Invade: to invade and destroy cells, pathogens invade the organism, invading protein, invade open wounds and lesions, some bacteria invade phagocytic cells and neutralize their killing ability;

Life-threatening: life-threatening circumstances, life-threatening diseases, life-threatening condition, life-threatening complications, the injuries weren't life-threatening;

Occur: occur after primary infection, permanent deformation occurs, life-threatening side effects rarely occur, occur in certain populations;

Onset: sudden onset, gradual onset, early onset, the onset is characterized by chills, delay the onset of the disease by several years;

Precede: the preceding phase, a disease preceded by neurodegeneration, bronchitis is often preceded by pharyngitis, viral infections precede the condition, mild symptoms precede severe manifestations;

Wheeze: wheezing risk factors, asthma symptoms can include wheezing, wheezing is a short-term effect of smoking, wheezing is preceded by cough, many health problems can cause wheezing.

Exercise 3. Translate the following word combinations from English:

Generally harmless foreign proteins, occur at the first exposure, antibodies against the invading proteins, immune response, shortness of breath and wheezing, runny nose and eyes, detergents and hair dyes, over-the-counter and prescription decongestants, patients' ability to tolerate allergens, clogging up of airways, difficulty breathing, unconsciousness due to sudden fall in blood pressure, rash and itching elsewhere in the body, the first line treatment of anaphylaxis, to reduce airway mucosal oedema, induce vasoconstriction and increase strength of cardiac contraction, facilitate identification, avoidable causes, hours preceding the onset of symptoms.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

1. What is called an immune response?
2. What do the symptoms of allergy include?
3. What are common allergens?
4. What are the most common allergic reactions in dental staff?
5. What do allergy drugs include?

6. What can gradually increase patients' ability to tolerate allergens?
7. What manifestations does anaphylaxis involve?
8. Why does anaphylaxis require urgent emergency management?
9. What effect does adrenaline (epinephrine) produce?
10. Why should patients be advised to document the circumstances of episodes of anaphylaxis ?

Exercise 5. Read the sentences and decide if they contain true or false information:

1. In general, there is no treatment for allergies.
2. Immunotherapy gradually decreases patients' ability to tolerate allergens.
3. Epinephrine is the first and most important treatment for anaphylaxis, and it should be administered as soon as anaphylaxis is recognized to prevent the progression to life-threatening symptoms.
4. Skin symptoms occurring in anaphylaxis make the condition life-threatening.
5. Patients should be asked to document the circumstances preceding the onset of anaphylaxis.
6. When exposed to the allergen for the first time the immune system produces large amounts of antibodies that lead to break down of mast cells that contain chemicals like histamine.
7. Adrenaline contributes to bronchodilation and strengthens cardiac contraction.
8. Common allergens include both natural and synthetic substances.
9. Allergies are hypersensitivity reactions of the endocrine system in certain individuals to seemingly and generally harmless foreign proteins and substances.
10. In anaphylaxis rash and itching can appear anywhere in the body.

Exercise 6. Translate the word combinations into English:

Не виникати при першому контакті(впливі), виробляти молекули проти проникаючих білків, руйнувати мастоцити, кропив'янка, чхання та нежить, безрецептурні проти набрякові, шкірні висипи та набряк губ і обличчя, миючі засоби та фарби для волосся, горіхи та молюски, імунотерапія, ускладнення дихання, вимагати негайного медичного втручання, препарати комбінованої дії, знижувати набряк слизових оболонок, викликати розширення бронхів, полегшувати визначення причин, що можна уникнути.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Коли алерген потрапляє в тіло людини вперше, це призводить до імунної реакції але не викликає проявів алергії.
2. Такі симптоми алергії як спазми в животі і діарея не часті.
3. Коров'яче молоко є одним з поширених харчових алергенів.
4. Існує кілька видів рецептурних та безрецептурних ліків, які полегшують закладеність

носа та нежить.

5. До ліків від алергії належать: антигістамінні препарати, деконгестанти, комбіновані препарати, кортикостероїди.

6. Імунотерапія поступово підвищує здатність пацієнтів переносити алергени.

7. Найбільш поширені алергічні реакції у стоматологічного персоналу - це алергія на латекс, акрилати та формальдегід.

8. Анафілактичний шок іноді супроводжується непритомністю через раптове падіння артеріального тиску.

9. Адреналін - це препарат першої лінії для лікування анафілаксії.

10. Пацієнтам слід задокументувати обставини епізодів анафілаксії для полегшення виявлення причин, які можна уникнути.

Exercise 8. Match the terms to their explanations:

1. A detergent	a. ... is an organic nitrogenous compound involved in local immune responses, as well as regulating physiological function in the gut and acting as a neurotransmitter for the brain, spinal cord, and uterus.
2. Histamine	b. ... work by shrinking swollen nasal tissues and blood vessels, relieving the nasal symptoms.
3. Combination drugs	c. ..., also known as adrenaline, is a medication and hormone. The key role of this hormone is on the short-term stress response. As a medication, it is used to treat a number of conditions, including cardiac arrest, asthma, and superficial bleeding.
4. Over-the-counter (OTC) drugs	d. ..., also known as allergen immunotherapy, decrease sensitivity to allergens and often leads to lasting relief of allergy symptoms even after treatment is stopped.
5. Decongestants	e. ... is a pharmaceutical drug that legally requires a medical prescription to be dispensed. In contrast to over-the-counter medicines, it cannot be obtained without a prescription.
6. Corticosteroids	f. ... block histamine and keep it from binding to receptors. Many older over-the-counter ... may cause drowsiness.
7. Antihistamines	g. ... are highly effective drugs for allergies, but they must be taken regularly, often daily, to be of benefit. In addition, they have many potential side effects, especially when given orally, systemically, and for a long period of time.
8. Allergy shots	h. ... contain both an antihistamine and a decongestant to relieve multiple allergy symptoms.

9. Epinephrine	i. ... is a surfactant or a mixture of surfactants with cleansing properties in dilute solutions.
10. A prescription drug	j. ... are medicines sold directly to a consumer without a requirement for a prescription from a healthcare professional.

Exercise 9. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

1. Some people develop a potentially fatal systemic allergic reaction, termed anaphylaxis, ... seconds or minutes of exposure to allergens.
2. ... adults, food allergies tend to be life-long.
3. In general, there is no cure ... allergies.
4. The body develops molecules called antibodies ... the invading proteins.
5. This condition involves unconsciousness ... sudden fall in blood pressure.
6. The symptoms of many conditions include difficulty ... breathing, which can be mild or severe.
7. This leads ... the features of allergies.
8. Adrenaline increases strength ... cardiac contraction.
9. This organic nitrogenous compound is involved ... local immune responses.
10. The pills must be taken daily to be ... benefit.

Exercise 10. Put the sentences in the proper order to construct the terms “Allergy” and “Anaphylaxis”:

- a. In general, there is no cure for allergies, but there are several types of medications available: antihistamines, decongestants, combination drugs, corticosteroids.
- b. Allergies are over-reactions of the immune system to foreign proteins when a person is exposed to an allergen.
- c. This condition requires urgent emergency management.
- d. Common allergens include pollen, animal dander, nuts, fruit, shellfish, eggs and cows' milk, fungal spores or molds, dust mites, household chemicals.
- e. Adrenaline is the first line treatment acts to reduce airway mucosal oedema, induce bronchodilation, induce vasoconstriction and increase strength of cardiac contraction.
- f. If it isn't treated properly, it can be fatal.
- g. This condition involves swelling of the throat and mouth and clogging up of airways leading to difficulty breathing, difficulty in speaking or swallowing, rash and itching elsewhere in the body, weakness and collapse often with unconsciousness due to sudden fall in blood pressure.
- h. Immunotherapy may also increase patients' ability to tolerate allergens.

- i. Symptoms of allergy include sneezing, shortness of breath, wheezing, runny nose and eyes, coughing, hives, swelling of the lips or face, itching eyes, ears, lips, throat and roof of the mouth, nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps and diarrhea.
- j. A life-threatening or severe allergic reaction is termed anaphylaxis.

Exercise 11. a) Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements:

Prefix	Meaning	Example
a-, an-	without, lack of, absent, deficient	anoxia
anti-	describing something as 'against'	antibacterial
extra-	outside	extracellular
endo-	denotes something as inside or within	endodontics
exo-	denotes something as "outside" another	exothermic
hyper-	extreme or beyond normal	hypersalivation
hyp(o)-	below normal	hypothermia
met, meta-	after, beside	metatarsal
peri-	about, around, or surrounding	periscope

b) Match the adjectives with their explanations:

1. antifungal	a. a skeleton that is on the inside of a body
2. aseptic	b. much faster than the speed of sound
3. extradural	c. designed to be less likely to cause allergic reactions
4. endoskeleton	d. intended to kill or reduce the harmful effects of fungi
5. exoskeleton	e. next to the carpal bones
6. hypersonic	f. situated or occurring outside the dura mater but within the skull
7. hypoallergenic	g. the double layer of tissue that surrounds the heart
8. metacarpal	h. an external skeleton
9. pericardium	i. free or freed from pathogenic microorganisms

Exercise 12. Form the nouns and adjectives with the help of the following verbs and translate them:

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
expose		

induce		
invade		
occur		
precede		
facilitate		
tolerate		
respond		
congest		
include		

Exercise 13. Make questions to the underlined words:

1. Summer allergies are usually triggered by pollen from grasses and weeds.
2. Ragweed, mold and dust mites are the biggest allergy triggers in the fall.
3. Exposure to certain dental materials can cause reactions ranging from mild to severe.
4. Certain factors like history of asthma or usage of beta-blockers increase the likelihood of an allergic-like contrast reaction among the general population.
5. The patient's electroencephalogram showed profound generalized cerebral dysfunction with absent posterior dominant rhythm suggestive of anoxic brain injury.
6. Suspected allergies in dentistry should be confirmed by an allergy test conducted by a dermatologist or allergist.
7. Manufacturers of all medical devices should be encouraged to label the products with their complete ingredients and remove common allergens from wound care products.
8. The integrity of periwound skin is an important concept of wound care.
9. Antiseptic agents are best suited for ulcer care in comparison with topical antibiotics.
10. Healthcare providers should avoid potential wound care product allergens, especially when treating patients with leg ulcers.

Exercise 14. Open the brackets, using the verbs in the correct tense and voice forms:

1. Food allergies or food intolerances **(to affect)** nearly everyone at some point.
2. People often have an unpleasant reaction to something they **(to eat)** and wonder if they **(to have)** a food allergy.
3. If you **(to suffer)** from a milk allergy, strictly avoiding milk and food containing milk and milk products **(to be)** the only way to prevent a reaction, which **(to include)** immediate wheezing, vomiting, and hives.
4. Egg allergies are more common in children than in adults and reaction **(to range)** from mild to severe.
5. If a person **(to be)** allergic to any wheat protein, he should strictly **(to avoid)** wheat and wheat

products, which **(to include)** stomach upset, eczema, allergic rhinitis, bronchospasm and even anaphylaxis.

6. Peanut allergies **(to affect)** about 4 percent of adults and 6 percent of children.

7. A single ragweed plant **(to create)** up to a billion pollen particles in a year, affecting people with ragweed allergies, namely stuffy sinuses.

8. While all allergy symptoms **(to cause)** by a hypersensitive response to an otherwise harmless substance, not all allergies **(to be)** the same.

9. Delayed hypersensitivity reactions to amalgam restorations **(to see)** as erythematous, pruritic lesions on the oral mucosa and skin of the face and neck.

10. Many reports on titanium allergy **(to observe)** in association with titanium implants **(to publish)** recently.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

Основна

1. Elective Course English language for second-year students of the Faculty of Dentistry, ONMedU, Department of Foreign Languages, Odesa, 2021.

2. English for Professional Use: Dentistry. Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням: Стоматологія: підручник (ВНЗ IV р. а.) / І.Г. Романко, І.М. Сологор, О.М. Беляєва та ін. 2015.- 224 с.

Додаткова література.

1. Medical English for Academic Purposes, Ю.В. Лисанець, О.М. Беляєва, М.П. Мелашенко 2018, Видавництво Медицина 312 стр

2. MEDICINE (OXFORD ENGLISH CAREERS) 2 Student's Book. Oxford University Press, Sam McCarter, 2010, 144

Електронні інформаційні ресурси

1. Одеський національний медичний університет: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>

2. Інформаційні матеріали: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>

Практичне заняття № 2

2. Тема: WOUNDS

Мета: ознайомити здобувачів вищої освіти з особливостями вживання іншомовної медичної лексики за темою «Рани».

Основні поняття: відкриті рани, закриті рани, травма, гематоми.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What can open wounds be classified according to?
2. What are the categories of closed wounds?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Topic vocabulary:

abnormality	/,æb.nɔ:'mæɪ.ə.ti/	порушення
address	/ə'dres/	розглянути, звернутись до
blunt	/blʌnt/	тупий
bruise	/bru:z/	синець
crush syndrome	/'sɪn.drʊm/	синдром здавлювання
damage	/'dæm.ɪdʒ/	ушкодження
disaster	/dɪ'zɑ:.stər/	катастрофа
incision	/ɪn'sɪʒ.ən/	різана рана
irregular	/'ɪr.ɪ.jə.lə/	неправильної форми
originate	/ə'ɪdʒ.ən.ert/	походити
repair	/'rɪ.peər/	відновлювати
rough	/rʌf/	шершавий
stab	/stæb/	колоти
superficial	/'su:.pə'fɪʃ.əl/	поверхневий
trapped	/træpt/	затиснений
underlying	/'ʌn.də'laɪ.ɪŋ/	підлеглий,

Exercise 2. Read the word combinations with the new words and translate them into Ukrainian:

Abnormality: congenital abnormalities, foetal abnormalities, abnormalities in brain development, the X-rays showed some slight abnormality;

Blunt: a blunt instrument, a blunt needle, blunt object, blunt trauma to the head, a 44-year-old male with blunt abdominal trauma;

Damage: damage to the spinal column, kidney damage, psychological damage, the damage is postmortem, intestinal damage wasn't that severe;

Irregular: irregular shape, irregular heartbeat, irregular collection of data, irregular laceration, irregular incision;

Repair: damaged beyond repair, to repair damaged tissue, repair of the aortic arch, surgeons repaired the severed artery, sutures to repair the hernia under tension;

Stab: stab wounds, stabbed with a fork, stab wounds suggest a large knife, she was stabbed several times in the chest;

Superficial: superficial wound, superficial or slight scratches, superficial bite mark, quite a superficial analysis, the driver only received superficial injuries;

Underlying: underlying layer, underlying cause, underlying factors, underlying approach, dead skin separated from the underlying tissue.

Exercise 3. Translate the following word combinations:

Nature of the injury causing the wound, depth of injury to the skin and underlying tissues, a break in the continuity of any bodily tissue, the process of repair, incisions, lacerations, topmost layer of the skin, irregular tear-like wounds, intact tissue underneath, fall onto a rough surface, object piercing the skin, to damage the underlying tissues, gunshots and stab wounds, contusions and crush injury, originate from internal pathology, trapped for a length of time, natural or man-made disaster, interrupted fluid movement, build at the site of injury, heal at a much slower rate, associated with underlying chronic diseases.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions

1. What are the types of open wounds?
2. What are incisions caused by?
3. What are penetration wounds subdivided into?
4. What do petechiae, purpura, and ecchymosis originate from?
5. What is the difference between hematomas and bruises?
6. What events usually precede crush syndrome?
7. What damage can crush syndrome cause?
8. What are chronic wounds almost always associated with?

Exercise 5. Read the sentences and decide if they contain true or false information.

1. Open wounds are those in which the skin has been broken.
2. We call the trauma "a bruise" if it is caused by an exterior factor.
3. The types of open wounds are: incisions, lacerations, bruises, and abrasions.

4. Incisions are caused by a heavy blunt-edged object such as a hammer .
5. Gunshots are among the most common causes of penetration wounds.
6. A puncture wound, a penetrating wound and a perforating wound are the types of penetration wounds.
7. The terms "hematoma" and "blood tumour" basically mean the same thing.
8. Open wounds have fewer categories than closed wounds.
9. Crush syndrome isn't a common condition doctors deal with on a daily basis.
10. Crush syndrome may lead to systemic disturbances.

Exercise 6. Translate the word combinations into English:

Характер травми, що спричинює рану, глибина травмування шкіри та підлеглих тканин, спричинений чистим гострим предметом, травма від тупого предмета, чужорідний предмет, пронизуючий шкіру, проникаюча або перфораційна рана, пошкодження судини, походить від патології внутрішніх судин, місцеве запалення тканин, походить від зовнішнього джерела травми, накопичуватися у місці пошкодження, накопичуватися під шкірою, стихійне чи техногенне лихо, дисфункція органів та порушення обміну речовин, загоюватися набагато повільніше, пов'язаний основним (що є першопричиною) хронічним захворюванням.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Найчастіше класифікація ран основана на предметі, що спричинив травму, часовому проміжку для загоєння, глибині ураження шкіри та підлеглих тканин, а також ступені інфікування.
2. Відкрита рана – це порушення цілісності тканини найчастіше внаслідок будь-яких дій зовнішніх факторів.
3. Колоті рани досить серйозні, так як може статися пошкодження внутрішніх органів або м'язових тканин.
4. Рвані рани супроводжуються рясною кровотечею, викликають сильні болі.
5. Поверхневі рани обробляють антисептичними препаратами і накладають стерильну пов'язку на місце пошкодження.
6. Гематоми, які походять від зовнішнього джерела травми, - це контузії, які також називають синцями.
7. Краш-синдром є відносно рідкісним явищем, він зустрічається, коли кінцівка пацієнта тривалий час затиснена, що може призвести до системних порушень в організмі.
8. Хронічні рани загоюються набагато повільніше, заживають лише частково або повторно виникають після часткового або повного загоєння.
9. Проколоті рани поширені в стопі, особливо в теплу погоду, коли люди ходять босоніж.
10. Типи відкритих ран наступні: різані, рвані, подряпини, проколи, проникаючі.

Exercise 8. Match the terms to their explanations:

1. A puncture wound	a. ...is one that has failed to progress through the phases of healing in an orderly and timely fashion and has shown no significant progress toward healing in 30 days.
2. A penetrating wound	b. ... occurs when force or pressure is put on a body part. This type of injury most often happens when part of the body is squeezed between two heavy objects.
3. A perforating wound	c. ... sharp object pierces the skin and creates a small hole without entering a body cavity, such as a bite.
4. Abrasions	d. ... a sharp object pierces the skin, creating a single open wound, and enters a tissue or body cavity, such as a knife stab.
5. A crush injury	e. ... is an injury, as from a blow with a blunt instrument, in which the subsurface tissue is injured but the skin is not broken.
6. A contusion	f. ... often start as small scratches or bruises which patients with diabetes fail to notice due to nerve damage and limited sensitivity. Compromised immune systems and damaged capillaries lead to these formerly small and benign wounds becoming dangerously infected.
7. A chronic wound	g. ... object passes completely through the body, having both an entry and exit wound, such as a gunshot wound.
8. Venous ulcers	h. ... primarily afflict patients who are bedridden or of limited mobility. The constant pressure on the tissue overpowers the pressure of the capillaries, affecting blood flow.
9. Diabetic ulcers	i. ... occur when the skin rubs or scrapes against a rough or hard surface. There is usually not much bleeding, but the wound needs to be scrubbed and cleaned well to avoid infection.
10. Pressure ulcers	j. ... occur primarily in the legs of patients and are caused by problems with blood circulation due to dysfunctional blood valves or obstructed veins.

Exercise 9. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

- Chronic wounds may heal ... a much slower rate.
- Open wounds are those in which the protective body surface has been broken, permitting the entry of foreign material ... the tissues.
- Abrasions are often caused by a sliding fall ... a rough surface.
- Depending ... the severity, penetration wound can be a puncture, a penetrating wound, or a perforating wound.

5. Hematomas that originate ... internal blood vessel pathology are called petechiae, purpura, and ecchymosis.
6. Incisions are caused ... a clean, sharp-edged object such as a knife, a razor or a glass splinter.
7. Crush syndrome can be expected following any event where patients are trapped ... a length of time, especially following a natural or man-made disaster.
8. Grazes are superficial wounds in which the topmost layer of the skin is scraped ... but the tissue ... remains intact.
9. When bodily fluid movement is interrupted in patient's extremities bodily fluids and toxins build ... the site of injury.
10. Hematomas or blood tumor – are caused by damage ... a blood vessel that in turn causes blood to collect under the skin.

Exercise 10. Put the sentences in the proper order to construct the terms “Open wound”, “Closed wound”, “Chronic wound” :

- a. Hematomas that originate from internal blood vessel pathology are called petechiae, purpura, and ecchymosis.
- b. In closed wounds the damaged tissues are not exposed to the exterior.
- c. Open wounds are those in which the protective body surface has been broken, permitting the entry of foreign material into the tissues.
- d. It is important to not only treat the wound but also diagnose and address the underlying condition causing the wound to minimize risk of further chronic wounds.
- e. Chronic wounds are acute wounds which may heal at a much slower rate, heal only partially or reoccur after partial or complete healing.
- f. Hematomas that originate from an external source of trauma are contusions, also commonly called bruises.
- g. They can be classified according to the object that caused the wound.
- h. The types of these wounds are: incisions, lacerations, abrasions, puncture wounds, penetrating wounds.
- i. These wounds are almost always associated with underlying chronic diseases that affect either the blood supply or how the cells function at the wound site.
- j. Closed wounds have fewer categories, but are just as dangerous as open wounds. They are: hematomas, contusions or bruises, crush injury.

Exercise 11. a) Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements:

Prefix	Meaning	Example
dys-	bad or difficult	dyspepsia

heter(o)-	other (of two), as an addition, or different	heterosexual
homo-	uniform in composition or character	homoblastic
juxta-	near to, alongside or next to	juxtaglomerular
mes(o)-	middle	mesoderm
super-	above, on top of, beyond,	superplastic

b) Match the adjectives with their explanations:

1. superscription	a. having teeth that are all of the same type
2. dyslexia	b. having a head with a cephalic index between that of dolichocephaly and brachycephaly
3. mesocephalic	c. consisting of parts or things that are different from each other
4. homoplasia	d. is an act or instance of placing two elements close together or side by side
5. homodont	e. something written on the surface of, outside, or above something else
6. heterogeneous	f. shared character between two or more animals that did not arise from a common ancestor
7. homozygote	g. intense tightening in the chest, air hunger, difficulty breathing, breathlessness or a feeling of suffocation
8. homograph	h. word that shares the same written form as another word but has a different meaning
9. juxtaposition	i. having two identical alleles of a particular gene or genes
10. dyspnea	j. disorders that involve difficulty in learning to read or interpret words, letters, and other symbols.

Exercise 12. Form adverb with the help of the following adjectives and use the formed adverbs in the sentences:

Complete, primary, constant, inadequate, proper, severe, common, especial, regular, partial.

1. Enamel erosion from habitual lemon of acidic soft drink consumption ... occurs on the facial and cervical surfaces of the teeth.
2. The patient is vomiting ... and is unable to keep down any fluids.
3. This yeast often does not respond to ... used antifungal drugs, making infections difficult to treat.
4. Puncture wounds are common in the foot, ... in warm weather when people go barefoot.
5. The stitches will be out when the wound is ... healed.

6. The article provides an update on a multidisciplinary approach to the treatment of ... burned patients.
7. An *obstruction* may ... or totally prevent air from getting into your lungs.
8. If a minor puncture wound is ... treated, it can sometimes develop into a serious problem.
9. One in five Europeans is ... exposed to sound levels at night that could significantly damage health, including mental health.
10. If not ... treated, infection or other complications can develop.

Exercise 13. Make questions to the underlined words:

1. The labs' research focuses on such things as developing treatments, vaccines, diagnostic tests and other countermeasures.
2. The doctor said he was suffering from fatigue and work-related stress.
3. The baby had jaundice and was in an incubator for 24 hours.
4. A crush injury is injury by an object that causes compression of the body.
5. They failed to take the necessary precautions to avoid infection.
6. Multiple organ failure (MOF) is a syndrome that represents a complicated and dynamic pathophysiologic pathway leading to organ functional derangement and eventual death.
7. When the patient is no longer a carrier of the pathogen, he can leave the hospital.
8. She has a persistent numbness all down one side of her body.
9. Chronic hoarseness is a symptom of a condition called silent thyroiditis.
10. Crush injuries commonly include direct soft tissue destruction, bony injury and limb ischemia.

Exercise 14 Open the brackets, using the verbs in the correct tense and voice forms of Past Simple:

Case report.

A 54-year old male with a history of substance abuse **1. (to admit)** to an acute hospital for surgical treatment of advanced peripheral arterial disease. The patient **2. (to undergo)** an aortobifemoral bypass, using a Y-graft procedure, which **3. (to produce)** a surgical wound to his left anterior thigh and groin. The patient had previously had an above knee amputation of the left leg, after failed surgery to salvage the lower leg following an acute ischaemic event. The patient **4. (to remained)** in hospital following the bifemoral bypass as part of his inpatient recovery. However, the surgical wound **5. (to fail)** to heal, and thus became the primary active medical issue.

The patient's wound initially **6. (to manage)** using standard protective surgical dressings. However, 2 weeks following surgery, wound dehiscence **7. (to occur)** — felt by staff to be

related to the patient's excessive movement of the area — and the risk of infection **8. (to increase)**.

A management plan **9. (to implement)** to protect the wound from infection and provide the best environment for wound healing to occur; this included negative pressure wound therapy and silver-based antimicrobial dressings. However, following 7 months of failed wound management interventions, the patient **10. (to transfer)** to a non-acute specialist rehabilitation centre, for continued rehabilitation and wound management.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

Основна

1. Elective Course English language for second-year students of the Faculty of Dentistry, ONMedU, Department of Foreign Languages, Odesa, 2021.
2. English for Professional Use: Dentistry. Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням: Стоматологія: підручник (ВНЗ IV р. а.) / І.Г. Романко, І.М. Сологор, О.М. Беляєва та ін. 2015.- 224 с.

Додаткова література.

1. Medical English for Academic Purposes, Ю.В. Лисанець, О.М. Беляєва, М.П. Мелашенко 2018, Видавництво Медицина 312 стр
2. MEDICINE (OXFORD ENGLISH CAREERS) 2 Student's Book. Oxford University Press, Sam McCarter, 2010, 144

Електронні інформаційні ресурси

1. Одеський національний медичний університет: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>
2. Інформаційні матеріали: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>

Практичне заняття № 3

3. Тема: HEPATITIS

Мета: ознайомити здобувачів вищої освіти з особливостями вживання іншомовної медичної лексики за темою «Гепатит».

Основні поняття: печінка, жовтяниця, холеурія, білірубін, цироз.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What is the hepatitis?
2. What are the main symptoms of hepatitis?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Topic vocabulary:

acquire	/ə'kwair/	набувати
adherence	/əd'hri:rens/	прив'язка
bloating	/'bləʊ.tɪŋ/	здуття
choluria	/k'ɒ'luriə/	холеурія, наявність жовчі у сечі
communicate	/kə'mju:ni.keɪt/	передавати
contaminate	/kən'tæm.i.neɪt/	забруднювати
countermeasures	/'kaʊn.tə.meʒ.əz/	контрміри
excessive	/ek'ses.ɪv/	надмірний
fatigue	/fə'ti:g/	втома
hepatomegaly	/'hep.ə.təʊ'me.gə.li/	збільшення печінки
inoculation	/'ɪ.nɒk.jə'leɪ.ʃən/	засівання
jaundice	/'dʒɔ:n.dɪs/	жовтяниця
low-grade	/ləʊ greɪd /	слабо виражений
precaution	/'preɪ'kə:ʃən/	пересторога
recover	/'ri'kʌv.ər/	одужати
suppuration	/'sʌp.jə.reɪʃən/	нагноєння
vicinity	/'vɪ'sɪn.ə.ti/	ділянка, зона

Exercise 2. Read the word combinations and sentences with the new words and translate them into Ukrainian:

Carrier: infected carrier, asymptomatic carrier, carrier for typhoid, non-carrier, carriers of infection, there are an estimated 1.5 million HIV carriers in the country;

Failure: liver failure, lung failure, minor congestive heart failure, failure to regulate, the probable cause of death was renal failure;

Fatigue: chronic fatigue syndrome, extreme fatigue, work-related stress and fatigue, complain of fatigue, she was suffering from fatigue;

Fever: hay fever, high fever, yellow fever, persistent fever, low-grade fever, if you have a fever you should drink plenty of fluid;

Jaundice: slight jaundice, pronounced jaundice, newborn jaundice, accompanied by jaundice, increased frequency of neonatal jaundice in a maternity hospital;

Loss: loss of weight, loss of hearing, loss of sensation, loss of consciousness, he suffered a gradual loss of memory;

Quantity: large quantity, small quantity, vast quantities, they are now developing ways to produce the vaccine in large quantities and cheaply;

Recover: recover from the shock, recover from illness, recover from/after the heart operation, recover spontaneously, she went into a coma and died without recovering consciousness;

Spread: spread very rapidly, spread slowly, the disease was allowed to spread, it started off as cancer of the liver but it spread to other areas of the body;

Terminal: at the terminal stage, a terminal process, be in terminal decline, terminal disease, the illness proved to be terminal.

Exercise 3. Translate the following word combinations from English:

Yellowing of the whites the eyes, pain in the vicinity of the liver and hepatomegaly, low-grade fever, excessive amounts of pigment, produce the yellow appearance, water contaminated with infected feces, highly contagious, to take countermeasures, recover within a few months, spread through infected body fluids, tell how it was acquired, remain a carrier capable of infecting others, occupational risk of infection, exposed to blood, transmitted by skin prick with contaminated needles, accidental inoculation of minute quantities of blood, strict adherence to standard microbiological practices, recover spontaneously without treatment, direct acting antiviral tablets, develop terminal complications, liver failure.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

1. What are the causes of hepatitis?
2. What are the main symptoms of hepatitis?
3. What may bilirubin in the blood indicate?
4. How is hepatitis A spread?
5. Why can hepatitis A spread widely before countermeasures are taken?
6. How can hepatitis B be transmitted?
7. Why are dental healthcare professionals likely to have the maximum risk of contracting hepatitis B and C?

8. How can hepatitis B be prevented in health care professionals ?
9. What is the treatment for hepatitis C?
10. What complications may develop in patients with hepatitis C?

Exercise 5. Read the sentences and decide if they contain true or false information.

1. The only cause of hepatitis is viruses.
2. Hepatitis should be suspected due to higher level of bilirubin in the blood.
3. The hepatitis A virus (HAV) is transmitted through ingestion of contaminated food and water or through direct contact with an infectious person.
4. The incubation period of hepatitis A is usually 14–28 days.
5. Hepatitis B isn't a concern for health care workers.
6. Having a job that exposes you to human blood is a considerable risk factor for contracting hepatitis.
7. Patients with chronic hepatitis C who are not treated will inevitably have terminal complications.
8. The exposure to a hepatitis virus is immediately followed by the onset of characteristic symptoms.
9. Treatment of hepatitis C with direct acting antiviral (DAA) agents usually takes from two to three months.
10. Hepatitis E can rarely be found in Europe or the USA.

Exercise 6. Translate the word combinations into English:

Втрата апетиту, втома, здуття, пожовтіла шкіра, нудота та блювання, біль у ділянці печінки, субфебрильна температура, надмірна кількість пігменту, вказувати на гепатит, інфіковані рідини тіла, нагноєння, носій, здатний інфікувати інших, тривати від двох до шести тижнів, повністю одужати, професійний ризик інфікування, мати багаточисленних пацієнтів, жорстка прив'язка до процедури, спонтанно одужувати, попереджати попадання на шкіру та слизові оболонки, вести нормальне життя, засіб прямої противірусної дії, термінальні ускладнення, цироз та печінкова недостатність.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Гепатит може бути викликаний вірусами, бактеріями, паразитами або захворюваннями імунної системи.
2. Основними симптомами гепатиту є холюрія, зниження апетиту, втома, здуття живота, пожовтіння шкіри та білків очей, нудота і блювання, біль в ділянці печінки
3. Гепатит А зазвичай поширюється з їжею або водою, зараженою інфікованими фекаліями або через тісний контакт із зараженою людиною.

4. Інкубаційний період гепатиту А триває близько двох-шести тижнів, тому захворювання може широко поширитися до того, як будуть вжиті контрзаходи.
5. Гепатит В поширюється через інфіковані рідини організму, такі як кров, сперма, нагноєння або грудне молоко.
6. Хворий на гепатит В може повністю одужати і не мати симптомів, але все одно залишатися носієм, здатним заразити інших.
7. Медичні працівники мають професійний ризик зараження вірусом гепатиту В та С.
8. Гепатит В можна запобігти суворим дотриманням стандартних мікробіологічних методів.

Exercise 8. Match the terms to their explanations:

1. Cirrhosis	a. ... is distension of the abdomen, commonly due to wind in the stomach or intestine.
2. Bloating	b. ... is a late stage of scarring (fibrosis) of the liver caused by many forms of liver diseases and conditions, such as hepatitis and chronic alcoholism.
3. Suppuration	c. ... is an abnormally high body temperature, usually accompanied by shivering, headache, and in severe instances, delirium.
4. Choluria	d. ... is the putting of bacteria, serum, etc. into soil, a culture medium.
5. Fatigue	e. ... is a term used to describe an overall feeling of tiredness or lack of energy. It isn't the same as simply feeling drowsy or sleepy. ... is a common symptom of many medical conditions that range in severity from mild to serious.
6. Fever	f. ... is a symptom characterized by pronounced stomach discomfort and the sensation of wanting to vomit
7. Hepatomegaly	g. ... is decay producing pus, a process in which tissues and inflammatory exudates are liquefied by the action of pyogenic organisms, and it is a common result of microbic inflammation.
8. Inoculation	h. ... is a term used to describe a yellowish tinge to the skin and the whites of the eye.
9. Jaundice	i. ... is presence of bile in urine producing dark or brown colour, often referred to as the color of Coca-Cola. A common symptom of liver diseases, such as hepatitis and cirrhosis.
10. Nausea	j. ... refers to an increase in size or enlargement of the liver. Patients with an enlarged liver may not have any symptoms. Occasionally, patients may experience pressure or tenderness in their right upper abdomen.

Exercise 9. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

1. Perinatal infection was defined ... culture-confirmed infection in a pregnant woman or a newborn.
2. The incubation period for hepatitis B lasts ... one ... six months, so it is usually impossible to tell how it was acquired.
3. Through anticonvulsants and antispasmodics, many patients feel some relief ... a few months.
4. Hepatitis B is spread ... infected body fluids like blood, semen, suppuration, or breast milk.
5. Mosquito-borne diseases are those spread ... the bite of an infected mosquito.
6. Someone infected ... hepatitis B may fully recover and have no symptoms and yet remain a carrier capable of infecting others through sexual contact, shared hypodermic needles, and shared food or drinks.
7. Hepatitis E is similar ... hepatitis A and spreads primarily through contaminated water.
8. There are 120 conditions associated ... cough, dizziness, fatigue and feeling faint.
9. The average incubation period ... mumps is 16 to 18 days, with a range of 12 to 25 days.
10. Scientists have found that certain genes are a potential key factor in spontaneous recovery ... hepatitis C.

Exercise 10. Put the sentences in the proper order , so that to construct the terms “Hepatitis A”, “Cirrhosis”, “Jaundice”:

- a. The incubation period lasts about two or six weeks, so the disease can spread widely before countermeasures are taken.
- b. Jaundice is the is a term used to describe a yellowish tinge to the skin and the whites of the eyes.
- c. Most patients recover within a few months. After a single infection, a person is immunized for the rest of his life.
- d. Hepatitis A is a medical condition defined as the inflammation of the liver, it is usually spread by food or water contaminated with infected feces or through close contact with an infected person.
- e. It is caused by the excessive amounts of orange-yellow pigment or bilirubin in the blood.
- f. Cirrhosis is a late stage of scarring (fibrosis) of the liver caused by many forms of liver diseases.
- g. In adults it is typically a sign indicating the presence of an underlying diseases involving liver dysfunction, or biliary tract obstruction.
- h. The main symptoms of hepatitis include, appetite loss, fatigue, bloating, jaundiced skin, yellowing of the whites the eyes, nausea and vomiting, pain in the vicinity of the liver and hepatomegaly, low-grade fever.
- i. It is one of the terminal complications chronic hepatitis C.

j. Usually it cannot be cured, but there are ways to manage the symptoms and stop the condition getting worse.

Exercise 11. a) Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements:

Stem	Meaning	Example
hepat(o)-	liver	hepatorrhexis
chol(e)-	of or pertaining to bile	cholecystitis
col-, colo-, colono-	colon	colonoscopy
cutane-	skin	subcutaneous
dactyl(o)-	of or pertaining to a finger, toe	dactylogy

b) Match the adjectives with their explanations:

1. cholaemia	a. involves the presence of gallstones, which are concretions that form in the biliary tract, usually in the gallbladder
2. pancolitis	b. a condition caused by the presence of excess bile in the blood
3. hepatobiliary	c. existing, applied, or measured across the depth of the skin
4. transcutaneous	d. inflammation of the entire colon
5. mucocutaneous	e. relating to or affecting the colon and the rectum.
6. polydactyly	f. the condition of having more than the normal number of fingers or toes
7. dactyloscopy	g. implies chemical-driven liver damage
8. hepatotoxicity	h. having to do with the liver plus the gallbladder, bile ducts, or bile.
9. cholelithiasis	i. made up of or involving both typical skin and mucous membrane.
10. colorectal	j. identification by comparison of fingerprints

Exercise 12. Form the nouns and adjectives with the help of the following verbs and translate them:

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
acquire		
complicate		
contaminate		
develop		

fail		
identify		
indicate		
inoculate		
recover		
worsen		

Exercise 13. Make questions to the underlined words:

1. A hepatitis B viral protein stimulates the expansion of immune cells that impair antiviral responses.
2. Some of these gene products can favor malignant transformation.
3. All forms of hepatitis share similar symptoms.
4. The bilirubin test measures the amount of this pigment in the blood.
5. The aim of the research was monitoring trends in mortality for individuals diagnosed with hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection.
6. People with strong immune systems may recover spontaneously from hepatitis C without treatment.
7. On physical examination the physician can reveal abnormal enlargement of the liver by palpation.
8. Patients with alcohol dependence demonstrate tolerance and withdrawal symptoms, including alcohol withdrawal seizures.
9. Hepatitis B is spread through infected body fluids like blood, semen.
10. Age may be the underlying reason for different appreciation of pain severity in different age groups.

Exercise 14. Read the text and open the brackets, using the verbs in the correct voice forms of Present Simple:

Transmission of hepatitis C.

Transmission of hepatitis C may only **1. (to occur)** when the blood of an infected person **2. (to enter)** the bloodstream of another person. The point of entry for infected blood can be a fresh cut or broken or punctured skin. The hepatitis C virus cannot **3. (to penetrate)** unbroken skin and **4. (to kill)** by the digestive juices in the stomach if it **5. (to swallow)**.

The risk of transmission occurs in case of blood-to-blood contact. This may occur in occupational settings such as hospitals and clinics, where handling bloody items may present a risk. There is a risk of acquiring hepatitis C from needle-stick injury in a health care setting. This risk **6. (to depend on)** a number of factors, such as the size of the needle and the depth of penetration achieved. Health care and custodial workers **7. (to advise)** to take infection control precautions at all times and should consider being vaccinated against hepatitis A and B.

Infection control guidelines, designed to prevent the transmission of blood borne viruses and other diseases, strictly **8. (to adhere)** to in medical settings. In some countries a lack of resources, inadequate infrastructure, a lack of training, or a combination of these factors can **9.**

(to create) circumstances in which reducing the risk of transmitting diseases is not always possible.

Undergoing medical or dental treatment in some countries may **10. (to carry)** with it the possibility of acquiring hepatitis C.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

Основна

1. Elective Course English language for second-year students of the Faculty of Dentistry, ONMedU, Department of Foreign Languages, Odesa, 2021.
2. English for Professional Use: Dentistry. Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням: Стоматологія: підручник (ВНЗ IV р. а.) / І.Г. Романко, І.М. Сологор, О.М. Беляєва та ін. 2015.- 224 с.

Додаткова література.

1. Medical English for Academic Purposes, Ю.В. Лисанець, О.М. Беляєва, М.П. Мелашенко 2018, Видавництво Медицина 312 стр
2. MEDICINE (OXFORD ENGLISH CAREERS) 2 Student's Book. Oxford University Press, Sam McCarter, 2010, 144

Електронні інформаційні ресурси

1. Одеський національний медичний університет: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>
2. Інформаційні матеріали: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>

Практичне заняття № 4

4. Тема: BENIGN AND MALIGNANT TUMOURS

Мета: ознайомити здобувачів вищої освіти з особливостями вживання іншомовної медичної лексики за темою «Доброякісні та злоякісні пухлини».

Основні поняття: пухлина, родинна пляма, бородавка.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What is a benign tumour?
2. What is a malignant tumour

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Topic vocabulary:

benign	/bi'naɪn/	доброякісний
birthmark	/'bɜːθ.mɑːk/	родима пляма
hoarseness	/'hɔːs.nəs/	охриплість
to impair	/ɪm'peər/	погіршити
indigestion	/,ɪn.dɪ'dʒes.tʃən/	нетравлення
lump	/lʌmp/	бугор, ущільнення, пухлина
malignant	/mə'ɪŋ.nənt/	злоякісний
medical imaging	/ɪ'mɪdʒ.ɪŋ/	медична візуалізація
mortality rate	/mɔː'tæl.ə.ti/	смертність
numbness	/'nʌm.nəs/	оніміння
to recur	/rɪ'kɜːr/	давати рецидив
to restrict	/rɪ'strɪkt/	обмежувати
sample	/'sɑːm.pəl/	зразок, аналіз, проба
seizure	/'siː.ʒər/	напад
thickening	/'θɪk.ən ɪŋ /	ущільнення
wart	/wɔːt/	бородавка

Exercise 2. Read the word combinations and sentences with the new words and translate them into Ukrainian:

Mortality: the mortality rate, perinatal mortality, high mortality, to prevent mortality, infant mortality is much higher in the poorest areas of the city;

Numbness: total numbness, partial numbness, anaesthetics produce numbness, *numbness* means a reduced or altered sensation, *numbness* and tingling are types of temporary paresthesia;

Seizure: sudden seizure, severe seizures, seizures of unknown origin, recurrent seizures, these are neural implants to prevent seizures in people with epilepsy or brain damage;

Impair: impair the general state, impair blood supply, impair specific metabolic activities, impair the effectiveness of the drugs, lack of sleep impairs the ability to think clearly;

Recur: a tendency to recur, to recur intermittently after first appearance, recurring nightmares, a recurring pattern of chromosome alterations, the same problem keeps recurring;

Sample: a blood sample, a tissue sample, to take samples, the sample was a match, he gave a sample to see if he could donate;

Imaging: medical and medical imaging experts, magnetic resonance imaging, optical tomography is used mostly in medical imaging research, a wide range of medical imaging applications;

Lump: a lump in your breast, a hard lump under the skin, a palpable lump, the lump proved to be benign, the lump was a non-cancerous tissue growth.

Exercise 3. Translate the word combinations into your language:

To lack the ability to metastasize, to have a slower growth rate than malignant tumours, moles, produce negative health effects, nevi, warts, birthmarks, restrict the flow of blood, impair digestion, cause problems such as seizures, the most effective approach, have the potential to become cancerous, classified into five broad groups, invade nearby parts of the body, thickening in the breast or elsewhere, to lead to a high mortality rate, a small sore or indurated ulcer, difficulty or pain with chewing or swallowing, possible warning signals, a change in the voice or hoarseness, screening tests or medical imaging.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions according to the text:

1. What are the characteristics of a benign tumour?
2. What are common examples of benign tumors?
3. Are there any types of negative health effects benign tumours may produce? Enumerate them.
4. Why are some benign tumors removed by surgery?
5. How do cells divide and grow in cancer?
6. What signs and symptoms must be considered as possible warning signals of cancer?
7. What do risk factors for developing oral cancer include?
8. What signs and symptoms are very important for oral cancer early recognition?
9. How can cancer be detected?
10. How is cancer usually treated?

Exercise 5. Read the sentences and decide if they contain true or false information.

1. Benign neoplasms do not invade surrounding tissues and they do not metastasize.
2. The malignant cell is characterized by invasive growth.
3. In most cases, the outlook with benign tumors is very good, but they can be serious if they press on vital structures such as blood vessels or nerves.
4. Males suffer from oral cancer more often than females
5. Early stage of cancer always has prominent signs and symptoms that can be easily noticed.

6. A persistently sore throat may be one of the early signs indicating oral cancer.
7. Infective agents, particularly the wart virus human papillomavirus types 16 and 18, can contribute to the development of cancer.
8. Chemotherapy is usually the most effective approach to treat most benign tumors.
9. Tumor progression is the phase in malignant tumor development characterized by decreased growth speed and invasiveness of the tumor cells.
10. Generally speaking, cancer treatment is aimed at preventing the recurrence or spread of the primary tumor.

Exercise 6. Translate the word combinations into English:

Мати повільнішу швидкість росту ніж злоякісні пухлини, невуси та бородавки, обмежувати кровопостачання, погіршувати травлення, найефективніший підхід, загрозливий для життя, проникати в ближні частини тіла, ущільнення у грудях, утруднення або біль при жуванні чи ковтанні, можливі попереджувальні сигнали, зміна голосу або охриплість, язва, що не загоюється, бугор або маса, яку можна відчутти на губі, скринінг-тести або медична візуалізація, мікроскопічне дослідження зразка тканини.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Доброякісна пухлина складається з клітин, які не можуть вторгнутись у сусідні тканини, а після їх видалення вони зазвичай не виникають повторно.
2. Ріст доброякісних пухлин може спричинити пошкодження нервів, загибель тканин (некроз) та пошкодження органів.
3. Хірургія, як правило, є найбільш ефективним підходом і використовується для лікування більшості доброякісних пухлин.
4. При раку клітини діляться і неконтрольовано ростуть.
5. Відомо понад 200 різних видів раку, але більшість з них можна класифікувати на п'ять широких груп: карциноми, саркоми, лімфоми, лейкемії, аденоми.
6. Рак порожнини рота удвічі частіше зустрічається у чоловіків, ніж у жінок.
7. В багатьох випадках рак ротової порожнини виявляються лише тоді, коли він значно прогресував.
8. Найчастішими ознаками раку ротової порожнини є лейкоплакія або еритроплазія на яснах, язиці або оболонці рота; невеликі виразки, схожі на загальну афтозну виразку, яка не заживає; незвичайні кровотечі, біль або оніміння в роті.
9. Рак зазвичай лікують хіміотерапією, променевою терапією та хірургічним втручанням.
10. Метою лікування раку є видалення всієї або більшої частини пухлини, наскільки це можливо, та запобігання рецидиву або поширення первинної пухлини.

Exercise 8. Match the terms to their explanations:

1. Adenoma	a. ... is a benign tumor of cartilage-forming cells.
2. Chondroma	b. ... are characterized by cells that cover internal and external parts of the body such as lung, breast, and colon cancer.
3. Lymphomas	c. ... contains many cell types such as skin, nerve, brain and thyroid.
4. Leukemias	d. ... is a tumor of pigmented skin cells.

5. Teratoma	e. ... are a type of birthmark and are caused by a buildup of blood vessels in a certain part of the body (usually the skin but sometimes another organ).
6. Myoma	f. ... is a benign tumor derived from fibrous connective tissue.
7. Fibroma	g. ... is a benign tumor of muscle.
8. Carcinomas	h. ... are cancers that begin in the lymph nodes and immune system tissues.
9. Melanoma	i. ... is a benign tumor of gland-forming cells.
10. Hemangiomas	j. ... are cancers that begin in the bone marrow and often accumulate in the bloodstream.

Exercise 9. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

- In some cases of benign tumours chemotherapy may be ... use.
- Benign tumors have the potential to become malignant ... a process known as tumor progression.
- Skin cancer* survival rates vary depending ... the type of cancer.
- The most of known cancers may be classified ... five broad groups.
- Early recognition of signs and symptoms of oral cancer isn't always possible, this leads to a high mortality rate compared ... cancers of other sites.
- Cancer can be detected ... a number of ways.
- The American Cancer Society predicts that more than 3.3 million people will be diagnosed ... some type of skin cancer this year.
- The cancer may also spread ... more distant parts of the body through the lymphatic system or blood stream.
- A man is ... risk of developing colon cancer because his grandfather and father died of it.
- Cancer treatment is aimed ... removal of all or as much as possible of the primary tumor.

Exercise 10. Arrange the sentences in the proper order so that to construct the terms “Benign tumour”, “Malignant tumour”:

- Cancer is usually treated with chemotherapy, radiation therapy and surgery.
- Symptoms like changes in the size, color, or shape of a wart or a mole; thickening in the breast or elsewhere; chronic indigestion, any change in bowel or bladder habits and others must be considered as possible warning signals of cancer.
- Some tumors need no treatment; others may be removed if they cause problems such as seizures, discomfort or cosmetic concerns.
- Some types may still produce negative health effects like restricting the flow of blood; impairing digestion or even causing paralysis.
- Most of them may be classified into five broad groups: carcinomas, sarcomas, lymphomas, leukemias, adenomas.
- A malignant neoplasm is a mass of cells which divide and grow uncontrollably and invade nearby

parts of the body.

g. Although most of them are not life-threatening, many types have the potential to become cancerous (malignant) through a process known as tumor progression, and for this reason some of them are removed by surgery.

h. A benign tumor is a mass of cells which lacks the ability to metastasize. Common examples are: moles, nevi, warts, birthmarks.

i. Many cancers are only detected when they are well advanced.

j. Cancer can be detected in a number of ways, including screening tests, or medical imaging, microscopic examination of a tissue sample.

Exercise 11. Match directional terms to their explanations:

1. inferior or caudal	a. situated or extending away from the median plane of the body
2. posterior or dorsal	b. positioned toward the back, or towards the back side of the hand or the foot
3. superior or cranial	c. situated toward the median plane or midline of the body or a structure
4. dexter	d. in the limbs, closer to the trunk
5. distal	e. positioned toward the lower part of the body
6. lateral	f. deep, situated at a deeper layer of the structure
7. medial	g. located on the right side
8. proximal	h. positioned toward the head end of the body
9. sinister	i. located on the left side
10. profundus	j. in the limbs away from the trunk

Exercise 12. Form the nouns and adjectives with the help of the following verbs and translate them:

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
advance		
consume		
detect		
impair		
produce		
recur		
remove		
restrict		
spread		

thicken		
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Exercise 13. Make questions to the underlined words:

1. One form of alcohol abuse that contributes to kidney disease is binge drinking.
2. Limited *alertness* as indicated by an inability to manage and maintain attention.
3. Insomnia is a sleep disorder in which you have trouble falling and/or staying asleep.
4. **Desmoid tumor** is often more aggressive than most benign tumors and may invade nearby tissue and organs.
5. Restless legs syndrome causes an uncontrollable urge to move your legs.
6. The only way to be certain if a tumor is benign or malignant is with a pathology examination.
7. Some slow-growing tumours may not cause any symptoms at first.
8. *Unconsciousness* can be *caused* by nearly any major illness or injury.
9. *Spine misalignment* can eventually cause more serious issues that extend beyond mild pain and discomfort.
10. "Premalignant" means pertaining to tissue that is not yet malignant but is poised to become malignant.

Exercise 14. Open the brackets, using the verbs in the correct tense and voice forms:

Factors that can increase the risk of liver cancer

Several factors can **1. (to increase)** a person's chance of **2. (to get)** a hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).

Hepatocellular carcinoma is much more common in men than in women. Much of this is probably because of behaviors **3. (to affect)** some of the risk factors **4. (to describe)** below. The fibrolamellar subtype of HCC is more common in women. Race/ethnicity: in the United States, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have the highest rates of liver cancer, **5. (to follow)** by Hispanics/Latinos, American Indians/Alaska Natives, African Americans, and whites. Chronic viral hepatitis: worldwide, the most common risk factor for liver cancer is chronic (long-term) infection with hepatitis B virus (HBV) or hepatitis C virus (HCV). These infections **6. (to lead)** to cirrhosis of the liver and are responsible for **7. (to make)** liver cancer the most common cancer in many parts of the world. In the US, infection with hepatitis C is the more common cause of HCC, while in Asia and **8. (to develop)** countries, hepatitis B is more common. People **9. (to infect)** with both viruses have a high risk of **10. (to develop)** chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis, and liver cancer. The risk is even higher if they are heavy drinkers (at least 6 alcoholic drinks a day).

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

Основна

1. Elective Course English language for second-year students of the Faculty of Dentistry,

ONMedU, Department of Foreign Languages, Odesa, 2021.

2. English for Professional Use: Dentistry. Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням: Стоматологія: підручник (ВНЗ IV р. а.) / І.Г. Романко, І.М. Сологор, О.М. Беляєва та ін. 2015.- 224 с.

Додаткова література.

1. Medical English for Academic Purposes, Ю.В. Лисанець, О.М. Беляєва, М.П. Мелашенко 2018, Видавництво Медицина 312 стр
2. MEDICINE (OXFORD ENGLISH CAREERS) 2 Student's Book. Oxford University Press, Sam McCarter, 2010, 144

Електронні інформаційні ресурси

1. Одеський національний медичний університет: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>
2. Інформаційні матеріали: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>

Практичне заняття № 5

5. Тема: CARDIOVASCULAR AND CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS

Мета: ознайомити здобувачів вищої освіти з особливостями вживання іншомовної медичної лексики за темою «Препарати серцево-судинної та центральної нервової системи».

Основні поняття: анестетики, антибіотики, протисудомні, судинозвужувальні та судинорозширювальні препарати.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What are the CNS stimulants?
2. What are the CNS depressants?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Topic vocabulary:

abuse	/ə'bjuz/	зловживати
addictive	/ə'diktiv/	той, що викликає залежність
alertness	/ə'lɜ:t.nəs/	готовність до дій
anorectic	/,æn.ər'ek.tɪk/	засіб, що знижує апетит
appreciation	/ə,prɪ:ʃi'eɪ.ʃən/	сприйняття
constrict	/kən'strɪkt/	стискати, скорочувати
digitalis	/dɪdʒ.ɪ'teɪ.lɪs/	наперстянка
excessive	/ek'ses.ɪv/	надмірний
hypnotic	/hɪp'nɒt.ɪk/	снотворний засіб
insomnia	/ɪn'sɒm.ni.ə/	безсоння
restlessness	/'rest.ləs.nəs/	стурбованість, занепокоєння
suppress	/sə'pres/	пригнічувати
unconsciousness	/ʌn'kɒn.ʃəs.nəs/	несвідомий стан

Exercise 2. Read the word combinations and sentences with the new words and translate them into Ukrainian:

Abuse: drug abuse, alcohol abuse, abuse of opioids, abuse of these drugs can cause enormous amounts of damage to the individual;

Addictive: highly addictive, tobacco and other addictive drugs, extremely addictive, predisposition to addictive behavior, these tablets are not thought to be addictive;

Alertness: acute effect on alertness and mood, increased alertness, mental alertness, I think a short nap works better than coffee to restore mental alertness;

Appreciation: *appreciation of reality, appreciation of environment*, appreciation of the needs of patients, decreasing appreciation, the appreciation of the impact of comfort on health;

Excessive: excessive consumption, excessive population growth, excessive amount, excessive angiogenesis, both medications were well tolerated without *excessive weight gain*;

Insomnia: long-lasting insomnia, evaluation of insomnia, improvement of insomnia, there are some potentially unpleasant side effects, including depression and insomnia;

Restlessness: nighttime restlessness, feelings of restlessness, restlessness accompanied an inability to sit still, side effects can include restlessness and irritability;

Suppress: suppress appetite, suppress and kill the causative agents, suppress the activity microorganisms, the virus suppresses the body's immune system.

Exercise 3. Translate the following word combinations from English:

Increase vigilance, reduce the need for sleep, temporarily keeping one awake, adequate perception of reality, reducing outer irritability, physical and mental capacities of work, psychomotor stimulants, analeptics, and anorectics, display a stimulatory effect, excite the vasomotor and respiratory centers, center of satiation, prescription pain medicines, slow breathing, Discontinuing prolonged use, lead to withdrawal, relieve pain, produce unconsciousness, addictive and habit-forming, loss of the appreciation of pain, affect the heart, raise blood pressure, prevent the formation of clots.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

1. What are CNS stimulants capable of?
2. How can CNS stimulants be classified?
3. What medications shouldn't CNS depressants be combined with? Why?
4. What can discontinuing prolonged use of high doses of CNS depressants lead to?
5. What do CNS depressants include?
6. What is the action of narcotic analgesics?
7. What do anesthetics produce?
8. What may cardiovascular drugs be divided into?
9. What effect do vasoconstrictors produce?
10. What effect do vasodilators and nitrites produce?

Exercise 5. Read the sentences and decide if they contain true or false information.

1. Those drugs which stimulate the nerves in the brain are depressants, and those which depress the nerves in the spinal cord are called stimulants.

2. CNS stimulants can improve your mood and make you less irritable.
3. Analeptics are drugs that suppress appetite.
4. Narcotic analgesics can suppress the central nervous system and relieve pain, but in excessive doses leads to loss of consciousness, stupor and possibly death.
5. Discontinuation syndrome may occur in individuals who have developed physiological dependence on high doses of CNS depressants.
6. Certain types of CNS depressants are used to treat epilepsy and relieve seizures.
7. Cardiac glycosides belong to CNS depressants.
8. When the heart is not contracting with sufficient force cardiac glycosides are of use.
9. Vasodilators, diuretics and nitrites decrease blood pressure.
10. Blood clotting can be prevented with anticoagulants.

Exercise 6. Translate the word combinations into English:

Підвищують пильність, зменшувати потребу у сні, адекватне сприйняття реальності, зменшувати зовнішню дратівливість, фізична та психічна працездатність, проявляти стимулюючу дію, збуджувати дихальний центр, центр насичення, припинення тривалого вживання, призводить до синдрому відміни, полегшення болю, втрата відчуття, звикання та формування звичок, викликати сонливість або втрату свідомості, впливати на серце, підвищувати артеріальний тиск, запобігати утворенню згустків.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Ці ліки будуть пригнічувати центральну нервову систему.
2. Це лікувальний засіб для регулювання і запобігання серцевим нападам.
3. Лікування серцевої недостатності – одна з найактуальніших проблем кардіології.
4. У великих дозах серцеві глікозиди зменшують збудливість міокарда.
5. Препарати, що звужують судини, необхідні, щоб підняти кров'яний тиск.
6. Наркотичні анальгетики можуть пригнічувати центральну нервову систему і полегшувати біль, але в надмірних дозах можуть спричиняти втрату свідомості, ступор і навіть смерть.
7. Сечогінні засоби сприяють збільшенню виділення сечі і зменшенню вмісту рідини в організмі.
8. Респіраторні стимулятори або аналептики - це сполуки, які збуджують вазомоторний та дихальний центри мозку.
9. Стимулятори ЦНС можна класифікувати як психомоторні стимулятори, аналептики та аноректики.

10. Препарати центральної нервової системи здатні піднімати настрій та підтримувати адекватне сприйняття реальності, знижувати зовнішню дратівливість та відчуття втоми, підвищувати фізичну та розумову працездатність.

Exercise 8. Match the words and word-combinations with their definitions:

1. An anesthetic	a. ... is a medication used to prevent seizures or stop an ongoing series of seizures.
2. Anorectics	b. ... are drugs that promote rapid evacuation of the intestine and noticeable alteration of stool consistency.
3. Antibiotics.	c. ... The word means "against life". They are medicines that help stop infections killing the bacteria or by keeping them from copying themselves or reproducing.
4. Vasodilators	d. ... is any agent that produces a local or general loss of sensation, including pain. They act on the brain or peripheral nervous system to suppress responses to sensory stimulation.
5. An anticonvulsant	e. ... are general CNS stimulants; they stimulate vitally important centers (respiratory and vasomotor) of the brain.
6. Antiemetics	f. have evacuant action less pronounced than of purgatives, but large doses of a ... may produce catharsis or purgation.
7. Purgatives	g. ... are medication used to prevent and treat nausea, vomiting, vertigo, and motion sickness.
8. Laxatives	h. ... dilate or prevent constriction of the blood vessels, which allow greater blood flow to various organs in the body
9. Psychomotor stimulants	i. ... are psychotropic medications stimulate the central nervous system (CNS) by boosting the release of certain chemicals in the brain.
10. Analeptics	j. ... are agents that diminish or suppress the appetite for food. These drugs should not be used in a lifelong weight-control program.

Exercise 9. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

1. If this drug is used ... excessive doses, it can produce convulsions.
2. Alcohol is central nervous system depressant which affects ... the cerebral cortex of the brain.
3. Substances that increase vigilance and reduce the need ... sleep are considered as CNS stimulants or psychostimulants.
4. These drugs restore the heart rhythm ... depressing myocardial impulses.
5. These drugs are used ... treating blood vessel diseases.

6. This drug is easily absorbed ... the blood stream and is also easily excreted ... the body.
7. Sedatives are used to quiet and relax the patient ... necessarily producing sleep.
8. Psychomotor stimulants are compounds that display a stimulatory effect primarily ... brain functions and which activate mental and physical activity of the organism.
9. Psychostimulants are drugs capable of elevating the physical and mental capacities ... work.
10. Clinicians cannot know ... sure whether taking methylphenidate will improve the lives of children with Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) because of the quality of the available evidence.

Exercise 10. Put the sentences in the proper order , so that to construct the terms “CNS stimulants”, “ CNS depressants”, “ Cardiovascular drugs” :

- a. CNS depressants include analgesics, hypnotics, sedatives and barbiturates, tranquilizers, anticonvulsants, alcohol and anesthetics.
- b. Cardiovascular drugs may be divided into three groups: drugs that affect the heart - cardiac glycosides and anti-arrhythmics; drugs that affect blood pressure- vasodilators, nitrites, diuretics and vasoconstrictors; and drugs that prevent blood clotting-anticoagulants
- c. Psychomotor stimulants are compounds that display a stimulatory effect primarily on brain functions and which activate mental and physical activity of the organism.
- d. If CNS depressants are combined with any medication or substance that causes sleepiness, they may slow both the heart and respiration, which can be fatal.
- e. Drugs that suppress appetite are drugs that activate mental and physical activities of the organism, but primarily accentuate the excitatory center of satiation in the hypothalamus.
- f. Substances that increase vigilance are CNS stimulants, which can be classified as psychomotor stimulants, analeptics, and anorectics.
- g. Respiratory stimulants are compounds that cause certain activations of mental and physical activities of the organism and primarily excite the vasomotor and respiratory centers of the medulla.
- h. Discontinuing prolonged use of high doses of these drugs can lead to withdrawal.

Exercise 11. a) Memorize the affixes denoting Medicine category:

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-bital	barbiturate (sedative)	phenobarbital
-caine	local anesthetic	lidocaine
-dipine	calcium channel blocker	felodipine
-fenac	NSAID	diclofenac
-nazole	antifungal	fluconazole

-olone	corticosteroid	fluocinolone
-pramine	tricyclic antidepressant (TCA)	imipramine
-setron	antiemetic and antinauseant	palonosetron
-terol	beta agonist; bronchodilator	levalbuterol
-triptan	antimigraine; selective 5-HT receptor agonist	rizatriptan

b) Match the medicines with their explanations:

1. dolasetron	a. a steroid medication used to treat certain types of allergies, inflammatory conditions, autoimmune disorders, and cancers
2. butabarbital	b. applied to the skin it is used for fungal skin infections such as tinea, cutaneous candidiasis, pityriasis versicolor, dandruff, and seborrheic dermatitis
3. proparacaine	c. a topical anesthetic drug of the aminoester group
4. nimodipine	d. has a particularly fast onset of effects and short duration of action compared to other barbiturates, which makes it useful for certain applications such as treating severe insomnia, relieving general anxiety and relieving anxiety before surgical procedures
5. bromfenac	e. a medication used to treat migraine headaches and cluster headaches.
6. ketoconazole	f. a short-acting β_2 adrenergic receptor agonist which works by causing relaxation of airway smooth muscle.
7. prednisolone	g. a tricyclic antidepressant (TCA) which is used to treat depression.
8. trimipramine	h. a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug marketed in the US as an ophthalmic solution
9. sumatriptan	i. its main effect is to reduce the activity of the vagus nerve, which is a nerve that activates the vomiting center in the medulla oblongata.
10. albuterol	j. a calcium channel blocker originally developed for the treatment of high blood pressure.

Exercise 12. Read the sentences choosing the proper form of the words:

1. It is reported that **acquiring/acquired/ acquisition** immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) has become a major problem in the Territory.
2. Early pregnancy and early motherhood can entail **complicate/ complicating/ complications** during pregnancy and childbirth.

3. The World Health Organization estimates that 80 per cent of illnesses are transmitted by **contaminated/ contaminate/contamination** water.
4. A wide range of herbs and substances are used in **development/ developed/ developing** countries to treat symptoms of AIDS.
5. A common side effect of severe liver **fail/ failure /failed** is psychosis.
6. On January 18, 1977, the causative agent was **identified/identification/identifying** as a previously unknown bacterium subsequently named Legionella.
7. Not all types of teeth pain are **indicating/ indicate/ indications** for a root canal.
8. Have you been **inoculation/ inoculate/ inoculated** against smallpox, diphtheria?
9. Although she's **recovered/ recovering/ recovery** from her illness, her rate of progress is quite slow.
10. Look out for persistent or **worsening/worsened/worsen** symptoms after 3 days of antibiotics.

Exercise 13. Make questions to the underlined words:

1. A simple way to get some braces pain relief is to rub an oral anesthetic directly on the sensitive teeth and gums.
2. Diuretics can also alter the body's levels of other important minerals such as magnesium.
3. The ultimate goal of antiarrhythmic drug therapy is to restore normal rhythm and conduction.
4. Cardiac glycosides are found in the leaves of the digitalis (foxglove) plant.
5. The purpose of the *bite block* in general *anesthetic* surgeries is to protect the patient during the procedure.
6. Black cumin is a natural diuretic that may be as effective as a popular prescription diuretic.
7. Generalized vasoconstriction usually results in an increase in systemic blood pressure.
8. Several anticonvulsant medications are recognized as mood stabilizers.
9. *Nitrites* are often used in combination with other drugs.
10. Analeptics, such as modafinil, have been suggested as potential adjunctive treatments for schizophrenia.

Exercise 14. Open the brackets, using the verbs in the correct tense and voice forms:

Clinical and Radiological Assessment of Effects of
Long-term Corticosteroid Therapy on Oral Health
(abstract)

Glucocorticoids **1. first(to introduce)** in the 1940s and **2. (to become)** a widely prescribed class of drugs to treat a wide variety of medical disorders. Corticosteroids (Cs) **3. (to use)** fundamentally as replacement therapy in patients with adrenal gland insufficiency, as

immunosuppressive therapy, and as anti-inflammatory treatment. In dentistry, they **4. (to use)** primarily to decrease post-operative edema, which may cause post-operative pain. Also used to manage oral inflammatory diseases like oral lichen planus, pemphigus, pemphigoid, erythema multiforme, recurrent aphthous stomatitis, and allergic reactions. Some studies **5. (to show)** steroidal use in trismus, mucocele, post-operative neuralgia, temporomandibular joint disorders, and Bells palsy. Steroids along with the broad spectrum antibiotics **6. (to use)** as a pulp capping agent due to its anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic property.

The cortex of the adrenal gland **7. (to produce)** both sex (androgens) and corticoid hormones, the former **8. (to secrete)** in small quantity, with minimum importance in physiologic conditions, the latter being divided into mineralocorticoid (aldosterone) and glucocorticoid (cortisol) steroids. The adrenal gland normally produces about 24-30 mg of cortisol each day, but may produce up to 300 mg of cortisol during times of extreme stress. Cortisol secretion **9. (to regulate)** by circadian rhythm, a stress-related response and a negative feedback mechanism between the adrenals, pituitary and hypothalamus. Glucocorticoids **10. (to have)** a 'permissive role' affecting many physiological processes.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

Основна

1. Elective Course English language for second-year students of the Faculty of Dentistry, ONMedU, Department of Foreign Languages, Odesa, 2021.
2. English for Professional Use: Dentistry. Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням: Стоматологія: підручник (ВНЗ IV р. а.) / І.Г. Романко, І.М. Сологор, О.М. Беляєва та ін. 2015.- 224 с.

Додаткова література.

1. Medical English for Academic Purposes, Ю.В. Лисанець, О.М. Беляєва, М.П. Мелашенко 2018, Видавництво Медицина 312 стр
2. MEDICINE (OXFORD ENGLISH CAREERS) 2 Student's Book. Oxford University Press, Sam McCarter, 2010, 144

Електронні інформаційні ресурси

1. Одеський національний медичний університет: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>
2. Інформаційні матеріали: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>

Практичне заняття № 6

6. Тема: DENTAL SPECIALITIES

Мета: ознайомити здобувачів вищої освіти з особливостями вживання іншомовної медичної лексики за темою «Стоматологічні спеціальності».

Основні поняття: ендодонти, періодонти, ортодонти, простодонти.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What kind of dental specialities do you know?

2. What are they focused on?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Topic vocabulary:

appliance	/ə'plai.əns/	пристрій
apply	/ə'plai/	застосовувати
braces	/'breɪ.sɪz/	ортодонтичні скоби для зубів
denture	/'den.tʃər/	зубний протез
irregularity	/ɪ,reg.jə'lær.ə.ti/	нерівність
malformation	/,mæl.fə'mei.fən/	вада розвитку, вроджена вада
malocclusion	/,mæl.ə'klu:.zən/	аномалія прикусу
misaligned	/,mis.ə'laiɪnd/	нерівний
periodontics	/,per.i.əʊ'dɒn.tɪks/	пародонтологія
pertain to	/pər'teɪn /	відноситись до, належати до
prosthodontics	/,prɒsθə'dɒntɪks/	ортопедична стоматологія
root planing	/'pleɪnɪŋ/ /	полірування поверхні коренів
sample	/'sɑ:m.pəl/	зразок
scaling	/skeɪlɪŋ/ /	видалення назубних відкладень
vice versa	/,vaɪs 'vɜ:.sə/	навпаки

Exercise 2. Read the word combinations and sentences with the new words and translate them into Ukrainian:

Apply: apply knowledge, apply an algorithm, apply devices, apply a closing technique, apply medicated gauze pad and wrap with a flexible bandage;

Denture: manufacture of dentures, a denture-cleansing solution, replaced by a denture, lead to denture misfit, many older people have dentures and may feel they do not need a dentist;

Braces: metal braces, ceramic braces, colored braces, clear braces, braces work by putting pressure on the teeth;

Irregularity: tooth irregularity, minor irregularity, major irregularity, irregularity in the shape of red blood cells, the article shows the association between tooth irregularity and plaque accumulation;

Malformation: malformation of the embryo, a severe malformation of the heart, congenital cardiac malformations, arterial venous malformations, associated malformations are frequent;

Malocclusion: correction of malocclusion, a severe malocclusion, to treat malocclusion with powerful tools, skeletal malocclusion with a prognathic jaw, Edward Angle was the first to classify malocclusion;

Misaligned: misaligned bite, misaligned edges, misaligned jaw, slightly misaligned, teeth are misaligned due to abnormal positioning of the teeth when the jaws close;

Pertain to: pertain to dentistry, pertain to blood vessels, pertain to orthodontics, the terms that pertain to the anatomical regions and specific structures, life sciences that pertain to medicine;

Scaling: to perform scaling, dental scaling, to recommend scaling, scaling decreases the risk for gum disease, teeth scaling is a deep dental cleaning that is often performed along with root planing.

Exercise 3. Translate the following word combinations from English:

Refer for further evaluation, perform root canal treatment, the presence of calculus deposits, to locate pathological pockets, range from mild to severe, scaling and root planning, the reversal of lost bone and tissue, maintenance and repair of dental implants, tooth position and jaw relationships, to apply special devices, fixed braces or removable appliances, straightening teeth, painful and misaligned bites, to pertain to planning and rehabilitation, missing or deficient teeth, biocompatible artificial substitutes, a *fixed bridge*, *removable partial denture*, full denture.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

1. What can many oral diseases and abnormalities indicate?
2. Which dental specialists are experts in finding the cause of oral and facial pain?
3. What does root canal treatment commonly involve?
4. What does periodontics focus on?
5. What procedures can periodontists perform apart from inflammatory disease management?
6. What does orthodontics deal with?
7. What do orthodontists correct using fixed braces or removable appliances?

8. Which branch of dentistry commonly uses biocompatible artificial substitutes for conditions associated with missing or deficient teeth?
9. What are the examples of dental prostheses?
10. What dental specialties do you know?

Exercise 5. Read the sentences and decide if they contain true or false information.

1. Dental subspecialist cannot refer patients to general practitioners.
2. The only thing endodontists deal with is treatments of the dental pulp.
3. Extirpation is usually performed by general practitioners of dentistry.
4. In certain cases, periodontists can carry out surgical procedures for patients with severe gum disease.
5. A malocclusion is an incorrect relation between the teeth of the two dental arches when they approach each other as the jaws close.
6. Orthodontics is a specialty which primarily has to do with treating tooth pain.
7. A prosthesis can be in the form of a bridge, a crown, a denture, scaling or root planing.
8. Orthodontists cannot correct patients' bite without specific appliances.
9. Prosthodontic restoration is a standard procedure which remains unchangeable for all patients.
10. Cosmetic dentistry is a branch of cosmetology.

Exercise 6. Translate the word combinations into English:

Виконувати терапію кореневих каналів, наявність відкладень зубного каменя, виявлення патологічних порожнин, бути в діапазоні від легкого до важкого, полірування поверхні коренів та видалення назубних відкладень, обслуговування та відновлення зубних імплантатів, положення зуба та співвідношення щелеп, застосовувати спеціальні пристрої, фіксовані брекети або знімні прилади, випрямлення зубів, болісний та нерівний прикус, що стосуються планування та реабілітації, відсутні або в неповній кількості зуби, біологічно сумісні штучні замітники, фіксований міст, зйомний частковий протез, повний протез.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Багато захворювань ротової порожнини та патології можуть свідчити про системні, неврологічні чи інші захворювання.
2. Ендодонти не пломбують чи чистять зуби - вони приділяють свій час діагностиці та лікуванню болю в зубах.
3. Пародонтологи проводять пародонтологічне обстеження, щоб визначити наявність відкладень зубного каменя, патологічних порожнин та оцінити їх глибину.

4. Пародонтологи лікують випадки, починаючи від легкого гінгівіту до більш важкого періодонтиту.
5. Періодонтологи проходять навчання з для роботи з зубними імплантами.
6. Хоча ортоданти в основному відомі випрямленням зубів, вони можуть допомогти при неправильному рості зубів, спричиненому шкідливими звичками, такими як смоктання великого пальця.
7. Повний протез ставиться тоді, коли всі зуби відсутні.
8. Існують такі стоматологічні спеціальності, такі як оральна хірургія, дитяча стоматологія, стоматологічна рентгенологія, косметична стоматологія.
9. Ортопедична стоматологія спрямована на відновлення цілісності раніше втраченого зубного ряду або його частини, а також відновлення окремого зуба чи групи зубів.
10. Завдання ортодонтії полягає у лікуванні неправильного прикусу та патологій зубних рядів.

Exercise 8. Match the terms to their explanations:

1. Braces	a. ... is a common and mild form of gum disease that causes irritation, redness and swelling of gingiva.
2. Dental debridement	b. involves removing <i>the pulp</i> from inside <i>the tooth</i> as part of <i>the</i> root canal procedure.
3. Extirpation	c. ... abnormal occlusion in which teeth are not in a normal position in relation to adjacent teeth in the same jaw and/or the opposing teeth when the jaws are closed.
4. Gingivitis	d. ... inflammation of the tissue around the teeth, often causing shrinkage of the gums and loosening of the teeth.
5. <i>Malocclusion</i>	e. ..., also known orthodontic cases, are devices used in orthodontics that align and straighten teeth and help position them with regard to a person's bite, while also aiming to improve dental health.
6. Periodontitis	f. ... removing infection from inside a tooth including removing nerves from the pulp of a tooth.
7. Root canal treatment	g. ... is a procedure that includes therapeutic interventions such as scaling to remove calculus and all soft deposits, root planing to eliminate subgingival calculus.
8. Sleep apnoea	h. ... is a potentially serious <i>sleep</i> disorder in which breathing repeatedly stops and starts.

Exercise 9. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

Conscious sedation

Conscious sedation is a technique 1... which the use of a drug or drugs produces a state of depression of the central nervous system (CNS) enabling treatment to be carried 2... , but during which verbal contact 3 ... the patient is maintained 4 ... the period of sedation.

The challenges in dental conscious sedation are: shared airway 5... the dentist and the anesthesiologist; phobia and anxiety; coexisting medical conditions such as cardiac anomalies, mental instability, and epilepsy; chances of arrhythmias 6 ... surgery 7... trigeminal nerve stimulation; enlarged tonsils and adenoids 8 ... children likely to precipitate respiratory obstruction; risk of patient losing consciousness; respiratory and cardiovascular depression; vasovagal syncope due to the dependent position of legs 9 ... dental chair.

Conscious sedation is a technique meant for dealing 10 ... dental phobia and should not be considered an alternative... effective local anesthesia or good behavioral management. Route of administration and the drug should be selected 12 ... an individual patient basis. Importance of adequately trained staff 13 ... an area adequately equipped 14 ... monitoring tools 15 ... importance of detailed presedation assessment cannot be overemphasized. When practicing sedation in a dental setting, awareness of limitations is necessary.

Exercise 10. Put the sentences in the proper order to construct the terms “Endodontics” , “Periodontics”, “Orthodontics”:

- a. **Orthodontics** is a specialty which has to do with the prevention and correction of the position of the teeth in the dental arch such as *malocclusion*.
- b. Endodontists focus exclusively on diagnosing and treating tooth pain originating in the dental pulp.
- c. Periodontics is the dental specialty focusing on the inflammatory disease that destroys the gums and other supporting structures around the teeth.
- d. These specialists perform a wide range of treatments, such as scaling and root planing, root surface debridement, and regenerative procedures.
- e. **In addition to** straightening teeth, these specialists also assist with painful and misaligned bites, tooth movement caused by bad habits such as thumb sucking, and even some forms of sleep apnoea.
- f. These dentists correct irregularities by applying special devices to the teeth such as fixed braces or removable appliances.
- g. They are specialists in finding the cause of oral and facial pain that has been difficult to diagnosis.
- h. Specialists in this sphere treat cases ranging from mild gingivitis to more severe periodontitis.
- i. When necessary, periodontists can also perform surgical procedures for patients with severe gum disease.
- j. Endodontists often perform root canal treatment which involves extirpation.

Exercise 11. a) Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements:

Prefix	Meaning	Example
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dent(i,o)-	the teeth	dentalgia
odont(o)-	a tooth	odontography
ost(e, eo)-	bone	ostectomy
oss -	bone	osseointegration

b) Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets:

1. Toothache-....
2. The study of the teeth -
3. The branch of dentistry concerned with the growth and development of the face and jaws and the treatment of irregularities of the teeth -
4. Pain in the bone -
5. Death of the bone -
6. Plastic surgery of the bone -
7. The study of the structure and function of bones and related structures -....
8. The formation of bone -
9. Bony-... .
10. The arrangement of the teeth in the mouth -

Dentition, odontalgia, orthodontics, odontology, osteology, osteoplasty, ostalgia, osteonecrosis, osseous, ossification.

Exercise 12. Make questions to the underlined words:

1. CNS depressants should not be combined with prescription pain medicines.
2. Nonsurgical periodontal therapy procedures generally require intermediate duration anesthetics.
3. Periodontists can also perform surgical procedures for patients with severe gum disease.
4. Mild vasodilative effect of some local anesthetics used in dentistry results in an increased rate of anesthetic absorption into the bloodstream.
5. Malocclusion is the most common condition **orthodontics** have to do with.
6. 95% of paresthesia cases occur in the mandible.
7. Antiplatelet medications have the potential for bleeding associated with particular dental procedures.
8. Orthodontists are primarily known for straightening teeth.
9. A relative contraindication describes a circumstance when the drug may be used carefully after thoughtful consideration of risk vs. benefit.
10. Braces work by putting pressure on the teeth.

4. Підбиття підсумків.**5. Список рекомендованої літератури****Основна**

1. Elective Course English language for second-year students of the Faculty of Dentistry, ONMedU, Department of Foreign Languages, Odesa, 2021.
2. English for Professional Use: Dentistry. Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням: Стоматологія: підручник (ВНЗ IV р. а.) / І.Г. Романко, І.М. Сологор, О.М. Беляєва та ін. 2015.- 224 с.

Додаткова література.

1. Medical English for Academic Purposes, Ю.В. Лисанець, О.М. Беляєва, М.П. Мелашенко 2018, Видавництво Медицина 312 стр
2. MEDICINE (OXFORD ENGLISH CAREERS) 2 Student's Book. Oxford University Press, Sam McCarter, 2010, 144

Електронні інформаційні ресурси

1. Одеський національний медичний університет: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>
2. Інформаційні матеріали: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>

Практичне заняття № 7

7. Тема: DENTAL INSTRUMENTS

Мета: ознайомити здобувачів вищої освіти з особливостями вживання іншомовної медичної лексики за темою «Стоматологічні інструменти».

Основні поняття: прикусний валик, стоматологічний бор, стоматологічний зонд, зубний камінь.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What kind of dental instruments do you know?
2. What are they used for?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Topic vocabulary:

bite block	/blɒk/	прикусний валик
bur	/bɜːr/	стоматологічний бор
debris	/'deb.ri:/, /'dei.bri:/	фрагменти, залишки
explorer	/'ɪk'splɔː.rər/	стоматологічний зонд
faucet	/'fɔː.sɪt/	водопровідний кран
handpiece	/'hænd.piːs/	наконечник для бормашини
hook	/hʊk/	гачок
machine-driven	/'drɪv.ən/	керований машиною
mouth prop	/prɒp/	підпора для рота
reamer	/'riː.mər/	розширювач кореневого каналу
restore	/'rɪ'stɔːr/	відновлювати
retraction	/'rɪ'træk.ʃən/	відведення назад
scrape away	/'skreɪp/	вискоблювати
sedate	/'sɪ'deɪt/	заспокоювати
sickle probe	/'sɪk.əl/	серповидний зонд
spit-sink	/'spɪt , sɪŋk /	раковина для спльовування
suction	/'sʌkʃən/	всмоктування
tartar	/'tɑː.tər/	зубний камінь

wedge-shaped	/wedʒ ʃeɪpt /	клиновидний
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Exercise 2. Read the word combinations and sentences with the new words and translate them into Ukrainian:

Debris: organic debris, old food debris, a considerable amount of debris, debris removal, dead granulosa cell debris;

Hook: sharp-looking hook, hook-like fixtures, hooked instrument, to resemble a hook, some parasitic worms have hooks around the mouth;

Plaque: atherosclerotic plaques, yellowish-white plaque, to remove dental plaque, dental plaque is a biofilm or mass of bacteria;

Retraction: soft tissue retraction, retraction of the eye into the socket, congenital retraction syndrome, physical retraction of the tissues, this article presents methods for gingival retraction;

Restore: restore growth, weakened enamel cannot be restored, restore the original structure, restore missing parts of the tooth, surgeons restored the sight in her right eye;

Sedate: sedate irritable patients, sedated with a mixture CNS depressants, prescribe sedating medications, the patient remains awake, although sedated, and able to follow instructions;

Sickle: sickle-cell anaemia, sickle scaler, sickle-shaped, sickle probe is commonly used in the dental practice;

Source: source of infection, a good source of vitamin C, the source of the problem, multiple sources, a single source, experts tracked down the source of contamination;

Tartar: a toothpaste that removes tartar, tartar build-up, to harden into tartar, scrape away tartar, a build-up of tartar and bacteria in the mouth can result in sore gums;

Wedge-shaped: wedge-shaped tool, wedge-shaped blade, a wedge-shaped defect in the tooth, wedge - shaped grooves, the CT data show the posterior margin of the premaxilla extending as a wedge-shaped.

Exercise 3. Translate the following word combinations from English:

Provide dental treatment, forceps, elevators, reamers, instruments unique to the dental specialties, wide range of uses, retraction of soft tissues, scraping away tartar and plaque, use the sharp tip to investigate, wedge-shaped rubber-like device, coated with diamond particles, receive artificial crown, source of mechanical or pneumatic power, small faucet and a spit-sink, ultrasonic cleaning appliance, fit around the cervical portion of the tooth, to grip the furcation area, performing root canal treatment, complete chemomechanical debridement.

Exercise 4. Translate the word combinations into English:

Щипці, елеватори та розширювачі, широкий спектр застосування, відведення м'яких тканин, відбивати світло на потрібну поверхню, вискоблювання зубного каменю та нальоту, використовувати гострий наконечник для дослідження, клиновидний

гумоподібний пристрій, вироблений з нержавіючої сталі, з алмазним напилюванням, стиснуте повітря, джерело механічної або пневматичної енергії, маленький кран і раковина, ультразвуковий пристрій для чищення, прилягати навколо шийки зуба, захоплювати область фуркації, проводити терапію корневих каналів, повна хіміомеханічна чистка.

Exercise 5. Answer the questions:

1. What are standard instruments used for?
2. What are the specific instruments unique to the dental specialties?
3. What are the functions of a mouth mirror?
4. What is a sickle probe primarily used for?
5. What category of patients usually need a mouth prop?
6. What device is used to inject anesthetic agents during the process of dental anesthetization?
7. What may a dental bur be made of?
8. What does dental engine serve as?
9. Are all types of extraction forceps similar?
10. What are the surgical instruments used by dentists when performing root canal treatment?

Exercise 6. Read the sentences and decide if they contain true or false information:

1. There are instruments used exclusively in a certain branch of dentistry.
2. A mouth mirror (dentist's mirror) has a wide range of uses.
3. A mouth prop has a long handle with a sharp-looking hook on the end.
4. Bite block may be used by a dentists while working both with children and adults.
5. Sometimes dental specialists have to block the inferior alveolar nerves sensory transmission to the central nervous system.
6. A dental drill is commonly used in the treatment of caries.
7. A dental engine doesn't always consist of a fixed set of units.
8. Each extraction forcep is designed for a particular area of the mouth.
9. Performing root canal treatment requires files and reamers.
10. A dental engine always has one suction hose.

Exercise 7. Translate the word combinations into English:

Щипці, елеватори та розширювачі, широкий спектр застосування, відведення м'яких тканин, відбивати світло на потрібну поверхню, вискоблювання зубного каменю та

нальоту, використовувати гострий наконечник для дослідження, клиновидний гумоподібний пристрій, вироблений з нержавіючої сталі, з алмазним напилюванням, стиснуте повітря, джерело механічної або пневматичної енергії, маленький кран і раковина, ультразвуковий пристрій для чищення, прилягати навколо шийки зуба, захоплювати область фуркації, проводити терапію корневих каналів, повна хіміомеханічна чистка.

Exercise 8. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Стандартні інструменти - це інструменти, які використовуються для обстеження, відновлення та видалення зубів та маніпулювання тканинами.
2. Існують інструменти, унікальні для стоматологічних спеціальностей
3. Відведення м'яких тканин є однією з функцій стоматологічного дзеркала.
4. Гостра точка в кінці стоматологічного зонда використовується для перевірки тактильних відчуттів.
5. Слиновідсмоктувач - це пристрій, який використовується, коли стоматолог досліджує рот і потребує сухої поверхні.
6. Стоматологічний шприц - це шприц, який стоматологи використовують для введення анестетика.
7. Стоматологічна дріль - це ротаційний інструмент, що складається з наконечника для бормащини для різних борів.
8. Стоматологічний двигун служить джерелом механічної або пневматичної потужності для одного або декількох наконечників.
9. Ці інструменти використовуються для повного хіміомеханічного очищення кореневого каналу до апікальних отворів.
10. Кожен вид щипців розроблений для певної ділянки рота.

Exercise 9. Match the terms to their explanations:

1. <i>Dental drill</i>	a. ... are seated onto the tooth so that the tips of the beaks grasp the root underneath the loosened soft tissue.
2. Endodontic files	b. ... is a small, usually round, portable device with a handle. It allows the practitioner to examine the interior of the mouth.
3. Root canal reamer	c. ... are used to help keep a patient's mouth and jaw open wide enough during a clinical procedure. These small devices are designed to provide enough strength to prevent the patient from closing down, but a soft enough surface to provide patient comfort.
4. Dental bite blocks	d. ... are used for root canal procedures. They vary in in cross-section from square to triangular and rhomboidal etc.

5. Dental explorer	e. ... is equipped with a pointed hook at the end of its slim handle.
6. A dental engine.	f. ... is a hand-held, mechanical instrument used to perform a variety of common <i>dental</i> procedures, including removing decay, polishing fillings, performing cosmetic <i>dentistry</i> , and altering prostheses.
7. Extraction forceps	g. ... Some use this term to describe the motor that powers the drill, while others say the term also defines a combination of all the electric, pneumatic, and other tools.
8. A <i>mouth mirror</i>	h. ... is manufactured by twisting a tapered square or triangular shaft. While rotating the instrument's edges scrape the canal walls as it is advanced to the working length. The ... must be in contact with the walls of the canal in order to be effective, but it must not bind or it may break.

Exercise 10. Insert prepositions. Translate the sentences:

1. A dentist's mirror reflects light ... the desired surfaces, and retraction of soft tissues.
2. A dental syringe is a syringe used ... dentists ... the injection ... an anesthetic.
4. A bur may be made ... hardened steel, stainless steel, or be coated ... diamond particles.
5. A sharp point ... the end ... the dental explorer is used to check up tactile sensation.
6. Treatment options for this patient were limited ... her dental characteristics and malocclusion.
affect
7. ... treatment onset, the patient was informed ... the characteristics of the progressive pulp pathology condition she had and the limitations, risks and objectives of treatment.
collaboration
8. Antibiotic prophylaxis in conjunction ... implant placement reduced the risk ... implant loss by 2%.
9. A significant proportion of the population only seek ... dental care when they suffer an acute episode.
10. The guidance aims ... ensure patients receive appropriate advice about subsequent care and/or referral to appropriate treatment providers, if applicable.

Exercise 11. Put the sentences in the proper order , so that to construct the terms “Mouth mirror”, “Dental drill”, “Extraction forceps”:

- a. A bur may be made of hardened steel, stainless steel, or be coated with diamond particles .
- b. It allows the practitioner to examine the interior of the mouth.
- c. Each of them is designed for a particular area of the mouth.
- d. It is usually used to remove decay and shape tooth structure prior to the insertion of a filling.

- e. Three of its most important functions are allowing indirect vision by the dentist, reflecting light onto the desired surfaces, and retraction of soft tissues.
- f. Its other functions include cutting cavities in teeth, removing old restorations and preparing teeth to receive artificial crowns.
- g. The beaks are designed to fit around the cervical portion of the tooth or grip the furcation area.
- h. A mouth mirror is a hand-held, portable mechanical instrument that has a wide range of uses.
- i. A dental drill is a high-speed rotary instrument consisting of a dental handpiece that takes variously shaped burs.
- j. Extraction forceps are used along with elevators to extract teeth.

Exercise 12. a) Memorize the meaning of the following term-element:

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-emia	blood condition	leukemia
-osis	condition or disease	osteoporosis
-penia	deficiency	osteopenia
-pathy	disease	sociopathy
-rrhag(e/ia)	burst forth, rapid flow (of blood, usually)	hemorrhage
-ectasia, -ectasis	expansion, dilation	bronchiectasis
-geusia	alteration of taste	dysgeusia

b) Match the conditions with their explanations:

1. anemia	a. describing disease affecting the peripheral nerves
2. leukopenia	b. the loss of taste functions of the tongue
3. telangiectasia	c. a menstrual period with excessively heavy flow
4. calcipenia	d. a decrease in the total amount of red blood cells or hemoglobin in the blood, or a lowered ability of the blood to carry oxygen.
5. psychosis	e. any damage to the retina of the eyes, which may cause vision impairment.
6. retinopathy	f. is an abnormal condition of the mind that results in difficulties determining what is real and what is not real.
7. menorrhagia	g. a decrease in the number of white blood cells in the blood
8. neuropathy	h. is the condition of having an insufficient amount of calcium in the body.

9. kaliopenia	i. small dilated blood vessels that can occur near the surface of the skin or mucous membranes, measuring between 0.5 and 1 millimeter in diameter.
10. ageusia	j. condition is characterized by having insufficient concentrations of potassium in the body

Exercise 13. Make questions to the underlined words:

1. Most cleft palates seem to be caused by environmental factors.
2. Medical and *dental interprofessional collaboration* is crucial in general and family medicine.
3. An *impacted tooth* remains stuck in gum tissue or bone for various reasons.
4. Urgent dental care focuses on the management of conditions that require immediate attention to relieve severe pain.
5. He *underwent surgery* to have his gall bladder removed.
6. Screening for relevant infections may be *undertaken* at the *medical examination*
7. When you hit the age of 50, your teeth naturally weaken.
8. Trauma is a common dental emergency that often leads to tooth loss.
9. The reamer must be in contact with the walls of the canal.
10. Deeper sedation or general anesthesia under ketamine or fentanyl may be required in certain dental cases.

Exercise 14. Open the brackets, using the verbs either in Present Perfect or Past Simple forms:

1. Dentists (to use) this type of filling for many years, especially on back teeth.
2. Recent studies (to show) that successful treatment of periodontitis improves endothelial function.
3. No large-scale studies (to test) whether treating or preventing periodontal infections leads to fewer clinical cardiovascular events.
4. It (to take) about five days from the time patients were infected until *symptoms* (to appear), and about eight days before they (to disappear).
5. The benefits of topical fluorides (to be) firmly established, regardless of whether the water supply is fluoridated.
6. Anaerobic conditions, particularly in immunocompromised patients with type I diabetes or who have been on long-term steroids, may encourage the development of gangrene, which may or may not be gas forming.

7. Currently, there (to be) many changes in understanding of the multifaceted nature of caries process and its management.
8. The *patient (to exhibit)* severe hepatitis, which gradually improved.
9. There (to be) a general trend in clinical practice that caries lesion management focuses primarily on operative treatment rather than using preventive noninvasive strategies.
10. The dental surgeon (to perform) a *dental extraction* procedure on a sedated patient.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

Основна

1. Elective Course English language for second-year students of the Faculty of Dentistry, ONMedU, Department of Foreign Languages, Odesa, 2021.
2. English for Professional Use: Dentistry. Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням: Стоматологія: підручник (ВНЗ IV р. а.) / І.Г. Романко, І.М. Сологор, О.М. Беляєва та ін. 2015.- 224 с.

Додаткова література.

1. Medical English for Academic Purposes, Ю.В. Лисанець, О.М. Беляєва, М.П. Мелашенко 2018, Видавництво Медицина 312 стр
2. MEDICINE (OXFORD ENGLISH CAREERS) 2 Student's Book. Oxford University Press, Sam McCarter, 2010, 144

Електронні інформаційні ресурси

1. Одеський національний медичний університет: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>
2. Інформаційні матеріали: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>

Практичне заняття № 8

8. Тема: MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

Мета: ознайомити здобувачів вищої освіти з особливостями вживання іншомовної медичної лексики за темою «Щелепно-лицьова хірургія».

Основні поняття: деформація, корегуюча операція, наркоз, розщеплення губ і альвеол.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What do Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons deal with ?

2. What are some of the types of oral and maxillofacial surgery?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Topic vocabulary:

affect	/ə'fekt/	впливати
alleviate	/ə'li:vi.eit/	полегшити
alter	/'ɒl.tər/	змінити
anxiety	/æŋ'zai.ə.ti/	тривожність
cleft lip	/'kleft 'lɪp/	незрошена губа
collaboration	/kə,læb.ə'reɪ.ʃən/	співпраця
congenital	/kən'dʒen.i.təl/	вроджений
in conjunction with	/kən'dʒʌŋk.ʃən/	в поєднанні з
deformity	/di'fɔ:mə.ti/	деформація
fail to	/feɪl/	бути неспроможним
impacted tooth	/ɪm'pækt.tu:θ/	ретинований зуб
issue	/'ɪʃ.u: / /'ɪs.ju: /	проблема
lack	/læk/	нестача, відсутність
range	/reɪndʒ/	діапазон, коло
seek	/si:k/	потребувати
sufficient	/sə'fɪʃ.ənt/	достатній
undergo	/'ʌn.də'gəʊ/	пройти через
undertake	/'ʌn.də'teɪk/	здійснювати

Exercise 2. Read the word combinations and sentences with the new words and translate them into Ukrainian:

Affect: affect growth and development, affect certain region, affect specific species, a mother's health can affect the baby, it's a disease that affects mainly older people;

Alter: alter the position, alter hearing, altered sense of smell, altered behavior, drugs can alter your perception of reality;

Sufficient: sufficient space, sufficient blood flow, sufficient amount, sufficient evidence, provide sufficient conditions for stability;

Fail to: fail to restore, fail to absorb, fail in the attempt, he is in failing health and seldom goes outside any more.

Lack: severe lack of resources, to lack members of staff, hospitals are being forced to close departments because of lack of money;

Range: range of options, a range of subjects, broad range of disorders, young people in the 18–25 age range, range between 50 and 250, the clinic provides a full range of medical services;

Seek: seek treatment, seek advice, seek medical care for further evaluation, seek an independent medical examination, if symptoms persist, seek medical attention;

Undergo: undergo an operation on a tumour, undergo reconstructive surgery, undergo heart bypass surgery, athletes must undergo a mandatory drugs test before competing in the championship.

Exercise 3. Translate the following word combinations from English:

Broad range of disorders, affecting the facial complex and skeleton, impacted teeth and dental implants, congenital facial disproportion, more complex dental and medical issues, part of multidisciplinary teams, undertake under general anaesthesia, removal of impacted teeth, seek corrective surgery, treatment modalities, obstructive sleep apnoea, blow to the jaw or an awkward jaw movement, alter the position of the jaw joint disc, tooth grinding, finger nail chewing, anxiety and depression, fail to alleviate pain, due to the lack of growth, cleft lip and alveolus.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

1. What is the difference between maxillofacial surgeons and oral surgeons?
2. What are indications for treatment using Orthognathic surgery?
3. How is corrective jaw surgery commonly performed?
4. What can alter the position of the jaw joint disc leading to TMJ disorder?
5. When may surgical intervention in the Temporomandibular joint disorder treatment become necessary?
6. What psychological problems may worsen jaw joint problems?
7. Which types of dental specialists perform cleft lip correction?

8. What kind of deformity requires rhinoplasty?

Exercise 5. Read the sentences and decide if they contain true or false information.

1. Work of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons is not limited to facial complex disorders.
2. Maxillofacial surgeons are oral surgeons.
3. Oral surgeons are Maxillofacial surgeons.
4. In case of TMJ pain may refer to head and neck.
5. TMJ disorders are affected exclusively by physiological conditions.
6. Surgery is the first line option in the TMD treatment.
7. Seemingly harmless human habits may contribute to TMD development.
8. There are more than one form of arthritis that can affect TMJ.
9. Various medical specialists may refer a patient to an Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeon.
10. Corrective jaw surgery is effective only if performed in early childhood.

Exercise 6. Translate the word combinations into English

Широке коло розладів, ретиновані зуби, вроджена диспропорція обличчя, більш складні стоматологічні та медичні проблеми, частина багатопрофільних команд, проводиться під загальним наркозом, потребувати коригуючої операції, обструктивне апное сну, удар в щелепу або незручний рух щелепи, змінити положення диска щелепного суглоба, бруксизм, тривожність і депресія, бути неспроможним полегшити біль, через нестачу росту, розщеплення губ і альвеол.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Оральні та щелепно-лицьові хірурги працюють у співпраці з іншими фахівцями.
2. Пацієнтів направляють до орального та щелепно-лицьового хірурга як спеціалістами загальної, так і стоматологічної та медичної практики
3. Деякі з видів оральної та щелепно-лицьової хірургії - це денто-альвеолярна хірургія, ортогнатична хірургія, скронево-нижньощелепна хірургія суглобів, черепно-лицьова хірургія, хірургічна операція на губах, естетична (косметична) хірургія тощо.
4. Денто-альвеолярна хірургія включає ту частину щелеп (альвеолу), яка містить або містила зуби.
5. Асиметрія обличчя, нерівність щелепи та зубів, труднощі з жуванням та мовленням є показаннями до лікування.
6. Операція проводиться під загальним наркозом і майже завжди через рот і лише рідко роблять розрізи на обличчі.

7. Удару щелепи або незручного руху щелепи може бути достатньо для зміни положення диска щелепного суглоба.
8. Є вагомі докази того, що такі психологічні проблеми, як стрес, тривога та депресія, можуть погіршити проблеми щелепних суглобів
9. Оральні та щелепно-лицьові хірурги вирішують цілий ряд поширених хірургічних проблем : вроджена диспропорція обличчя, травма обличчя, рак ротової порожнини, захворювання слинних залоз, розлади скронево-нижньощелепного суглоба та різні доброякісні патології.
10. Часто стан незрощеної губи призводить до неправильного прикусу через відсутність росту верхньої щелепи, що потребує ортодонтичного та ортогнатичного лікування для корекції положення щелеп.

Exercise 8. Match the terms to their explanations:

1. Bruxism	a. ... is a feeling of unease, such as worry or fear, that can be mild or severe.
2. Impaction	b. ... is usually caused by overcrowding. Typically occurs in the third molars.
3. Anxiety	c. ... or teeth grinding is often related to stress or anxiety. Most people who grind their teeth and clench their jaw are not aware they're doing it. It often happens during sleep, or while concentrating or under stress.
4. Arthritis	d. ... is an operation to correct the shape, size of the nose, its full recovery (for example, after injuries).
5. Ankylosis	e. ... is a non-inflammatory joint disease characterized by degeneration of the articular cartilage, hypertrophy of bone at the margins, and changes in the synovial membrane.
6. Rhinoplasty	f. ... is the swelling and tenderness of joints. The main symptoms are joint pain and stiffness, which typically worsen with age.
7. Osteoarthritis	g. ... is a common mental health problem that involves a low mood and a loss of interest in activities
8. Depression	h. sleep disorder in which pauses in breathing or periods of shallow breathing during sleep occur more often than normal.
9. Stress	i. ... is a feeling of emotional or physical tension. It can come from any event or thought that makes you feel frustrated, angry, or nervous.
10. Apnoea	j. ... is a stiffness of a joint due to abnormal adhesion and rigidity of the bones of the joint, which may be the result of injury or disease.

Exercise 9. a) Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements:

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-stomy	creation of an opening into or a communication between	gastrostomy
-plasty	molding or shaping of a defect to restore form and function to a body part	chondroplasty
-ectomy	excision; surgical removal	hysterectomy
-scopy	an action or activity involving the use of an instrument for viewing	laryngoscopy
-centesis	aspiration or surgical puncture of a membrane or body cavity, usually for diagnostic purposes	thoracocentesis
-graphy	meaning the process of recording a picture or a record	angiography
-pexy	to fix or secure	gastropexy

b) Match the procedures with their explanations:

1. nephrostomy	a. the anchoring of a mobile cecum
2. cystoscopy	b. is the process of recording a picture by radiograph or an x-ray
3. abdominocentesis	c. drainage of the renal pelvis through the kidney substance
4. omentopexy	d. is surgical puncture of the abdominal cavity
5. radiography	e. direct visual examination of the interior of urinary bladder through a cystoscope
6. sialography	f. is a surgical procedure whereby the greater omentum is sutured to a nearby organ
7. ossiculoplasty	g. (also termed radiosialography) is the radiographic examination of the salivary glands
8. embolectomy	h. is the emergency surgical removal of emboli which are blocking blood circulation
9. splenopexy	i. is the reconstruction of the middle ear ossicular chain
10. caecopexy	j. the process of surgically fixing an ectopic or floating spleen

Exercise 10. Make questions to the underlined words:

1. Medical *consequences* include metabolic complications.
2. Over 700 bacterial *species* may be found in the oral cavity of humans.
3. Only two diseases, smallpox and rinderpest, have been eradicated.

4. A complete *loss of the sense of taste* is called ageusia.
5. The treatment of a cleft lip will depend on the areas involved and the severity of the child's condition.
6. *Gum* recession exposes the roots of teeth to decay and infection.
7. Depending on the stage of the disease, treatment ranges from simple cleaning, and home care to complex periodontal surgery.
8. This surgery is always performed under local anaesthesia without sedation.

Exercise 11. Open the brackets, using the verbs in the correct tense and voice forms:

1. During the shaping, instrument separation (**to occur**) at the apical third of the palatal canal which was removed with ultrasonics.
2. After cleaning, the canals (**to obturate**) with resin sealer and laterally condensed gutta-percha.
3. Assuming that the medication you're trying (**to reduce**) your symptoms with few or no side effects, your doctor carefully and gradually (**to titrate**) the dose upwards to adequate levels.
4. In recent years, cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) (**to become**) widely used in dentistry, especially for understanding root anatomy, as has been discussed in numerous publications.
5. A total of 1,359 scans (**to select**) from patients who required imaging for orthodontic, surgical, endodontic, or implant treatment between.
6. The antidepressants are ineffective and she gradually (**to move**) towards depression.
7. When your doctor titrates a dose, he or she (**to make**) adjustments to how much medicine you're taking.
8. Once your doctor provides you with an initial prescription, you (**to go through**) a process of determining whether or not your dosage should be increased or decreased.
9. If you think that a medication you (**to take**) is causing the problem, don't stop taking it before talking to your doctor.
10. After tooth extraction, it is abnormal if bleeding (**to continue**) without clot formation, or (to last) beyond 8 to 12 hours.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

Основна

1. Elective Course English language for second-year students of the Faculty of Dentistry, ONMedU, Department of Foreign Languages, Odesa, 2021.
2. English for Professional Use: Dentistry. Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням: Стоматологія: підручник (ВНЗ IV р. а.) / І.Г. Романко, І.М. Сологор, О.М. Беляєва та ін. 2015.- 224 с.

Додаткова література.

1. Medical English for Academic Purposes, Ю.В. Лисанець, О.М. Беляева, М.П. Мелашенко 2018, Видавництво Медицина 312 стр
2. MEDICINE (OXFORD ENGLISH CAREERS) 2 Student's Book. Oxford University Press, Sam McCarter, 2010, 144

Електронні інформаційні ресурси

1. Одеський національний медичний університет: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>
2. Інформаційні матеріали: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>

Практичне заняття № 9

9. Тема: DENTAL CARIES

Мета: ознайомити здобувачів вищої освіти з особливостями вживання іншомовної медичної лексики за темою «Карієс».

Основні поняття: каріозне ураження, втрата зуба, гігієна ротової порожнини.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What is the caries?

2. What do bacterial processes damage in caries?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Topic vocabulary:

acetic acid	/əˌsiː.tɪk ˈæ.sɪd/	оцтова кислота
arrest	/əˈrest/	припиняти
comprehensive	/ˌkɒm.prɪˈhen.sɪv/	всеохоплюючий
consequence	/ˈkɒn.sɪ.kwəns/	наслідок
drop	/drɒp/	падіння
eradicate	/ɪˈræd.ɪ.kert/	викорінити
extent	/ɪkˈstent/	міра
formic acid	/ˌfɔː.mɪk ˈæ.sɪd/	мурашина кислота
foul	/faʊl/	неприємний
loss	/lɒs/	втрата
recede	/rɪˈsiːd/	спадати, знижуватися
species	/ˈspiː.ʃiːz/	вид
spot	/spɒt/	пляма
sticky	/ˈstɪk.i/	липкий
varnish	/ˈvɑː.nɪʃ/	лак

Exercise 2. Read the word combinations and sentences with the new words and translate them into Ukrainian:

Arrest: cardiac arrest, epiphyseal arrest, maturation arrest, circulatory arrest, the treatment has so far done little to arrest the spread of the cancer;

Consequence: negative consequence, possible consequence, prevent long-lasting consequences, to avoid consequences, the consequences of a broken hip can be serious;

Eradicate: efforts to eradicate tsetse populations, controlling and eradicating parasitic diseases, eradication of smallpox and polio, the disease that once claimed millions of lives has now been eradicated;

Extent: the full extent, to a certain extent, to some extent, extent of the damage, we don't yet know the extent of his injuries, disease-related productivity losses;

Loss: hearing loss, loss of appetite, heat losses, complete loss He suffered a gradual loss of memory;

Recede: a slightly receding chin, receding jaw, receding hairline, Receding Gums, the virus is receding;

Species: rare species, plant and animal species, pathogenic species of bacteria, a few specific species, species of opportunistic pathogen, each species carries unique genetic material in its DNA;

Spot: tiny spots, visible spots, spots of discoloured skin, white spots on fingernails, these dark or black spots on lips are typically harmless.

Exercise 3. Translate the following word combinations from English:

If left untreated, tooth loss, develops over time, advanced stages, carious lesion, appearance of a chalky white spot, sticky, creamy-colored, mass, a wide variety of bacteria, fermentable carbohydrates, lactic, formic, and acetic acid, drop in the pH, consequence of hyposalivation or xerostomia, available from preventative aids, allow the gingiva to recede, arrest or remineralize early caries lesions, eradicate overt caries lesions, restore teeth function and aesthetics.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

1. What may advanced stages of dental caries lead to?
2. What is the earliest sign of a new carious lesion?
3. What can temporarily worsen pain at the site of carious lesion?
4. What is plaque?
5. What pathogenic species of bacteria causes dental caries?
6. What is teeth demineralization caused by?
7. What are the functions of saliva in the oral cavity?
8. What can minerals be available from?
9. What is a caries management protocol aimed at?

Exercise 5. Read the sentences and decide if they contain true or false information:

1. Tooth decay refers to the damage of the soft structure of the tooth.
2. Early stages of caries are easy to overlook.
3. Both white and brown spots on the surface of the tooth indicate the early stage of caries.
4. Among all other bacteria *Streptococcus mutans* is prevalent in plaque.
5. Development of caries is in close connection with alterations in salivary secretion.
6. *Streptococcus mutans* doesn't necessarily produce caries.
7. The combination of plaque and acid leads to dental decay.
8. Dry mouth is an essential contributor to caries development.
9. According to a caries management protocol dental caries should be eradicated after it has reached its advanced stage.
10. The drop in the pH next to the tooth leads to its demineralization.

Exercise 6. Translate the word combinations into English:

Якщо не лікувати, втрата зуба, запущені стадії, каріозне ураження, поява крейджаної білої плями, ферментовані вуглеводи, молочна та оцтова кислота, зниження рН, наслідок гіпосалівації або ксеростомії, здатність мінімізувати наявність органічних кислот, доступний за допомогою профілактичних засобів, ясна, які опускаються, призупиняти або ремінералізувати каріозні ураження, відновлювати функціонування зубів та естетику.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Кислоти, що утворюються при бродінні вуглеводів, спричинюють руйнування поверхні емалі.
2. Після кожного прийому їжі, що містить цукор, мікроорганізми починають виробляти кислоти, що руйнують емаль.
3. Використання стоматологічного дзеркала і зонда дозволяє виявити та діагностувати каріозні порожнини.
4. Вживання тютюну є важливим фактором ризику виникнення пародонтозу, який може провокувати опущення гінгиви, тим самим збільшити ризик утворення карієсу.
5. Протокол лікування карієса - це всебічний організований план, призначений для усунення явних карієсних ушкоджень та запобігання утворенню нових уражень.
6. Найпершою ознакою нового каріозного ураження є поява крейджано-білої плями на поверхні зуба.
7. Лікування поверхневого і глибокого карієсу проводиться за допомогою пломбування каріозних порожнин.
8. Належна гігієна ротової порожнини, регулярні обстеження у стоматолога та обмежене споживання вуглеводів може попередити розвиток карієсу.
9. Прогресування карієсу можна зупинити на етапі демінералізації.

10. Стоматологічні організації охорони здоров'я виступають за профілактичні та попереджувальні заходи.

Exercise 8. Match the terms to their explanations:

1. Cavitation	a ... is the removal of minerals (mainly calcium) from any of the hard tissues: enamel, dentine, and cementum.
2. Fermentable carbohydrates	b. ... are considered the main group of early colonizers of the oral cavity . Their initial attachment determines the composition of later colonizers in the oral biofilm and impacts the health or disease status of the host.
3. Hyposalivation	c. ... is a facultatively anaerobic, gram-positive coccus (round bacterium) commonly found in the human oral cavity and is a significant contributor to tooth decay.
4. Streptococcus mutans	d. ... is the natural repair process for non-cavitated tooth lesions, in which calcium, phosphate and sometimes fluoride ions are deposited into crystal voids in demineralised enamel.
5. Demineralization	e. ... a lesion appearing in a tooth as a hole with dead or dying tissue from infection.
6. Remineralization	f. ... are included the obvious sugary foods, such as cookies, cakes, soft drinks and candy, but they also included in less obvious food, such as bread, crackers, bananas and breakfast cereals.
7. Acetic acid	g. ... reduced salivary flow rate which can be caused by etiologic factors such as systemic diseases and intake of various medications or by radiotherapy following head and neck cancer.
8. Oral streptococci	h. ... systematically named ethanoic acid is a colourless liquid organic compound with the chemical formula CH ₃ COOH (also written as CH ₃ CO ₂ H, C ₂ H ₄ O ₂ , or HC ₂ H ₃ O ₂).

Exercise 9. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

- Dental caries develops ... time.
- ... the decay passes through enamel, the dentinal tubules, which have passages to the nerve of the tooth, become exposed, resulting in pain that can be transient, temporarily worsening with exposure ... heat, cold, or sweet foods and drinks.
- Intermittent fever is a type or pattern of fever in which there is an interval where temperature is elevated ... several hours followed ... an interval when temperature drops back to normal.
- Bacteria collect ... the teeth and gums in a sticky, creamy-colored mass called plaque.
- Streptococcus mutans is naturally present in the human oral microbiota, ... with at least 25 other species of oral streptococci

6. Abdominal tenderness is a type of pain that someone experiences when they apply pressure ... their abdomen.
7. Inadequate antimicrobial treatment is an important factor ... the emergence of infections due to antibiotic-resistant bacteria.
8. Cellulitis specifically affects ... the dermis and subcutaneous fat.
9. Although the process of demineralization is dynamic, suitable minerals are available ... preventative aids such as fluoride toothpaste, dental varnish or mouthwash.
10. A persistent cough or a chronic cough is a common symptom ... many possible causes.

Exercise 10. a) Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements:

Prefix	Meaning	Example
infra-	below	infraorbital
inter-	between	intercellular
intra-	within	intraoral
perio-	involving the supporting structures	periodontal

b) Match the adjectives with their explanations:

1. periosteum	a. located or occurring within the nose, or taken through the nose
2. infrasonic	b. relating to or denoting sound waves with a frequency below the lower limit of human audibility
3. infrastructure	c. the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities
4. internuclear	d. the fibrous membrane of connective tissue covering the surface of cartilage except at the endings of joints
5. intraocular	e. dense layer of vascular connective tissue enveloping the bones except at the surfaces of the joints
6. intranasal	f. situated between nuclei
7. intrapsychic	g. existing or taking place within the mind or psyche
8. perichondrium	h. implanted in, occurring in, or administered by entering the eyeball

Exercise 11. Find both the synonyms and antonyms for the following adjectives:

persistent, gradual, common, distant, resistant, full, advanced, exposed, significant, severe

chronic, susceptible, adjacent, complete, noticeable, mild, partial, widespread, minor, intermittent, sharp, heavy, primary, coated, durable, remote, rare, progressive, progressive, unprotected

Exercise 12. Make questions to the underlined words:

1. Patients with dry mouth can develop cracks and fissures in the oral mucosa.
2. Being proactive and catching a cavity early is the best way to stop the decay from worsening.
3. More than 500 medicines are thought to cause a dry mouth
4. Periodontal pocketing almost always occurs around teeth, where faulty crown margins meet the gingival tissue.
5. The advance of caries may be arrested at the stage of demineralization.
6. This type of necrotic tissue is firmly adherent to base and edges.
7. Trismus can occur as a result of trauma to the jaw.
8. Several factors can affect the extent of tooth decay.
9. Arrested caries usually don't require surgical treatment, unless they pose a problem for tooth function.
10. Another reason why wisdom teeth might develop cavities is that it can be more difficult to clean them.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

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Практичне заняття № 10

10. Тема: GINGIVITIS AND PULPITIS

Мета: ознайомити здобувачів вищої освіти з особливостями вживання іншомовної медичної лексики за темою «Гінгівіт та пульпіт».

Основні поняття: болючість, тризм, запалення ясен.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What are common causes of gingivitis?

2. What are common causes of pulpitis?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Topic vocabulary:

adjacent	/ə'dʒeɪ.sənt/	прилеглий, суміжний
byproduct	/'baɪ.prəd.əkt, -əkt/	супутній продукт
cellulitis	/,seljʊ'lartɪs/	запалення підшкірної клітковини
elicit	/i'li:s.ɪt/	викликати
faulty	/'fɔ:l.ti/	дефектний
firmly	/'fɜ:m.li/	міцно
flossing	/'flɒs.ɪŋ/	чищення зубною ниткою
fracture	/'fræk.tʃər/	скол
inadequate	/ɪ'næd.ɪ.kwət/	недостатній
intermittent	/,ɪn.tə'mɪt.ənt/	переривчастий
irreversible	/,ɪr.ɪ'vɜ:.sə.bəl/	незворотній
persistent	/pə'sɪs.tənt/	стійкий
resolve	/'rɪ.zɒlv/	проходити
rinse	/rɪns/	полоскати
tenderness	/'ten.də.nəs/	болючість
trismus	/'trɪzməs/	тризм

Exercise 2. Read the word combinations and sentences with the new words and translate them into Ukrainian:

Byproduct: an important byproduct, natural byproducts, useful byproducts, a byproduct of proteins, the deep depression he fell into was a byproduct of his disease;

Inadequate: totally inadequate, size was inadequate, inadequate treatment, inadequate equipment, his knowledge of anatomy was quite inadequate;

Faulty: faulty vision, faulty pacemaker, faulty data, faulty assumption, faulty record-keeping meant that many patients did not get appropriate treatment;

Fracture: multiple fractures, fracture to the nasal bone, slight fracture, open fracture, she was diagnosed with a closed fracture of the left tibia;

Intermittent: intermittent complaints of cephalgia, intermittent bouts of illness, intermittent diarrhea, intermittent lameness, Acute Intermittent Porphyria has very specific triggers;

Irreversible: irreversible loss, irreversible processes, irreversible impact on society, paralysis was irreversible, Smoking has caused irreversible damage to his lungs;

Tenderness: marked sensitivity and tenderness, joint tenderness, knee tenderness, cause local irritation or tenderness, persistent tremor in the right hand, The disease causes pain and tenderness in the muscles;

Persistent: persistent difficulties, persistent activity, persistent excitation condition, Symptoms of the illness include a high temperature and a persistent dry cough.

Exercise 3. Translate the following word combinations from English:

Inadequate brushing and flossing, accumulate in faulty fillings, poorly cleaned orthodontic appliances, irreversible bone or other tissue damage, contain essential oils, bacterial byproducts, pathogens enter the pulp, through a tooth fracture, mild intermittent pain, elicit by thermal changes, a rapid buildup of pressure, other option besides a root canal, treatment of choice, tenderness on tapping the affected tooth, drain the pus, spread to the adjacent teeth, facial swelling and trismus.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

1. Is there any irreversible bone or other tissue damage in the early stage of gingivitis?
2. What are the symptoms of gingivitis?
3. What may result in less calculus accumulation and tooth staining in the treatment of gingivitis?
4. When can reversible pulpitis occur?
5. What can relieve pain and discomfort in reversible pulpitis?

6. What is irreversible pulpitis characterized by?
7. What is the nature of the pain in irreversible pulpitis?
8. What must an endodontist perform in case of irreversible pulpitis?
9. What do the symptoms of periapical abscess include?

Exercise 5. Read the sentences and decide if they contain true or false information.

1. Gingivitis does not include any loss of bone and tissue that hold teeth in place.
2. Gum disease can be caused by a number of factors, but poor oral hygiene is the most common cause.
3. Gingivitis is usually painless and has no symptoms.
4. Using an antimicrobial mouthwash can help prevent plaque buildup on your teeth.
5. In reversible pulpitis, there is typically mild inflammation in the pulp, and people have short-lived pain.
6. Cold drinks can produce brief sensation of pain in reversible pulpitis.
7. Irreversible pulpitis pain tends to be dull and lingers after the stimuli have been removed.
8. Root canal therapy is usually not the treatment of choice.
9. Antibiotics help eliminate the infection, but removing the diseased pulp and draining the pus are more important.
10. Antibiotics are highly effective in relieving pain in patients with pulpitis.

Exercise 6. Translate the word combinations into English:

Недостатня чистка щіткою та зубною ниткою, накопичуватися у дефектних пломбах, погано очищені ортодонтичні прилади, незворотне пошкодження тканин, містити ефірні олії, бактеріальні побічні продукти, через скол у зубі, усунення джерела подразника, легкий переривчастий біль, викликати зміною температури, швидке наростання тиску, інший варіант окрім кореневого каналу, стійкий тупий біль, болючість при постукуванні ураженого зуба, поширюватись на сусідні зуби, набряк обличчя та тризм.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Гострий і хронічний пульпіти найчастіше зустрічаються в стоматологічній практиці.
2. Гострий пульпіт спричиняють бактерії, що осідають на оголеній пульпі.
3. Для гострого пульпіту характерний сильний пульсуючий біль, підвищення температури, головний біль і загальне нездужання.

4. Характерними симптомами хронічного пульпіту є помірний чи слабкий біль, або повна його відсутність.
5. При абсцесі пульпи часто буває важко виявити хворий зуб через відсутність характерних ознак.
6. Пацієнти з гіперпластичним пульпітом часто не відчувають болю.
7. При некрозі пульпи зуб або видаляють, або проводять курс ендодонтичного лікування.
8. При некрозі пульпи біль спочатку поступово зменшується, а потім зовсім зникає.

Exercise 8. Match the terms to their explanations:

1. Augmentin	a. ... is a symptom in which a noticeably unpleasant breath odour is present.
2. Cellulitis	b. ... refers to the enlargement of one or more lymph nodes.
3. Erythema	c. ... is a common, potentially serious bacterial skin infection. The affected skin appears swollen and red and is typically painful and warm to the touch.
4. Halitosis	d. ... is a restriction in blood supply to tissues, causing a shortage of oxygen that is needed for cellular metabolism
5. Necrosis	e. ... is a painful condition that restricts normal mandibular movement and function as a result of masticatory muscle spasms
6. Lymphadenopathy	f. ... is a collection of pus at the root of a tooth, usually caused by an infection that has spread from a tooth to the surrounding tissues.
7. Periapical abscess	g. ... is a prescription medicine used to treat the symptoms of many different infections caused by bacteria.
8. Tenderness	h. is a form of cell injury which results in the premature death of cells in living tissue by autolysis
9. Trismus	i. ... is a type of skin rash caused by injured or inflamed blood capillaries. It usually occurs in response to a drug, disease or infection. Rash severity ranges from mild to life threatening.
10. Ischemia	j. ... is pain or discomfort when an affected area is touched. It should not be confused with the pain that a patient perceives without touching.

Exercise 9. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

1. ...adequate brushing, plaque remains ... the gum line of the teeth.

2. ... the early stage of gingivitis, bacteria in plaque build ..., causing the gums to become inflamed and to easily bleed during tooth brushing.
3. Dental caries develops ... time.
4. Once the decay passes ... enamel, the dentinal tubules become exposed, resulting in pain.
5. If the pulp in your tooth is inflamed because decay has reached ... the nerve endings, removing the decay and placing a filling allows the pulp to recover and eliminates any further discomfort.
6. Bacteria collect around the teeth and gums ... a sticky, creamy-colored mass called plaque.
7. The only other option ... a root canal is tooth extraction, which is usually not the treatment of choice.
8. Streptococcus mutans is naturally present in the human oral microbiota, ... at least 25 other species of oral streptococci
9. Suitable minerals are available ... preventative aids such as fluoride toothpaste, dental varnish or mouthwash.
10. Symptoms include tenderness ... tapping the affected tooth and local lymphadenopathy.

Exercise 10. All terms below mean “inflammation of an organ”. Explain the terms in English:

Gingivitis, periodontitis, osteomyelitis, stomatitis, glossitis, laryngitis, periostitis, pulpitis.

Exercise 14. Form the antonyms adding appropriate negative prefixes to the adjectives below and translate them:

ill	im	in	ir	mis	non	un

Regular, adequate, pure, logical, steroidal, mature, sensitive, available, able, complete, comfortable, tolerant, relevant, sufficient, legible, common, repairable avoidable, responsive, aligned, accidental, conscious.

Exercise 11. Make questions to the underlined words:

1. Symptoms include bleeding gums with brushing or flossing.

2. Blending the color of the restorative resin into the color of the tooth is essential.
3. Dentists divide discoloration into three main categories.
4. Antibiotics are not effective in relieving pain in patients with irreversible pulpitis
5. Reversible pulpitis occurs when dental caries encroaches on the pulp.
6. Tooth enamel is 96 percent mineral, which makes it durable and damage-resistant.
7. Gum disease can have a profound effect on your oral health.
8. Your tooth enamel provides your teeth with the strength to bite and chew and withstand dental problems.
9. The pulp may be irreversibly damaged by an ongoing inflammation within the pulp chamber.
10. HIV-salivary gland disease occurs in some individuals infected with HIV .

Exercise 12. Open the brackets, using the verbs in the correct tense and voice forms:

1. If the infection (to be) severe, the child will need to be treated in the hospital and receive antibiotics through an intravenous (IV) catheter.
2. Different types of bacteria (to involve) in this process that can lead to an infection in the inside of the tooth.
3. The pain (to reduce) significantly by physiotherapeutic procedures before the patient (to examine) by the endodontist.
4. Avoid medications such as ibuprofen or aspirin to manage toothache as these generally (not to consider) safe during pregnancy.
5. A 9-year-old boy having caries (to refer) to a pediatric dental clinic after two previous extractions in a general practice.
6. The endodontic treatment (to complete) by the end of the next week.
7. Recent studies (to show) a positive relationship between caries and dental erosion and the consumption of soft drinks.
8. To manage dental pain, Tylenol (to recommend) for pain relief.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

Основна

1. Elective Course English language for second-year students of the Faculty of Dentistry, ONMedU, Department of Foreign Languages, Odesa, 2021.
2. English for Professional Use: Dentistry. Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням: Стоматологія: підручник (ВНЗ IV р. а.) / І.Г. Романко, І.М. Сологор, О.М. Беляєва та ін. 2015.- 224 с.

Додаткова література.

1. Medical English for Academic Purposes, Ю.В. Лисанець, О.М. Беляева, М.П. Мелашенко 2018, Видавництво Медицина 312 стр
2. MEDICINE (OXFORD ENGLISH CAREERS) 2 Student's Book. Oxford University Press, Sam McCarter, 2010, 144

Електронні інформаційні ресурси

1. Одеський національний медичний університет: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>
2. Інформаційні матеріали: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>

Практичне заняття № 11

11. Тема: DENTAL FILLINGS

Мета: ознайомити здобувачів вищої освіти з особливостями вживання іншомовної медичної лексики за темою «Пломби».

Основні поняття: ураження зуба, пломба, копіювальний папір.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What are common types of dental fillings?
2. What does their usage depend on?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Learn the following words:

blend	/blend/	зливатися
comparable	/'kɒm.pərə.ə.bəl/	приблизно однаковий
crack	/kræk/	тріщина
deposit	/di'pɒz.ɪt/	накопичуватися
discolor	/di'skɒl.ə/	знеколюватися
durable	/'dʒʊə.rə.bəl/	довговічний
numb	/nʌm/	занімілий
obvious	/'ɒb.vi.əs/	очевидний
profound	/prə'faʊnd/	глибокий
release	/rɪ'li:s/	вивільняти
site	/saɪt/	місце
versatile	/'vɜ:.sə.taɪl/	універсальний
withstand	/'wɪð'stænd/	витримувати

Exercise 2. Choose appropriate words from ex.1 to complete the sentences below:

1. White fillings ... in with teeth for a natural look that is also long-lasting.
2. Gum disease can have a ... *effect* on your oral health.
3. The digestive organs which ... *enzymes into* the small intestine are the pancreatic acini and the intestinal wall itself.

4. A focal infection is defined as the initial ... *of infection* from which organisms travel via the bloodstream to another area of the body.
5. ... *urine* is often caused by *medications*, certain foods or food dyes.
6. *Teeth* undergo a lot of *pressure* and can ... different temperatures from eating and drinking.
7. Tartar is a yellow or brown substance that ... on your teeth.
8. Meralgia paresthetica is a nerve condition that causes an *area* of skin over the upper outer *thigh* to feel

Exercise 3. Translate the following word combinations from English:

Deposite local anesthetics, provide profound anesthesia, the use or a topical anesthetic, individual response to the drug, method to insert the filling, vascularity and pH, opt for certain fillings, durable as well as affordable, chemically bond, discolor the surrounding tooth, blend well with tooth enamel, versatile material, modify small gaps, fillings below the gumline, release fluoride over time smooth out any rough edges.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

1. How can the optimal diffusion of local anesthetics be provided?
2. What affects the depth and duration of local anaesthetics' action?
3. What does the specific method used to insert the filling depend on?
4. Why do many patients opt for amalgam?
5. Which fillings blend well with tooth enamel?
6. What is one of the biggest advantages of gold?
7. Which type of tooth fillings is the most expensive?
8. What are ceramic tooth fillings usually made from?
9. Why are glass ionomer fillings usually used for fillings below the gumline?
10. What are the last steps in the procedure of dental filling?

Exercise 5. Read the sentences and decide if they contain true or false information

1. Optimal diffusion of the anaesthetizing drug occurs independently of the site of the shot.
2. Composite fillings mimic the appearance of natural teeth.
3. Some composite and gold fillings may require a second visit to the specialist.
4. The cost of glass ionomer fillings is almost the same as composite tooth fillings.
5. The disadvantage of gold is in its extreme fragility.
6. Amalgam fillings are both long-lasting and cheap if compared to other filling materials.

7. Sometimes amalgam tooth fillings can change the colour of the surrounding teeth or even damage them.
8. Glass ionomer fillings always have the same composition.
9. Glass ionomer fillings may release fluoride, which helps to prevent further tooth decay.
10. If there is too much filling, the carbon paper will darken it.

Exercise 6. Translate the word combinations into English:

Індивідуальна реакція на препарат, забезпечити глибоку анестезію, спосіб вставлення пломби, міцний і доступний, хімічний зв'язок, надзвичайно висока вартість, зміцнення навколишньої структури зуба, універсальний матеріал, вивільнення фтору з часом, згладжування будь-яких абразивних країв, переконатися, що пломба не зависока, копіювальний папір.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Зубна пломба вирівнює поверхню зуба та покращує жування.
2. Область навколо ураженого зуба буде знечужена, як правило, із застосуванням місцевого знеболення.
3. Індивідуальна реакція пацієнтів на препарат, судинність та рН тканин у місці введення препарату, тип введеної ін'єкції впливають на глибину та тривалість дії місцевих анестетиків.
4. Цей тип пломб дуже міцний, а також доступний і може витримати навантаження від жування протягом більше десяти років.
5. Композитні пломби хімічно з'єднуються з існуючою структурою зуба, що надає ураженому зубу ще більшу підтримку.
6. Однією з найбільших переваг золотих пломб є його міцність і довговічність.
7. Скляні іономерні пломби можуть мати різноманітний склад, але головними складовими є оксид алюмінія, силікат та кальцій.
8. Стоматолог згладить будь-які шершаві краї і відполірує зуб.

Exercise 8. Match the terms to their explanations:

1. Amalgam fillings	a. ... is a chemical element with the symbol Ca and atomic number 20.
2. Alumina	b. ... is an inorganic, monatomic anion with the chemical formula F, whose salts are typically white or colorless.
3. Calcium	c. ... also known as silicon dioxide, is an oxide of silicon with the chemical formula SiO ₂ , most commonly found in nature

	as quartz and in various living organisms.
4. Fluoride	d. ... is a ionic-covalent solid that does not yield under load as metals and alloys do. The strong chemical bonds in this substance are the roots of several of its characteristics such as the low electric and thermal conductivity.
5. Gold	e. ... also known as “silver fillings” because of their silver-like appearance. It is a mixture of metals, consisting of liquid (elemental) mercury and a powdered alloy composed of silver, tin, and copper.
6. Local anesthetic	f. ... causes absence of pain sensation. When it is used on specific, nerve paralysis can be achieved.
7. Silica	g. ... produce superficial loss of sensation in conjunctiva, mucous membranes, or skin, produced by direct application of local anesthetic solutions, ointments, gels or sprays. It is a type of local anesthetics.
8. Topical anesthetic	h. ... In a pure form, it is a bright, slightly reddish yellow, dense, soft, malleable, and ductile metal.

Exercise 9. Insert the prepositions where necessary.

1. The patients individual response ... the drug affect the duration of local anaesthetics' action.
2. Many patients opt ... amalgam (silver) fillings.
3. Ceramic tooth fillings are usually made ... porcelain.
4. This type of tooth filling is usually used for fillings ... the gumline and release fluoride ... over time.
5. This material can be quite weak and dentists will typically only use for small fillings ... the gumline and ... from any chewing surfaces.
6. Pricing is comparable ... composite tooth fillings.
7. Pericoronitis is an acute, localized infection caused by food particles and microorganisms trapped ... the gingival flaps of a partially erupted tooth or an impacted wisdom tooth.
8. If cellulitis occurs, patients should be treated ... antibiotics.
9. Periodontal abscess is a severe consequence of periodontitis and may present as a red, fluctuant swelling of the gingiva that is extremely tender ... palpation.
10. The lesions can be microscopic ... tissue, where they cause pain but are invisible.

Exercise 10. Write a word for each of the following definitions:

1. near the nose _____
2. inflammation of the pharynx _____
3. pertaining to the larynx _____

4. endoscopic examination of a bronchus _____
5. inflammation of the bronchioles _____
6. narrowing of a bronchus _____
7. plastic repair of the larynx _____
8. surgical incision of the trachea _____

Exercise 11. Correct the misused words, transforming them into required parts of speech:

1. These surfaces constitute frontline barriers limiting the **invasive** by both commensal and **pathogenesis** bacteria.
2. The wound has characteristics of an injury **occurrence** from one blow and **multiplication** blows.
3. The findings confirmed that most patients with low pain **intensive** find their pain **tolerance**.
4. No medicine is **complete** risk free.
5. Clinical presentation and symptoms of the virus vary in frequency and **severe**.
6. Hyposmia is **part** loss of smell.
7. Knowledge **acquire** is crucial for the quality and **efficient** of a planned knowledge-based system.
8. Diseases caused by protozoa that are **transmit** by **contamination** drinking water are considered waterborne diseases
9. Any **worsened** of air quality is likely to **harmful** public health.
10. **Advance** disease, also called end-stage or terminal cancer, may occur when there are few signs that remission is **possibility**.

Exercise 12. Open the brackets, using the verbs in brackets in the correct participle forms:

1. Dehydration (**to result**) from impaired water intake, emesis, diarrhea or polyuria can result in xerostomia.
2. Despite considerable advances in the technology and techniques (**to use**) for dental procedures such as dental crown placement, very few dental procedures last a lifetime and complications can occasionally present.
3. In sarcoidosis, noncaseating epithelioid granulomas in salivary glands result in (**to reduce**) salivary flow.
4. These patients should also avoid (**to irritate**) foods that are dry, spicy, astringent or excessively hot or cold.

5. If possible, tobacco and alcohol intake should (**to eliminate**) to control dental caries.
6. The type of pain (**to describe**) by each patient may vary considerably.
7. If the dental crown of a patient becomes (**to detach**), it is essential that they seek professional dental advice as soon as possible.
8. (**to protrude**) *teeth*, or 'buck teeth', is a common dental problem.
9. Modern dental implants consist of a titanium screw that is fixed in the jawbone to replace the dental root, a (**to connect**) abutment made of titanium for tooth replacement, and the visible dental crown.
10. Depression is a clinical condition that, contrary to popular opinion, cannot simply be (**to overcome**) with time and it needs to be (**to treat**).

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

Основна

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Практичне заняття № 12

12. Тема: DENTAL CROWNS

Мета: ознайомити здобувачів вищої освіти з особливостями вживання іншомовної медичної лексики за темою «Коронки».

Основні поняття: ураження зуба, вкладка, накладка, ямки та тріщини зуба, прикус.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What are common types of dental crowns?

2. What does their usage depend on?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Topic vocabulary:

break off	/breɪk/	відбити, відколоти
core	/kɔːr/	серцевина
drawback	/'drɔː.bæk/	недолік
encompass	/ɪn'kʌm.pəs/	охоплювати
file	/faɪl/	спилувати, шліфувати
incorporate	/ɪn'kɔː.pə.rɪt/	об'єднати, звести до купи
inlay	/'ɪn.leɪ/	вкладка
long-lasting	/ˌlɒŋ'laː.stɪŋ/	довготривалий
onlay	/'ɔːn.leɪ/	накладка
out-of-sight	/aʊt əv saɪt/	за межами поля зору
pit	/pɪt/	ямка
porcelain-fused-to-metal	/'pɔː.səl.ɪn fjuːzɪt tə met.əl /	металокерамічний
portion	/'pɔː.ʃən/	частина, відділ
reshape	/ˌri:'ʃeɪp/	змінювати форму
resize	/ˌri:'saɪz/	змінювати розмір
specifications	/ˌspes.ɪ.fɪ'keɪ.ʃən/	характеристики, вимоги
with respect to	/rɪ'spekt/	стосовно

Exercise 2. Choose appropriate words from ex.1 to complete the sentences below:

1. If necessary, part of the filling will be ... down to restore the natural bite.
2. Look for details in technical ... of dental equipment.
3. An inlay will ... the pits and fissures of a tooth.
4. Ask your doctor about the benefits and ... of taking antibiotics for your diagnosis.
5. I am writing ... your letter of 15 June.
6. Why should you whiten your teeth if they are?
7. Teeth are remarkably strong, but they can chip, crack or... .
8. Practitioners ... years of training and experience to offer oral health care and expertise to patients.

Exercise 3. Translate the following word combinations from English:

Reshape and resize, all resin or all ceramic, in terms of wear down, chip or break off, withstand biting and chewing forces, good choice for people with metal allergies, provide the best natural color match, a hard inner core, inlays and onlays, pits and fissures of a tooth, based on an impression of your bite, be filed to make room for the crown, choose a shade, specifications of the impression.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

1. What is a dental crown?
2. What can permanent crowns be made from?
3. Which crowns are a good choice for out-of-sight molars?
4. What are the drawbacks of porcelain-fused-to-metal dental crowns?
5. For whom are all-ceramic or all-porcelain dental crowns a good choice?
6. What are partial crowns also called?
7. What is the difference between inlays/onlays and crowns?
8. What is laboratory manufacture of all crowns based on?
9. Why do teeth need to be filed before placing crowns?
10. What should be inspected during the second visit to the dentist?

Exercise 5. Find mistakes in the sentences and correct them:

1. Metal crowns do not wear down easily, but it is necessary to remove a substantial amount of tooth to fix them.

2. Because of metal in their composition, porcelain-fused-to-metal dental crowns cannot match the color of surrounding natural teeth.
3. All-resin dental crowns are not the cheapest among other crown types.
4. All-ceramic or all-porcelain dental crowns are contraindicated for people with metal allergies.
5. If all cusps and the entire surface of the tooth is covered with the onlay, it is still considered an onlay.
6. The procedure to place a crown on a tooth is usually performed in a single session.
7. Pressed ceramic crown is mechanically strong because it is reinforced with a metal liner.
8. Permanent crowns are always made from one single substance.

Exercise 6. Translate the word combinations into English:

Змінити форму та розміри, повністю з композитної пластмаси, основний недолік, з точки зору зносу, сколотися або відлаMATися, витримує навантаження при кусанні та жуванні, хороший вибір для людей з алергією на метали, забезпечуйте найкращу відповідність природного кольору, жорстка внутрішня серцевина, вкладки та накладки, ямки та тріщини зуба, основуватись на відбитку прикусу, спилити для забезпечення простору для коронки, вибирати відтінок, характеристики відбитка.

Exercise 7. Match two parts and translate the sentences:

1. It was not all that long ago that if you had seriously damaged teeth, your only solutions	a. and your tooth may be more susceptible to environmental stimuli after a dental crown treatment.
2. The goal of esthetic dentistry is	b. deteriorated, or if the crown doesn't have a reasonable size of tooth structure on which to attach.
3. The decrease in enamel thickness reduces its protective nature,	c. were to have very deep fillings or to have your teeth extracted and then be fitted with dentures.
4. Most people assume that because you have a dental crown,	d. to improve the patient's appearance.
5. In order to create the ideal smile we would have to balance	e. cutting teeth for crowns increases the chance that the tooth will require a root canal.
6. The crown may fall off if it doesn't fit properly, if the attachment cement has	f. have been reported in the PFM crowns with use over the period of time.
7. Research has demonstrated that	g. the sizing and adjust the shade.
8. Various complications, including chipping of the porcelain, recurrent caries, loss of	h. cavities will no longer be an issue.

retention,	
------------	--

Exercise 8. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Коронка - це тип реставрації зубів, який допомагає змінити розмір і форму, а також зміцнити зуб, що піддався руйнуванню.
2. До металів, що використовуються в коронках, належать золото, паладій, нікель або хром.
3. Металеві коронки рідко відколюються або ламаються, вони тривають найдовше з точки зору зносу.
4. Недолік зубних коронок з порцеляновим покриттям полягає у тому, що зуби навпроти них у роті більше зношуються.
5. Цільнокерамічні або повністю порцелянові зубні коронки забезпечують найкращу відповідність природного кольору, ніж будь-який інший тип коронки.
6. Пресовані керамічні коронки мають жорстку внутрішню серцевину.
7. Накладка буде покривати ямки і тріщини зуба, в основному охоплюючи жувальну поверхню між буграми.
8. Якщо значна частина поверхні зуба вже відсутня, стоматолог використовує матеріал для збільшення зуба, щоб він міг утримувати коронку на місці.
9. Ваш стоматолог може вирішити встановити тимчасову коронку для захисту зуба до тих пір, поки постійна не буде готова до імплантації.
10. Ваш стоматолог перевіряє виготовлену постійну коронку, щоб переконатися, що колір та характеристики відповідають вимогам.

Exercise 9. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

1. Do not eat sticky food or food that is excessively chewy like caramel, as these foods could pull the crown ... the tooth.
2. The occipital and auriculotemporal nerves were not tender ... palpation.
3. The doctor was concerned ... my family history of skin cancer.
4. In this case continued attempts to remove the tooth ... the forceps will only lead to undue laceration.
5. People who smoke are ... greater risk of having a heart attack.
6. The patient should be advised to go home very quietly, to avoid all forms of excitement, to assume the sitting position ... the day, and to use a high pillow ... night.
7. The patient should be fed ... a bent tube, and all fluids should be given cold.
8. I've made you an appointment ... a specialist ... three week's time.
9. Babies are immunized three times ... their first year.

10. In extreme cases, with sign of collapse, normal saline solution must be infused ... the median basilic vein.

Exercise 10. Write a word that means the opposite of each of the following:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. superior _____ | 5. external _____ |
| 2. profundus _____ | 6. lateral _____ |
| 3. volar _____ | 7. dexter _____ |
| 4. plantar _____ | 8. proximal _____ |

Exercise 11. Make questions to the underlined words:

1. CNS depressants should not be combined with prescription pain medicines.
2. Nonsurgical periodontal therapy procedures generally require intermediate duration anesthetics.
3. Periodontists can also perform surgical procedures for patients with severe gum disease.
4. Mild vasodilative effect of some local anesthetics used in dentistry results in an increased rate of anesthetic absorption into the bloodstream.
5. Malocclusion is the most common condition orthodontics have to do with.
6. 95% of paresthesia cases occur in the mandible.
7. Antiplatelet medications have the potential for bleeding associated with particular dental procedures.
8. Orthodontists are primarily known for straightening teeth.
9. A relative contraindication describes a circumstance when the drug may be used carefully after thoughtful consideration of risk vs. benefit.
10. Braces work by putting pressure on the teeth.

Exercise 12. Open the brackets, using the verbs in the correct tense and voice forms:

1. Teeth that already pulpally (**to treat**) and are clinically and radiographically sound should present no threats.
2. The dental implants and crowns that they (**to fit**) gave a final result that allowed this patient to smile again without needing a denture.
3. This 24 year old woman presented to us with constant pain from all back teeth. Since she was pregnant at the time, the pain (**to cause**) her significant distress.
4. If the patient cannot comply with this recommendation, loose teeth (**should remove**).

5. This patient initially arrived for an emergency appointment at dental clinic a loose dental crown, but it also (**to discover**) that he had very worn teeth and a number of missing back teeth.
6. Keep in mind that it (**to take**) roughly two weeks for the office to process and send your disability forms.
7. The patient (**to allow**) to leave the bed and walk without aid on the day of surgery.
8. Your family will be allowed to stay with you until you are taken to the anesthesia consultation, after which they (**to ask**) to wait in the designated waiting area.
9. On examination specialists found that the patient (**to suffer**) from chronic periodontal disease and a failed fixed restoration with decay.
10. Unfortunately, if you have a crown made today, it's likely in 5, 10 or 20 years it no longer (**to match**) your own teeth. This is because your natural teeth stain and your crown tooth will not.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

Основна

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2. MEDICINE (OXFORD ENGLISH CAREERS) 2 Student's Book. Oxford University Press, Sam McCarter, 2010, 144

Електронні інформаційні ресурси

1. Одеський національний медичний університет: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>
2. Інформаційні матеріали: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>

Практичне заняття № 13

13. Тема: DENTAL EXTRACTION

Мета: ознайомити здобувачів вищої освіти з особливостями вживання іншомовної медичної лексики за темою «Видалення зуба».

Основні поняття: ураження зуба, ямки та тріщини зуба, прикус, попереджувальне та післяопераційне знеболення.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. Which dental treatment should be considered the last option?

2. What are the reasons for extraction of permanent teeth ?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Topic vocabulary:

aftercare	/ˈɑːf.tə.keər/	подальший догляд
current	/ˈkʌr.ənt/	теперішній, поточний
encourage	/ɪnˈkʌr.ɪdʒ/	стимулювати
extensive	/ɪkˈsten.sɪv/	обширний
flap design	/flæp/	дизайн лоскута
interaction	/ˌɪn.təˈræk.ʃən/	взаємодія
obtain	/əbˈteɪn/	здобути
option	/ˈɒp.ʃən/	варіант
preemptive	/ˌpriːˈemp.tɪv/	профілактичний
prolong	/prəˈlɒŋ/	подовжувати
roll	/rɒl/	валик
subside	/səbˈsaɪd/	затихати, спадати
susceptible	/səˈsep.tə.bəl/	вразливий
visible	/ˈvɪz.ə.bəl/	помітний
wad	/wɒd/	комочок
wear off	/weər/	минати

Exercise 2. Read the word combinations and sentences with the new words and translate them into Ukrainian:

Aftercare: rehabilitation in aftercare, arrange an aftercare plan, aftercare services, outpatient aftercare, patient aftercare consisted of assisting the patient to get up from the couch and guiding the patient to the dressing cubicle;

Extensive: extensive knowledge, extensive alterations, extensive integration, several of the crash victims had to have extensive plastic surgery;

Interaction: constant interaction, successful interaction, direct interaction, the conference encourages interactions among experts in different fields;

Option: various options, the list of options, the safest option, to offer options, the options are limited at the moment;

Preemptive: preempt the invasion, preempt the attempt, to preempt the problem, to preempt any further escalations of events, a higher-priority process can preempt lower-priority processes;

Prolong: prolonged or recurred fever, extensive and prolonged survey, prolonged first stage, the goals of medicine practice in general are to prolong life;

Subside: subside immediately, clinical symptoms subsided, the cholera outbreak subsided, the pulmonary edema subsided and hypoxemia improved;

Susceptible: susceptible to aggressive factors, highly susceptible to the environment, susceptible to the influence, susceptible to further infection, results showed that bats were less susceptible than mice to the genotype 5 viruses.

Exercise 3. Translate the following word combinations from English:

To be considered the last option, prosthetic indications, congenital heart defect, any mechanical or bio heart valves, avoid any possible drug interactions, visible above the gums, remove in one piece, remove the tooth in pieces, prevent from growing into the normal position, an important aspect of aftercare, bite gently on a roll or wad of gauze, preemptive and postoperative pain management, local anaesthetic wears off, subside within 2–3 days, extend from the upper jaw to the eye socket, adequate flap design, jaw fracture and soft tissue trauma.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

1. Why is it important to obtain the patient's dental and medical history before dental extraction?
2. Why is it important to include a complete list of current medications before dental extraction?
3. What is classified by dental surgeons as simple extraction?
4. What is classified by dental surgeons as surgical extraction?
5. Why will tooth extraction almost always be followed by pain of varying degree?
6. What is important when performing surgical extractions?
7. What may simple tooth extractions be complicated by?
8. What may surgical tooth extractions be complicated by?

Exercise 5. Read the sentences and decide if they contain true or false information:

1. Anticoagulants can prolong healing after the tooth extraction.
2. A surgical extractions are more complex procedures than simple extractions.
3. If a patient cannot afford expensive tooth restoration, extraction is an alternative.
4. It is uncommon to experience *pain* after a *tooth extraction*.
5. The pain after extraction can usually be soothed with locally acting pain killer.
6. In order not to disturb a clot formed at the site of extraction, the patient should use a straw for drinking.
7. The pain of varying degree starts 2–3 days after the extraction, as the effect of local anaesthetic wears off.
8. Extensive haematomas after extraction are not common.
9. Difficult extractions require radiographs during and after the procedure.
10. Proper technique and equipment minimize the risk of complications.

Exercise 6. Translate the word combinations into English:

Вважатися останнім варіантом, вроджена вада серця, будь-які механічні або біо клапани серця, уникати будь-яких можливих взаємодій ліків, видимий над яснами, видаляти цілою частиною, видаляти зуб шматочками, не дозволяти рости в нормальному положенні, важливий аспект догляду, акуратно прикусити валик або тампон, попереджувальне та післяопераційне знеболення, місцеве знеболення минає, стихати протягом 2–3 днів, поширюється від верхньої щелепи до очної впадини, перелом щелепи і травма м'яких тканин.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Видалення зуба - одна з процедур, яку слід вважати останнім варіантом.
2. Видалення постійних зубів проводиться з кількох причин, включаючи карієс зубів, пародонтоз, ортодонтичні причини, невдале лікування зубів, протезування та інші причини.
3. Перед видаленням зубів важливо отримати стоматологічний та медичний анамнез пацієнта.
4. Повний перелік поточних препаратів необхідний, щоб стоматолог міг уникнути можливих взаємодій лікарських засобів.
5. Стоматологічні хірурги можуть класифікувати видалення як прості або хірургічні
6. Зуби часто видаляються через скупчення, коли тканини ясен, кісток або інших зубів не дозволяють зубу нормально рости.

7. Попереджувальне та післяопераційне знеболення є частиною догляду за пацієнтами при видаленні зуба.
8. Біль зазвичай може бути полегшений протизапальним препаратом периферичної дії.
9. Видалення зуба може ускладнитися утворенням гематоми в навколишніх м'яких тканинах.
10. Рентгенограми слід робити перед видаленням, а також під час процедури надання допомоги при важких випадках.

Exercise 8. Arrange sentences in any order referring them to the given terms (you can use some sentences twice):

Topical anaesthesia	Local anaesthesia	General anaesthesia

- l. It is best reserved for short surgeries and cooperative patients.
- a. These anesthetics are effective to a depth of 2-3mm and are effective in reducing the discomfort of the initial penetration of the needle into the mucosa.
- e. These anesthetics are available in gel, liquid, ointment, patch and pressurized spray forms.
- h. The most common ... anesthetics used in dentistry are those with benzocaine or lidocaine.
- d. Anesthetics (LAs) are used to block transmission of impulses in nerve fibers, to reduce or eliminate sensation.
- b. Mechanism of action of anesthetics — reversibly inhibit nerve transmission by binding voltage-gated sodium channels in the nerve plasma membrane.
- g. It is applied to a specific region in the body where the procedure will be performed.
- i. It causes a person to 'fall asleep' while the medical procedure takes place.
- k. Drugs given to induce this type of anaesthesia can be either as gases or vapours, or as injections .
- f. These anaesthetics exert their action by the activation of inhibitory central nervous system (CNS) receptors, and the inactivation of CNS excitatory receptors.
- c. It is not used during all medical proceduress due to the high risks associated with this procedure.
- j. These anesthetics affect the chemoreceptor trigger zone and brainstem vomiting center, eliciting nausea and vomiting following treatment.

Exercise 9. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

1. Viruses and self-proteins are examples of proteins produced ... of the cell.
2. Dental health problems are certainly not limited ... the developing countries.

3. What is the process of drawing leukocytes ... the site of an infection? - It is Chemotaxis.
4. The secondary immune response ... a previously encountered pathogen is swifter and stronger than the primary immune response.
5. Solution (eg: 10% formalin) storage at 4°C slows ... the autolysis of the cells and tissues ... their own enzymes which they contain.
6. Teeth are often removed ... impaction, when they are prevented from growing ... their normal position in the mouth by gum tissue, bone, or other teeth.
7. A 12 year old boy presents ... acute onset of sore throat, fever to 38.9 degrees C and painful anterior cervical lymphadenopathy.
8. The diagnosis of septicemia should be considered in patients who are ... increased risk of blood stream infection.
9. After a tooth extraction, the patient should not smoke ... at least 24 hours.
10. It is extremely difficult to eradicate staphylococcal infection ... the presence of a foreign body.

Exercise 10. Form verbs the and adjectives with the help of the following nouns and translate them:

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
	functionality	
	extirpation	
	destruction	
	deposit	
	misalignment	
	substitution	
	removal	
	referral	
	range	
	straightening	

Exercise 11. Make questions to the underlined words:

Indications for Third-molar Extraction

1. Defining the indications for third-molar extraction is a topic of controversy among dentists.

2. The dentist's management of third molars depends on identifying the presence of symptoms attributable to the third molar. 3. Dodson developed a useful guide that serves as a systematic and unambiguous way to classify third molars.

4. Group A third molars are common and recognized readily. 5. Patients with third molars in group A have symptoms such as severe pain, edema or trismus. 6. Physical and radiographic examination findings may reveal acute pericoronitis, dental caries or localized or spreading fascial space infection or a combination of the preceding. 7. 25 to 30 percent of impacted third molars are extracted because of acute or recurrent pericoronitis. 8. Dental caries may be present because of the patient's difficulty in reaching the region to clean it adequately. 9. Pericoronitis or caries that has resulted in pulpal necrosis can result in a localized or spreading fascial space infection.

10. Treatment of third molars in group A focuses on addressing the presence of disease.

Exercise 12. Open the brackets completing the sentences with the given verbs. All of them require gerunds after them:

admit(accept the fact), avoid, delay, deny, keep on, involve, justify, recommend, risk, mention

1. Other approaches to treating alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency (to treat) the complications of emphysema and cirrhosis.
2. Patients with lung disease should (to smoke) cigarettes as well as second hand smoke.
3. The study says that "a significant number of patients" do not fully understand they (to develop) serious heart disease complications.
4. In some cases, your doctor may recommend doing a kidney or lung biopsy to diagnose Churg-Strauss syndrome.
5. He (to have) any associated symptoms of dyspnea, wheezing, nasal congestion, fever, or chills.
6. On careful questioning he (to have) pain in the urethra on passing urine.
7. In fact, one study suggested that people use diet drinks to help (to eat) more calories.
8. The doctor told me also that I will always be "diabetic", so I plan to lose even more weight and (to exercise).
9. He (to work) in that company.
10. A lack of moisture at the surface of a wound can halt cellular migration, decrease blood oxygenation, and seriously (to heal).

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

Основна

1. Elective Course English language for second-year students of the Faculty of Dentistry, ONMedU, Department of Foreign Languages, Odesa, 2021.

2. English for Professional Use: Denistry. Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням: Стоматологія: підручник (ВНЗ IV р. а.) / І.Г. Романко, І.М. Сологор, О.М. Беляєва та ін. 2015.- 224 с.

Додаткова література.

1. Medical English for Academic Purposes, Ю.В. Лисанець, О.М. Беляєва, М.П. Мелашенко 2018, Видавництво Медицина 312 стр
2. MEDICINE (OXFORD ENGLISH CAREERS) 2 Student's Book. Oxford University Press, Sam McCarter, 2010, 144

Електронні інформаційні ресурси

1. Одеський національний медичний університет: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>
2. Інформаційні матеріали: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>

Практичне заняття № 14

14. Тема: DENTAL IMPLANTS

Мета: ознайомити здобувачів вищої освіти з особливостями вживання іншомовної медичної лексики за темою «Зубні імпланти».

Основні поняття: ураження зуба, ямки та тріщини зуба, прикус, попереджувальне та післяопераційне знеболення, імплантат, штифт, стент.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What is the function of an endosseous implant?

2. What does the success or failure of implants depend on?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Topic vocabulary:

abutment	/əˈbʌt.mənt/	абатмент
compatibility	/kəm.pæt.əˈbɪl.ə.ti/	сумісність
conventional	/kənˈven.ʃən.əl/	стандартний
durable	/ˈdʒʊə.rə.bəl/	довговічний
endosseous	/ˌen.dˈɒs.i.əs/	внутрішньокістний
exert	/ɪgˈzɜːt/	застосовувати
fixture	/ˈfɪks.tʃər/	імплантат
integrate	/ˈɪn.tɪ.greɪt/	інтегруватися, з'єднуватися
pilot hole	/ˈpaɪ.lət/	направляючий отвір
post	/pəʊst/	штифт
precision	/prɪˈsɪʒ.ən/	точність
screw	/skruː/	шуруп
smooth	/smuːð/	гладенький
stent	/stent/	стент
stitch	/stɪtʃ/	шов
sturdy	/ˈstɜː.dɪ/	міцний
surgical guide	/ˈsɜː.dʒɪ.kəl gaɪd /	хірургічний шаблон
tightly	/ˈtaɪt.li/	щільно

Exercise 2. Read the word combinations and sentences with the new words and translate them into Ukrainian:

Conventional: conventional treatment, conventional approach, conventional behaviour, traditional and non-conventional medicines, conventional medicine is traditional medicine that the majority of us are familiar with;

Durable: light and durable, extremely durable, durable material, durable fabrique, titanium is durable and naturally resistant to rust and corrosion;

Fixture: advanced fixture design, titanium-based fixture, surgical replacement fixtures, fixture is the titanium device which replaces the original root of the tooth;

Integrate: highly integrated, integrated systems, one of the main functions of connective tissue is to integrate organs and organ systems in the body.

Precision: high precision, require great precision, a precision instrument, degree of precision, life expectancy data were offered with great precision in this study;

Smooth: a smooth surface, a smooth texture, a smooth consistency, the stratum lucidum is a smooth layer of the epidermis located just above the stratum granulosum;

Stitch: to remove stitches, close cuts with stitches, lacerations require stitches, her head wounds needed 50 stitches;

Tightly: tightly adherent, tightly connected, tightly packed, tightly focused on something, the cells are very tightly attached to membranes.

Exercise 3. Translate the following word combinations from English:

Endosseous implant or fixture, affect the chances of osseointegration, sturdy, titanium post, a conventional implant, a roughened or smooth surface, compatibility with bone and oral tissues, nearby anatomic structures, pilot holes, precision drills, damage the osteoblast by overheating, cooling saline or water spray, integrate with the jawbone, attached to the implant or an abutment, tightly fitted into this socket, exert any forces on the healing implant, peri-implantitis and mechanical failures.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

1. What are the majority of dental implants made of?
2. Why is Titanium the best material for manufacturing dental implants?
3. Why is it necessary to keep temperature low while placing pilot holes?
4. What process starts once the implant has been placed?
5. When can the final permanent restoration be fitted to the implant?
6. What are the risks and complications related to implant therapy?
7. What maintenance do implants require?

8. How long can implants last?

Exercise 5. Read the sentences and decide if they contain true or false information:

1. Commercially Pure (CP) Titanium is represented by four distinct grades.
2. Placement of dental implants is completely free from risks of surgery.
3. The pilot hole is wide enough to insert the the titanium implant.
4. After the titanium implant has been tightly fitted into the drilled socket, the gum is left to heal by its own.
5. Osseointegration requires variable amount of healing time.
6. Both dental prosthetic and abutment are always attached to the implant.
7. Pressure on temporary teeth does not affect the process of implant healing.
8. Every stage of implant therapy is associated with certain risks.
9. Excessive bleeding is a common long-term complication of implant therapy.
10. As implants are very durable, it is unnecessary to provide them with the same maintenance as natural teeth.

Exercise 6. Translate the word combinations into English:

Внутрішньокістний імплантат, впливати на шанси на осеоінтеграцію, звичайний імплантат, шершава або гладка поверхня, сумісність з кістковою таниною, прилеглі анатомічні структури, пілотні(направляючі) отвори, високоточний дріль, пошкоджувати остеобласти при перегріванні, охолодження сольовим розчином або водяним спреєм, інтегруватися з щелепною кісткою, чинити будь-який тиск на імплант, що загоюється, періімплантит та механічні пошкодження.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Успіх імплантатів залежить від здоров'я людини, яка отримує лікування.
2. Типовий імплантат складається з титанового гвинта з шершавою або гладкою поверхнею.
3. Розміщення зубних імплантатів є хірургічною процедурою і несе в собі звичайні ризики хірургічного втручання, включаючи інфекцію, надмірну кровотечу та некроз ділянки тканини навколо імплантату.
4. Направляючі отвори здійснюють за допомогою високоточних свердел з високорегульованою швидкістю, щоб запобігти опіку.
5. Охолоджуючий сольовий розчин або водяний спрей підтримують низьку температуру.
6. Кількість часу, що необхідна для загоєння та осеоінтеграції, може варіювати.
7. Після того, як імплантат буде розміщений, його залишають гоїтися та інтегрувати з щелепною кісткою.

8. Кісткова тканина буде рости і закріплюватися в мікроскопічну шершаву поверхню імплантата.

9. Важливо, щоб будь-які тимчасові зуби не чинили ніякого тиску на імплантат, що загоюється.

10. Імпланти вимагають такого ж піклування, як і природні зуби: чистки, зубної нитки регулярних оглядів.

Exercise 8. Match the terms to their explanations:

1. Abutment	a. ... is the largest of the paranasal sinuses.
2. Inferior alveolar nerve	b. ... refers to the process of bone growing right up to the implant surface. When this process occurs, the implant is tightly held in place by the bone. The process typically takes four to six months to occur well enough for the implant dentist to complete the restorations.
3. Maxillary sinus	c. ... are cells with a single nucleus that synthesize bone.
4. Osseointegration	d. ... is any surgery that cuts and reshapes bones.
5. Osteoblasts	e. ... connecting pieces that join the prosthesis to the implants.
6. Osteotomy	f. ... is a site-specific infectious disease that causes an inflammatory process in soft tissues, and bone loss around an osseointegrated implant.
7. Peri-implantitis	g. ... titanium bolt or screw that is placed in the bone to eventually support a tooth or crown.
8. Fixture	h. ... is a branch of the mandibular nerve(which is itself the third branch of the trigeminal nerve), these nerves supply sensation to the lower teeth.

Exercise 9. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

1. Implantation is usually carried out ... local anesthesia.
2. A small hole is drilled ... the jawbone ... the precise location ... the intended implant.
3. The implant integrates with the jawbone ... between 6 weeks ... 6 months.
4. People with poorly controlled diabetes may not be good candidates ... implants.
5. Any temporary teeth should not exert any forces ... the healing implant.
6. Four ... six weeks later the final permanent restoration can be fitted ... the implant.
7. Dental implants are not indicated ... smokers and those ... uncontrolled chronic diseases or systemic problems.

8. People ... poorly controlled diabetes may not be good candidates ... implants as well
9. On admission, the patient was afebrile, and the left wrist was moderately swollen and tender ... palpation.
10. Researchers in prospective studies of occlusal caries in patients with asymptomatic third molars reported ... an increasing frequency of caries with increasing age and erupted third molars.

Exercise 10. Make special questions to the underlined words:

1. Impaction is a common cause for the extraction of wisdom teeth.
2. The integration of the implant with the jawbone lasts between 6 weeks to 6 months.
3. Before dental extraction, it is important to obtain the patient's dental and medical history.
4. During the "healing period" patients are given temporary bridges or dentures.
5. A typical conventional implant consists of a titanium screw with a roughened or smooth surface.
6. The grade of commercially pure titanium depends upon the amount of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and iron contained.
7. When the condition is irreversible, pulpal inflammation does not go away even after removing the cause.
8. After implantation the gum is stitched back over the implant.
9. A simple extraction involves a tooth that is visible above the gums and that a dentist can remove in one piece.
10. If the abscess has spread to the adjacent teeth or to deeper tissue, antibiotic treatment should be initiated.

Exercise 11. Explain the meaning of each term in one sentence or a word combination:

1. allergy
2. laryngitis
3. osteoma
4. tracheoscopy
5. xerodermia
6. pseudomembrane
7. lactostasis
8. lipolysis
9. osseointegration
10. lidocaine

Exercise 12. In the text below, find synonyms and antonyms to the following words:

synonyms	antonyms
2 velocity	5 appropriate
3 from outside, from inside	8 elimination
4 buildup	9 superficial
6 membrane	12 thickening

7 received	13 partially
11 yellowing	19 darkening
14 connected	
15 bonding	
16 congenital	

Tooth Staining

1 Many types of color problems may affect the appearance of teeth, and the causes of these 2problems vary, as does the speed with which they may be removed. Discolorations may be 3extrinsic or intrinsic.

4 Extrinsic stains usually result from the accumulation of chromatogenic substances on the 5external tooth surface. Extrinsic color changes may occur due to poor oral hygiene, ingestion of 6chromatogenic food and drinks, and tobacco use. These stains are localized mainly in the pellicle 7and are either generated by the reaction between sugars and amino acids or acquired from the 8retention of exogenous chromophores in the pellicle.

9 Intrinsic stains are usually caused by deeper internal stains or enamel defects. They are caused 10by aging, ingestion of chromatogenic food and drinks, tobacco usage, enamel microcracks, 11tetracycline medication, excessive fluoride ingestion, severe jaundice in infancy, porphyria, 12dental caries, restorations, and the thinning of the enamel layer.

13 Discoloration from drug ingestion may occur either before or after the tooth is fully formed. 14tetracycline is incorporated into the dentin during tooth calcification, probably through

15chelation with calcium, forming tetracycline orthophosphate, which causes discoloration. 16Moreover, intrinsic stains are also associated with inherited conditions.

17 Tooth stains caused by aging, genetics, smoking, or coffee are the fastest to respond to 18bleaching: Yellowish aging stains respond quickly to bleaching in most cases, whereas blue– 19gray tetracycline stains are the slowest to respond to bleaching, while teeth with brown 20fluorescence are moderately responsive.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

Основна

1. Elective Course English language for second-year students of the Faculty of Dentistry, ONMedU, Department of Foreign Languages, Odesa, 2021.
2. English for Professional Use: Dentistry. Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням: Стоматологія: підручник (ВНЗ IV р. а.) / І.Г. Романко, І.М. Сологор, О.М. Беляєва та ін. 2015.- 224 с.

Додаткова література.

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Електронні інформаційні ресурси

1. Одеський національний медичний університет: <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>
2. Інформаційні матеріали: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>

Практичне заняття № 15

15. Тема: SYSTEMATIZATION OF THE STUDIED MATERIAL

Мета: ознайомити здобувачів вищої освіти з особливостями вживання іншомовної медичної лексики за темою «Узагальнення вивченого матеріалу».

Основні поняття: стоматологічні спеціальності, інструменти, захворювання, ураження зуба, ямки та тріщини зуба, прикус.

Обладнання: методрозробка заняття, навчальний посібник, ноутбук.

План:

1. Організаційні заходи (привітання, перевірка присутніх, повідомлення теми, мети заняття, мотивація здобувачів вищої освіти щодо вивчення теми).

2. Контроль опорного рівня знань.

1. What can the wounds be classified according to?
2. What are common examples of benign tumors?
3. Which dental specialists are experts in finding the cause of oral and facial pain?

3. Формування професійних вмінь, навичок:

Exercise 1. Match the terms to their explanations:

1. A detergent	a. ... is an organic nitrogenous compound involved in local immune responses, as well as regulating physiological function in the gut and acting as a neurotransmitter for the brain, spinal cord, and uterus.
2. Histamine	b. ... work by shrinking swollen nasal tissues and blood vessels, relieving the nasal symptoms.
3. Combination drugs	c. ..., also known as adrenaline, is a medication and hormone. The key role of this hormone is on the short-term stress response. As a medication, it is used to treat a number of conditions, including cardiac arrest, asthma, and superficial bleeding.
4. Over-the-counter (OTC) drugs	d. ..., also known as allergen immunotherapy, decrease sensitivity to allergens and often leads to lasting relief of allergy symptoms even after treatment is stopped.
5. Decongestants	e. ... is a pharmaceutical drug that legally requires a medical prescription to be dispensed. In contrast to over-the-counter medicines, it cannot be obtained without a prescription.
6. Corticosteroids	f. ... block histamine and keep it from binding to receptors. Many older over-the-counter ... may cause drowsiness.
7. Antihistamines	g. ... are highly effective drugs for allergies, but they must be taken regularly, often daily, to be of benefit. In addition, they have many

	potential side effects, especially when given orally, systemically, and for a long period of time.
8. Allergy shots	h. ... contain both an antihistamine and a decongestant to relieve multiple allergy symptoms.
9. Epinephrine	i. ... is a surfactant or a mixture of surfactants with cleansing properties in dilute solutions.
10. A prescription drug	j. ... are medicines sold directly to a consumer without a requirement for a prescription from a healthcare professional.

Exercise 2. Match the terms to their explanations:

1. A puncture wound	a. ... is one that has failed to progress through the phases of healing in an orderly and timely fashion and has shown no significant progress toward healing in 30 days.
2. A penetrating wound	b. ... occurs when force or pressure is put on a body part. This type of injury most often happens when part of the body is squeezed between two heavy objects.
3. A perforating wound	c. ... sharp object pierces the skin and creates a small hole without entering a body cavity, such as a bite.
4. Abrasions	d. ... a sharp object pierces the skin, creating a single open wound, and enters a tissue or body cavity, such as a knife stab.
5. A crush injury	e. ... is an injury, as from a blow with a blunt instrument, in which the subsurface tissue is injured but the skin is not broken.
6. A contusion	f. ... often start as small scratches or bruises which patients with diabetes fail to notice due to nerve damage and limited sensitivity. Compromised immune systems and damaged capillaries lead to these formerly small and benign wounds becoming dangerously infected.
7. A chronic wound	g. ... object passes completely through the body, having both an entry and exit wound, such as a gunshot wound.
8. Venous ulcers	h. ... primarily afflict patients who are bedridden or of limited mobility. The constant pressure on the tissue overpowers the pressure of the capillaries, affecting blood flow.
9. Diabetic ulcers	i. ... occur when the skin rubs or scrapes against a rough or hard surface. There is usually not much bleeding, but the wound needs to be scrubbed and cleaned well to avoid infection.
10. Pressure ulcers	j. ... occur primarily in the legs of patients and are caused by problems with blood circulation due to dysfunctional blood valves

	or obstructed veins.
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Exercise 3. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Гепатит може бути викликаний вірусами, бактеріями, паразитами або захворюваннями імунної системи.
2. Основними симптомами гепатиту є холорія, зниження апетиту, втома, здуття живота, пожовтіння шкіри та білків очей, нудота і блювання, біль в ділянці печінки
3. Гепатит А зазвичай поширюється з їжею або водою, зараженою інфікованими фекаліями або через тісний контакт із зараженою людиною.
4. Інкубаційний період гепатиту А триває близько двох-шести тижнів, тому захворювання може широко поширитися до того, як будуть вжиті контрзаходи.
5. Гепатит В поширюється через інфіковані рідини організму, такі як кров, сперма, нагноєння або грудне молоко.
6. Хворий на гепатит В може повністю одужати і не мати симптомів, але все одно залишатися носієм, здатним заразити інших.
7. Медичні працівники мають професійний ризик зараження вірусом гепатиту В та С.
8. Гепатит В можна запобігти суворим дотриманням стандартних мікробіологічних методів.

Exercise 4. Read the sentences and decide if they contain true or false information.

1. Benign neoplasms do not invade surrounding tissues and they do not metastasize.
2. The malignant cell is characterized by invasive growth.
3. In most cases, the outlook with benign tumors is very good, but they can be serious if they press on vital structures such as blood vessels or nerves.
4. Males suffer from oral cancer more often than females
5. Early stage of cancer always has prominent signs and symptoms that can be easily noticed.
6. A persistently sore throat may be one of the early signs indicating oral cancer.
7. Infective agents, particularly the wart virus human papillomavirus types 16 and 18, can contribute to the development of cancer.
8. Chemotherapy is usually the most effective approach to treat most benign tumors.
9. Tumor progression is the phase in malignant tumor development characterized by decreased growth speed and invasiveness of the tumor cells.
10. Generally speaking, cancer treatment is aimed at preventing the recurrence or spread of the primary tumor.

Exercise 5. Match the words and word-combinations with their definitions:

1. An anesthetic	a. ... is a medication used to prevent seizures or stop an ongoing series of seizures.
2. Anorectics	b. ... are drugs that promote rapid evacuation of the intestine and

	noticeable alteration of stool consistency.
3. Antibiotics.	c. ...The word means “against life”. They are medicines that help stop infections killing the bacteria or by keeping them from copying themselves or reproducing.
4. Vasodilators	d. ... is any agent that produces a local or general loss of sensation, including pain. They act on the brain or peripheral nervous system to suppress responses to sensory stimulation.
5. An anticonvulsant a	e. ... are general CNS stimulants; they stimulate vitally important centers (respiratory and vasomotor) of the brain.
6. Antiemetics	f. have evacuant action less pronounced than of purgatives, but large doses of a ... may produce catharsis or purgation.
7. Purgatives	g. ... are medication used to prevent and treat nausea, vomiting, vertigo, and motion sickness.
8. Laxatives	h. ... dilate or prevent constriction of the blood vessels, which allow greater blood flow to various organs in the body
9. Psychomotor stimulants	i. ... are psychotropic medications stimulate the central nervous system (CNS) by boosting the release of certain chemicals in the brain.
10. Analeptics	j. ... are agents that diminish or suppress the appetite for food. These drugs should not be used in a lifelong weight-control program.

Exercise 6. Put the sentences in the proper order to construct the terms “Endodontics”, “Periodontics”, “Orthodontics”:

- a. **Orthodontics** is a specialty which has to do with the prevention and correction of the position of the teeth in the dental arch such as *malocclusion*.
- b. Endodontists focus exclusively on diagnosing and treating tooth pain originating in the dental pulp.
- c. Periodontics is the dental specialty focusing on the inflammatory disease that destroys the gums and other supporting structures around the teeth.
- d. These specialists perform a wide range of treatments, such as scaling and root planing, root surface debridement, and regenerative procedures.
- e. **In addition to** straightening teeth, these specialists also assist with painful and misaligned bites, tooth movement caused by bad habits such as thumb sucking, and even some forms of sleep apnoea.
- f. These dentists correct irregularities by applying special devices to the teeth such as fixed braces or removable appliances.
- g. They are specialists in finding the cause of oral and facial pain that has been difficult to diagnosis.
- h. Specialists in this sphere treat cases ranging from mild gingivitis to more severe periodontitis.

- i. When necessary, periodontists can also perform surgical procedures for patients with severe gum disease.
- j. Endodontists often perform root canal treatment which involves extirpation.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Стандартні інструменти - це інструменти, які використовуються для обстеження, відновлення та видалення зубів та маніпулювання тканинами.
2. Існують інструменти, унікальні для стоматологічних спеціальностей
3. Відведення м'яких тканин є однією з функцій стоматологічного дзеркала.
4. Гостра точка в кінці стоматологічного зонда використовується для перевірки тактильних відчуттів.
5. Слиновідсмоктувач - це пристрій, який використовується, коли стоматолог досліджує рот і потребує сухої поверхні.
6. Стоматологічний шприц - це шприц, який стоматологи використовують для введення анестетика.
7. Стоматологічна дріль - це ротаційний інструмент, що складається з наконечника для бормащини для різних борів.
8. Стоматологічний двигун служить джерелом механічної або пневматичної потужності для одного або декількох наконечників.
9. Ці інструменти використовуються для повного хіміомеханічного очищення кореневого каналу до апікальних отворів.
10. Кожен вид щипців розроблений для певної ділянки рота.

Exercise 8. Read the text, fill in the gaps with the words given below:

The three most common temporomandibular 1. ... are myofascial pain and dysfunction, internal derangement and osteoarthritis. Myofascial pain and dysfunction is by far the most prevalent. It is primarily a muscle disorder resulting from oral parafunctional 2. ... such as clenching or 3. ... that is sometimes related to psychogenic disorders such as headache, fibromyalgia, chronic back pain and irritable bowel syndrome with stress, 4. ... and depression being the key features. Internal derangement is used to describe a temporomandibular disorder where there is an abnormal position of the articular 5. ... resulting in mechanical interference (i.e., clicking) and restriction of the normal 6. ... of mandibular activity (i.e, limited mouth opening) or even hypermobility that may result in jaw 7. Osteoarthritis is a localised degenerative disorder mainly 8. ... the articular cartilage of the mandibular 9. ... of the temporomandibular 10. ... and is often seen in older individuals but can uncommonly present in younger patients.

disorders, bruxism, disc, anxiety, habits, condyle, joint, dislocation, range, affecting

Exercise 9. Put the sentences in the proper order to construct the terms “Caries” and “Xerostomia” :

- a. Early stages are often without symptoms, but advanced stages of dental caries may lead to pain, infections and abscesses, or even sepsis.
- b. Dental caries is a disease where bacterial processes damage hard tooth structure
- c. This pathological condition may impair speech, chewing, and swallowing, cause pain and ulceration, and predispose to infection as well as rapidly progressing caries.
- d. Xerostomia is defined as dry mouth resulting from reduced or absent saliva flow.
- e. Streptococcus mutans is the main microbial pathogen in the etiology of caries.
- f. The earliest sign of a new carious lesion is the appearance of a chalky white spot on the surface of the tooth.
- g. Caries management means any and all efforts to prevent, arrest, remineralize, or restore caries lesions.
- h. It can be caused by etiologic factors such as systemic diseases and intake of various medications or by radiotherapy following head and neck cancer.

Exercise 10. Read the sentences and decide if they contain true or false information.

1. Gingivitis does not include any loss of bone and tissue that hold teeth in place.
2. Gum disease can be caused by a number of factors, but poor oral hygiene is the most common cause.
3. Gingivitis is usually painless and has no symptoms.
4. Using an antimicrobial mouthwash can help prevent plaque buildup on your teeth.
5. In reversible pulpitis, there is typically mild inflammation in the pulp, and people have short-lived pain.
6. Cold drinks can produce brief sensation of pain in reversible pulpitis.
7. Irreversible pulpitis pain tends to be dull and lingers after the stimuli have been removed.
8. Root canal therapy is usually not the treatment of choice.
9. Antibiotics help eliminate the infection, but removing the diseased pulp and draining the pus are more important.
10. Antibiotics are highly effective in relieving pain in patients with pulpitis.

Exercise 11. Read the text, fill in the gaps with the words given below:

Disadvantages of Dental Crowns

There are some disadvantages of dental crowns, such as the need to 1. ... into the 2. ... before the crown can be 3. ... , This is often 4. ... and irreversible.

Some patients may **5. ...** shortly after the procedure, particularly **6. ...**. Another issue is pain or sensitivity when biting down, which is most often caused by the crown being too high and obstructing the teeth on the opposite jaw. Fortunately, this can easily be remedied by **7. ...** of the crown.

Crowns may sometimes become **8. ...**, particularly those made of porcelain. It is possible to repair small chips without removing the crown, while larger or **9. ...** in the crown may require its complete replacement.

In some patients, the **10. ...** used to hold the crown in place may wash away. This can cause the crown to **11. ... become loose** and allow bacteria to enter **12. ...**, resulting in tooth decay. Occasionally the crown may fall off completely, usually due to the **13. ...** of the crown or the use of **14. ...** to hold the crown in place, requiring **15. ...** of the crown.

Rarely, an allergic reaction may occur to porcelain or one of the metals used to form the crown.

chipped, sensitivity to hot or cold, underneath the tooth, experience discomfort, right shape, fitted, extensive, become loose, file the tooth, insufficient dental cement, multiple breaks, dental cement, adjusting the height, refitting or replacement, improper fit.

Exercise 12. Write a word for each of the following definitions:

1. near the nose _____
2. inflammation of the pharynx _____
3. pertaining to the larynx _____
4. endoscopic examination of a bronchus _____
5. inflammation of the bronchioles _____
6. narrowing of a bronchus _____
7. plastic repair of the larynx _____
8. surgical incision of the trachea _____

Exercise 13. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Видалення зуба - одна з процедур, яку слід вважати останнім варіантом.
2. Видалення постійних зубів проводиться з кількох причин, включаючи карієс зубів, пародонтоз, ортодонтичні причини, невдале лікування зубів, протезування та інші причини.
3. Перед видаленням зубів важливо отримати стоматологічний та медичний анамнез пацієнта.
4. Повний перелік поточних препаратів необхідний, щоб стоматолог міг уникнути можливих взаємодій лікарських засобів.
5. Стоматологічні хірурги можуть класифікувати видалення як прості або хірургічні

6. Зуби часто видаляються через скупчення, коли тканини ясен, кісток або інших зубів не дозволяють зубу нормально рости.
7. Попереджувальне та післяопераційне знеболення є частиною догляду за пацієнтами при видаленні зуба.
8. Біль зазвичай може бути полегшений протизапальним препаратом периферичної дії.
9. Видалення зуба може ускладнитися утворенням гематоми в навколишніх м'яких тканинах.
10. Рентгенограми слід робити перед видаленням, а також під час процедури надання допомоги при важких випадках.

Exercise 14. Put the sentences in the proper order to construct the terms “Titanium implant”, “Osseointegration” :

- a. Osseointegration is the process of implant integration with the jawbone.
- b. A variable amount of healing time is required before either the dental prosthetic (a tooth, bridge or denture) is attached to the implant or an abutment is placed which will hold a dental prosthetic/crown.
- c. Titanium implant is a small, sturdy, titanium post that acts as the root structure would do for a natural tooth.
- d. The grade of commercially pure titanium depends upon the amount of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and iron contained.
- e. Since the connective tissue connects directly with the implant, the risk of it falling out or becoming loose is eliminated.
- f. This metal is used because of its compatibility with bone and oral tissues.
- g. A typical conventional implant consists of a titanium screw with a roughened or smooth surface.
- h. A number of microscopic holes on the surface of dental implants provide osteoblasts and connective tissue the ability to secure the implant into the bone.

4. Підбиття підсумків.

5. Список рекомендованої літератури

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2. Інформаційні матеріали: <http://www.info.odmu.edu.ua>