

## English language

### Dental terminology (parts 2 and 3)

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### Common clinical dental terms

#### 1. Oral and maxillofacial Surgery

- a. **Impaction:** an unerupted or partially erupted tooth.
- b. **Tooth extraction:** a dental procedure during which your tooth is completely removed from its socket.
- c. **Avulsion:** separation of tooth from its socket due to trauma.
- d. **Incision:** is a cut through the skin or mucosa that is made during surgery.
- e. **Suture:** is a thread used to hold tissues together after injury or surgery.
- f. **Implant:** A titanium screw that is placed in the jawbone to replace a missing tooth.
- g. **Abscess:** Acute or chronic localized inflammation, probably with a collection of pus
- h. **Acute abscess:** An inflammatory reaction and necrosis characterized by rapid onset.
- i. **Chronic abscess:** An inflammatory reaction and necrosis characterized by gradual onset.
- j. **Adhesion:** State in which two surfaces are held together by chemical or physical forces
- k. **Analgesia:** pain relief without loss of consciousness and without total loss of feeling or movement
- l. **Anaesthesia:** anesthesia is defined as the loss of physical sensation with or without loss of consciousness.
- m. **local anesthesia:** the elimination of sensation, especially pain, in one part of the body by the topical application or regional injection of a drug.
- n. **Inhalation:** a technique of administration in which a gaseous or volatile agent is introduced into the lungs
- o. **Intravenous:** a technique of administration in which a medicine is introduced directly into the patient's venous system.
- p. **Sedation:** the reduction of irritability or agitation by administration of sedative drugs, generally to facilitate a medical procedure or diagnostic
- q. **Enteral:** any technique of administration in which the agent is absorbed through the gastrointestinal (GI) tract or oral mucosa (i.e., oral, rectal, sublingual)
- r. **Parenteral:** a technique of administration in which the drug bypasses the gastrointestinal (GI) tract (i.e., intramuscular [IM], intravenous [IV], intranasal [IN], submucosal [SM], subcutaneous [SC], intraosseous [IO])
- s. **Transdermal:** a technique of administration in which the drug is administered by patch or iontophoresis through skin

- t. **Transmucosal:** a technique of administration in which the drug is administered across mucosa such as intranasal, sublingual, or rectal.
- u. **Inflammation:** is the complex biological response of body tissues to harmful stimuli, such as pathogens or foreign bodies.
- v. **Infection:** an invasion of the body by harmful microorganisms or parasites
- w. **Anomaly:** deviation from the normal anatomic structure, growth, development, or function; an abnormality.
- x. **Biopsy:** Process of removing tissue for histologic evaluation.

## 2. Prosthodontics

- a. **Prosthodontics:** is the area of dentistry that focuses on dental prostheses.
- b. **Dental prosthesis:** an intraoral (inside the mouth) appliance used to restore (reconstruct) intraoral defects such as missing teeth, missing parts of teeth, and missing soft or hard structures.
- c. **Dental arch:** The curved structure of the natural dentition and the residual ridge such as maxillary arch and mandibular arch.
- d. **Denture:** a removable replacement for missing teeth and surrounding tissues.
- e. **Partial denture:** A removable appliance (prosthesis) that replaces some of the teeth in either the upper or lower jaw.
- f. **Fixed partial denture:** A non-removable (cemented) prosthetic replacement of one or more missing teeth.
- g. **Impression:** is a negative imprint of hard and soft tissues in the mouth from which a positive reproduction such as a cast model.
- h. **Impression tray:** is a tool used to hold and carry the impression material to the oral cavity.
- i. **Articulator:** a mechanical instrument that represents the temporomandibular joints (TMJs) and jaws
- j. **Clasp:** is a circumferential retainer for a removable dental prosthesis.

## 3. Operative dentistry

- a. **Restoration:** is the act of restoring something to its original state.
- b. **filling:** a term used for the restoring of lost tooth structure by using materials such as metal, alloy, plastic, or porcelain.
- c. **Cavity preparation:** the procedure used to remove demineralized enamel and infected dentin.
- d. **Amalgam filling:** is a metal material used to fill cavities caused by tooth decay.
- e. **Composite filling:** is a plastic material used to fill cavities caused by tooth decay.
- f. **Inlay:** A laboratory processed tooth filling restoration made of metal, composite, or porcelain
- g. **Onlay:** A laboratory processed tooth covering restoration made of metal, composite, or porcelain.

- h. **Lining:** a thin material placed underneath the amalgam restoration for thermal isolation.
- i. **Bonding:** Process by which two or more components are made connected by mechanical and/or chemical adhesion

#### 4. Crown and bridge

- a. **Crown:** a restoration covering or replacing the major part, or the whole of the clinical crown of a tooth.
- b. **veneer:** A thin covering of the facial surface of a tooth
- c. **Pontic:** The term used for an artificial tooth on a fixed partial denture (bridge).
- d. **Bruxism:** grinding of teeth
- e. **trismus:** Restricted ability to open the mouth.
- f. **Porcelain/ceramic:** Refers to materials containing predominantly inorganic refractory compounds including porcelains, glasses, ceramics, and glass-ceramics.

#### 5. Endodontics

- a. **Apex:** The tip or end of the root end of the tooth.
- b. **Apicectomy:** Amputation of the apex of a tooth.
- c. **Root canal:** Space inside the root portion of a tooth containing pulp tissue.
- d. **Pulp:** Connective tissue that contains blood vessels and nerve tissue which occupies the pulp cavity of a tooth.
- e. **Pulpitis:** Inflammation of the dental pulp.
- f. **Radiograph:** An image or picture produced on a radiation sensitive film by exposure to ionizing radiation.
- g. **obturation:** refers to the sealing of the canal(s) of tooth roots during root canal therapy.

#### 6. Orthodontics

- a. **space maintainer:** A passive appliance, usually cemented in place, that holds teeth in position.
- b. **orthodontic retainer:** Appliance to stabilize teeth following orthodontic treatment.
- c. **mixed dentition:** a term used where both primary and permanent teeth are in the oral cavity together.
- d. **mouthguard:** Individually molded device designed primarily to be worn for the purpose of helping prevent injury to the teeth and their surrounding tissues.
- e. **oral diagnosis:** The determination by a dentist of the oral health condition of an individual patient

- f. **Panorama:** Commonly known as an OPG. An x-ray taken outside of the mouth that shows all the teeth on one film.
- g. **palate:** The hard and soft tissues forming the roof of the mouth.
- h. **Temporomandibular joint (TMJ):** The connecting hinge mechanism between the base of the skull (temporal bone) and the lower jaw (mandible).

## 7. Periodontics

- a. **Periodontal Pocket:** The gap that forms when the gums detach from the side of the tooth.
- b. **periodontitis:** Inflammation and loss of the connective tissue of the supporting or surrounding structure of teeth.
- c. **Plaque:** A sticky and thin bacterial film on the teeth.
- d. **Calculus:** Hard deposit of mineralized substance adhering to crowns and/or roots of teeth
- e. **Scaling:** Removal calculus from teeth.
- f. **prophylaxis:** Removal of plaque, calculus and stains from the tooth structures.
- g. **periodontal disease:** Inflammatory process of the gingival tissues and/or periodontal membrane of the teeth
- h. **xerostomia:** Decreased salivary secretion.