

# KARAGANDA STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.

Report: Parodontosis.

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**Parodontosis** (periodontal disease) is a disease of the teeth of primary degenerative nature. This means that periodontitis is an infringement of the trophic (food) jawbone and periodontal tissues (violation of updates tissues, circulatory disorders gums, impaired mineral metabolism).



- Causes of gum disease are the changes caused by diseases of internal organs and systems (atherosclerosis, hypertension, vegetative dystonia), and bone disease (osteopenia).



- Periodontal disease is uncommon (5-10% of cases). Periodontal disease does not cause pain and other sensations, so patients usually do not seek medical attention.



- In marked stages of periodontal disease is complicated by inflammation of the gums called periodontitis.



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- Clinical symptoms of periodontitis are inexpressive. Periodontal disease develops slowly, a long time without showing themselves.



- Patients with periodontal disease noted discomfort in the gums, the feeling of itching, but most often turn to a dentist due to sensitive tissues.



# Signs of periodontal disease

- pale staining of the gums, no signs of inflammation;
- retraction of the gums to expose the neck of the tooth, and then the tooth root, it looks like the “elongation” of the tooth;
- no bleeding gums;
- periodontal disease may be associated with lesions of non-carious tooth tissue type – erosion of the enamel or wear of the tooth, wedge-shaped defect;
- with periodontitis often present diseases of the cardiovascular system, endocrine and metabolic disorders.



- **Treatment**

The treatment of parodontitis depends on the stage of the disease:


- First the dentist carefully removes all causes for the inflammation, e.g. removes plaques and tartar.
- The next step is to evenly distribute the load for the whole set of teeth. This often requires slightly grinding some teeth so that the masticatory surfaces fit well into one another.
- Missing teeth have to be substituted because a complete set of teeth is essential for an even load.
- If the disease has reached an advanced stage existing gingival and infrabony pockets are removed. To accomplish this various methods have been developed.
- Teeth that are already loose can be stabilized by fixed or removable dental splints.

- Task III. Complete the sentences:
- Parodontosis (periodontal disease) is a disease ... of the teeth of primary degenerative nature.
- Causes of gum disease are ... the changes caused by diseases of internal organs and systems (atherosclerosis, hypertension, vegetative dystonia), and bone disease (osteopenia).
- Clinical symptoms of periodontitis are ... inexpressive.
- Patients with periodontal disease noted ... discomfort in the gums, the feeling of itching, but most often turn to a dentist due to sensitive tissues.

# MIXED CONDITIONALS

- We can form **mixed conditionals**, if the context permits it, by combining an if-clause from one type with a main clause from another.
- The most common types are:

Type 2 - Type 3



If you **WERE** more sensible, you **WOULDN'T HAVE SPOKEN** to your parents like that.

Type 3 - Type 2



If he **HADN'T STOLEN** all that money, he **WOULDN'T BE** in prison **now**.

# MIXED CONDITIONALS

## WHAT ARE THEY?

Mixed conditionals are a combination of two different conditional structures.

## WHEN DO WE USE THEM?

When the two parts of a conditional sentence refer to different times

## STRUCTURE

In mixed conditional sentences the time in the 'if' clause is not the same as the time in the main clause.

## TYPES

The most common combinations are:

### MIXED THIRD/SECOND CONDITIONAL

Type 3 conditional in the if-clause (if + past perfect) followed by a type 2 conditional (would + infinitive) in the main clause.

Used to contrast an imagined or real event in the past with the present result of that.

**Example:** If he'd taken the medication as prescribed, he wouldn't still be ill.

### MIXED SECOND / THIRD CONDITIONAL

Type 2 conditional in the if-clause (if + past simple) followed by a type 3 conditional (would've + past participle) in the main clause.

We are describing ongoing circumstances in relation to a previous past event.

**Example:** If I was a good cook, I'd have invited them to lunch.

## MIXED THIRD/SECOND CONDITIONAL

### PRESENT RESULT OF PAST CONDITION

STRUCTURE: IF' CLAUSE: if+ **past perfect** MAIN CLAUSE: **would+ infinitive**

USE: Refers to an unreal past condition and its probable result in the present.

EXAMPLES I **would be** a millionaire now if I **had taken** that job.  
If you'd **caught** that plane you'd **be** dead now.  
If we **had looked** at the map, we **wouldn't be** lost .

## MIXED SECOND/THIRD CONDITIONAL

### PAST RESULT OF PRESENT OR CONTINUING CONDITION

STRUCTURE	IF' CLAUSE: if + <b>simple past</b> MAIN CLAUSE: <b>would have+ past participle</b>
USE	<p>The time in the If-clause is now or always, and the time in the main clause is before now.</p> <p>They refer to an unreal present situation and its probable (but unreal) past result,</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>If I <b>wasn't</b> afraid of spiders I <b>would have</b> picked it up.</p> <p>If she <b>wasn't</b> afraid of flying she <b>wouldn't have</b> travelled by boat.</p> <p>If I <b>was</b> a good cook, <b>I'd have</b> invited them to lunch.</p>



**THE  
END**