

BASIC AND ADDITIONAL METHODS OF EXAMINATION OF DENTAL PATIENTS

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Abstract

The purpose of the examination methods is to accurately diagnose patient disease. Verification methods are divided into the following groups: query, examination, auxiliary inspection methods, laboratory inspection methods

The purpose of clinical examination methods is to accurately diagnose the patient with the disease mark. This, in turn, helps to treat or prevent the disease to the fullest gives. Examination of oral cavity in therapeutic dentistry-examination of the patient enters the main branch. To do this, various examination methods in dentistry applied.[7,10]

Key words

examination, methods, dental, percussion, orthopantomography

Main : • Patient inquiry (Anamnesis collection); • Solicitation of close relatives of the patient (if necessary); • Bench (percussion, palpation, percussion;

Additional :

- * Temperature diagnosis;
- * Electroodontotaxis (EOD);
- * Electrometric diagnosis;
- * X-ray engineering;
- * Functional verification methods;
- Sinamas (skin allergic, voldyrnaya, Gistaminnaya, Kavecskogo).
- * Laboratory (biochemical, bacteriological, immunological, blood analysis • histological, cytological) verification methods;

REQUEST. The request is the first stage of verification. Request in time, it is necessary to determine: the patient's complaint, currently and first of all the diseases he suffered, the way of working and the character of pain. The survey begins with the identification of patient complaints, namely when pain occurs, from what effects it can strain or attenuation and duration of pain are found.

Character of pain the main criterion in determining the diagnosis and conducting a comparative diagnosis is. Diseases of the tooth-jaw system many in the body may be accompanied by somatic diseases. Hence at the time of the request for the first and the diseases that are currently going on determination will be necessary. It is also significant how it was treated from these diseases. Determination of the way of work of the patient is also holds an important place. The reason is dental diseases in servants who serve in enterprises with certain harmful effects development is observed. For example, an enterprise that works with acids non-carious defects of tooth hard tissues are observed in the caregiver. During the survey, attention should also be paid to the sound of the patient. The survey plays an important role in determining the initial diagnosis.[4.8.13.19]

Question and answer. Comprehensive question and answer-communication with the patient passing, the onset of the disease, stages of development, according to the patient, when it began, what it was associated with, when it would strain which examination to examine the patient by collecting data such as the need to use the methods, it is necessary to determine in which specialty it is necessary to attract working doctors. This is a job where a very fan begins. Paying attention to the patient's zinc status during Q & A necessary. Most often, pus is released from the gums, that is, from the oral cavity, the appearance of hid when applied in the mouth is caused by the movement of healthy teeth falling out, Hatto the patient himself sucks out the falling tooth, it is important to remember that sleep disorders, such as anemia, appetite disorders and tact, can lead to situations such as depression of the patient, "satiety" even from life.[5,9,16,21]

Subjective sensations, the onset of the disease before their obvious manifestations can. When the answer to the question is over, the methods of examining the patient, exactly how the need for inspections will be developed.

Review. Examination is the first stage of objective examination, it should be carried out in well-lit conditions. Review external the scapula and oral cavity are divided into scapula. The external examination determines the color of the patient's facial skin, facial symmetry. Teeth in the oral cavity examination, mucous membrane of the oral cavity is examined. Asymmetry of the face is observed in inflammatory diseases of the face-jaw area, Tumor Diseases, Injuries, endocrine and kidney diseases. Importance is given to the color of the skin of the face. For example: facial skin whitens in anemia and kidney disease; it turns yellow in diseases of the liver and intestines. When conducting an external examination the condition of the lymph nodes also plays an important role. Therefore, the jaw the condition of the lymph nodes of the lower, lower chin and neck is examined. In this

the size, mobility, painfulness of the lymph nodes and attention is paid to the fact that the joint is adjacent to the tissues. Oral cavity examination, first in the position where the tooth row is cipsected begins. In this, the contour of the lips, color, pathological in the corners of the lips whether there are changes will be overlooked. After a lip examination, the oral corridor is examined. Attention is paid to the color of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity, The Shape of the gum sucker, whether there is a pathological gum pocket, whether there are severe bruises above the gums and under the gums. Usually lunge, the bottom of the oral cavity, gums, hard the palate should be moist, light pink in color. Pathological processes as a result, changes occur in the mucous membrane of the oral cavity: changes in color, tumors are formed, pathological gum pockets appears and so on.

When performing an oral examination, it is necessary to perform an examination of all teeth. In this case, the presence of a caries bucket is determined, its size, the surface on which it is located, the previously treated, the color, the degree of twitching. Dental examination is carried out using a dental mirror and probe.

Dental examination is carried out using a dental mirror and probe. In this, their number, Color, location in the tooth row and the tooth it is found that there are no prostheses. Dental examination is known it must be done in order. Examine, first the right upper jaw from the last molars (large food teeth) on the left last molar ends. Then the lower left starting from the last molars and the lower right ends in the last molars. Examination of all surfaces of each tooth held. Identified after examination of each tooth the condition is expressed using conditional signs marked on the medical sheet.[21,4,15,5] Probing. Probing done using a straight or bent probe carried. With the help of probing, there is a caries bucket, the depth of the caries bucket, the presence of softened dentin, the opening of the tooth cavity, the place of origin of the root canal, the presence of painful points is determined. Using a special marking periodontological probe, the depth of the gum pocket is measured.

Percussion (fuzzy clapping). The percussion examination method helps to determine the condition of the periodont tissue, and it is carried out using the handle of the dental mirror. Percussion two determined in the same way: horizontal and vertical. Horizontal percussion with the help of marginal periodont tissue position is determined, in vertical percussion the root tip periodont position is determined. Percussion light, evenly, it is necessary to first start with a healthy tooth. On the cutting or chewing surfaces of teeth in vertical percussion hairy. In horizontal percussion, the tooth is feathered from the side surface. It is necessary to

constantly conduct percussion in a comparative order. To do this, a group of teeth located next to the tooth being examined and in another square is percussion. Percussion on a healthy tooth passes without pain.[1,7,3,18]

Palpation (palpation). Using the palpation examination method, the condition of the infiltrate, tumors, the degree of tooth decay, lymph nodes is determined. Palpation to be surface or deep can also be performed on the external and oral cavity. Palpation gently, the pain reaction must be carried out without forming. To do this, first the palpation is performed by the patient's healthy tooth starting slowly, it is necessary to move to the infected side. Palpation is performed, first on the surface, then deep. Palpation is performed using fingers. Pinset the degree of twitching of the tooth is determined using. The following degrees of twitching of the tooth are defined: I-degree tooth moving in the vestibular and oral direction; Grade II tooth movement to the vestibular, oral and lateral teeth;

Grade III-twitching of the tooth around its axis.

Auxiliary examination methods are carried out using special apparatus and substances and ensure that the diagnosis is accurately established. X-ray method. In dentistry, this method is widely used. X-ray external, intra-oral, panaram, orthopantomography, there are methods of tomography. Hidden using X-ray method caries cavities (under veneer, on aproximal surfaces), roots position (absorption, formation, inflammation of the root tip), roots orientation and position of Root channels (permeability, plombation degree), the position of the root tip tissue (alveolar tumor distrusion), soft tissue yacht rocks, tumor diseases, tooth-jaw area injuries are diagnosed. Orthopantomography. Orthopantomography in a single film the image is represented in a spread and enlarged position. This makes it possible to compare the area under investigation with other areas. Vital staining method. This method is based on determining the integrity of the enamel. Of the tooth being examined to carry out the Vital dyeing method the surface is cleaned of abrasions, dried and applied to the tooth surface for 3 minutes a tampon is placed, dipped in a 2-3% aqueous solution of methylene blue. After the specified time has elapsed, the tampon is removed, the tooth surface it is washed with water and the degree of staining of the enamel is determined. Of enamel. the demineralized part ranges from light blue to dark blue painted[.17,20]

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