

**Dental terms**

**Tooth surfaces:**

Buccal = towards the cheek

Lingual = toward the tongue

Labial = towards the lips

Palatal = towards the palate

Mesial = towards the midline

Distal = away from the midline

Occlusal = the direction towards the biting surface of posterior teeth

Incisal = the direction towards the biting edge of anterior teeth

**Common conditions that affecting the oral cavity:**

Stomatitis = inflammation of the mouth

Gingivitis = inflammation of the gingiva (gum)

Dental caries = tooth decay = cavities in the teeth caused by bacteria

Odontalgia = toothache = pain in the tooth

Bruxism = involuntary grinding of the teeth that usually occurs during sleep

**Note:** very important joint in the skull called temporomandibular joint (TMJ): it is the joint connecting the lower jaw (mandible) to the skull.

Dental terms:

Adhesive dentistry	Dental restoration that involve bonding of composite resin or porcelain filling to natural tooth
Air abrasion	Removal of tooth structure by blasting a tooth with air and abrasive
Allergy	Unfavorable body response to a foreign substance or drug
Amalgam	Most common filling material, composed mainly from mercury and silver
Anterior teeth	Six upper or six lower front teeth
Antibiotic	A drug that stop or slow the growth of bacteria
Arch	Describes the alignment of upper or lower teeth
Attrition	Loss of structure due to natural wear
Base	A cement material placed under dental restoration to insulate the pulp
Bifurcation (trifurcation)	Junction of two (three) roots in posterior teeth
Bite registration	is taking an impression of a patient's upper and lower teeth in the <b>bite</b> position to assist in the making and fitting of dental prosthesis
Bone resorption	Decrease in bone supporting the teeth
Braces	Devices used by orthodontist to gradually reposition teeth to a more favorable alignment
Bridge	Fixed dental prosthesis
Canker sore	Mouth sore that appear whitish, with red halo
Cantilever bridge	One end attached fixed bridge
Cast or model	Reproduction of structures made by pouring plaster or stone into a mold
Cavitron	Dental tool that uses high-frequency ultrasonic waves to clean teeth

Cellulitis	Acute soft tissue infection causing extensive hard swelling
Clasp	Device that retain removable partial denture to a stationary tooth
Composite resin	Material composed of plastic and glass or ceramic filler and is usually cured with light chemical catalyst
Cosmetic (aesthetic) dentistry	Treatment performed to enhance tooth appearance
Crossbite	Reverse biting relationship of upper and lower teeth also called class III malocclusion
Curettage	Removal of diseased tissue
Cuspid	Canine
Dental implant	A titanium cylinder surgically placed within the jaw bone to provide support for a dental restoration or appliance
Epidemiology	The study of the incidence of disease in a population
Eruption	The process of teeth protruding through the gum
Exfoliation	The process of shedding deciduous (baby) teeth
Exodontia (extraction)	Tooth removal
Explorer (probe)	A sharp instrument used to detect tooth decay on the surface of a tooth
Facing	Tooth colored overlay on a visible portion of a crown that is usually made from acrylic, composite or porcelain
Fistula	is an abnormal connection between two hollow spaces (technically, two epithelial lined spaces), such as the abnormal connection between oral cavity and nasal sinus (oroantral fistula)
Fissure sealants	Thin resin material used to seal pits and fissures

Flap surgery	The lifting of gum tissue to expose and clean underlying tooth and bone structures
Freeway space	The distance between the upper and lower teeth with the lower teeth in resting position
Forceps	An instrument used for tooth removal
Forensic dentistry	The practice gathering legal evidence for body identification or judicial issues
Fossa	The valley found on the surface of posterior teeth
Frenum	The muscular tissue that attaches the upper or lower lips the gum
Frenectomy	The removal or reshaping of the frenum
GTR	Guided tissue regeneration- a new technique for replacing bone tissue
General anesthesia	Medically controlled state of unconsciousness and inability to feel pain during surgical procedure
Gum recession	The exposure of dental roots due to shrinkage of the gum as a result of abrasion, periodontal disease or surgery
Halitosis	Bad breath of oral or gastrointestinal origin
Hematoma	The swelling of effused blood beneath tissue surface
Hygienist	A dental auxiliary who cleans teeth, provides patients education, administers local anesthesia and nitrous oxide and performs periodontal scaling
Hyperemia	Increase blood flow that may cause increase dental sensitivity to temperature and sweets
Impression	Negative replica for the teeth and surrounding soft tissue
Incision and drainage	A surgical incision to the tooth abscess to drain suppuration (pus)
Inferior dental block injection	Anesthesia of the inferior alveolar nerve trunk that cover a large area of the mandibular jaw

Infiltration	A local anesthesia procedure effective for the maxillary soft tissue and teeth, or placement of the anesthesia under the gum allowing it to seep into bone
Inlay	An indirect filling made by the dental laboratory that is cemented or bonded into the prepared tooth
Interproximal	The surfaces of adjoining teeth
Interocclusal	The space between upper and lower teeth
Intraoral camera	A small digital camera used to view and magnify oral condition
Jacket	The crown for a front tooth, usually made of porcelain
Laminate	A thin plastic or porcelain veneer produced in a dental laboratory and then bonded to a tooth
Laughing gas	Nitrous oxide: an odorless inhalation gas that used to produce relative analgesic (dental sedation) and reduces anxiety and creates a state of relaxation
Lesion	A region in an organ or tissue which has suffered damage through injury or disease, such as a wound, ulcer, abscess, or tumour
Local anesthesia	A drug which is applied to the part of the body to produce partial or complete elimination of pain sensation
Malocclusion	A bad bit or misalignment of the upper and lower teeth
Mandible	The lower jaw
Maryland bridge	A bridge that is bonded to the back of the adjacent teeth and requires minimum tooth reduction
Mastication	The process of chewing food
Maxilla	The upper jaw
Meniscus	The capsular cushion between temporomandibular joint and glenoid fossa

Mucogingival junction	The meeting of thick protective gingival tissue around the teeth and the friable mucous lining of the cheek and lip
Night guard	An acrylic appliance used to prevent teeth wear and temporomandibular joint damage due to excessive teeth grinding during sleeping
Osseous	Boney
Overbite	A vertical overlap of the front teeth
Overjet	A horizontal overlap of the anterior teeth
Palliative treatment	The non-invasive relief of irritating conditions
Paresthesia	A partial loss of sensation that is temporary or permanent
Partial denture	A removable dental prosthesis that replace one or more natural teeth
Pit	A small defect in the tooth enamel or the joint of four formative lobes of developing tooth
Placebo	Inert medication or treatment that produce psychological benefit
Pontic	A replacement tooth mount on removable or fixed appliance
Post	A metal or plastic rod that is inserted into the root of a tooth after root canal treatment. A post provides retention for a 'coping' which replaces lost tooth structure and retains crown
Post and core	is a type of dental restoration required where there is an inadequate amount of sound tooth tissue remaining to retain a conventional crown
Prognosis	The anticipated outcome of a treatment
Prophylaxis	Cleaning procedure of the teeth to prevent periodontal diseases and tooth decays
Prosthesis	An artificial appliance for the replacement of a part of the body

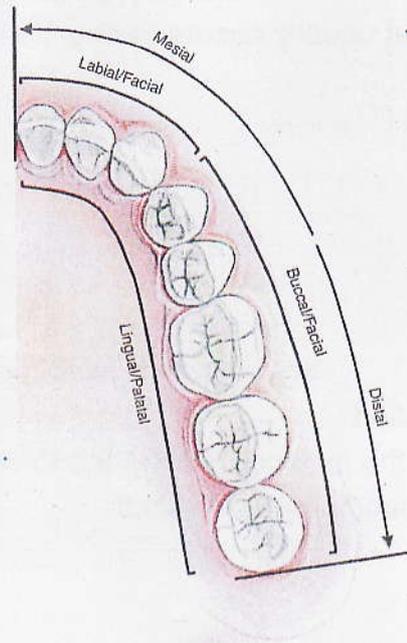
Pulpectomy	Complete removal of the pulp (commonly done in children's teeth)
Pulpitis	Inflammation of the pulp, which is commonly cause toothache
Pulpotomy	Partial removal of pulp tissue
Reline	Is the placement of an entirely new fitting acrylic material on the inner surface of a denture to compensate for a bone loss
Retained root	The partial root structure remaining in the jaw after tooth extraction
Root resection	The removal of a portion of diseased root structure, and leaving the healthy and unaffected portion of the root
Rubber dam	A soft latex sheet used to isolate one or more teeth from contamination with saliva
saliva	a clear lubricating fluid in the mouth containing water, enzymes, bacteria, mucous, viruses, blood cells, and undigested food particles
Saliva ejector	A suction tube placed in the mouth to remove saliva
Salivary glands	The glands located under the tongue and in the cheek, that produce saliva
Secondary dentine	The dentine which is formed after tooth eruption
Sinusitis	Inflammation of the maxillary sinuses which causes pain mimic dental pain
Space maintainer	A dental device that holds the space produced by tooth extraction to prevent loss of this space during permanent teeth eruption
Splint	The connection of two or more teeth so that they function as a stronger single structure
Supernumerary tooth	An extra tooth

Suppuration	Is the process of pus formation
Tartar	A common name for dental calculus
Teeth bleaching	Whitening of the natural teeth
Tooth bud	The early embryonic structure that become a tooth
Topical anesthesia	An ointment or spray anesthesia that applied on the surface of oral mucosa to numb this region
Torus	Bony protuberance on the maxillary palate or lower
Veneer	A plastic or porcelain facing bonded directly to the facial surface of a tooth to improve its appearance
Wisdom teeth	The third (last) molars that usually erupt between 18-25 years old

# Dental terms

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## Common conditions that affecting the oral cavity

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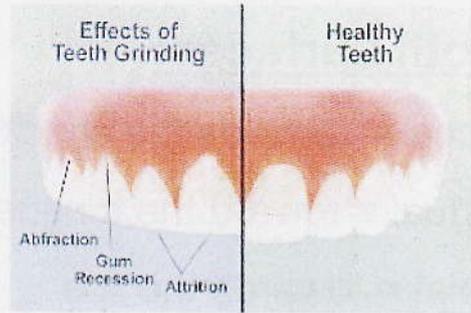
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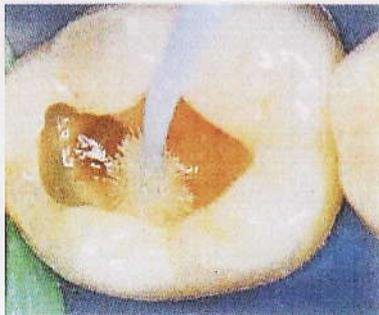


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### Dental terms A-Z

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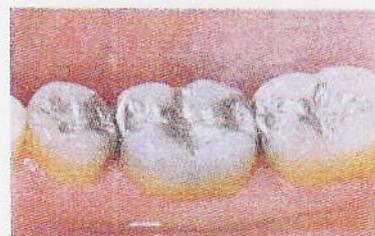
**Air abrasion:** Removal of tooth structure by blasting a tooth with air and abrasive



**Allergy:** Unfavorable body response to a foreign substance or drug



**Amalgam:** Most common filling material, composed mainly from mercury and silver



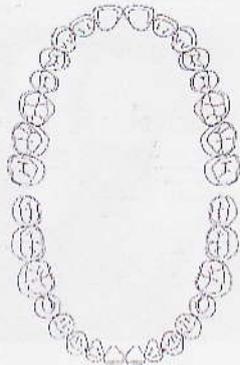
**Anterior teeth:** Six upper or six lower front teeth



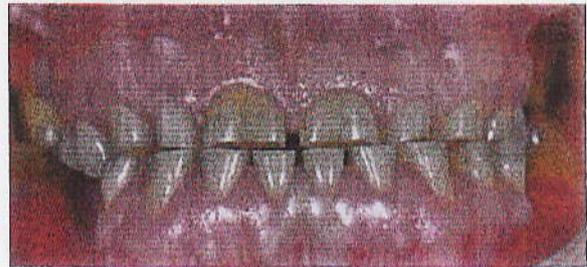
**Antibiotic:** A drug that stop or slow the growth of bacteria



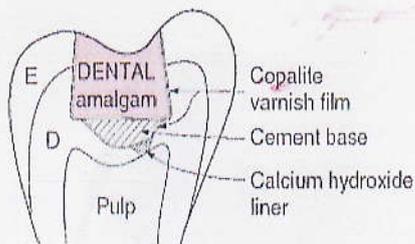
**Arch:** Describes the alignment of upper or lower teeth



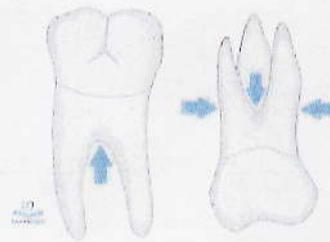
**Attrition:** Loss of structure due to natural wear



**Base:** A cement material placed under dental restoration to insulate the pulp



**Bifurcation (trifurcation):** Junction of two (three) roots in posterior teeth



**Bite:** is taking an impression of a patient's upper and lower teeth in the bite position to assist in the making and fitting of dental prosthesis



**Bone resorption:** Decrease in bone supporting the teeth



**Braces:** Devices used by orthodontist to gradually reposition teeth to a more favorable alignment



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**Dental composite:** Material composed of plastic and glass or ceramic filler and is usually cured with light chemical catalyst

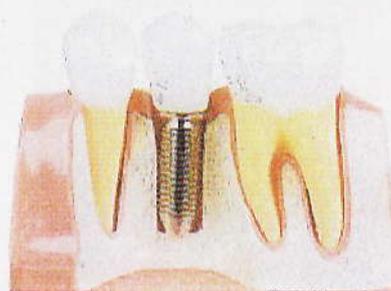


**Cosmetic (aesthetic) dentistry:** Treatment performed to enhance tooth appearance

**Curettage :** Removal of diseased tissue

**Cuspid :** Canine

**Dental implant:** a titanium cylinder surgically placed within the jaw bone to provide support for a dental restoration or appliance.



**Epidemiology:** The study of the incidence of disease in a population

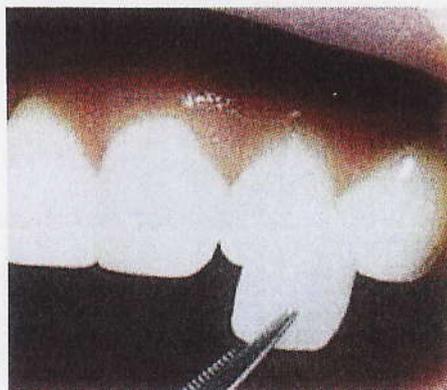
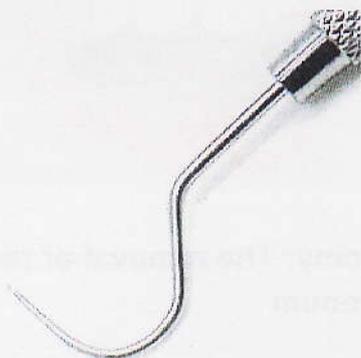
**Eruption:** The process of teeth protruding through the gum

**Exfoliation :** The process of shedding deciduous (baby) teeth

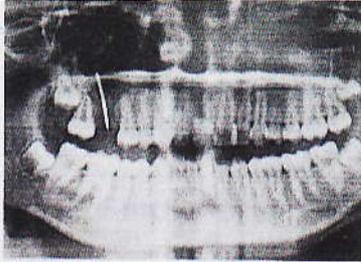
**Exodontia (extraction):** tooth removal

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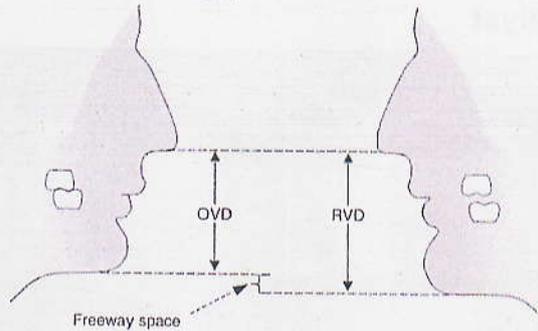
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**Freeway space:** The distance between the upper and lower teeth with the lower teeth in resting position

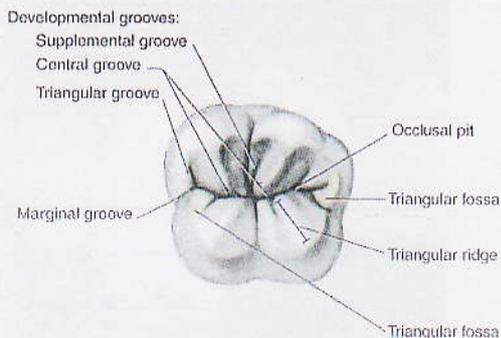


**Forceps:** An instrument used for tooth removal



**Forensic dentistry:** The practice gathering legal evidence for body identification or judicial issues

**Fossa:** The valley found on the surface of posterior teeth

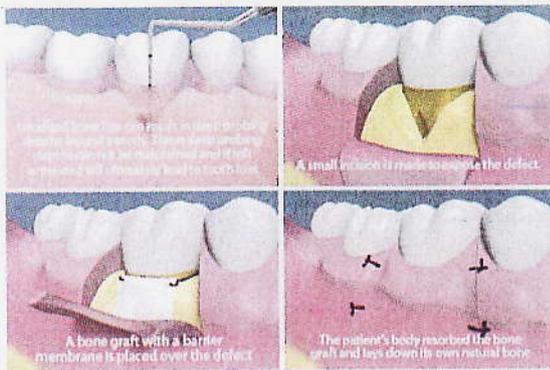


**Frenum:** The muscular tissue that attaches the upper or lower lips to the gum

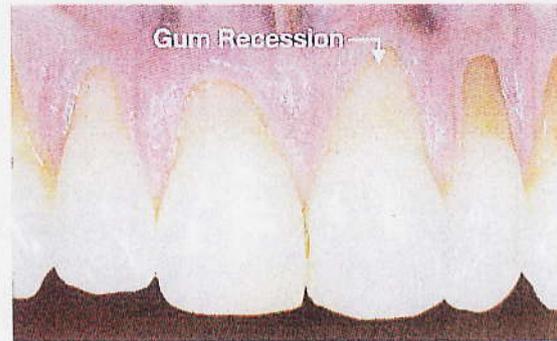


**Frenectomy:** The removal or reshaping of the frenum

**GTR: Guided tissue regeneration-** a new technique for replacing bone tissue



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