

《医学教育改革系列教材》

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《医学教育改革系列教材:口腔科学》内容简介 : The book includes 12 chapters: introduction to dental and oral anatomy, cariology and endodontics, periodontal diseases, recurrent aphthous stomatitis, intraoral local anesthesia, dental extractions, infection and inflammation of the tooth and jaws, oral and maxillofacial injuries, temporomandibular disorders, maxillofacial pathology, geriatric dentistry, oral manifestations of systemic diseases.

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章节摘录

版权页：插图：Dental Caries Dental caries, or tooth decay, is an infectious micro-biological disease that results in localized dissolution and destruction of the calcified tissues of the teeth. Dental caries is one of the most common chronic diseases in the world. It is ubiquitous in all populations throughout the world and is the key factor responsible for dental pain and tooth loss. The carious process affects the mineralized tissues of the teeth, namely enamel, dentine, and cementum, and is caused by the action of microorganisms on fermentable carbohydrates in the diet. It can ultimately result in demineralization of the mineral portion of these tissues followed by disintegration of the organic material. Progression of the lesion into dentine can eventually lead to bacterial invasion and necrosis of the pulp and spread of infection into the periapical tissues, thus causing pain and even tooth loss. The first sign of a caries lesion on enamel that can be detected with the naked eye is often called a white-spot lesion. In other words, an initial lesion appears as a white, opaque change (a white spot). Dental caries is a chronic disease, a process that progresses very slowly in most individuals. The disease is seldom self-limiting and, in the absence of treatment, caries progresses into destruction of the tooth and eventual infection of the dental pulp.

2. 1.1 Etiology

The factors involved in the caries process, which include dental plaque, diet, host and teeth, as well as time were presented in the 1960s in a model of overlapping circles.

Dental plaque The prevalence of mutans streptococci and lactobacilli is associated with dental caries. Streptococcus mutans is involved in caries formation from its initiation, while lactobacilli are so-called secondary organisms that flourish in a carious environment and contribute to caries progression. Streptococcus mutans and lactobacilli can produce great amounts of acids (acidogenic); are tolerant of acidic environments (aciduric); are vigorously stimulated by sucrose.

Diet Dietary carbohydrates are necessary for the bacteria to produce the acids that initiate demineralization.

Host and teeth Flow rate and buffering capacity may be the most important protective qualities of saliva. Both help neutralize and clear the acids and carbohydrates from dental plaque.

Time Time indicates that the substrate (dietary sugars) must be present for a sufficient length of time to cause demineralization. On the other hand, it is clear that caries lesions do not develop overnight; in fact, it may take years for cavitation to occur.

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编辑推荐

《医学教育改革系列教材:口腔科学》编辑推荐：This book is written for medical students as an introduction to the study of anatomy of the teeth and oral cavity, common diseases in the teeth and oral and maxillofacial region.

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