CHAPTER 21

Terms in Dental Practice

▶ DENTISTRY

After studying this chapter, you will be able to:

- 21.1 Name the parts of the body treated in dentistry
- 21.2 Describe the function of each body part treated in dentistry
- 22.2 Define combining forms used in building words that relate to dental practice
- 22.3 Identify the meaning of related abbreviations
- 22.4 Name the common diagnostic, pathological, and treatment terms related to dental practice
- 22.5 Recognize common pharmacological agents used in dental practice

Terms in Dental Care

Dental practice (also known as *dentistry* or *odontology*) is the profession that studies, diagnoses, and treats the teeth and gums and any other parts of the oral cavity and facial structure that interact with teeth and gums. Dental practice includes prevention, diagnosis, and treatment, including both reconstructive and cosmetic surgery. **Dentists** are trained practitioners generally assisted by *dental hygienists*, licensed health care professionals who have completed extensive educational and clinical preparation in preventive oral health care, by *dental assistants* who take x-rays, assist the dentist in providing treatment, and perform general office tasks, and by dental laboratory *technicians* who work in the dental lab creating fixed or removable prosthetic devices such as crowns or bridges. Figure 21-1 shows a patient being treated by a dentist and a dental hygienist assisting the dentist.

The oral cavity is part of the digestive system. Teeth and gums help masticate or chew food in the beginning of the digestive process. They are also important to speech and general appearance. The **gums** or **gingivae** surround the bony **sockets** that hold the teeth in place. The gingivae are dense fibrous tissue that attach to and surround the necks of the teeth and adjacent alveolar bone of the jaw inside the oral cavity.

Infants are born with no visible teeth but they usually have 20 primary teeth that have formed inside the gums. **Primary teeth** or **deciduous teeth** begin to erupt through the gum tissue at regular intervals at about six months. The twenty primary teeth, ten in the upper jaw and ten in the lower jaw, are usually all in place by age three. **Pedodontists** are dentists who specialize in treating children. Early good dental hygiene can also affect the development of the hard palate and facial structure. Then, at about age six, the **secondary**

The American Dental Hygienist's Association (www.adha.org) gives good tips on prevention of tooth decay.

FIGURE 21-1 Dental hygienist assisting the dentist.

or **permanent teeth** begin to develop and push the primary teeth out of their sockets at regular intervals. Ultimately, by as late as the mid-twenties, most people have gone through the teething process, and all thirty-two permanent teeth have developed. Permanent teeth are not replaced by the body if they are lost (Figure 21-2).

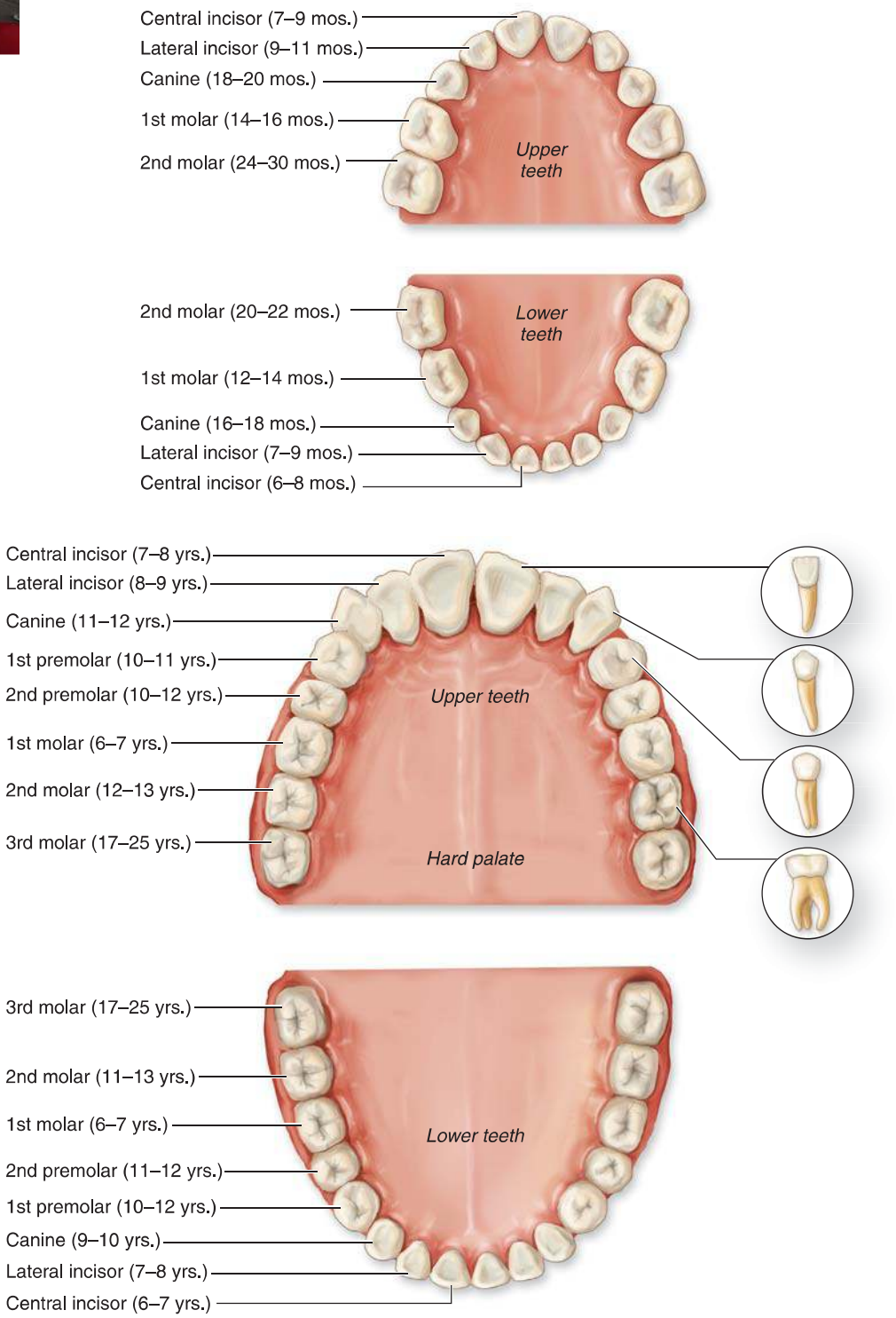

FIGURE 21-2 Primary and Secondary Teeth.

Each tooth has a **crown,** the part projecting above the jawline, and a **root,** the part below the jawline. The crown consists of an outer layer of glossy, hard, white **enamel,** and an inner layer of hard bony substance called **dentin** surrounding the central portion of the tooth, the **pulp cavity.** The pulp cavity contains connective tissue, blood vessels, and nerves called the **pulp,** the life source of the tooth. The pulp extends down into the root of the tooth. **Root canals** are tubular structures that carry the blood vessels and nerves from the bottom of the jaw up into the pulp cavity. The root of the tooth is held in place by **cementum,** a bony material surrounding the root, and a *periodontal ligament,* fibrous material that connects the cementum to the jawbone.

The average human has three types of primary teeth and four types of secondary teeth. Primary teeth include incisors, cuspids, and molars. The *first molar* sits next to the cuspid, and the *second molar* sits at the back of a child's jaw. These molars are sometimes called *premolars.* **Incisors** are the cutting teeth on either side of the center line of the jaw. The **central incisors** are the teeth on either side of the center line—two on top and two on bottom. Next, are the **lateral incisors** or second incisors. The **cuspid,** a tooth with a sharp-pointed projection called a **cusp** sits next to the lateral incisor. Cuspids are also known as **canines** or **eyeteeth.** There are three **molars.** The **first molar** sits next to the cuspid, and the **second molar** sits at the back of a child's jaw. These molars are sometimes called **premolars.**

The types of secondary teeth include incisors, cuspids, and molars, as well as **bicuspids.** The secondary teeth also have central and lateral incisors, followed by one cuspid tooth. Next to each cuspid tooth is a **first bicuspid,** followed by a **second bicuspid.** Bicuspids are so named because they each have two cusps.

Permanent teeth include a first, second, and **third molar** on each side of the jaw, both top and bottom. The third molar is popularly known as a *wisdom tooth,* because it usually appears after a person is fully grown.

In dental care, the outer surfaces of teeth are referred to in special terms. The *labial* surfaces are the parts of the teeth nearest the inner lip that meet when the mouth is closed. The *buccal* surface is on the side of teeth nearest the cheek. The lingual surface is the inside surface of teeth nearest the tongue. The *mesial* surface is the short side of the tooth nearest the midline of the jawline, and the distal surface is the short side of the tooth farthest from the midline of the jawline. Figure 21-3 shows the names used for the surfaces of teeth.

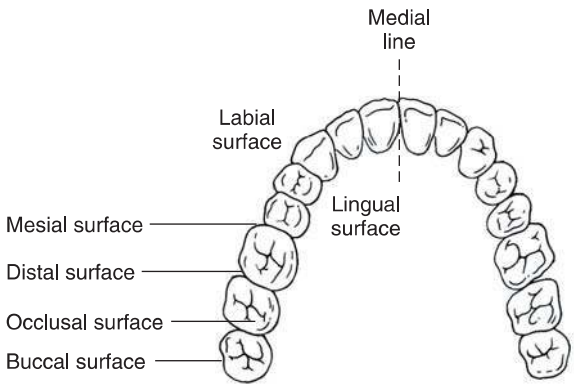

FIGURE 21-3 Dental work on tooth surfaces is usually labeled by the name of the tooth surface.

Vocabulary Review

In the previous section, you learned terms related to dental care. Before going on to the exercises, review the terms below and refer to the previous section if you have any questions. Pronunciations are provided for certain terms. Sometimes information about where the word came from is included after the term. The etymologies (word histories) are for your information only. You do not need to memorize them.

Term	Definition
bicuspid [bī-KŬS-pĭd] bi-, two + Latin *cuspis*, point	Fourth and fifth tooth from the median of the jawline with two cusps.
canine [KĀ-nīn]	Cuspid.
cementum [sĕ-MĔN-tŭm] Latin *caementum*, quarry stone	Bony material surrounding the root of the tooth.
central incisor	Tooth on either side of the center jawline.
crown [krŏwn]	Part of the tooth projecting above the jawline.
cusp [kŭsp] Latin *cuspis*, tooth	Sharp-pointed tooth projection.
cuspid [KŬS-pĭd]	Third tooth from the midline of the jawline with a cusp.
deciduous teeth [dĕ-SĬD-yū-ŭs] Latin *deciduus*, falling off	Primary teeth.
dentin [DĔN-tĭn] Latin *dens*, tooth	Inner bony layer of the crown of a tooth.
dentist [DĔN-tĭst]	Practitioner trained in dentistry.
enamel [ē-NĂM-ĕl]	Glossy, hard, white outer covering of teeth.
eyetooth [Ī-tūth]	Cuspid.
first bicuspid	Fourth tooth from the midline of the jawline.
first molar	Sixth tooth from the midline of the jawline.
gingivae [JĬN-jĭ-vī]	Gum tissue.
gums [gŭmz]	Dense fibrous tissue that attaches to and surrounds the necks of the teeth and adjacent alveolar bone of the jaw inside the oral cavity.
incisor [ĭn-SĪ-zĕr]	First and second tooth next to the midline of the jawline.
lateral incisor	Second tooth from the midline of the jawline.
molar [MŌ-lăr]	Any of the three teeth at the back of the mouth furthest from the midline of the jawline.
pedodontist [pē-dō-DŎN-tĭst] ped-, child + odont-, tooth	Dentist specializing in the treatment of children's teeth.
permanent teeth	Second set of teeth that erupt at regular intervals starting at around age six.

Term	Definition
premolar [prē-MŌ-lăr] pre-, before + molar	Molar in primary teeth.
primary teeth	First set of teeth that erupt at regular intervals between six months and age three.
pulp [pŭlp]	Connective tissue, blood vessels, and nerves that fill the pulp cavity. The life source of the tooth.
pulp cavity	Center portion of a tooth.
root [rūt]	Portion of the tooth that lies below the jawline.
root canal	Tubular structure holding blood vessels and nerves between the pulp cavity and the jawline.
second bicuspid	Fifth tooth from the midline of the jawline.
second molar	Second to last tooth at the back of the mouth.
secondary teeth	Permanent teeth.
socket	Bony space in the jawline out of which teeth erupt above the jawline.
third molar	Molar furthest from the midline of the jawline.

CASE STUDY

Getting a Checkup

Leila Secor made an appointment for a dental cleaning and checkup. Leila, a 42-year-old mother of two, had lost several teeth after the birth of her youngest child 8 years ago. During pregnancy, the mother's calcium is used first for fetal development. Her own teeth and gums may weaken as a result. Leila now goes to the dentist regularly, and her teeth and gums have improved. Her dentist, Dr. Jack, examined her teeth and gums and pronounced everything in order. The hygienist then cleaned Leila's teeth carefully, and instructed her on a few areas Leila might want to floss more thoroughly.

Critical Thinking

1. Are gums important to teeth?
2. Why is diet particularly important for pregnant women's dental health?

Terms in Dental Care Exercises

Check Your Knowledge

Circle T for true or F for false.

3. Wisdom teeth are only secondary teeth. T F
4. The pulp of a tooth is the gum. T F
5. Primary teeth erupt through the gums all at once. T F
6. The outer layer of a tooth is the enamel. T F
7. The buccal surface is the side nearest the lip. T F

Combining Forms and Abbreviations

The lists below include combining forms and abbreviations that relate specifically to dentistry. Pronunciations are provided for the examples.

Combining Form	Meaning	Example
dent(o), denti	tooth	*dentilabial* [DĔN-tĭ-LĀ-bē-ă], relating to both teeth and lips
gingiv(o)	gum	*gingivitis* [jĭn-jĭ-VĪ-tĭs], inflammation of the gums
odont(o)	tooth	*odontorrhagia* [ō-dŏn-tō-RĀ-jē-ă], profuse bleeding after an extraction

Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
CDA	certified dental assistant	**dmf**	decayed, missing, or filled (primary teeth)
DDS	doctor of dental surgery	**DMF**	decayed, missing, or filled (permanent teeth)
def	decayed, extracted, or filled (primary teeth)	**RDH**	registered dental hygienist
DEF	decayed, extracted, or filled (permanent teeth)	**TMJ**	temporomandibular joint

CASE STUDY

Replacing Fillings

Leila's dentist updated her chart by putting in the date and type of service. He noticed that six teeth were marked DMF, but she has not needed further extractions or fillings in over eight years. Leila has two fillings that are over 20 years old. Her dentist made a note on the chart to take x-rays on the next visit to check the condition of those two fillings.

Critical Thinking

8. Why is it important to date a particular type of dental service?
9. Does Leila have two old fillings in her primary teeth?

Combining Forms and Abbreviations Exercises

Find a Match

Match the definition on the right with the correct term on the left.

10. ____ dentiform
11. ____ odontopathy

a. tooth disease

b. tooth-shaped

12. ____ dentalgia
13. ____ gingivectomy
14. ____ odontology

c. dentistry
d. toothache
e. surgical resectioning of the gums

Diagnostic, Pathological, and Treatment Terms

Most dental work begins with prevention of tooth decay, **cavities,** or **caries,** gradual decay and disintegration of teeth, and **gingivitis** or gum disease. Preventive measures include:

- *Brushing* teeth and gums twice daily to remove **plaque,** the sticky, colorless layer of bacteria that forms on the crowns and root surfaces of teeth causing tooth decay and periodontal (gum) disease
- *Flossing*, using a thin dental tape or string to clean between the teeth and under the gum line helps to remove plaque and food particles.
- Using *antimicrobial mouth rinses and toothpastes* reduces the bacterial count and inhibits bacterial activity in dental plaque.
- Using *fluoride mouth rinse and fluoride toothpaste* provides extra protection against tooth decay.
- Applying *sealants*, a plastic resin is applied to the depressions and grooves (pits and fissures) on chewing surfaces of molars and bicuspids. The sealant acts as a barrier, protecting enamel from plaque and acids.

Tooth decay in infants or toddlers can be caused by going to sleep with bottles in their mouth. As soon as a baby's first teeth appear—usually by age six months or so—the child is susceptible to decay. This condition is often referred to as baby bottle tooth decay or early childhood caries. In some unfortunate cases, infants and toddlers may experienced severe tooth decay that requires dental restorations or extractions.

Once tooth decay (caries) has begun, the earlier it is caught the better the outcome. Dental x-rays reveal the beginnings of decay at and below the surface of teeth (Figure 21-4). They can also reveal any problems with the normal growth of permanent teeth, such as an *impacted wisdom tooth*, a third molar so tightly wedged into the jawbone that it is unable to erupt or break through the surface of the gums thoroughly. Tooth decay can cause toothaches or **odontalgia,** which can be quite painful. Early tooth decay that has not invaded the central portion of the tooth usually receives a **filling,** a dental restoration. Filling includes **drilling,** cutting away some of the tooth structure, removing the decayed area, and placing into the space medication and restoration material. There are several dental filling options:

- Dental **amalgam** is a mixture of metal alloys. It is durable, easy to use, highly resistant to wear, and relatively inexpensive in comparison to other materials.
- *Composite* fillings are a mixture of glass or quartz filler in a resin medium that produces a tooth-colored filling.
- *Glass ionomers* are translucent, tooth-colored materials made of a mixture of acrylic acids and fine glass powders that are used to fill cavities, particularly those on the root surfaces of teeth.

FIGURE 21-4 Dental x-rays can show decay as well as existing fillings.

- *All-porcelain (ceramic)* dental materials include porcelain, ceramic or glasslike fillings crowns or veneers. A *veneer* is a very thin shell of porcelain that can replace or cover part of the enamel of the tooth. These restorations are particularly desirable because their color and translucency mimic natural tooth enamel.
- *Porcelain-fused-to-metal* provides strength to a crown or bridge. These restorations are very strong and durable.
- *Gold alloys* contain gold, copper, and other metals that result in a strong, effective filling, crown, or bridge.

A mixture of metals or other substances that are designed to prevent further tooth erosion. If decay is deeper within the tooth, affecting the nerve tissue, an **abscess,** infection and swelling of the soft tissue of the jaw, may result.

In some cases, the tooth must be removed partially or totally. If nerve tissue must be removed, root canal work is performed. *Root canal work* is the removal of pulp tissue and affected nerves in the root canals. Medication is applied and the affected canals are sealed off. **Endodontists** are dentists who specialize in root canal work.

When teeth are damaged by severe trauma or decayed to the extent that they cannot be restored, replacement or artificial teeth are used. **Dentures** are dental prostheses that can be permanently held in place or can be removable. Dentures are either **partial,** replacing one or more but not all teeth, or **full,** replacing a whole set of teeth (Figure 21-5). Partials are attached to other teeth with clasps and are removable for cleaning. A **bridge,** sometimes called a fixed partial denture, is a restoration which replaces or spans the space where one or more teeth have been lost. There are two types of bridges, fixed and removable. Fixed bridges are bonded into place and can only be removed by the dentist. Removable bridges can be taken out for cleaning. Dentists use a process of impressions, molding, shaping, and color-matching substances that are then made into dentures or bridges in a dental laboratory before being placed into the patient's mouth. Missing teeth may also be replaced with dental **implants,** artificial teeth that have extensions set into bone. Implants are expensive and, while some people will have an entire mouth filled with implants, they are more commonly used for just a few teeth. *Prosthodontics* is the branch of dentistry that deals with the construction of artificial devices for replacing missing teeth or other structures in the mouth and jaw. The *prosthodontist* specializes in the practice of prosthodontics.

FIGURE 21-5 A full set of dentures.

Gum disease (periodontal disease) is classified according to the severity of the disease. The two major stages are *gingivitis* and *periodontitis*. Gingivitis is a milder and reversible form of periodontal disease that only affects the gums. Gingivitis may lead to more serious, destructive forms of periodontal disease called periodontitis. Gingivitis and periodontitis, inflammation and infection of the tissue that supports the teeth, can result from too much plaque, other medical conditions, or general poor dental hygiene and health. **Periodontists** are specialists who treat gum disease, often by surgically removing diseased tissue and calcified plaque in a process called scaling. Signs and symptoms of periodontal disease include:

The American Academy of Periodontology (www.perio.org) offers tips on how to prevent gum disease.

- Gums that bleed easily
- Red, swollen, tender gums
- Gums that have pulled away from the teeth

- Persistent bad breath or bad taste
- Permanent teeth that are loose or separating
- Any change in the way your teeth fit together when you bite
- Any change in the fit of partial dentures

It is possible to have periodontal disease and have no warning signs. That is one reason why regular dental checkups and periodontal examinations are very important. Good oral hygiene is essential to help keep periodontal disease from becoming more serious or recurring necessary to reduce the inflammation before gums can be thoroughly treated.

Orthodontists are dentists who specialize in **orthodontics,** the correction and prevention of irregularities in the alignment and appearance of teeth. They can correct **malocclusions,** abnormal closure of the top teeth in relation to the bottom teeth, such as an overbite. Malocclusions may be corrected with surgical removal of any teeth that are crowding other teeth or with **braces,** appliances that put pressure on the teeth to move them slowly into place. There is much debate between orthodontists and child developmental experts regarding thumb-sucking. The child development experts argue the benefits of the child being able to take control of his/her emotions and well-being. The orthodontists are quick to point out the damage that is done to the developing hard palate and tooth alignment.

The American Association of Orthodontists (www.braces.org) has a public information Web site.

Some dentists also treat **temporomandibular joint (TMJ) dysfunction,** pain in the jawline due to dislocation or joint problems that prevent this complex system of muscles, ligaments, discs, and bones from working together properly. Treatments for this pain may include stress reducing exercises, muscle relaxants, or wearing a mouth protector to prevent teeth grinding *(bruxism)*.

Other dentists perform cosmetic dentistry by replacing and manipulating broken, discolored, or disfigured teeth. Still others treat discolored teeth with bleaching products to whiten them. Most dental stains are caused by age, tobacco, coffee or tea, antibiotics, such as tetracycline, or excess fluoride. Cosmetic treatment may include:

- *Bleaching:* Chairside bleaching involves several sessions. A bleaching agent is applied to the teeth, and a special light may be used to enhance the action of the agent. At-home bleaching may involve the use mouth trays and a peroxide containing gel.
- *Bonding:* Composite resin is molded onto the teeth to change their color and to reshape them.
- ***Porcelain veneers:*** Shell-like facings can be bonded onto stained teeth.
- ***Whitening toothpastes:*** While some whitening toothpastes effectively keep the teeth cleaner and, therefore, looking whiter, some are more abrasive than others.

Vocabulary Review

In the previous section, you learned terms relating to dental diagnosis, pathology, and treatment. Before going on to the exercises, review the following terms and refer to the previous section if you have any questions. Pronunciations are provided for certain terms. Sometimes information about where the word came from is included after the term. The etymologies (word histories) are for your information only. You do not need to memorize them.

Term	Definition
abscess [ĂB-sĕs]	Infection and swelling of the soft tissue of the jaw.
amalgam [ă-MĂL-găm]	Mixture of metals or other alloys used as fillings.
braces [BRĀ-sĕz]	Appliances that straighten teeth slowly.
bridge [brĭdj]	Fixed or removable dental restoration replacing missing teeth.
caries [KĀR-ēz]	Tooth decay.
cavity [KĂV-ĭ-tē]	Tooth decay.
dentures [DĔN-chūrs]	Artificial replacement teeth.
drilling	Cutting of tooth structure and removal of the decayed area of a tooth with a small dental drill.
endodontist [ĕn-dō-DŎN-tĭst]	Dentist who specializes in root canal work.
filling	An amalgam or other restorative material placed into a drilled space to prevent further tooth decay.
fluoride [FLŪR-īd]	Substance given as a topical application or mouthwash to prevent tooth decay.
full	Complete (set of dentures).
gingivitis [jĭn-jĭ-VĪ-tĭs]	Inflammation of the gums.
implant	Artificial replacement tooth that has an extension set into bone.
malocclusions [măl-ō-KLŪ-zhŭns]	Abnormal closures of the top teeth in relation to the bottom teeth.
odontalgia [ō-dŏn-TĂL-jē-ă]	Tooth pain.
orthodontics [ōr-thō-DŎN-tĭks]	Dental specialty concerned with the correction and prevention of irregularities in the placement and appearance of teeth.
partial	One or more artificial replacement teeth.
periodontist [PĔR-ē-ō-DŎN-tĭst]	Dentist who specializes in the treatment of gum disease.
plaque [plăk]	Microorganisms that grow on the crowns and along the roots of teeth, causing decay of teeth and breakdown of gums.
temporomandibular joint (TMJ) dysfunction [TĔM-pŏ-rō-măn-DĬB-yū-lăr]	Pain in the jawline due to dislocation of the joint.

CASE STUDY

Feeling Pain

Leila was pleased with the results of her dental visit. She asked the receptionist to remind her when her next six-month appointment was needed. The reminder postcards keep Leila on track. Two months after her visit, Leila felt a slight pain in one of her teeth. She thought she felt some food stuck between her teeth, so she flossed and the pain went away. A few days later, on a Saturday, Leila felt queasy and noticed a dull ache in the same tooth that had hurt a couple of days ago. Leila called the dentist's office and got an appointment for Monday morning. By Monday morning, the dull ache had become a painful toothache. The dentist took x-rays and saw that an abscess had formed at the root apex (end) of a tooth containing one of the old fillings.

He explained to Leila that her tooth could be extracted totally (requiring a partial denture, bridge, or a dental implant) or could be partially removed and an artificial crown put in its place. Leila chose to have the crown, thereby saving as much of her natural tooth as possible. In either case, because the abscess is an infection, a root canal would have to be performed. If the crown were just cosmetic, no root canal work would be needed.

Critical Thinking

15. What type of specialist is Leila likely to have to see before the crown is put in place?

16. Will Leila have to remove the crown daily for cleaning?

DIAGNOSTIC, PROCEDURAL, AND LABORATORY TERMS EXERCISES

Review the Information

Fill in the blanks.

17. Two types of dental prostheses are _____ and _____.

18. Amalgam is a material used to _____ teeth.

19. Abnormal closure of the top teeth in relation to the bottom teeth is called a _____.

20. Microorganisms that cause decay form _____ around the teeth and gums.

21. A specialist in the treatment of gum disease is a _____.

22. A fixed dental appliance that replaces one or more teeth is a(n) _____.

23. The dental specialist concerned with correcting the alignment of teeth is a(n) _____.

24. DEF is the abbreviation for _____.

25. Another term for tooth decay is _____.

Pharmacological Terms

Dentists provide local anesthetics during certain treatments, such as drilling. The most commonly used are **Novocaine,** which is injected near the site being treated, and **nitrous oxide,** a gas inhaled by the patient. Nitrous oxide is also known as *laughing gas* because it produces laughing in some patients. If a dentist needs to prescribe antibiotics or painkillers after a procedure, there are limitations to the number and strengths they can prescribe.

Vocabulary Review

In the previous section, you learned terms relating to pharmacology. Before going on, review the terms below and refer to the previous section if you have any questions.

Term	Definition
nitrous oxide [NĪ-trŭs ŎK-sīd]	An anesthetic gas inhaled by the patient.
Novocaine [NŌ-vă-kān]	An anesthetic injected near the site being treated.

Using the Internet

Go to the American Dental Association's Web site (www.ada.org). Find an article about preventive dentistry. Write a brief paragraph summarizing the information you have read.

CHAPTER REVIEW

The material that follows is to help you review this chapter.

Understanding Dental Terms

Write the letter of the answer in the space provided. Not all answers will be used.

26. ____ number of primary teeth
27. ____ number of secondary teeth
28. ____ buccal
29. ____ near the tongue
30. ____ labial

a. lingual
b. near the cheek
c. near the lip
d. mesial
e. 32
f. 20

Fill In the Blank

Write the word that best completes the sentence.

31. You would visit a(n) _____ for braces.
32. A(n) _____ treats gum disease.
33. Root canals are performed by _____.
34. _____ specialize in dental treatment for children.
35. Gingivitis would be treated by a(n) _____.
36. A dental specialist in the replacement of missing teeth is a(n) _____.
37. The dental _____ is a licensed member of the dental health team who may perform extensive preventive treatment for patients.

Spell It Correctly

Write the correct spelling in the blank to the right of any misspelled words. If the word is already correctly spelled, write C.

38. temparomandibuler _____
39. dicidous _____
40. bycusped _____
41. moler _____
42. inciser _____
43. partial _____
44. flourid _____
45. vener _____
46. gingevas _____
47. amalgum _____
48. bridge _____
49. inplant _____
50. seelant _____
51. composit _____
52. permanent _____
53. hygeinest _____
54. prosthadontist _____
55. Novicain _____

Definitions

Define the following terms and combining forms. Review the chapter before starting. Make sure you know how to pronounce each term as you define it.

Term

56. abscess [ĂB-sĕs]
57. amalgam [ă-MĂL-găm]
58. bicuspid [bī-KŬS-pĭd]
59. braces [BRĀ-sĕz]
60. bridge [brĭdj]
61. canine [KĀ-nīn]
62. caries [KĀR-ēz]
63. cavity [KĂV-ĭ-tē]
64. cementum [sĕ-MĔN-tŭm]
65. central incisor
66. crown [krŏwn]
67. cusp [kŭsp]
68. cuspid [KŬS-pĭd]
69. deciduous [dē-SĬD-yū-ŭs] teeth
70. dent(o), denti
71. dentin [DĔN-tĭn]
72. dentist [DĔN-tĭst]
73. dentures [DĔN-chūrs]
74. drilling
75. enamel [ē-NĂM-ĕl]
76. endodontist [ĕn-dō-DŎN-tĭst]
77. eyetooth [Ī-tūth]
78. filling
79. first bicuspid
80. first molar
81. fluoride [FLŪR-īd]
82. full
83. gingiv(o)
84. gingivae [JĬN-jĭ-vī]
85. gingivitis [jĭn-jĭ-VĪ-tĭs]
86. gums [gŭmz]
87. implant
88. incisor [ĭn-SĪ-zĕr]
89. lateral incisor
90. malocclusions [măl-ō-KLŪ-zhŭnz]
91. molar [MŌ-lăr]
92. nitrous oxide [NĪ-trŭs ŎK-sīd]
93. Novocaine [NŌ-vă-kān]
94. odont(o)
95. odontalgia [ō-dŏn-TĂL-jē-ă]
96. orthodontics [ōr-thō-DŎN-tĭks]
97. partial
98. pedodontist [pē-dō-DŎN-tĭst]
99. periodontist [PĔR-ē-ō-DŎN-tĭst]
100. permanent teeth
101. plaque [plăk]
102. premolar [prē-MŌ-lăr]
103. primary teeth
104. pulp [pŭlp]
105. pulp cavity
106. root [rūt]
107. root canal
108. second bicuspid
109. second molar
110. secondary teeth
111. socket
112. temporomandibular [TĔM-pō-rō-măn-DĬB-yū-lăr] joint (TMJ) dysfunction
113. third molar

Abbreviations

Write the full meaning of each abbreviation.

Abbreviation

114. **DDS**
115. **def**
116. **DEF**
117. **dmf**
118. **DMF**
119. **RDH**
120. **TMJ**

Name _____ Date _____

Chapter 21: Test of Dental Terms (20 questions—1 pts. each)

Complete the following sentences using a word relating to terms in dental practice.

1. The gums are also known as _____.
2. Secondary teeth are _____ teeth.
3. The two teeth on either side of the center line of the jaw, top and bottom, are the _____.
4. The white outer covering of each tooth is the _____.
5. Specialists in the treatment of gum disease are _____.
6. The third molar is popularly known as the _____ tooth.
7. Primary teeth are _____ teeth.
8. Cavities are usually filled with _____.
9. Dental prostheses are _____.
10. Dentists who specialize in treating children are _____.
11. A missing tooth may be replaced by a bridge or a(n) _____.
12. A toothache is called _____.
13. Washing the mouth with a _____ solution may prevent decay.
14. The central portion of the tooth is the _____.
15. An infection of the soft tissue of the jaw is a(n) _____.
16. Malocclusions may be corrected with _____.
17. The part of the tooth projecting above the jawline is the _____.
18. TMJ dysfunction can cause _____ in the jaw.
19. A local anesthetic commonly injected prior to dental work is _____.
20. A gas used as a dental anesthetic is _____ oxide.