

# Examination of the patient in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry

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# LECTURE PLAN

1. The relevance of those we.
2. General principles of diagnostic research in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry and the ways of their implementation.
3. Reasons for going to the clinic and anamnestic data.
4. The tactics of medical actions in the clinical examination of organs and tissues of the oral cavity.
5. Substantiation of special research methods.
6. Diagnosis procedure.
7. Scheme of writing a medical history (outpatient card).
8. Summary of the lecture.

**Diagnosics in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry is a complex cognitive process based on the logical understanding of the data on the study of the patient and is based on knowledge of all sections of dentistry and the achievements of fundamental medical disciplines.**

**The methodical nature of medical actions in the process of diagnostic research consists in consistently carrying out targeted stages of the examination:**

- clarification of the patient's complaints and the study of the anamnesis;**
- objective research using clinical and special methods (study of morphological changes and functional disorders);**
- establishment of a diagnosis and its registration;**
- predicting the course of the disease.**

# Structural diagram of patient examination? In the clinic of orthopedic dentistry



## ***Patient interview***

***(clarification of complaints, collection of anamnesis) The first stage of the examination is an interview with the patient, during which it becomes clear: the reasons for his visit to the clinic (complaints, subjective feelings) the first signs of the disease (medical history) health status (life history). Based on the established data, having logically comprehended the detected symptoms, the doctor makes a preliminary conclusion about the presence of one form or another of the disease. Based on the results of the interview with the patient, assumptions (hypotheses) appear that contribute to the purposeful conduct of further research.***

## *Clinical research methods*

**The next stage of the diagnostic process is the examination of all organs of the dentition, carried out in a certain sequence. A detailed study of the clinical picture increases the reliability of the assumptions that arose at the first stage of the study, or partially or completely denies them.**

# *Examination and examination of the face*

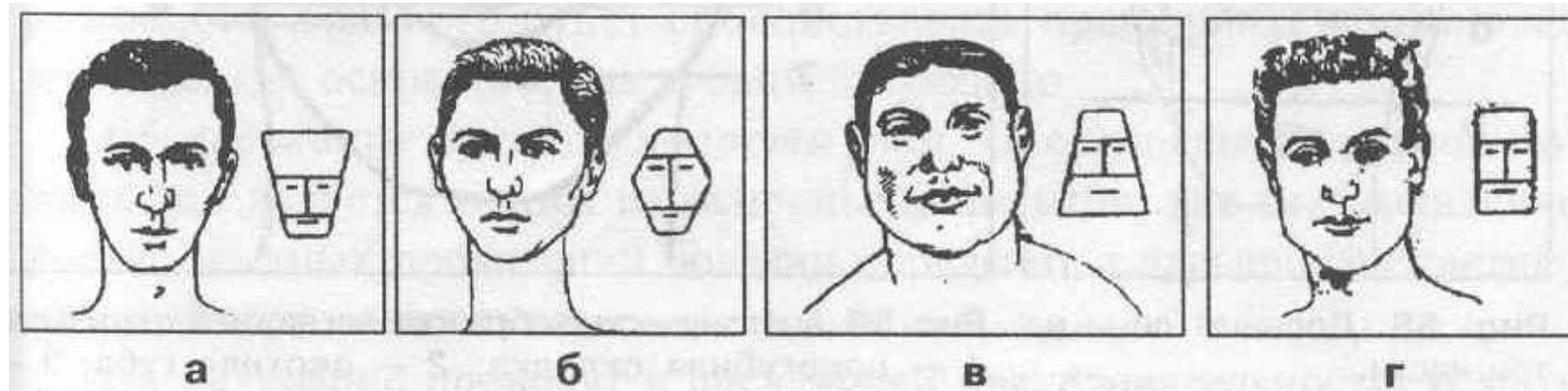
## Human face proportions





# Face type

(according to BauNSRU)



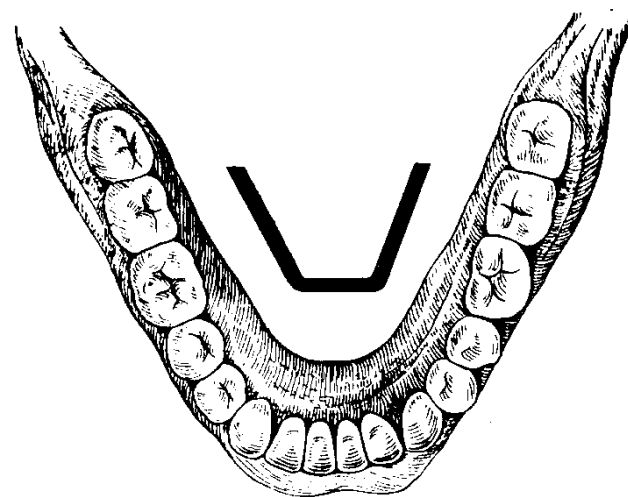
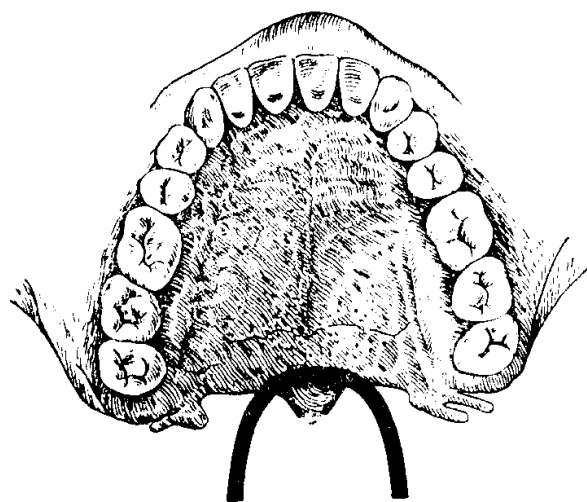
# Assessment of the condition of the teeth

## Dental formula

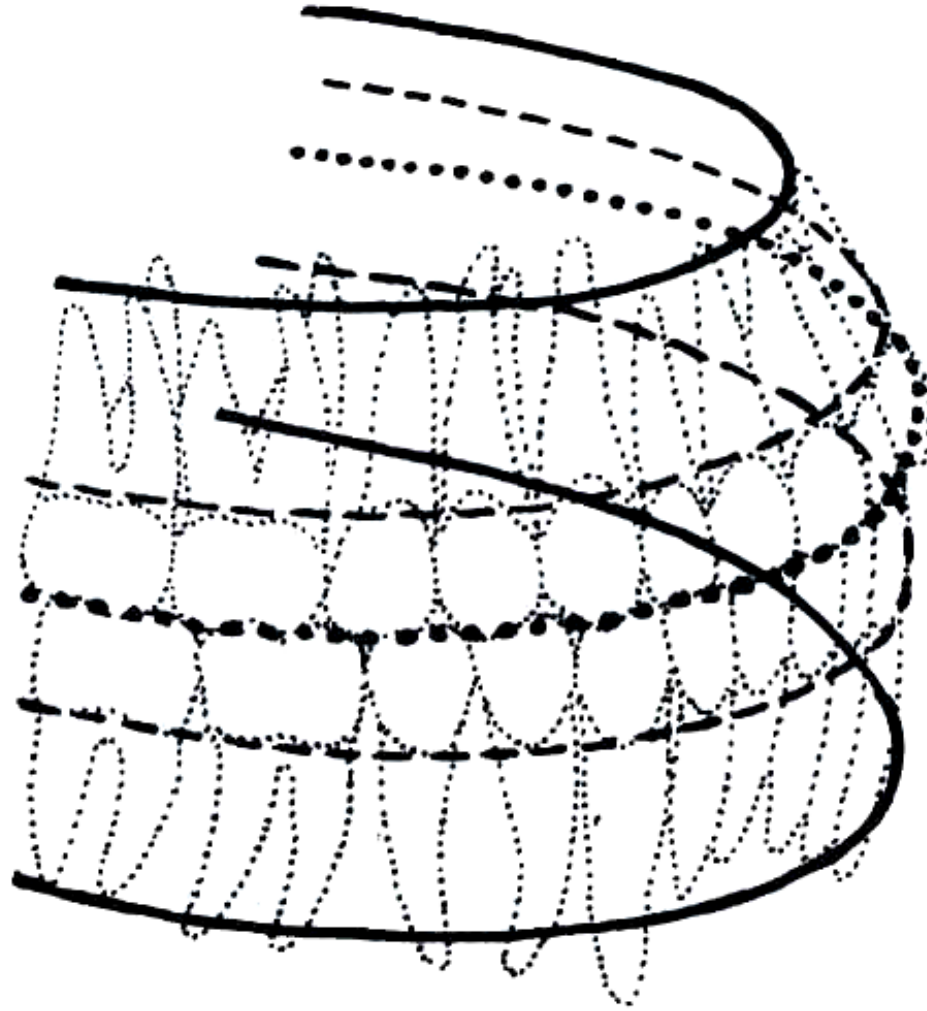
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$48$	$47$	$46$	$45$	$44$	$43$	$42$	$41$		$31$	$32$	$33$	$34$	$35$	$36$	$37$	$38$

# Assessment of the condition of the dentition

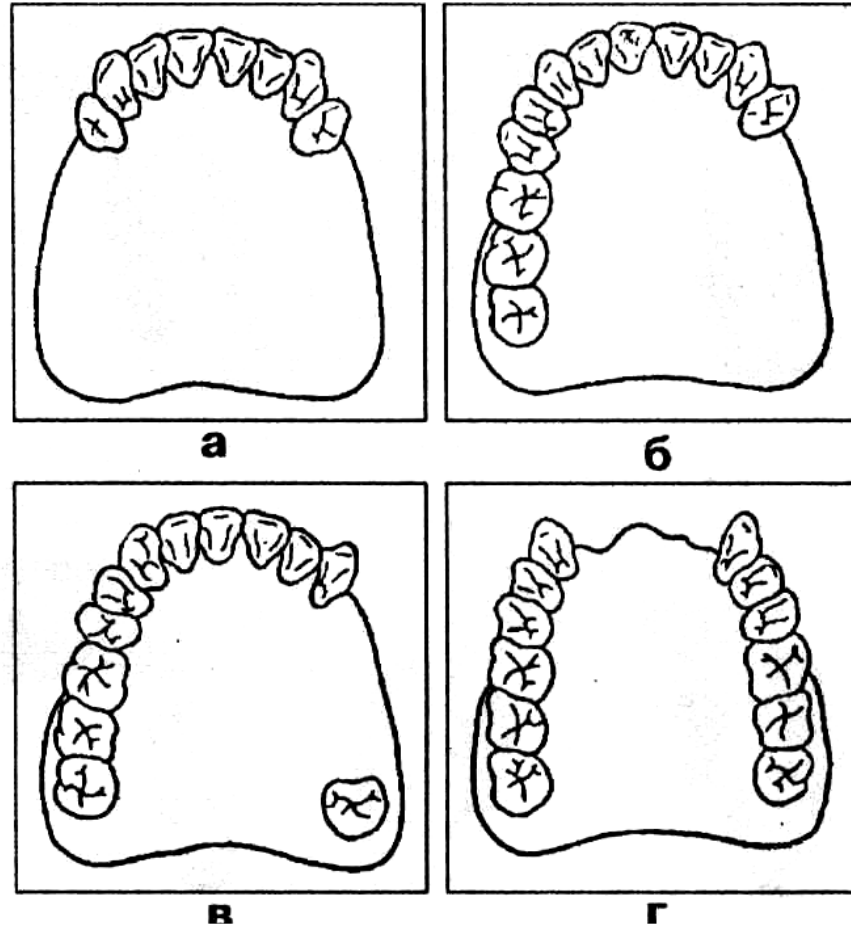
## The shape of the dentition



# Dental arches

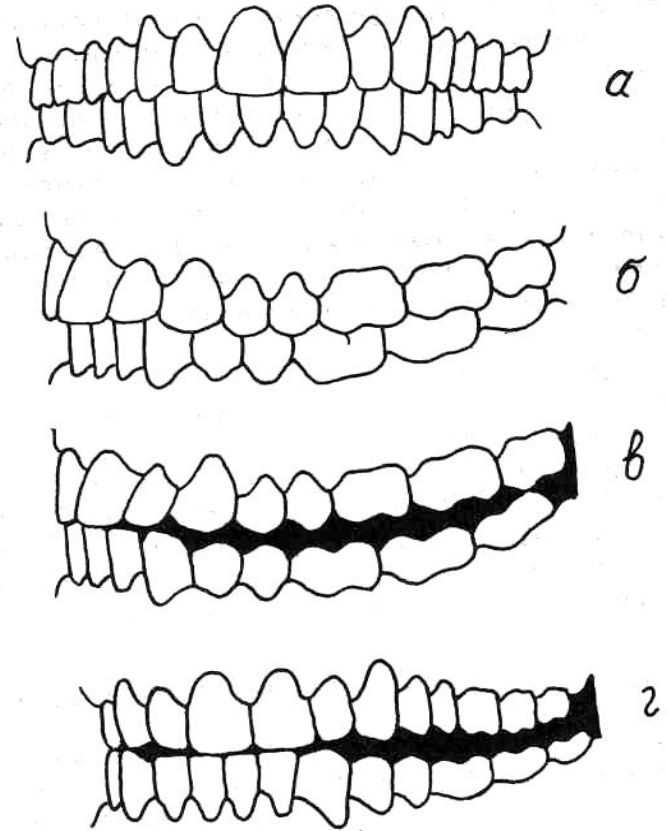


## Kennedy classification of dentition defects

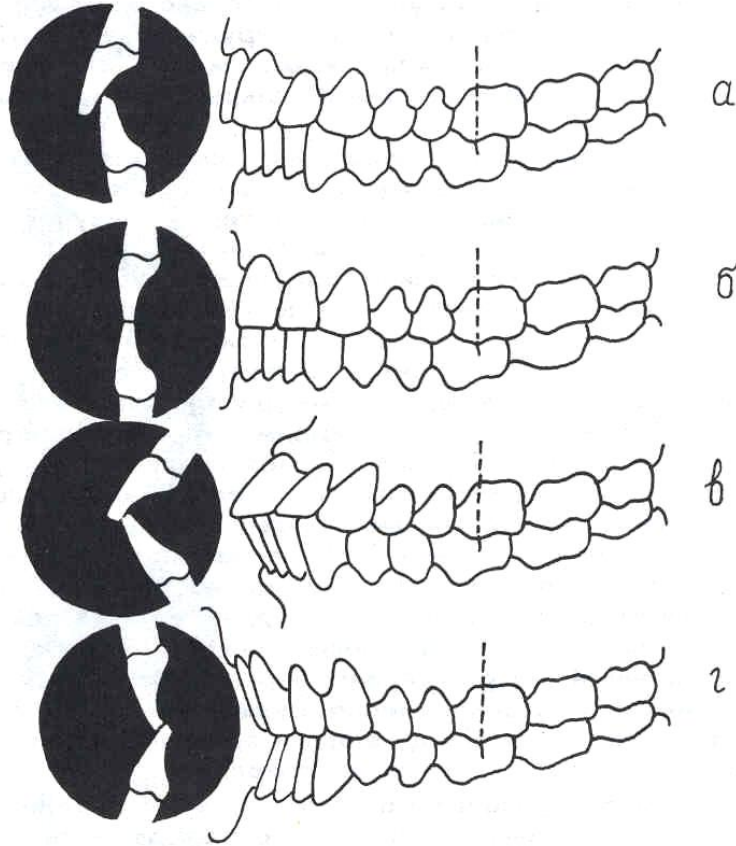


# Assessment of articulation and occlusal relationships of the dentition

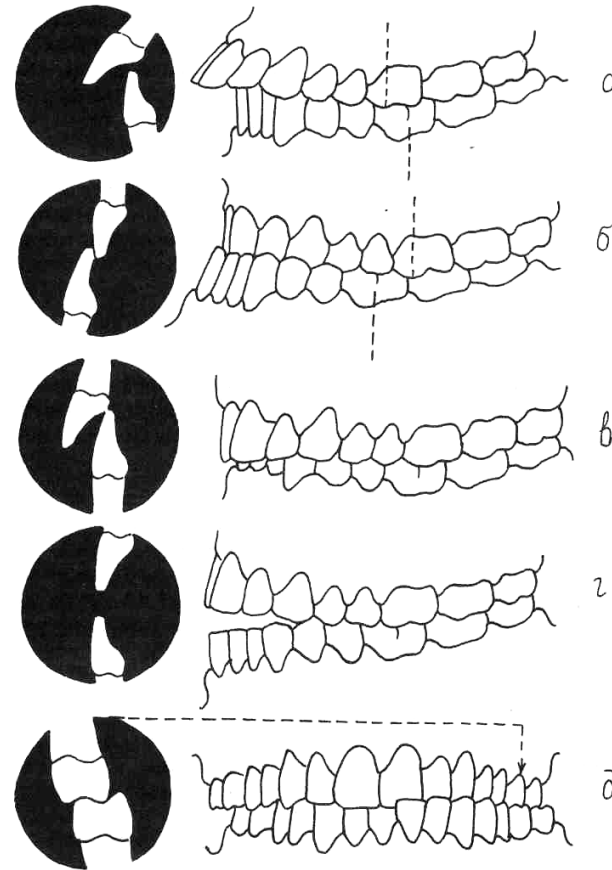
## Types of occlusion



# Physiological types of bite

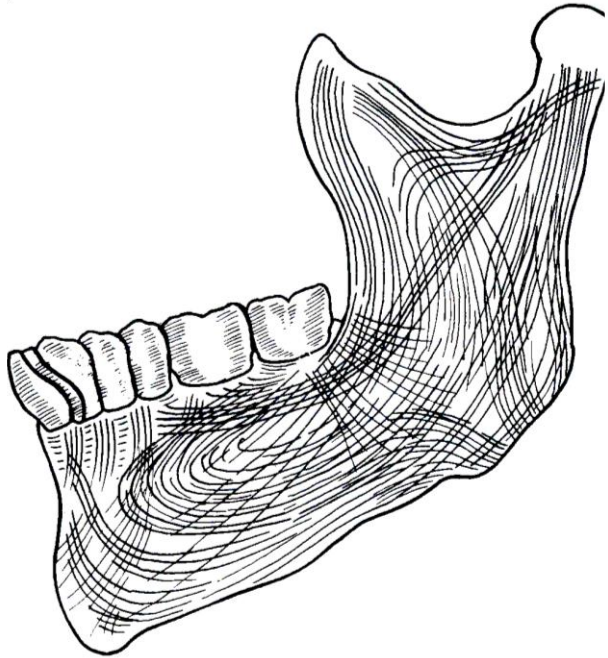
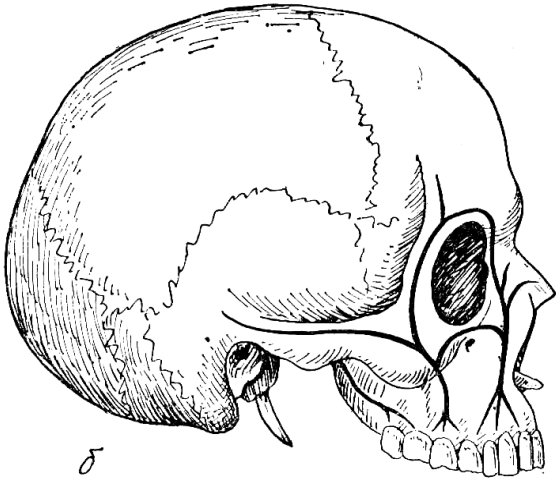
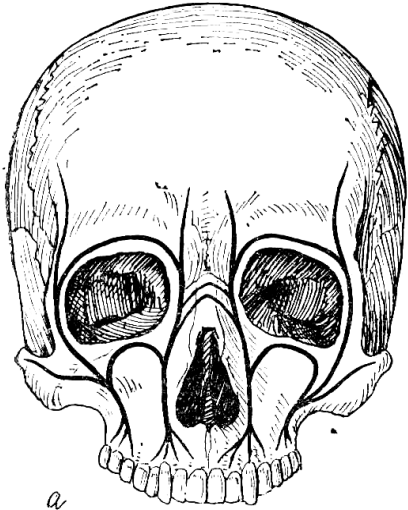


# Pathological types of bite

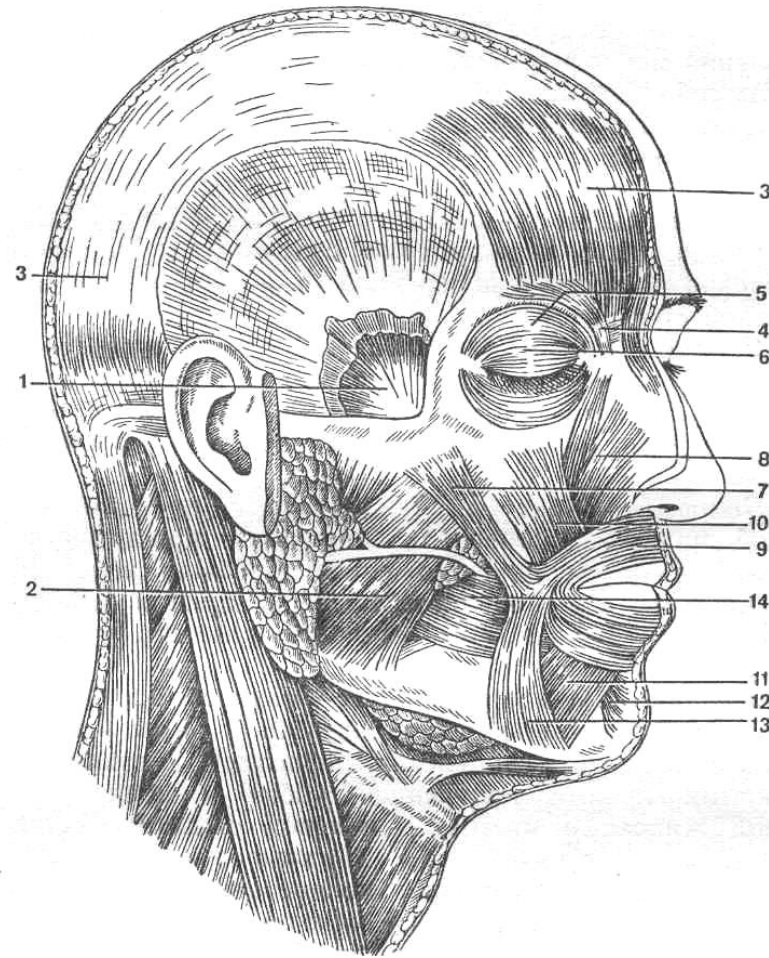




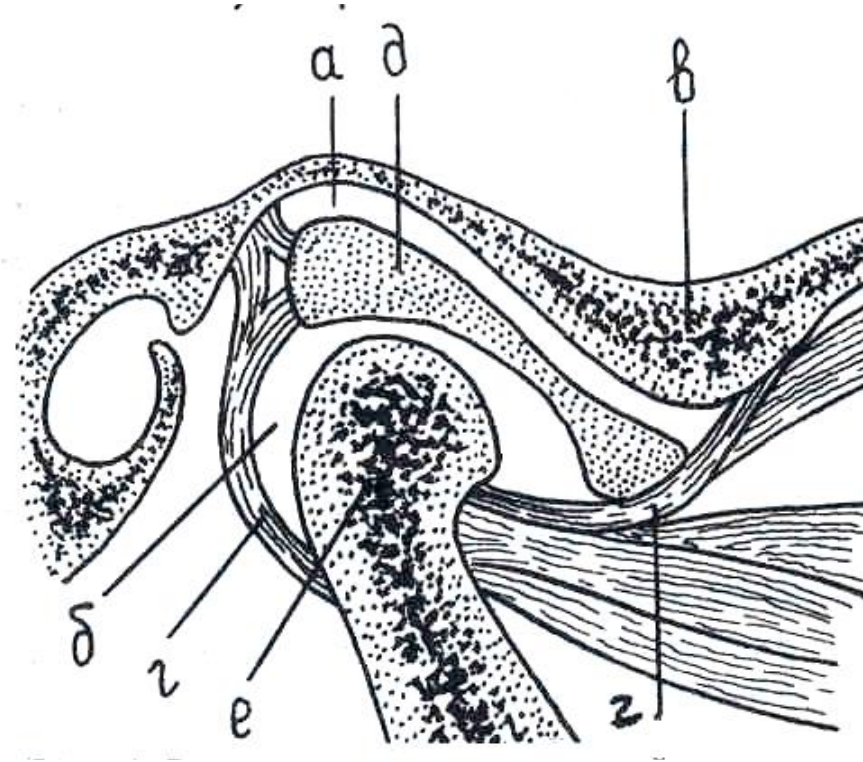
# Assessment of the condition of the jaw bones



# Examination of the muscles of the maxillofacial area

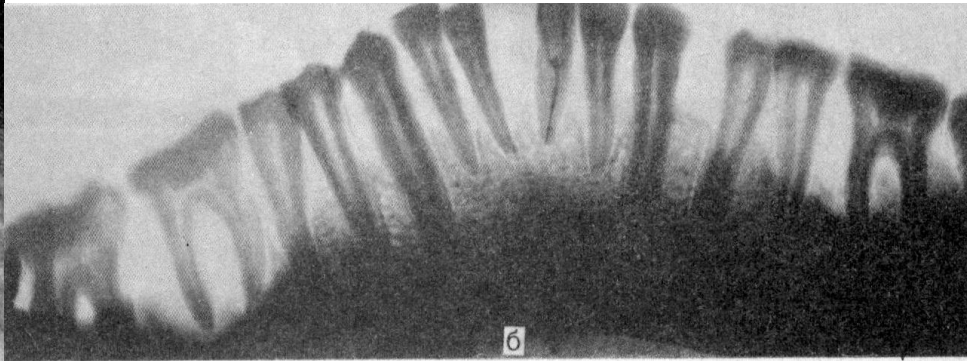


## Examination of the temporomandibular joint



# Special research methods

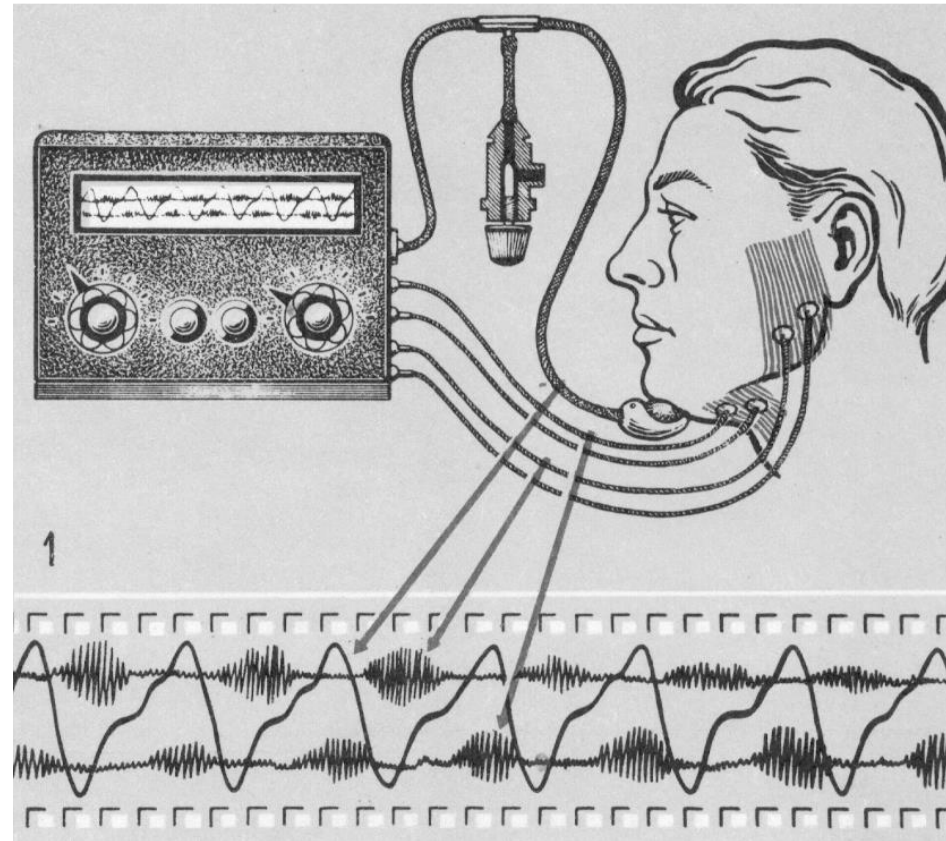
## X-ray



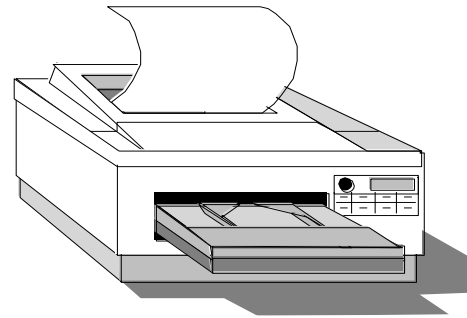
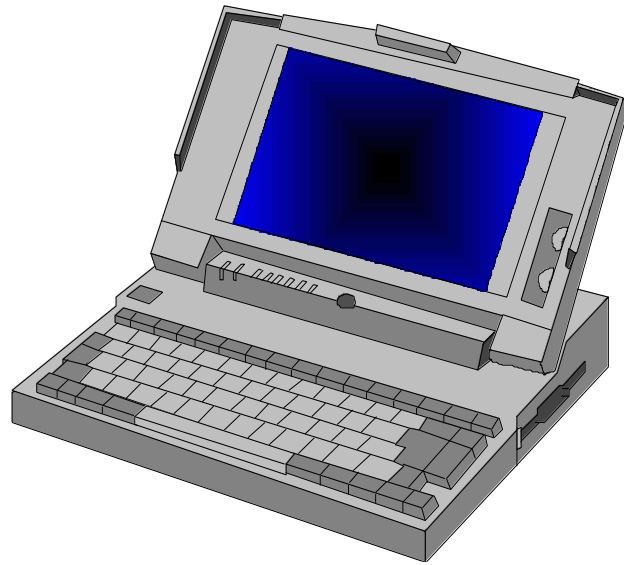
# Gnathodynamometry



# Electromyography



# Rheography



## *The principles of constructing a diagnosis and its design*

**Diagnosis is a short, written medical report about an existing disease, expressed using medical terms denoting the name of the disease.**



*Thank you for attention!*