RESEARCH METHODS

I. Basic

1. Survey

(consists of clarifying the patient’s complaints, medical history, life history, past and concomitant diseases)

2. Inspection

(visual inspection, palpation, probing, percussion)

II. Additional

1. Research on temperature stimuli

2. X-ray

3. Electroodontodiagnostics (EDD)

4. Laboratory methods:

• cytological

• histological

• bacteriological

• examination of blood, urine, gastric juice

5. Special methods

Clinical examination methods are also divided into physical, instrumental and laboratory.

Physical methods include: inspection, palpation.

Instrumental: percussion, electrometry, thermometry, radiography (including tomography, pantomography, teleradiography), craniometry, rhinopneumometry, etc.

For laboratory tests: functional chewing test, mastication test, etc.

The purpose of examining any patient is to establish a diagnosis

based on a thorough analysis of complaints, medical history and objective

examinations. The examination of the patient, as a rule, begins with a survey, clarification of complaints and anamnesis of the disease, previous and concomitant

diseases, allergic status. Survey data allows

The doctor can assume the correct diagnosis from the very beginning and outline further examination methods.

I. Basic methods

1) Poll

Patient complaints.

The method of getting to know the patient’s feelings and complaints does not predetermine passive listening to his story, but timely correct clarification of this or that point and taking the initiative in the interview through purposefully posed questions.

Anamnesis.

When collecting anamnesis, it is important to obtain data on previous diseases, their complications, and the condition of internal organs, especially

digestive, nervous, cardiovascular systems, i.e. about diseases that must be taken into account in the process of orthopedic treatment.

Based on the medical history and subjective symptoms, the doctor makes assumptions:

1) about the nature of the disease (acute or chronic);

2) about the localization of the affected organ and the condition of other organs of the dental system;

3) about the possible causes of the disease (etiological factor).

2) Inspection

During an external examination, the presence or absence of facial asymmetry (lips, cheeks, corners of the mouth, nose, the ratio of the upper and lower lips, the line of their closure, the size of the lower third of the face, the angle of the lower jaw), other deformations, changes in complexion, and facial expressions are determined. Smoothness of nasolabial folds, paresis, tumors, inflammatory conditions, scars, defects that arise after injury or other pathological processes.

When examining the organs of the oral cavity, the doctor always compares what he sees with the physiological variations in the structure of this organ.

The examination is carried out in the following sequence:

- assessment of teeth and dental arches, defects in them;

- determination of the state of occlusion and movements of the lower jaw;

- assessment of the oral mucosa and jaw bones.

When examining the mucous membrane of the vestibule of the oral cavity, the color and condition of the gums are determined (agrophy, hypertrophy, edema, stomatitis, fistulas, scars, cords).

When examining, it is convenient to use an electric light spatula made of plastic.

To examine the dentition, use a sharp probe.

ASSESSMENT OF TEETH CONDITION AND PALPATION.

Inspection and examination of teeth is carried out using a probe, mirror and tweezers, starting from the teeth of the right side of the lower jaw, successively reaching the teeth of the left side, and then moving to the upper jaw and then examining from left to right. Assessment of teeth consists of determining the shape of the crown, the condition of the hard tissues of the coronal part and root, periodontal tissues, including the periapical region, and the condition of the dental pulp.

The palpation method is of great importance when examining the oral cavity before removable dentures.

The palpation examination method is especially valuable for diagnosing damage to the maxillofacial area: pain point near the alveolus

one tooth or group of teeth indicates damage to the tooth or alveoli; the presence of a pain point on the edge of the lower jaw indicates injury and the possibility of a fracture of its body, etc.

The palpation method helps to clarify the diagnosis. Palpation of the lymph nodes (in the chin, supramandibular and submandibular areas, on the neck), as well as the parotid and other salivary glands, makes it possible to judge their

density, pain, mobility and differentiate inflammatory processes from blastomatous and other pathologies. Palpation of muscles allows you to assess their tone and painful points (areas).

Instrumental and hardware examination methods:

PERCUSSION.

The percussion method is most often used to diagnose acute and chronic periodontitis. With the handle of a probe, tweezers or similar

The instrument is lightly tapped on the tooth being examined.

Painful percussion in the horizontal direction is a sign of damage to the marginal periodontium, often of a traumatic nature (overhanging filling, edge of an artificial crown, sharp edges of decayed teeth, incorrect position of the clasp of a removable denture and

etc.)

If percussion is painful in the vertical direction, then, depending on the intensity of pain, we can assume the presence

chronic or aggravated inflammatory focus in the apical region.

Heuser and Pohl recommend using the sound percussion method for diagnostic purposes and judge by the qualitative characteristics of the sound

about the condition of the pulp and periodontium.

The percussion test of “root trembling” in the apical region is also known.