

## Scope and Sequence

| Unit | Topic                         | Reading context              | Vocabulary  | Function                  |
|------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1    | Dental Hygienists             | Occupational manual          | advice, dental hygienist, dentistry, diagnosis, health, instruction, license, oral health, patient, professional, service   | Talking about experience  |
| 2    | Work Settings                 | Article                      | clinic, dental practice, hospital, nursing home, prison, private, public, school, setting, variety  | Expressing possibility    |
| 3    | Dental Personnel              | Advertisement                | back office, dental assistant, dental therapist, dentist, financial coordinator, front office, lab technician, office manager, receptionist, staff                            | Introducing yourself      |
| 4    | In the Practice               | Email                        | lab, office, radiology room, reception desk, restroom, staff area, sterilization room, storage room, treatment room, waiting room   | Expressing enthusiasm     |
| 5    | Dental Specialties            | Blog post                    | dental public health, endodontics, general practice, geriatric dentistry, orthodontics, pediatric dentistry, periodontics, prosthodontics, specialty, training                | Talking about options     |
| 6    | Dental Hygienist Instruments  | Textbook                     | bur, curette, drill, explorer, hand tool, mirror, polisher, probe, saliva ejector, scaler, ultrasonic   | Talking about cost        |
| 7    | The Mouth                     | Textbook excerpt             | gums, hard palate, lower lip, mouth, oral cavity, palatoglossal arch, soft palate, teeth, tongue, tonsil, upper lip, uvula  | Empathizing               |
| 8    | Tooth Anatomy                 | Textbook excerpt             | blood vessel, cementum, crown, dentin, enamel, gym, jawbone, neck, nerve, periodontal ligament, pulp, root, root canal  | Talking about impressions |
| 9    | Types of Teeth                | Brochure                     | canine, chew, chop, crushing, cut, grinding, incisor, molar, premolar, tear, wisdom teeth   | Asking for clarification  |
| 10   | Oral Health                   | Pamphlet                     | accumulate, acid, bacteria, daily, floss, fluoride, hygiene, mouthwash, sugar, toothbrush, toothpaste   | Talking about frequency   |
| 11   | Personal Protective Equipment | Guidelines                   | blood, face shield, goggles, gown, infectious, lab coat, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), safety glasses, saliva, splash, splatter, spray, surgical gloves, surgical mask | Expressing likes/dislikes |
| 12   | Infection Control             | Employee manual excerpt      | change, contaminate, control, disinfect, disposable, infection, prevent, sterilize, vaccine, wash   | Expressing relief         |
| 13   | Dental Records                | Employee guidelines          | appointment, chart, dental history, dental record, diagnosis, electronic dental record, identification data, informed consent, medical history, note, treatment plan          | Verifying information     |
| 14   | Patient Health History        | Health history questionnaire | alcohol, allergic reaction, hospitalized, illness, latex, mental health, operation, personal information, physician, pregnant, reason, tobacco                                | Confirming information    |
| 15   | Oral Care                     | Leaflet                      | brush, clean, curve, floss, hold, reach, remove, sweep, tilt, wind  | Thanking                  |

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## Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

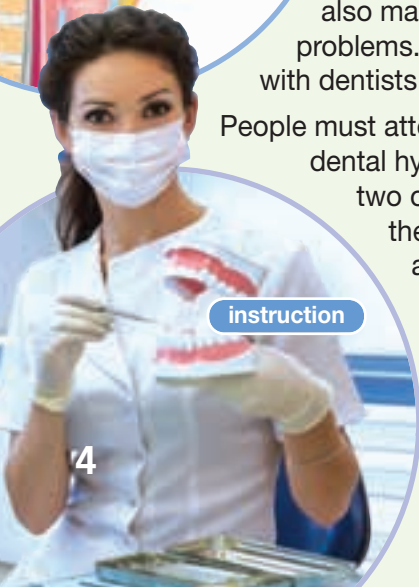
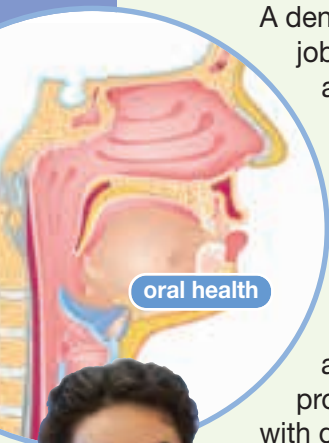
- 1 What does a dental hygienist do?
- 2 How can a dental hygienist help people take care of their teeth?



### Occupational Manual: Dental Hygienist

A dental hygienist is a **professional** job in the field of **dentistry**. They assist **patients** with **oral health** care. Dental hygienists offer **advice** and **instruction** on keeping teeth clean. They also provide **services** such as teeth cleanings and treatments to keep teeth and gums healthy. Dental hygienists also make **diagnoses** of problems. They share their findings with dentists.

People must attend college to become a dental hygienist. They can get a two or four year degree. Then, they must get a **license** after they complete their education. To get a license, candidates usually take a written exam.



## Reading

2 Read the occupational manual excerpt. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the purpose of the excerpt?
  - A to list educational programs for dental hygienists
  - B to describe the job of a dental hygienist
  - C to explain how dental hygienists give instructions
  - D to advise how to keep teeth and gums healthy
- 2 Which is NOT part of a dental hygienist's job duties?
  - A instructing patients on oral health care
  - B conducting teeth cleanings
  - C administering treatments
  - D performing dental work
- 3 What do dental hygienists do after making a diagnosis?
  - A offer the patient advice on the problem
  - B tell the dentist about the problem
  - C begin treatment for the problem
  - D explain the problem to the patient

## Vocabulary

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases: *professionals, oral, services, advice, license, diagnosed, patient.*

- 1 The new dental hygienist received her \_\_\_\_\_ after passing the written exam.
- 2 The patient was \_\_\_\_\_ with gum disease.
- 3 One of the \_\_\_\_\_ dental hygienists provide is teeth cleaning.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ health is very important, so people need to see their dentist regularly.
- 5 The dental hygienist gave the patient \_\_\_\_\_ on how to brush properly.
- 6 Dentists and dental hygienists are considered health care \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Kim's first \_\_\_\_\_ of the day was nervous about getting his teeth cleaned.



**4** Read the sentences and choose the correct words or phrases.

- 1 The dental hygienist gave Frank advice on oral **health / service**.
- 2 Kevin wants to work in the **license / dentistry** field.
- 3 The dental hygienist gave the children **instruction / service** on flossing.
- 4 My dental **hygienist / professional** cleaned and polished my teeth.

**5** Listen and read the occupational manual excerpt again. How do people become dental hygienists?

## Listening

**6** Listen to a conversation between an interviewer and a dental hygienist. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 \_\_\_ The man has ten years of experience as a dental hygienist.
- 2 \_\_\_ The man likes demonstrating how to properly brush teeth.
- 3 \_\_\_ The woman asks about the man's ability to make diagnoses.

**7** Listen again and complete the conversation.

**Interviewer:** Hi, I'm Dr. Kane. Please have a seat.

**Hygienist:** I appreciate you calling me for an **1** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Interviewer:** No problem. Your résumé was very impressive. Remind me ... how long have you been a **2** \_\_\_\_\_?

**Hygienist:** For ten years.

**Interviewer:** What's your **3** \_\_\_\_\_ part of the job?

**Hygienist:** Oh, I really like working with **4** \_\_\_\_\_ and advising them on their oral health.

**Interviewer:** How are you at making **5** \_\_\_\_\_?

**Hygienist:** I have a lot of experience in it. I did it all the time at my **6** \_\_\_\_\_ workplace.

## Speaking

**8** With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

**USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:**

*Please have a seat.*

*How long have you been ...?*

*I have a lot of experience in it.*

**Student A:** You are an interviewer. Talk to Student B about:

- how long he or she has been a dental hygienist
- his or her favorite part of the job
- how he or she is at making diagnoses

**Student B:** You are a dental hygienist. Talk to Student A about your work experience.

## Writing

**9** Use the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the interviewer's notes.



### Interviewer's notes

**Applicant's Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Years of Experience:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Notes:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Scope and Sequence

| Unit | Topic                  | Reading context  | Vocabulary   | Function                       |
|------|------------------------|------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1    | Dental Prosthetics     | Textbook excerpt | appliance, artificial, bridge, crown, dentures, fixed, implant, partial dentures, plastic, porcelain, prosthetic, removable, replacement, veneer   | Making a suggestion            |
| 2    | Orthodontic Appliances | Pamphlet         | alignment, braces, bumper, crossbite, deformity, headgear, malocclusion, open bite, orthodontist, overbite, palatal expander, retainer, space maintainer, underbite  | Stressing a point              |
| 3    | Dental Exams           | Webpage          | cancer, checkup, comprehensive, decay, diagnose, evaluate, examine, gum disease, inspect, occlusion, restoration, screen   | Explaining a process           |
| 4    | Dental Cleanings       | Brochure         | apply, build up, clean, deposit, plaque, polish, prophylaxis, prophylaxis paste, remove, scrape, spit, tartar  | Describing steps               |
| 5    | Debridement            | Article          | debridement, dense, dislodge, follow up, periodontal probing, pocket space, pocket wall, root-planing, scaling, sensitive, underlying, vibration   | Expressing a lack of knowledge |
| 6    | Fluoride Treatments    | Pamphlet         | demineralization, fluoride, fluorosis, foam, gel, mouth guard, paint, remineralization, resistant, reverse, topical, varnish   | Describing benefits            |
| 7    | Sealants               | Article          | attach, baby teeth, coating, fissure, harden, occlusal, plastic, primary teeth, protection, roughen, sealant, solution   | Clarifying information         |
| 8    | Impressions            | Textbook excerpt | alginate, bubble, dental stone, fabricate, gag, impression, imprint, model, paste, powder, set, solid, tray  | Asking for/<br>Offering advice |
| 9    | Radiography            | Pamphlet         | bitewing X-ray, cephalometric projection, computed tomography, exposure, extraoral, intraoral, lead apron, lead collar, occlusal X-ray, panoramic X-ray, periapical X-ray, radiation, radiograph, tomogram | Expressing concerns            |
| 10   | Dental Caries          | Poster           | advanced, caries, cavity, discoloration, erosion, formation, fracture, pit, sensitivity, spread, symptom, weaken   | Agreeing with an opinion       |
| 11   | Periodontal Disease    | Pamphlet         | bleeding, bone graft, flap surgery, gingivitis, halitosis, loose, medication, periodontal disease, periodontitis, permanent, pocket, recede, reverse, swelling, tissue graft                               | Talking about symptoms         |
| 12   | Oral Infections        | Textbook excerpt | bacterial infection, blister, bulla, canker sore, chicken pox, chronic, cold sore, contagious, fungal infection, herpes simplex, measles, scarlet fever, thrush, ulcer, vesicle, viral infection           | Asking for a recommendation    |
| 13   | TMJ Problems           | Article          | bruxism, cartilage, clench, click, disc, dizzy, lock, mandible, mastication, nauseated, osteoarthritis, pain, pop, rheumatoid arthritis, temporal bone, temporomandibular joint                            | Making an assumption           |
| 14   | Oral Cancer            | Pamphlet         | abnormal, brush biopsy, cancerous, chemotherapy, crust, difficulty, growth, patch, radiation therapy, sample, scalpel biopsy, sore, sore throat, tissue, tumor   | Discussing risk factors        |
| 15   | Dental Emergencies     | Webpage          | accident, cold compress, detail, emergency, floss pick, lose, milk, moist, preserve, reserve, rinse, save, stuck   | Giving advice                  |

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# 1 Dental Prosthetics

## Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are dental prosthetics?
- 2 Why do people get dental prosthetics?



## Prosthetic Dentistry

Prosthetics is a dental specialty. It involves the repair or replacement of teeth. Prosthetics come in several different forms.

**Bridges** – These are a way of replacing missing teeth. A short row of prosthetics fills the gap. Bridges may be **fixed** or **removable**.

**Crowns** – These replace or cover a missing or injured tooth. Some crowns are secured with an **implant**. Others cap the damaged tooth.

**Dentures** – There are two types of dentures. **Partial dentures** replace the upper or lower set of teeth. Full dentures replace all patient's teeth. These are used in more severe cases. Dentures may be fixed or removable. They are usually made from **plastic resins** or **porcelain**.

**Implants** – These are titanium screws. They are attached to a patient's jawbone. They act like the root of a tooth. They form a base for various prosthetic **appliances**.

**Veneers** – These address a number of cosmetic issues. Veneers provide an **artificial** front to an existing tooth.

## Reading

2 Read the textbook excerpt. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 \_\_\_ Bridges are attached to the front of teeth to solve cosmetic problems.
- 2 \_\_\_ Dentures can either be fixed in place or removable.
- 3 \_\_\_ There are two different methods of attaching a crown.

## Vocabulary

3 Read the sentence pairs. Choose which word best fits each blank.

1 **artificial / fixed**

- A The patient worried that her \_\_\_\_\_ teeth would feel unnatural.
- B The patient chose \_\_\_\_\_ dentures rather than removable ones.

2 **prosthetics / veneers**

- A The hygienist reassured the patient that, nowadays, \_\_\_\_\_ are all of a high quality.
- B The patient wanted \_\_\_\_\_ because his front teeth were discolored.

3 **replacement / implant**


- A The \_\_\_\_\_ provided a base for the crown.
- B The bridge acted as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ for the patient's missing teeth.

4 **crowns / appliances**


- A The hygienist did some research on the latest prosthetic \_\_\_\_\_.
- B Two of the patient's teeth needed to be capped with \_\_\_\_\_.

4 Place the words or phrases under the correct headings: *bridge, porcelain, partial dentures, plastic resin, dentures, removable*.


| Prosthetics that replace teeth | Prosthetic materials | Permanency |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| _____                          | _____                | _____      |
| _____                          | _____                | _____      |
| _____                          | _____                | _____      |

- 5  Listen and read the textbook excerpt again. What is the purpose of implants?

## Listening

- 6  Listen to a conversation between a dental hygienist and a patient. Choose the correct answers.

- What is the purpose of the conversation?
  - to list different prosthetic materials
  - to suggest ways to reduce discomfort
  - to compare crowns to bridges
  - to discuss a damaged appliance
- What will the man most likely do next?
  - make an appointment to patch the broken porcelain
  - have the crown replaced as soon as possible
  - wait until the appliance causes discomfort
  - ask for information about oral bacteria

- 7  Listen again and complete the conversation.

**Hygienist:** Now, I'm just going to 1 \_\_\_\_\_ inside your mouth.

**Patient:** Okay. 2 \_\_\_\_\_.

**Hygienist:** I see that you have a crown. Some of the porcelain has broken off 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

**Patient:** That doesn't sound good.

**Hygienist:** Well, have you experienced 4 \_\_\_\_\_? Does the crown bother you?

**Patient:** No. 5 \_\_\_\_\_, I haven't noticed any changes.

**Hygienist:** The crown also appears to be slightly loose. I'd suggest 6 \_\_\_\_\_.

**Patient:** Why do you recommend that? I want to avoid additional dental work if possible.

## Speaking

- 8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

### USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

*Have you experienced ...?*  
*I'd suggest ...*  
*I want to avoid ...*

**Student A:** You are a hygienist. Talk to Student B about:

- the state of the prosthetic
- the recommended course of action
- the reason for your suggestion

**Student B:** You are a patient. Talk to Student A about your dental prosthetic.

## Writing

- 9 Use the conversation from Task 8 to write the hygienist's notes for a patient.



**Patient Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Prosthetics Present:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Condition of Prosthetics:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Recommendations:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Scope and Sequence

| Unit | Topic                       | Reading context         | Vocabulary  | Function                   |
|------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1    | Medication                  | Article                 | acetaminophen, antifungal, antiseptic, chlorhexidine, corticosteroid, ibuprofen, muscle relaxant, over-the-counter, penicillin, pilocarpine, prescription, side effect, tetracycline                                  | Asking about symptoms      |
| 2    | Anesthesia                  | Textbook excerpt        | anesthesia, benzocaine, block injection, epinephrine, general anesthetic, infiltration injection, injectable anesthetic, lidocaine, local anesthetic, nitrous oxide, syringe, topical anesthetic, vasoconstrictor     | Expressing pleasure        |
| 3    | Pediatric Dentistry         | Client testimonials     | adolescence, birth, childhood, confidence, environment, habit, kid-friendly, pediatric, pedodontic, preventative care, special needs, stage, trust  | Asking for clarification   |
| 4    | Geriatric Dentistry         | Journal article         | accessible, age, diabetes mellitus, edentulous, elderly, geriatric, geriodontics, mobile unit, nursing home, retain, senior citizen, systemic disease, wheelchair, xerostomia   | Offering help              |
| 5    | Special Needs Patients      | Employee manual excerpt | caregiver, compassion, developmental disability, disability, factor, mentally ill, mild, mobility, moderate, modify, physical limitation, severe, stereotype, understanding   | Apologizing                |
| 6    | Chronic Illness             | Article                 | associate, chronic illness, correlation, diabetes, heart disease, holistic, inflammation, kidney disease, link, osteoporosis, prone, stroke   | Giving a warning           |
| 7    | Patient Anxiety             | Blog excerpt            | anxiety, cycle of avoidance, direct experience, helplessness, indirect experience, invasive, mass media, phobia, reinforce, stimulus generalization, stressful, tell-show-do technique, traumatic, vicarious learning | Expressing sympathy        |
| 8    | Hypersensitivity            | Textbook excerpt        | behavior, chemical, desensitizing, evaporative, hypersensitivity, identify, mechanical, non-invasive, osmotic, stimulus, tactile, thermal, whitening  | Stating a preference       |
| 9    | Communicating with Patients | Advice column           | accusation, acknowledge, communication, eye contact, facial expression, feelings, greet, linger, listen, non-verbal, rephrase, smile, supportive, tone  | Asking for advice          |
| 10   | Vital Signs                 | Guidelines              | baseline, blood pressure, measure, monitor, prior, pulse, range, record, respiratory rate, sphygmomanometer, stethoscope, temperature, thermometer, vital signs, watch  | Showing understanding      |
| 11   | Case Presentation           | Article                 | benefit, case presentation, delay, enthusiasm, focus, need, non-clinical setting, objection, post-consultation, quote, sequence, technical, value, visual aid   | Discussing costs           |
| 12   | Process of Care             | Journal article         | assessment, conclusion, condition, cycle, documentation, evaluation, implementation, individualized, integrate, interpret, planning, prevention, process of care, recognition   | Talking about importance   |
| 13   | Nutritional Counseling      | Textbook excerpt        | baby bottle syndrome, brochure, cultural, diet, dietician, financial, food diary, junk food, nutrient deficiency disease, nutrition, recall, restriction, soft drink, viable  | Making a request           |
| 14   | Obtaining Licensure         | Manual excerpt          | agency, authority, basic, board, candidate, certification, clinical exam, CPR, education, issue, letter of recommendation, licensure, requirement, transcript, vary, written exam                                     | Talking about requirements |
| 15   | Ethics                      | Ethical guidelines      | abuse, autonomy, beneficence, confidentiality, ethics, harm, honest, integrity, justice, neglect, nonmaleficence, report, veracity, welfare   | Giving news                |

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# 1 Medication



over-the-counter



penicillin



prescription

For some oral health problems, medications may be recommended by a dentist. Medications may be purchased **over-the-counter** or you may be given a **prescription** from your dentist.

Common over-the-counter medications are pain relievers such as **acetaminophen** and **ibuprofen**. Ibuprofen is also effective for reducing swelling. Dentists may also recommend topical over-the-counter medications in gel form for pain. **Antiseptic** mouthwashes are available over-the-counter to prevent infection after procedures.

Prescription medication for pain and swelling is often in the form of **corticosteroids**. Antibiotics such as **penicillin** and **tetracyclines** are sometimes prescribed to reduce the chance of infection. Other prescriptions are used to treat conditions. **Chlorhexidine** is an antiseptic found in prescription mouthwashes that helps prevent gingivitis and reduce plaque. **Antifungal** medication is used to treat yeast in the mouth while **pilocarpine** is prescribed to treat dry mouth. In some cases, patients suffering from severe anxiety about visiting a dentist may be prescribed **muscle relaxants**.

Discuss possible side effects of medications with your dentist. Also be sure to let your dentist know if you are taking other medications. Some medications interact with others to produce unpleasant **side effects**.



ibuprofen

## Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are some examples of over-the-counter medication?
- 2 What are the uses of medication in dentistry?

## Reading

2 Read the article. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the article mostly about?  
A The side effects of prescription drugs  
B medications for oral health problems  
C treating fungal infections with chlorhexidine  
D patients suffering from severe anxiety
- 2 What are some examples of over-the-counter pain relief drugs?  
A tetracycline and penicillin.  
B pilocarpine and chlorhexidine.  
C ibuprofen and acetaminophen.  
D corticosteroids and antiseptics.

## Vocabulary

3 Match the words or phrases (1-8) with the definitions (A-H).

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 ___ side effect | 5 ___ chlorhexidine  |
| 2 ___ penicillin  | 6 ___ corticosteroid |
| 3 ___ pilocarpine | 7 ___ antiseptic     |
| 4 ___ ibuprofen   | 8 ___ acetaminophen  |
- 
- A Are used to reduce the chances of infection after procedures
  - B An over-the-counter drug that reduces both pain and inflammation
  - C An antiseptic that helps prevent gingivitis and reduce plaque
  - D An over-the-counter pain relieving drug
  - E A prescription medication that reduces pain and swelling
  - F a secondary and usually unwanted result of taking a medication
  - G A drug prescribed to patients with dry mouth
  - H an antibiotic used to counter bacterial infections

**4** Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases: *antiseptic, prescription, muscle relaxant, antifungal, over-the-counter.*

- 1 The patient used a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ mouthwash to kill bacteria in his mouth.
- 2 The dentist prescribed a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ medication to treat the patient's thrush.
- 3 A \_\_\_\_\_ medication can only be obtained from a doctor or pharmacy.
- 4 The patient bought \_\_\_\_\_ pain relievers for his toothache.
- 5 Mrs. Hansen needs a \_\_\_\_\_ before she visits the dentist because she is anxious.

**5**  Listen and read the article again. What are some medications which prevent oral infections?

## Listening

**6**  Listen to a conversation between a dental hygienist and a patient. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 \_\_\_ The woman examines the inside of the man's mouth.
- 2 \_\_\_ The dentist will need to confirm the woman's diagnosis.
- 3 \_\_\_ The man is currently taking prescription medication.

**7**  Listen again and complete the conversation.

**Hygienist:** Well, it looks like you might have the beginnings of **1** \_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Polley.

**Patient:** Really?

**Hygienist:** Yes. Dr. Richey will need to look to **2** \_\_\_\_\_, of course.

**Patient:** How can you tell?

**Hygienist:** Aside from the symptoms **3** \_\_\_\_\_, you have some very small white lesions in your mouth.

**Patient:** Is there something I can take to **4** \_\_\_\_\_ of it?

**Hygienist:** Yes, Dr. Richey can prescribe an **5** \_\_\_\_\_ to clear it up.

**Patient:** Okay, good!

**Hygienist:** Are you taking any other medications right now?

**Patient:** Not prescription ones. I take **6** \_\_\_\_\_ pain relievers once in a while.

## Speaking

**8** With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

### USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

*Have you been having ...?*

*I've noticed ...*

*Do you have any other symptoms?*

**Student A:** You are a dental hygienist. Talk to Student B about:

- his or her oral health
- his or her symptoms
- medication to treat his or her condition

**Student B:** You are a patient. Talk to Student A about your oral health and symptoms you have.

## Writing

**9** Use the article and the conversation to write the dental hygienist's notes about the patient's condition. Include what symptoms the patient has, your diagnosis, and what kind of medication is likely needed to treat the condition.

