



Oral Examination

For MO

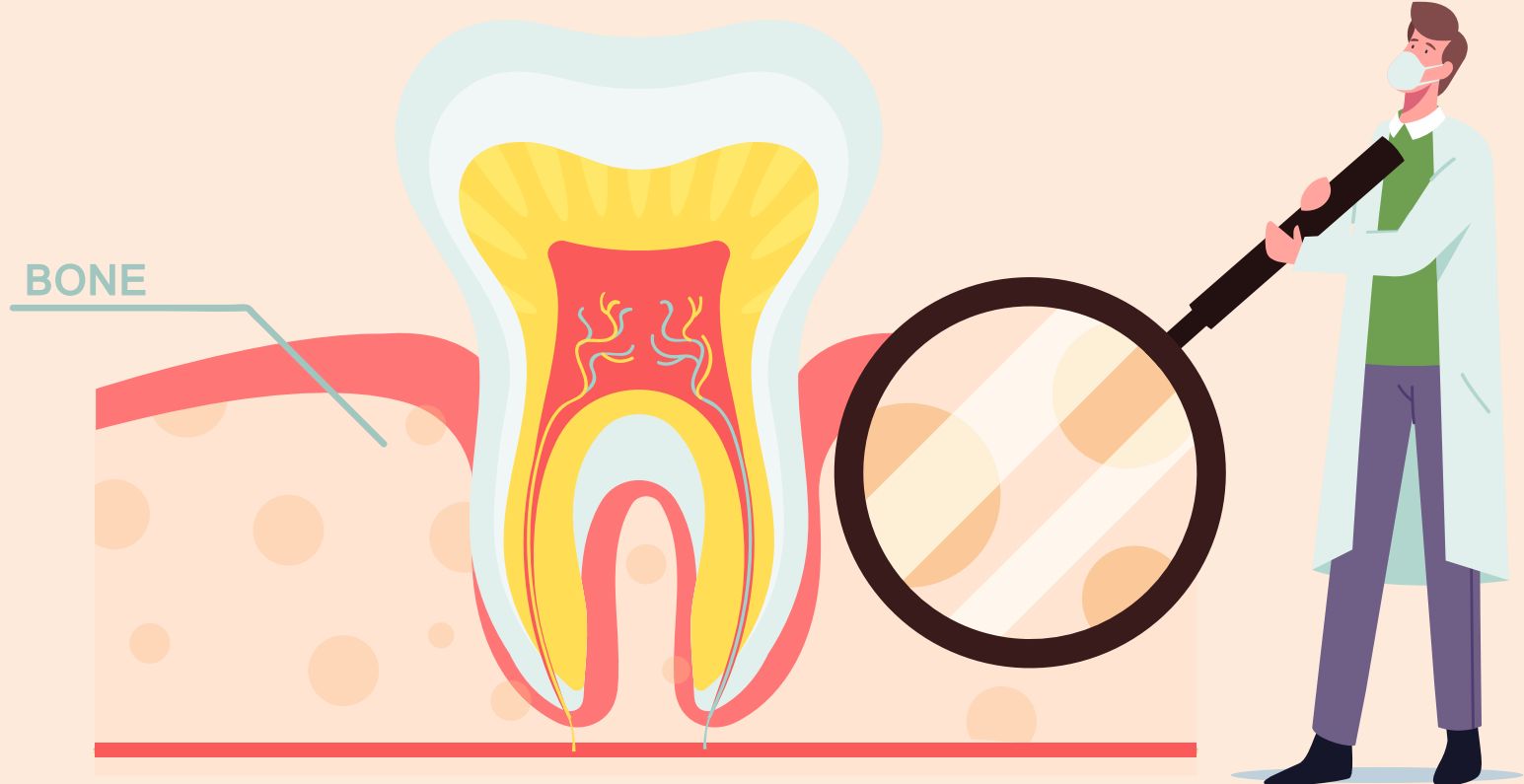


Oral anatomy

Chronology

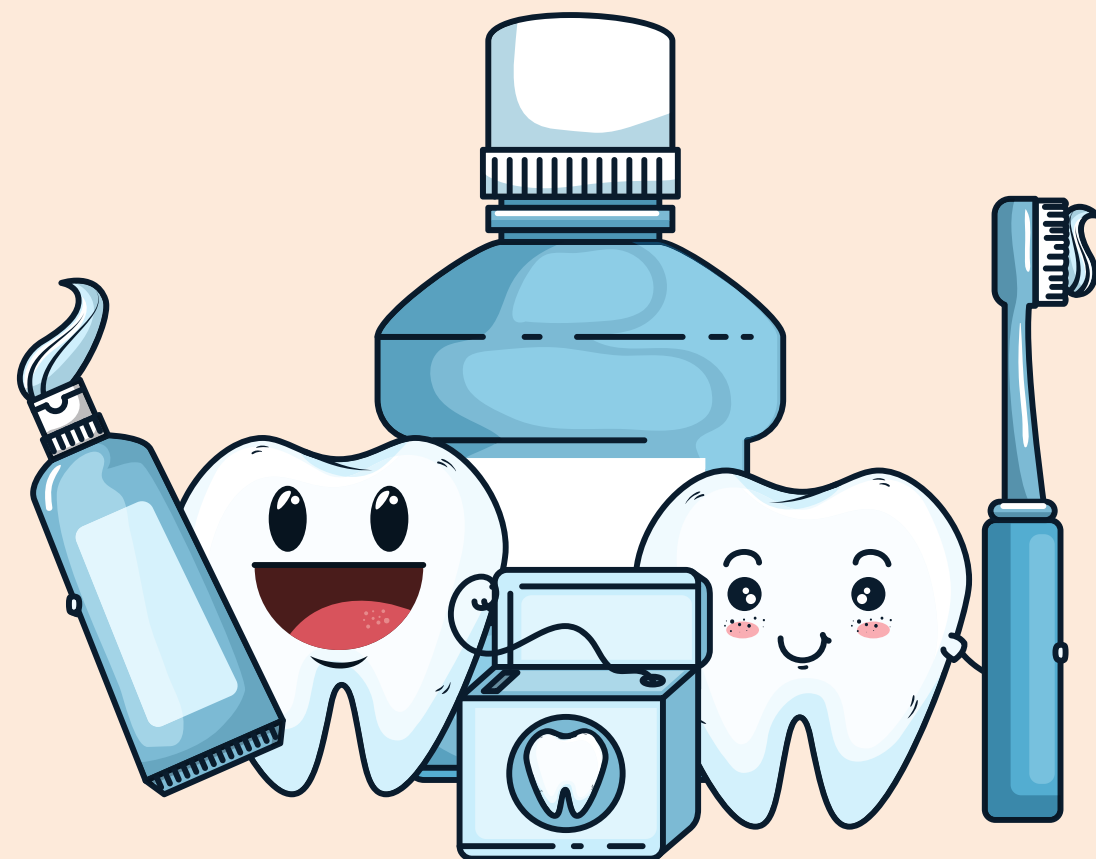
History taking

General Oral Examination



OBJECTIVE OF THE LECTURE

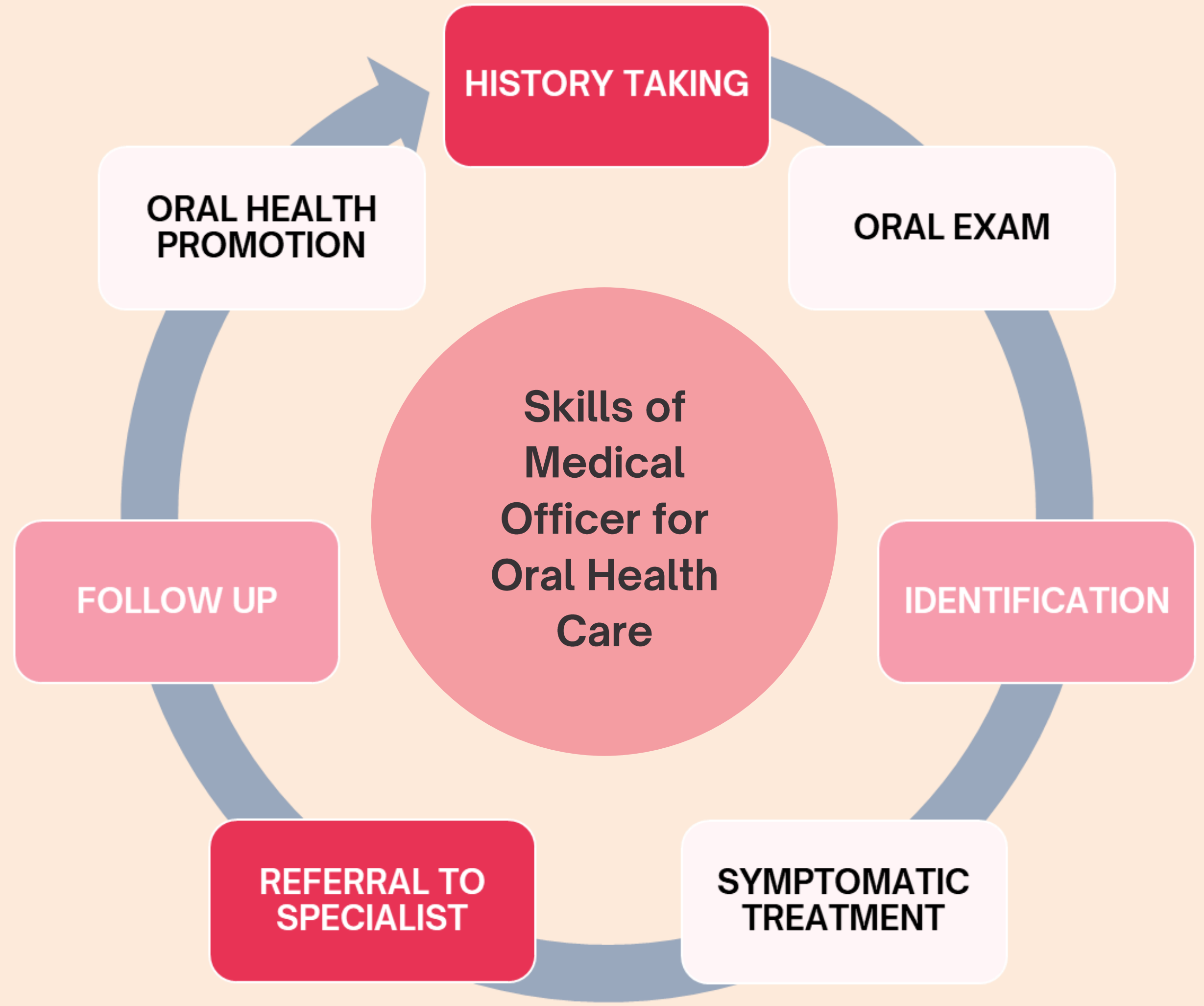
National trainers should be able to train the Medical Officer to thoroughly examine and record the status of Oral Health in a universally acceptable format.



1. Oral Anatomy- Parts of Tooth and Identification
2. Nomenclature
3. Eruption Timeline of Teeth
4. Step wise Examination of Oral Hard tissue, Soft tissue and Supporting Structures



What are the core skills that the Medical Officer needs to have to respond to the situation?



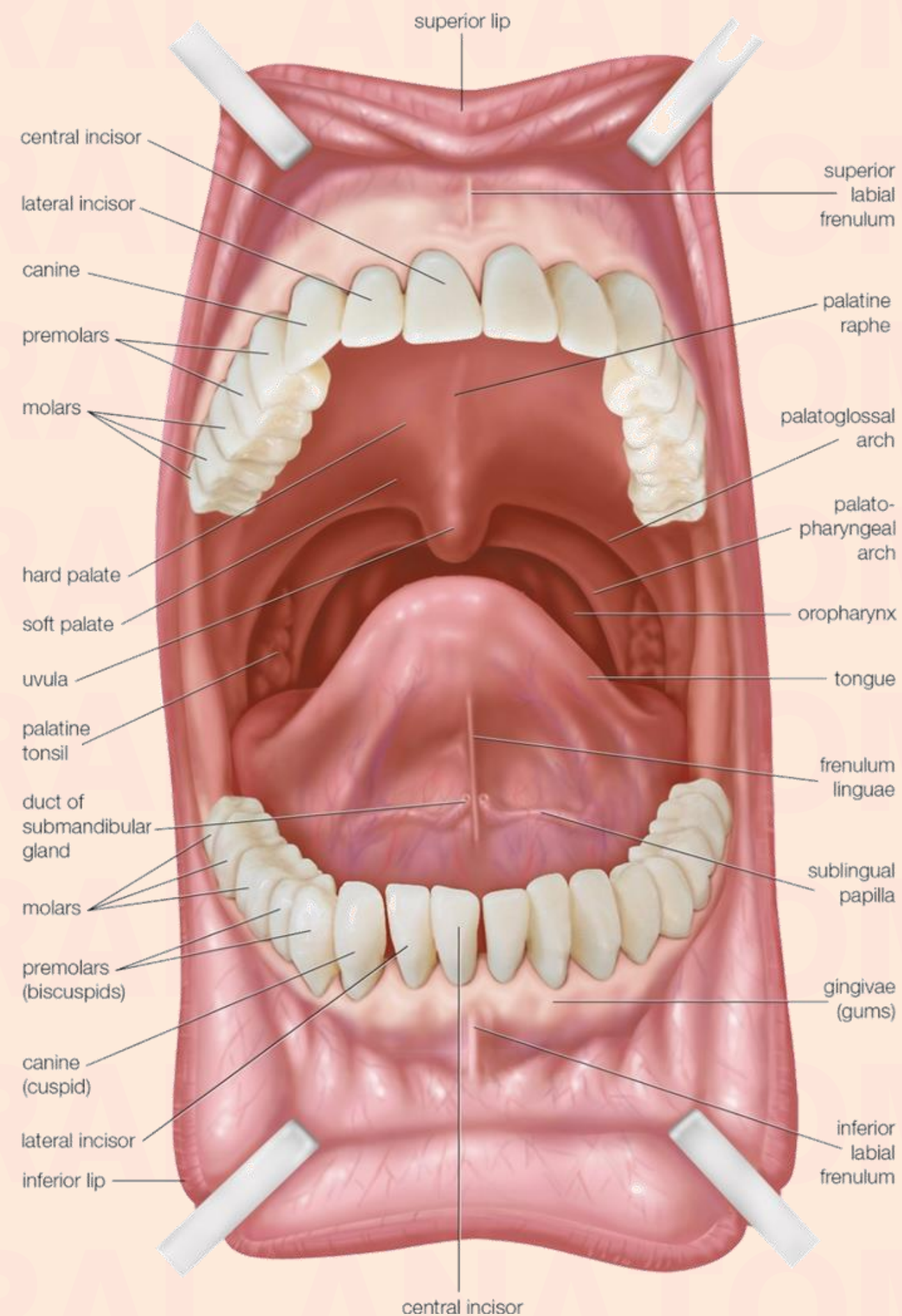
ORAL ANATOMY

Components of Oral Cavity

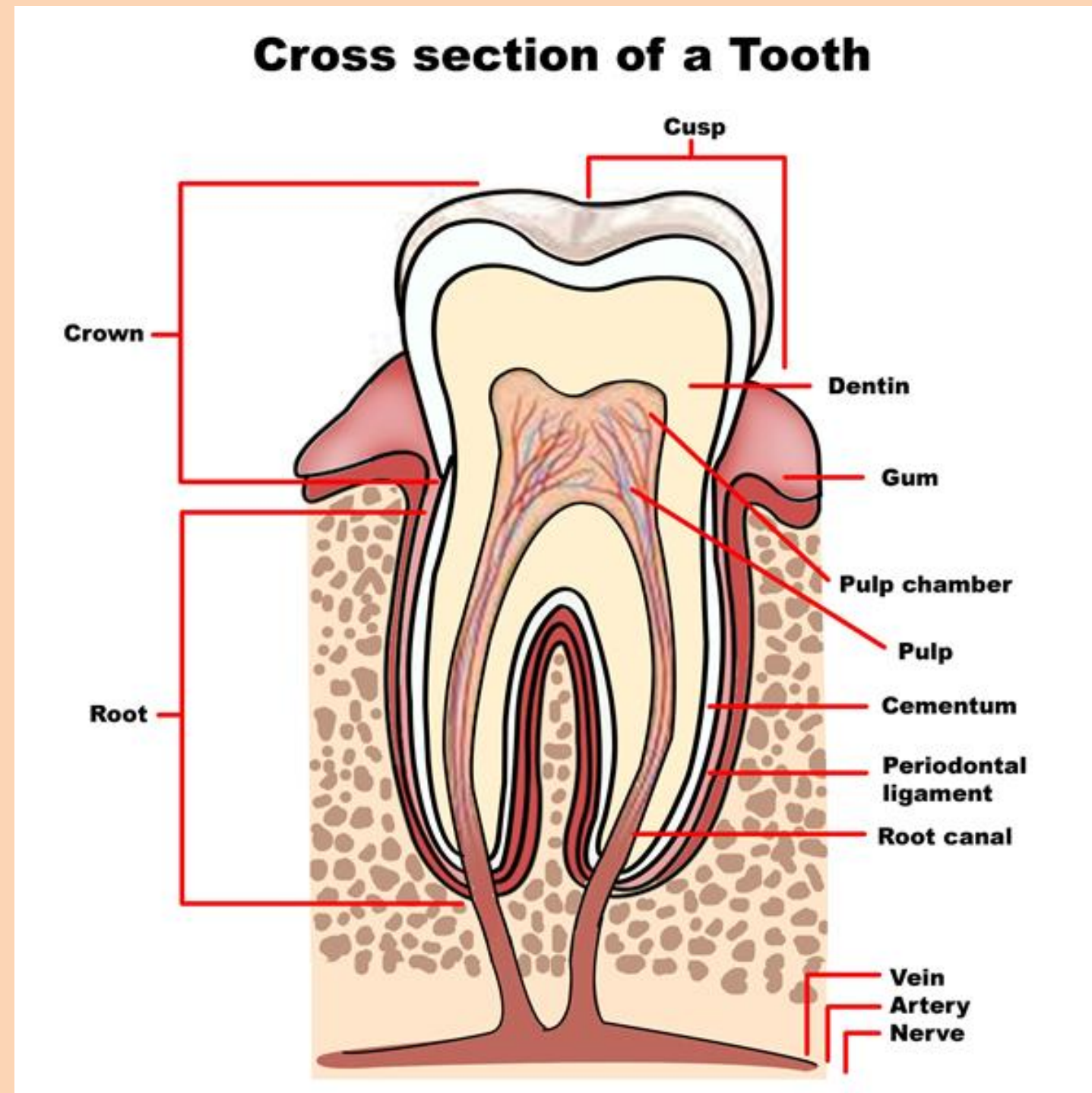
- Teeth Identification

- Incisors
- Canine,
- Premolars and
- Molars

- Frenum

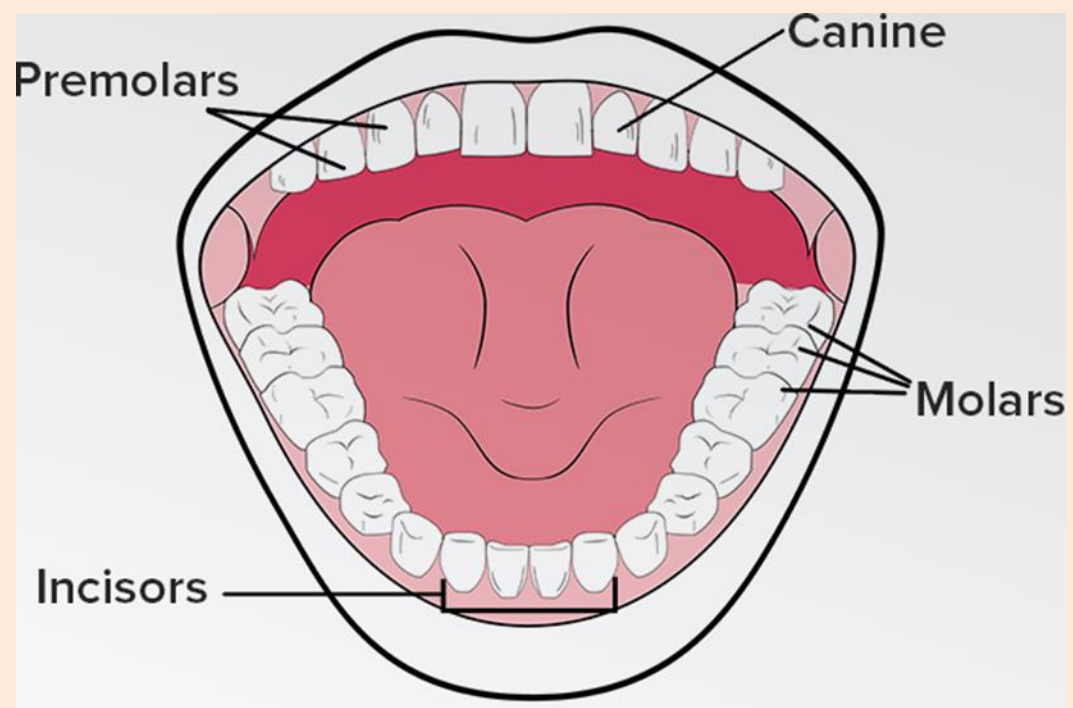


PARTS OF TEETH



- **Crown**- White visible part of the tooth.
- **Root**- long portion inside the gums and bone.
- The outermost hardest white cover- **Enamel**.
- The inner less hard part and slight yellow in color- **Dentin**.
- It surrounds the **Pulp**- blood vessels and nerves of the tooth.
- The **periodontal ligament** is a soft tissue connection between the teeth and the bone

DIFFERENT TYPES OF TEETH:

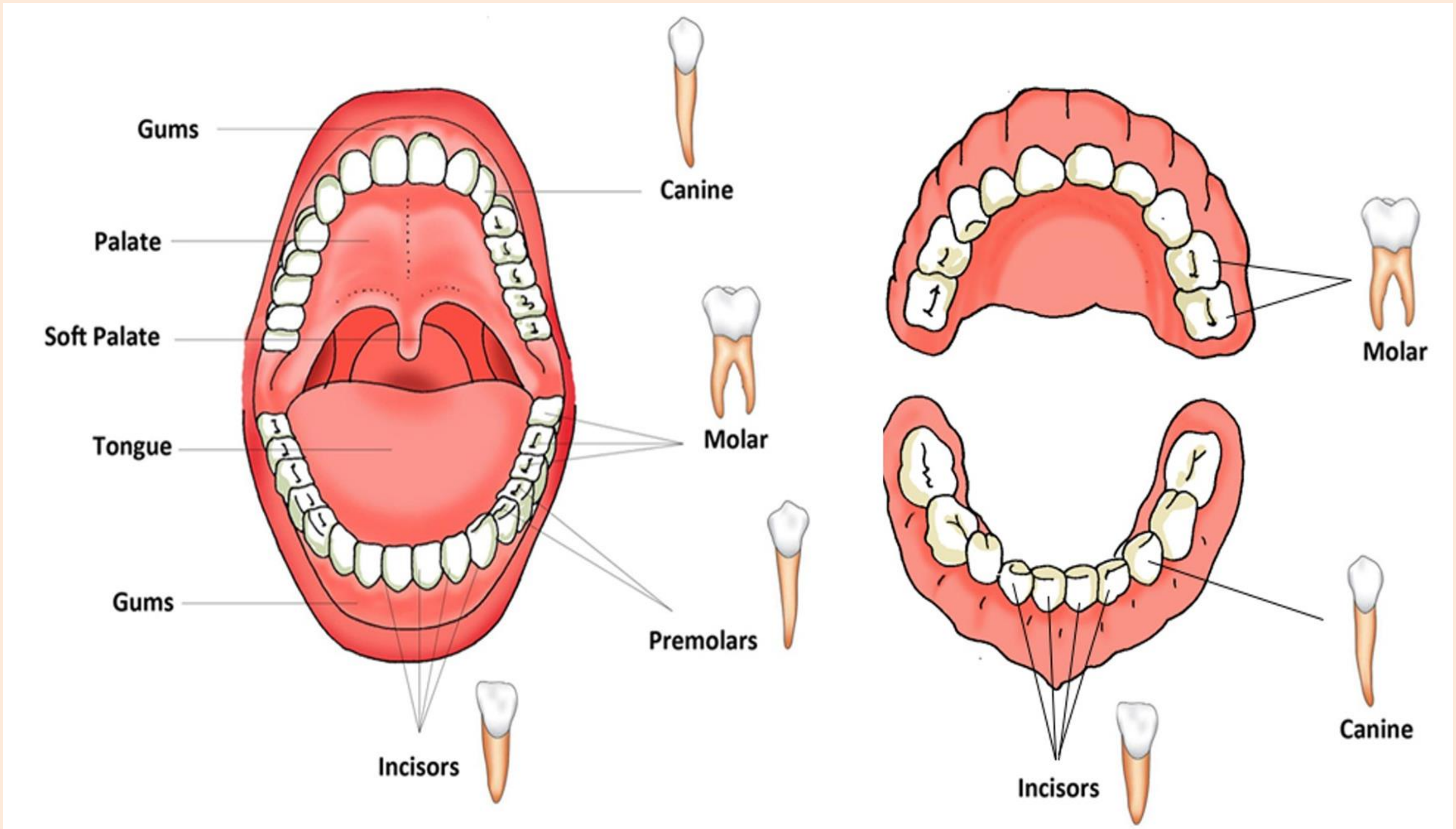


Incisors: They are front teeth, four in the upper arch and four in the lower arch. They are shaped to bite and cut food into small pieces.

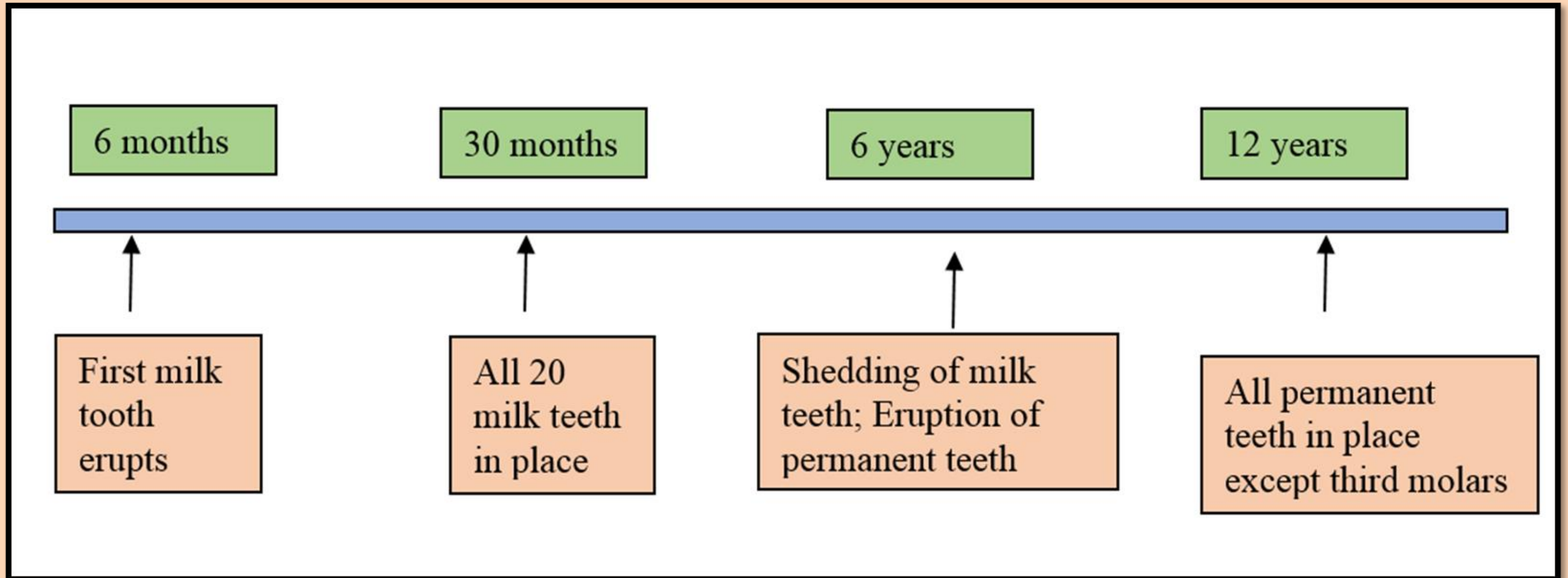
Canines: They are conical teeth at the corner of the mouth. Their function is to tear or shred food.

Premolars: These are two on each side of both the jaws just behind the canine. The function of these teeth is to hold and crush food. Premolars are present only in adults.

Molars: They are three in number on each side of the jaws and have a bigger chewing surface for grinding food into smaller parts.

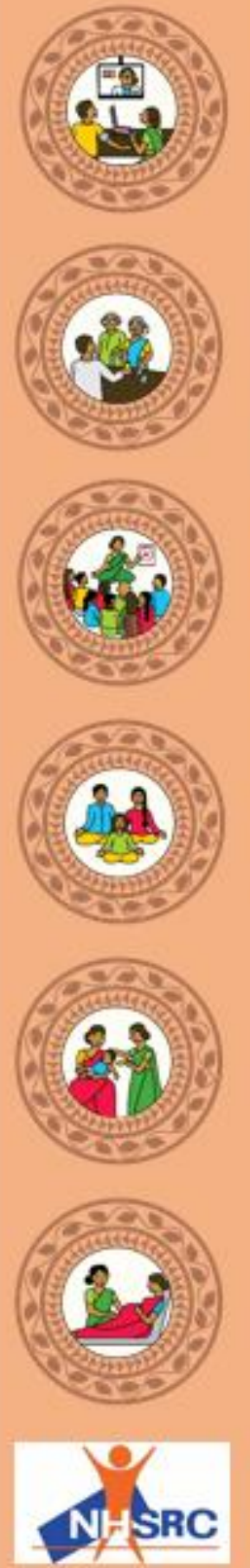


ERUPTION OF TEETH TIMELINE

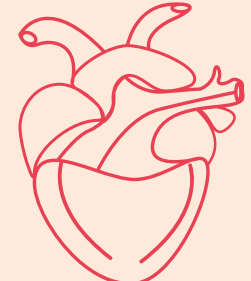




ORAL HEALTH IS LINKED TO SYSTEMIC DISEASES



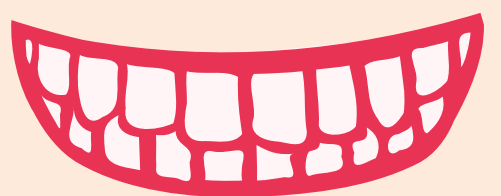
Cardiovascular disease



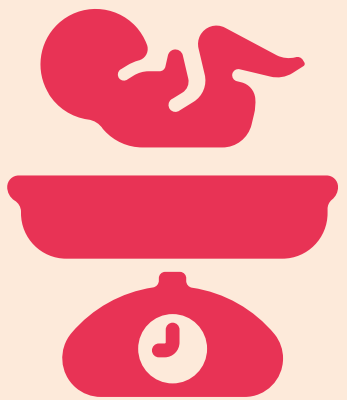
Lung Condition



Oral cancers



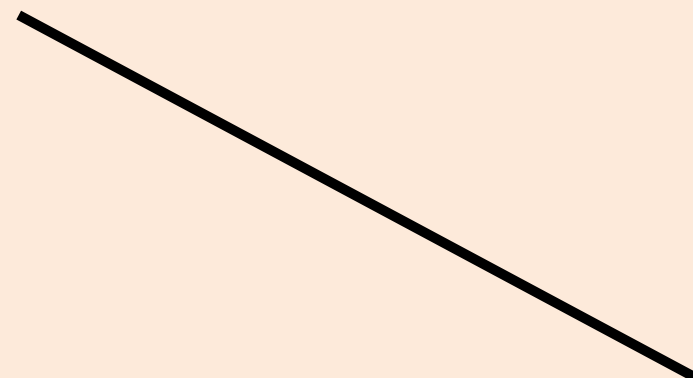
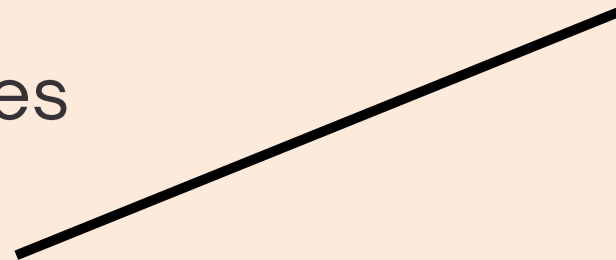
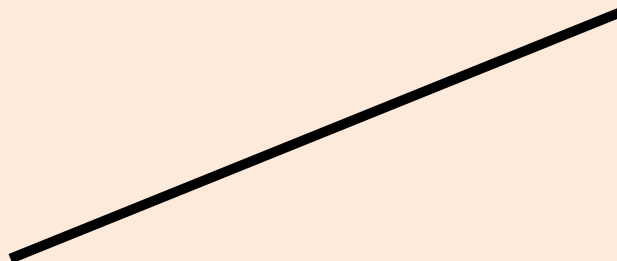
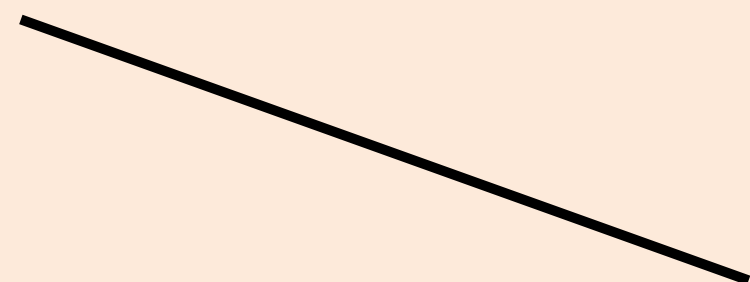
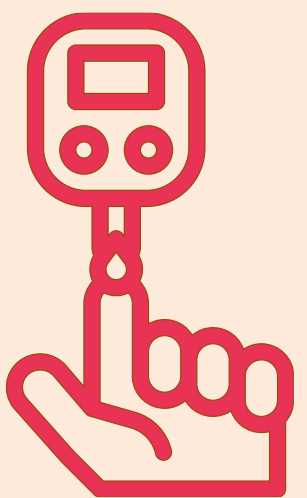
Adverse pregnancy outcomes



Stroke



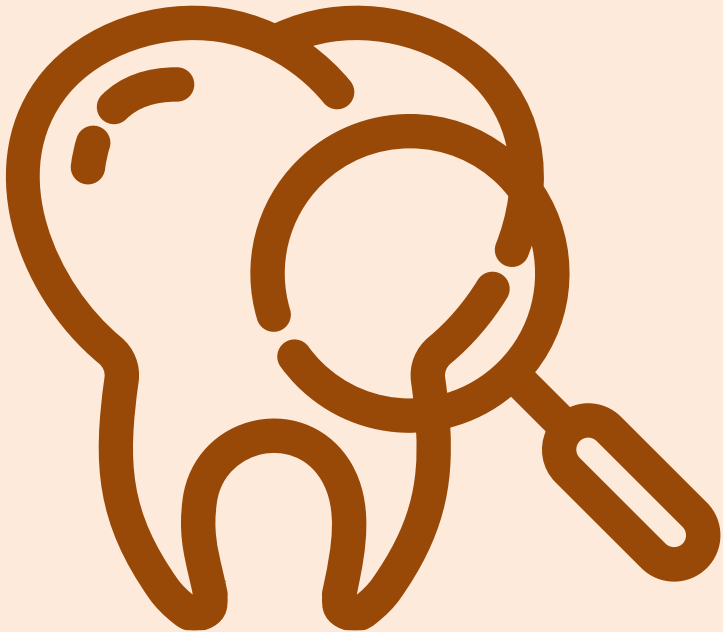
Diabetes





GENERAL EXAMINATION

1 History



2 Examination of the oral cavity



3 Health Promotion

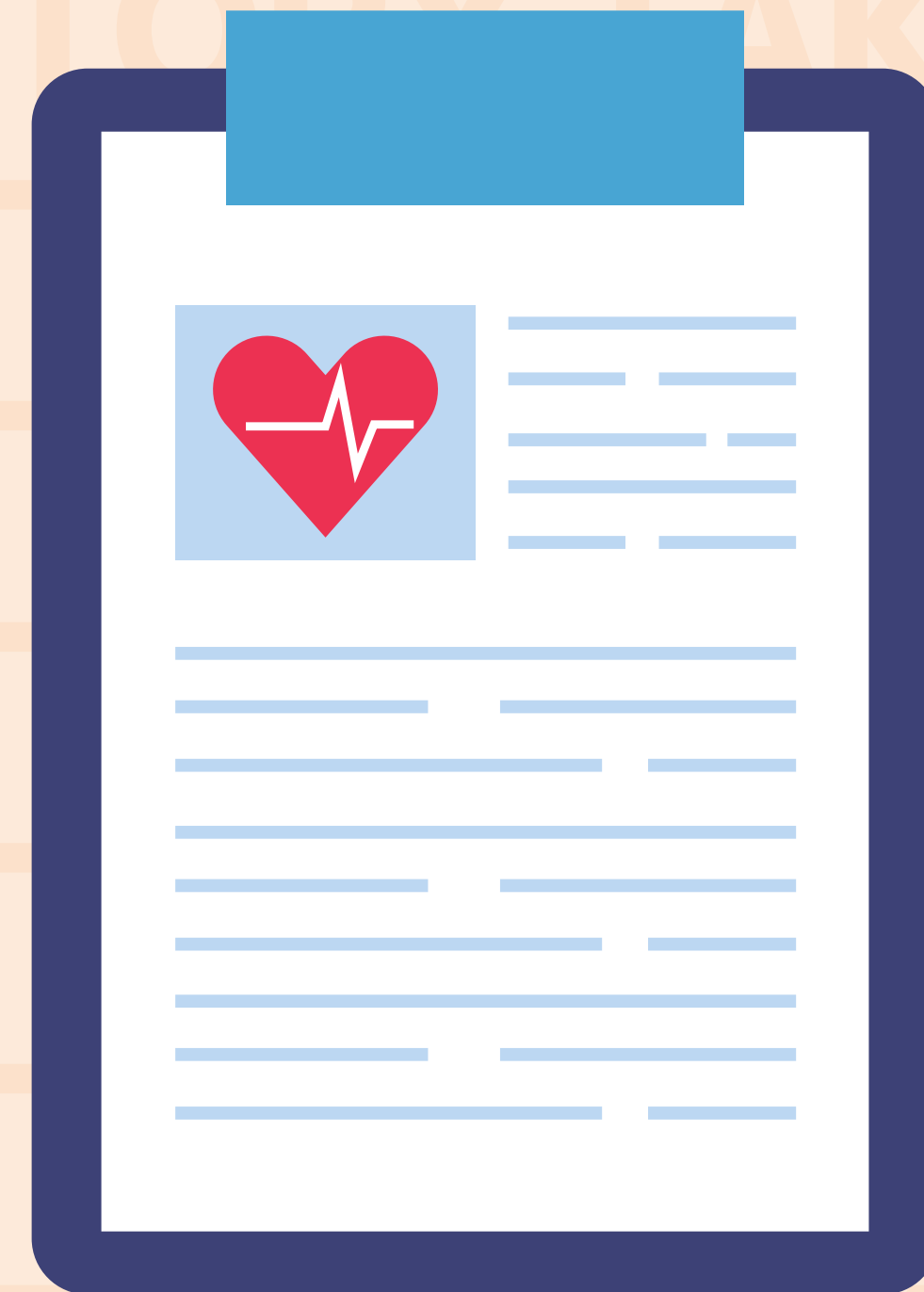
GENERAL EXAMINATION





HISTORY TAKING

- Demographic data
- Chief complaints
- History of presenting illness
- Previous history of oral illness
- Previous medical history
- Personal History

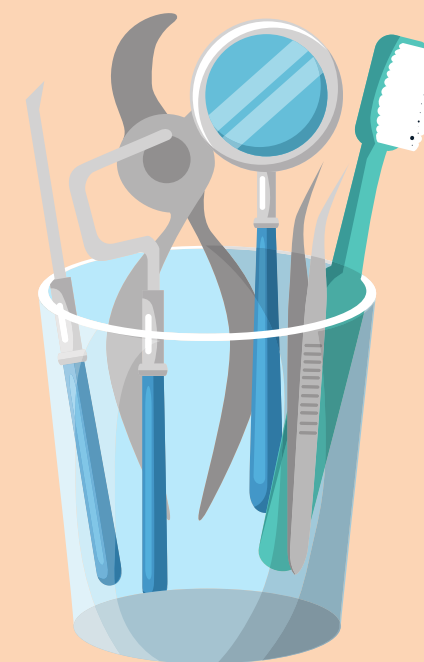
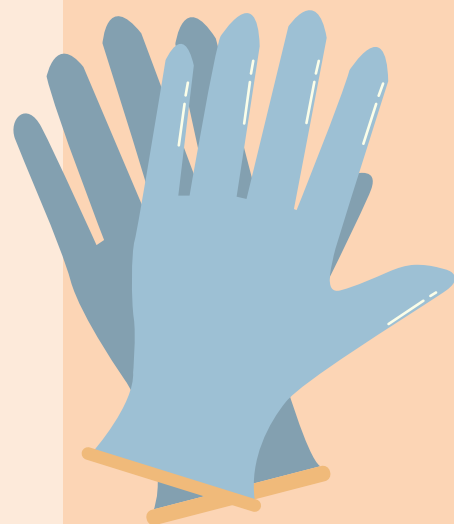




IMPORTANT POINTS TO KEEP IN MIND

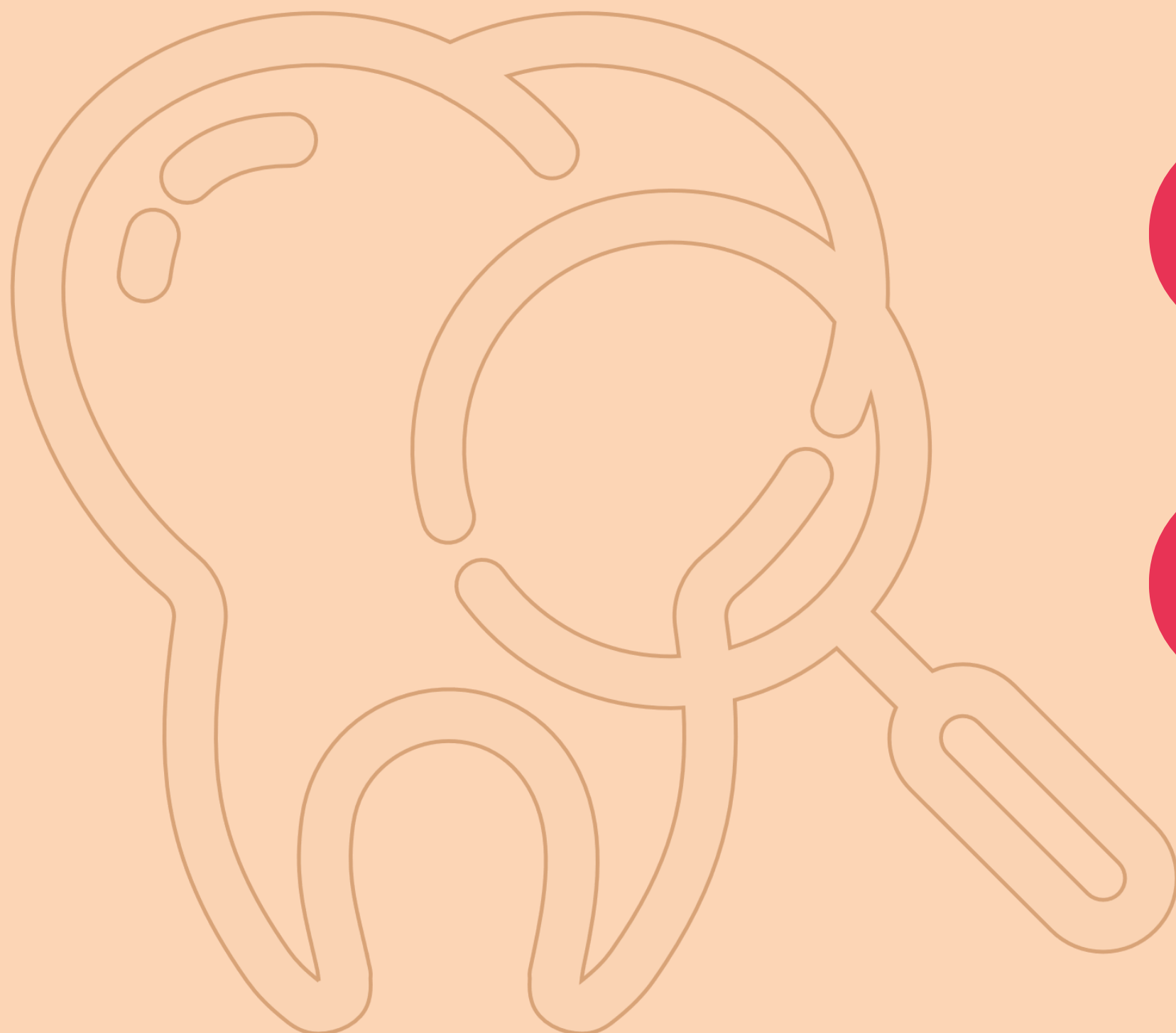


- Wash your hands before starting the oral examination.
- Use disposable gloves.
- Explain the examination.
- Instruments- sterilized after each time they are used.





STEP WISE EXAMINATION



1

Soft Tissue

2

Hard Tissue

SOFT TISSUE EXAMINATION

What to look for

- Pigmentation or Red/White Patches
- Crusting or ulcer,
- Swelling or
- Abnormal Mass
- Bleeding Site



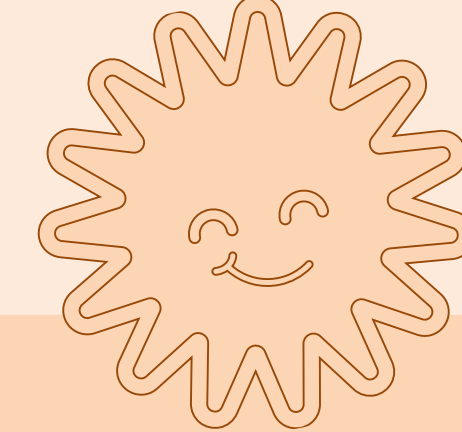


HARD TISSUE EXAMINATION

What to look for

- Tooth decay or Cavities on the tooth/between teeth.
- Small pits and fissures,
- Missing teeth,
- Arrangement and Alignment of Teeth
- Brown/black discoloration on teeth
- Chalky White Flecks





ORAL HEALTH PROMOTION

- Oral Health Messages
- Counselling Technique
- Awareness Generation Activities



Thank You

