

A Brief Note on Dentistry and its Diagnosis **Laura D. Clark***

Received: October 08, 2021; **Accepted:** October 23, 2021; **Published:** November 01, 2021

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Introduction

Diagnoses, prevents, and treats diseases, disorders, and conditions of the oral cavity (mouth), particularly the dentition (development and arrangement of teeth) and oral mucosa, as well as adjacent and related structures and tissues, particularly in the associated maxillofacial (jaw and facial) area. Teeth, as well as other parts of the craniofacial complex, such as the temporomandibular Dentistry, also known as dental medicine or oral medicine, is a branch of medicine that studies, joint and associated supporting, muscular, lymphatic, neurological, vascular, and anatomical structures, are included in the area of dentistry or dental medicine. A dentist is the name given to the practitioner..

In certain areas, dentistry is also thought to encompass the now largely defunct medical discipline of stomatology (the study of the mouth and its problems and diseases), and the two titles are used interchangeably. In Australia, for example, stomatology is regarded as a dental speciality. Some professions, such as oral and maxillofacial surgery (facial reconstruction), may necessitate the completion of both medical and dental degrees. Barber surgeons were thought to be the forerunners of dentistry and some disciplines of medicine in European history. Both fields, however, have evolved since then, with a greater emphasis on life sciences, evidence-based research, and evidence-based practise in life sciences.

Dental treatments are carried out by a dental team, which often consists of a dentist and dental with the earliest evidence spanning from 7000 BC to 5500 BC, the history of dentistry is virtually as old as the history of humans and civilization. Skeletal remains from the historical period from Mehgarh (now Pakistan) reveal signs of teeth being drilled using flint tools to eliminate decay, a process that was found to be "surprisingly effective."Dentistry is regarded to be the first medical specialty to acquire its own approved degree and specialisations.The modern evidence-based dentistry movement advocates for the use of high-quality scientific research and evidence to guide decision-making in areas such as manual tooth conservation, the use of fluoride water treatment and fluoride toothpaste, and the treatment of oral diseases like tooth decay and periodontitis, as well as systemic diseases like osteoporosis, diabetes, celiac disease, cancer, and HIV/AIDS, all of which can affect the oral cavity.

Other practises that are relevant to evidence-based dentistry

include oral radiology to inspect teeth deformity or oral malaises, haematology (blood study) to avoid bleeding complications during dental surgery, cardiology (due to various severe complications arising from dental surgery in patients with heart disease), and so on..

The bulk of dental treatments are performed to prevent or treat dental caries (tooth decay) and periodontal disease, the two most common oral disorders (gum disease or pyorrhea). Restoration of teeth, extraction or surgical removal of teeth, scaling and root planing, endodontic root canal treatment, and cosmetic dentistry are all common treatments.In the United States, all dentists must complete at least three years of undergraduate coursework, although nearly all earn a bachelor's degree.

Following this, four years of dental school are required to become a "Doctor of Dental Surgery" (DDS) or "Doctor of Dental Medicine" (DMD). They can conduct the majority of dental procedures, including restorative (fillings, crowns, bridges), prosthetic (dentures), endodontic (root canal) therapy, periodontal (gum) therapy, and tooth extraction, as well as examinations, radiographs (x-rays), and diagnosis, due to their general training.

Dentists can also prescribe antibiotics, sedatives, and any other medications that are utilised in patient treatment. General dentists may be needed to complete further training to conduct sedation, dental implants, and other procedures, depending on their licencing boards. Dentists also encourage patients to prevent oral problems by practising good oral hygiene and visiting the dentist twice or more a year for professional cleaning and examination. Dentists also encourage patients to prevent oral

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Citation: Laura D. Clark, (2021) A Brief Note on Dentistry and its Diagnosis. J Med Res Health Educ. .Vol.5 No.5.1.

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Acknowledgments

The authors are thankful for the acceptance of the article and its

publications in the journal.

Conflict of Interest

None of the authors have any conflicts of interest with this work