

A photograph of two dental students in a laboratory setting. They are both wearing white lab coats and light blue surgical masks. The student on the right is wearing blue scrubs and white gloves, and is using a black handpiece to work on a dental model. The student on the left is also wearing white gloves and is holding a dental instrument. There are several dental models on the table, and a white device is visible on the left. The background is slightly blurred, showing more of the lab environment.

English Course for Students of Dentistry

Veronika Dvořáčková, Jana Klapilová, Marie Lahodová Vališová
CJV LF MUNI

Course Creation – Your Experience

- When were you last involved in creating from scratch or substantially modifying an English for Specific Purposes (ESP) or Language for Specific Purposes (LSP) course?
- What specific approaches did you use during the course development or modification process?
- Can you share any obstacles you faced and how you dealt with them?



Outline

- Background
- Syllabus
- Activity types
- Hands-on tasks



Background

Ongoing course differentiation process

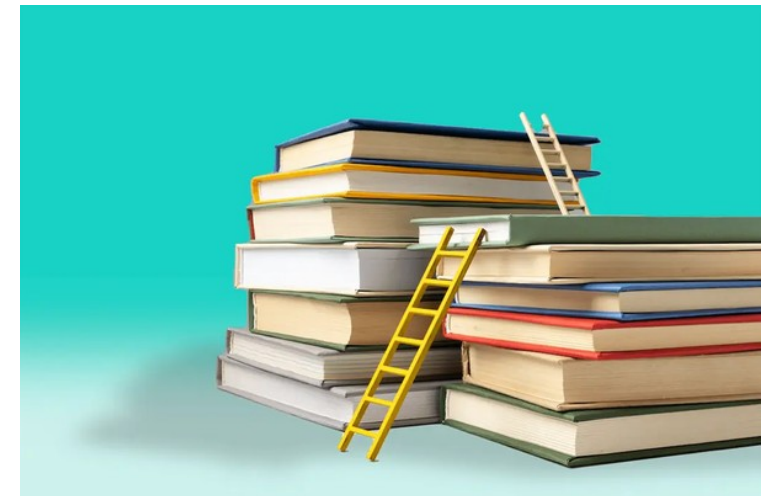
- English for Medics, Dentists and Embryologists I, II
- English for Non-Medical Healthcare Professions I, II

New courses

- English for Laboratory Technicians (T. Kibalnikova, K. Lexová)
- English for Dentistry (V. Dvořáčková, J. Klapilová, M. Lahodová Vališová)
- spring semester, vocabulary/terminology focused, skills

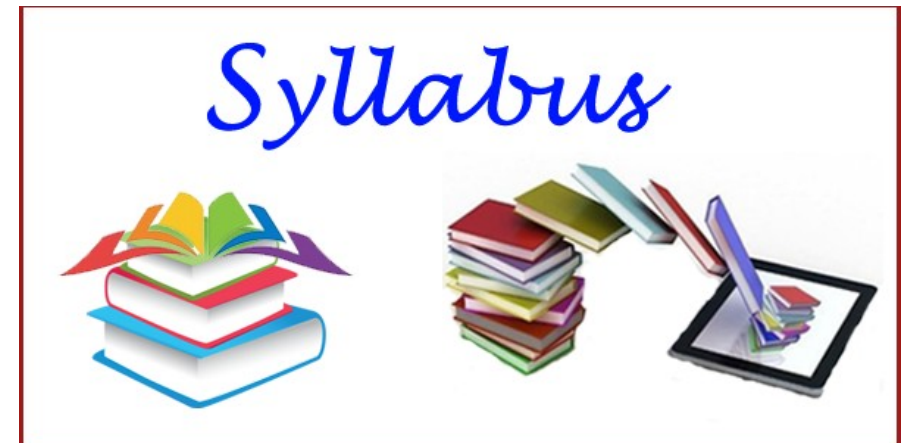
Planned

- English for Embryologists
- ... ?



Syllabus

- Unit 1: Presentation and Oral Exam
- Unit 2: Chairside Manner and Medical History Taking
- Unit 3: Oral Cavity
- Unit 4: Extraoral and Intraoral Examination
- Unit 5: Dental Caries
- Unit 6: Dental Prophylaxis
- Unit 7: Restorative Dentistry
- Unit 8: Oral Cancer
- Unit 9: Orthodontics
- Unit 10: Dental Trauma and Maxillofacial Surgery
- Unit 11: Oral Health and Systemic Diseases
- Unit 12: Ethics in Dentistry



Activity Types

- item matching
- collocation formation
- wordformation
- gapfills
- item ordering
- video tasks

... usually combinations of all above

- role plays
- patient report completion
- case discussion task



Item Matching

Pictures

- 8 Below is a list of common dental instruments used for caries treatment, some of which you already know. Work in pairs, take turns selecting one instrument from the list, match it with the right picture and explain its purpose and how it is used.

composite resin curing light dental dam dental drill with a burr
dental mirror dental probe etching gel excavator polishing disc

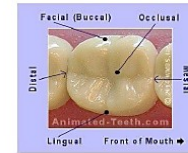


Unit 5 Dental Caries

TASK Matching

Definitions

- 6 Watch a video about the surfaces of teeth.²



- 7 Now match the tooth surfaces and their descriptions.³

Tooth Surface	Description
1 labial surface	a This is a collective name for the mesial and the distal surfaces.
2 buccal surface	b The surface of the tooth towards or near the midline; the only teeth that share these surfaces are the maxillary and the mandibular central incisors.
3 facial surface	c The cutting surfaces of anterior teeth (both upper and lower anterior teeth).
4 palatal surface	d The surface of the tooth that is towards or adjacent to the tongue. The term is used for the surface of a mandibular tooth (anterior or posterior) that is present immediately adjacent to the tongue.
5 lingual surface	e The tooth's surface is towards or adjacent to the mucosa of the cheek. The term is designated for the surfaces of premolars and molars that are immediately adjacent to the cheek.
6 mesial surface /mi zi əl/	f The surface of the tooth that is away from the midline.
7 distal surface	g The surface of the tooth that is towards or adjacent to the lips. The term is usually used for surfaces of incisors and canines that are present just adjacent to the lips.
8 proximal surface	h The biting or grinding surfaces of posterior teeth (premolars and molars). surfaces.
9 incisal surface /in sɪ zəl/	i This is a collective name for the labial and the buccal surfaces.
10 occlusal (chewing) surface	j The surface that is towards or adjacent to the palate. The term is used for surfaces of maxillary teeth (both anterior and posterior teeth) that are towards or adjacent to the palate.

Unit 3 Oral Cavity

Gapfills

Complete the text about malocclusion with the following two-word phrases.²

<i>align properly</i>	<i>common symptom</i>	<i>crowded teeth</i>	<i>lower front</i>
<i>lower jaw</i>	<i>misalignment between</i>	<i>orthodontic treatment</i>	<i>surgical intervention</i>
<i>upper front</i>	<i>upper jaw</i>		

Malocclusion, also known as "bad bites," is a prevalent dental issue that occurs when your upper and lower teeth do not 1 _____ when your mouth is closed. This condition usually results from 2 _____, meaning that they are too large for your mouth or are crooked. Additionally, malocclusion can develop when there is a 3 _____ the upper and lower jaws.



a child wearing braces to treat overbite

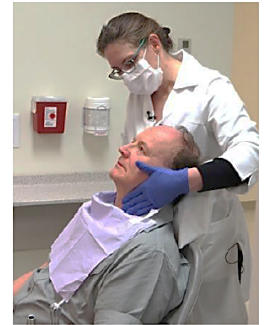
Your appearance is the most 4 _____ of malocclusion. You might have a noticeable overbite or underbite. Overbite and overjet (retrognathism) happen when teeth in your 5 _____ are too far behind teeth in your 6 _____. Underbite happens when your 7 _____ teeth are too far behind your 8 _____ teeth.

Treatment for malocclusion typically involves 9 _____, e.g., the use of braces, while more severe cases may require 10 _____.

Unit 9 Orthodontics

Word Formation

The 4 _____ (KNOWLEDGE) dental professional will be able to identify 5 _____ (SUSPICION) manifestations and arrange the appropriate referral for evaluation, and follow-up. Although oral cancer is a disease associated with 6 _____ (AGE), we have seen a continuing increase of oral cancer 7 _____ (pl.) (DIAGNOSE) in patients under age 40 with no known risk factors.

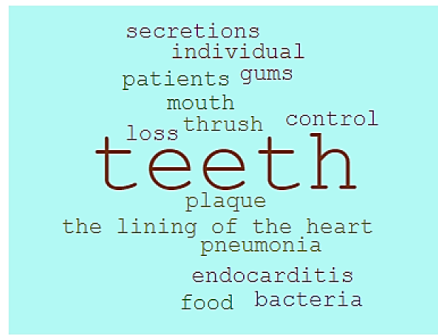
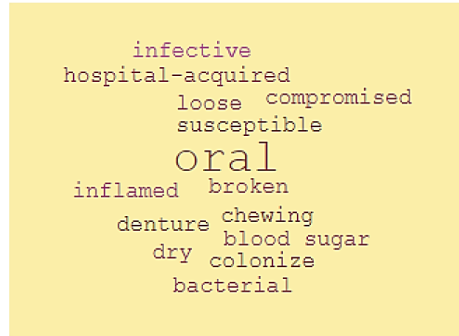


8 _____ (PERSIST) HPV infections are the leading cause of oral pharyngeal cancers, specifically HPV 16 and 18 that are classified as high oncogenic/high risk types. 9 _____ (PRACTICE) who focus on patients at high risk may miss subtle changes in those patients who have no known risk factors or those who do not fit the perceived profile of oral cancer 10 _____ (SUSCEPTIBLE) such as those who have not smoked or consumed alcohol. With increases of oral cancer in younger age groups, all patients, 11 _____ (REGARD) of age or presence of risk factors, should be examined for oral cancer. In general, cancer in younger populations tends to be much more 12 _____ (AGGRESSION) and have a poorer prognosis.

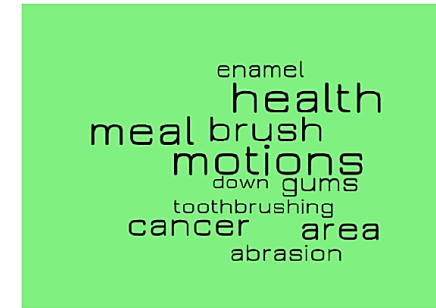
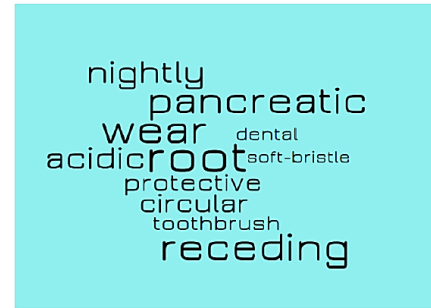
Unit 4 Extraoral and Intraoral Examination

Collocation Formation

Combine the words from the two wordclouds below to come up with meaningful multi-word expressions which you would expect to hear in a video on the relationship between oral and general health.



Match the words from the left-hand box with the words in the right-hand box to create appropriate collocations.



Now watch the video and put the expressions from the previous task under their respective headings.⁷

heart disease	diabetes	pneumonia	nutrition

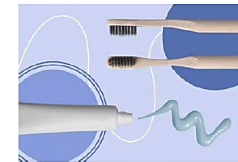
Can you remember what role these items play in the relationship between oral and systemic health?

Unit 11 Oral Health and Systemic Diseases

TASK [Video](#) (or [here](#))

Now read the following text about the importance of dental care, specifically about the effects of under- and over-brushing, and fill in the gaps with the phrases created in the previous exercise.^{2, 6-7, 9, 11}

It is best to brush between two and three times per day, for two whole minutes, using a 1 _____ to make gentle, 2 _____. According to some research, **under-brushing** can impact more than just your oral health. One recent study found that skipping 3 _____ may heighten heart disease risk, while other studies have suggested it could lead to dementia, arthritis, and 4 _____.



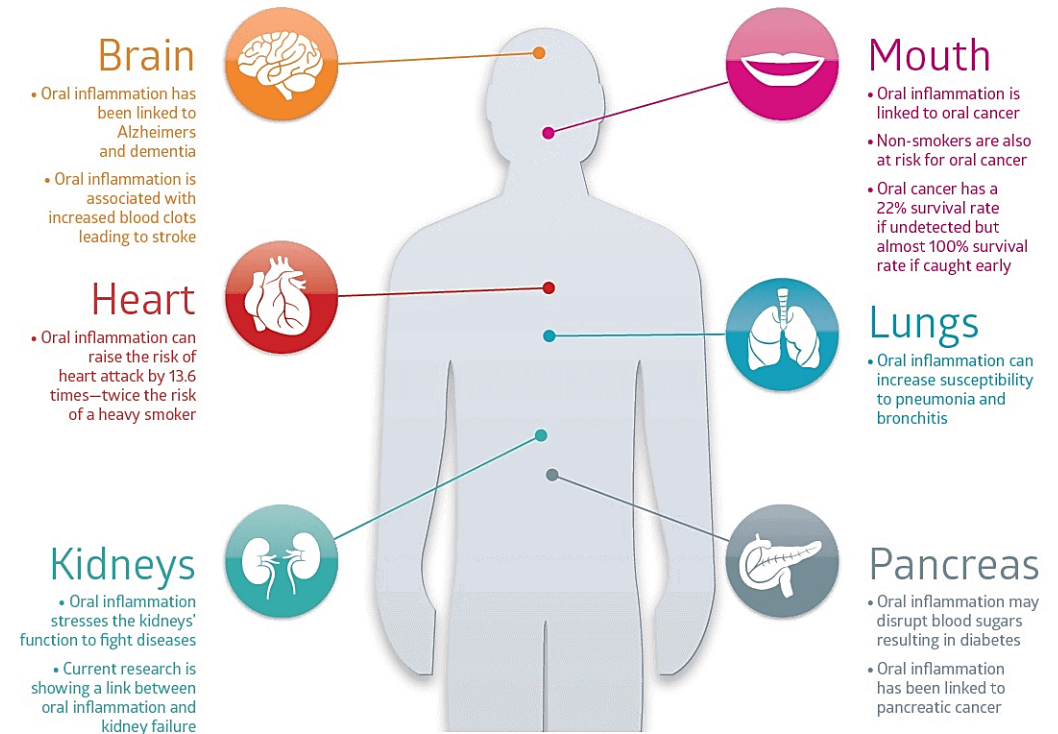
However, as it turns out, **over-brushing** your teeth is not good for your 5 _____ either. There is not a maximum number of times to brush your teeth, but generally brushing them more than three times a day is unnecessary and could prove harmful. Brushing your teeth too much can 6 _____ your enamel, leading to sensitivity and pain, and it can also cause 7 _____ by exposing the 8 _____. This is called 9 _____, which can happen when you brush your teeth too often or too hard.

And last but not least – The American Dental Association recommends waiting at least 30 minutes after eating a meal before brushing. This is because brushing immediately after an 10 _____ or drink can be very harmful to your teeth. Acid weakens the tooth's 11 _____, and adding abrasion to the equation can damage it.

Unit 6 Dental Prophylaxis

Collocation Formation – Key

- **heart disease:** oral bacteria, inflamed gums, infective endocarditis, susceptible individual, colonize the lining of the heart
- **diabetes:** blood sugar control, oral thrush, dry mouth
- **pneumonia:** compromised patients, bacterial plaque, oral secretions, hospital-acquired pneumonia
- **nutrition:** chewing food, broken teeth, loose teeth, denture loss



Sorting Out

- 3 There is more information about each system. Sort out the following pieces of information and match them with the right dental notation system (each system is described with four items).⁵

<p>FDI 1 World Dental Federation notation</p>	<p>a The World Health Organization and the Fédération Dentaire Internationale officially use this system.</p> <p>b It was originally termed after a Hungarian dentist who developed the idea in 1861.</p> <p>c Each tooth has a unique number or letter, allowing for easier use on keyboards.</p>
<p>2 Universal Numbering System</p>	<p>d Permanent teeth were numbered 1 to 8, and the child primary dentition were depicted with a quadrant grid using Roman numerals I, II, III, IV, V to number the teeth from the midline distally. Palmer changed this to A, B, C, D, E.</p> <p>e This notation consists of a symbol ($\begin{matrix} \uparrow & L & \uparrow & r \end{matrix}$) designating the quadrant of the tooth and a number indicating the position from the midline.</p> <p>f This system is also known as the International Tooth Identification System or "ISO 3950" or "two-digit notation".</p> <p>g The tooth designated "1" is the maxillary right third molar ("wisdom tooth") and the count continues along the upper teeth to the left side.</p> <p>h It overwhelmingly continues to be the preferred method used by orthodontist, dental students and practitioners in the United Kingdom.</p>
<p>3 Zsigmondy/Palmer notation</p>	<p>i It is commonly used only in the United States. It is also called the "American system".</p> <p>j When speaking about a certain tooth such as the permanent maxillary central incisor, the notation is pronounced "one, one".</p> <p>k The uppercase letters A through T are used for primary teeth and the numbers 1–32 are used for permanent teeth.</p> <p>l This system uses a two-digit numbering system in which the first digit represents a tooth's quadrant and the second digit represents the number of the tooth from the midline of the face.</p>

Ordering

The procedure for applying a dental filling. Read the text about the process of placing a dental filling and put the sentences in the middle part in the correct order (from 1 to 9).¹



Introduction

Dental fillings, also known as dental restorations, are a common dental procedure used to repair and restore teeth affected by dental caries (cavities) or other forms of tooth damage. Fillings are essential in preserving the tooth structure, preventing further decay, and restoring proper function.

The process of getting a dental filling typically involves several steps:

B	Local anaesthesia is often administered to numb the area surrounding the tooth, ensuring a comfortable experience for the patient.
E	First, the dentist will examine the affected tooth and may take X-rays to assess the extent of the damage.
F	After the filling is securely in place, any excess material is removed, and the bite is checked to ensure proper alignment.
H	Once the tooth is ready, the dentist will apply the dental filling material of choice.
A	The dentist will then use a specialized light or laser to harden and bond the filling to the tooth structure.
I	This step helps eliminate any bacteria or infection present and prepares the tooth for the filling.
G	The chosen filling material is carefully placed in layers and shaped to match the natural contours of the tooth.
C	The tooth is then thoroughly cleaned and dried.
D	Next, the dentist will remove the decayed or damaged portion of the tooth using specialized dental instruments.

Conclusion


Dental fillings offer both functional and aesthetic benefits. They restore the tooth's strength and integrity, allowing for normal biting and chewing. Additionally, tooth-coloured fillings provide a more natural appearance, blending seamlessly with the surrounding teeth.

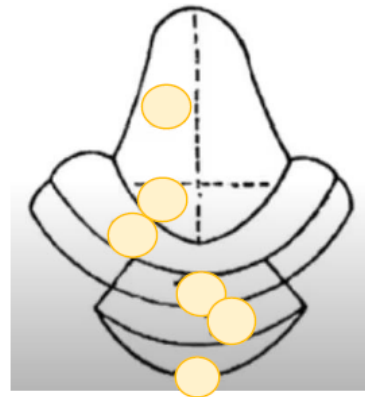
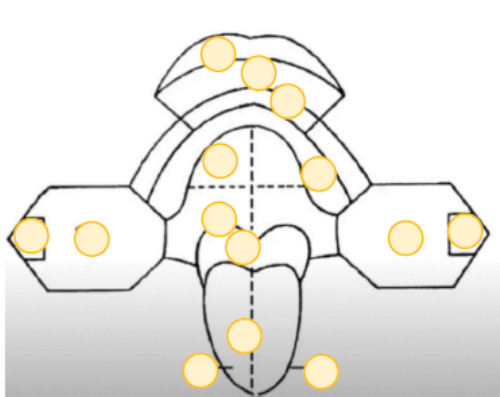
With proper care, dental fillings can last for many years, providing reliable and durable tooth restoration.

Video Tasks

Similarly to the extraoral examination, the intraoral examination should be conducted with every new assessment and should be conducted in a systematic manner in order to minimise the chances of an area not being assessed.

With the development of technology, many clinicians also find it useful to photograph any abnormal or unusual findings and include them within the clinical record.

Watch a video describing the steps of intraoral examination and order them as shown in the video. Write numbers 1–17 into the circles  in the pictures.⁵



What exactly is examined in each step of the intraoral exam? Label the numbered parts with their appropriate description.⁶

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>lateral border of the tongue</i> | <i>upper lip (vermillion)</i> | <i>floor of the mouth</i> |
| <i>upper gingival/alveolar ridge</i> | <i>lower labial mucosa</i> | <i>dorsum of the tongue</i> |
| <i>labial commissure</i> | <i>upper labial mucosa</i> | <i>hard palate</i> |
| <i>upper alveolar mucosa</i> | <i>soft palate oropharynx</i> | <i>lower alveolar mucosa</i> |
| <i>right and left buccal mucosa</i> | <i>ventral tongue</i> | <i>lower gingival/alveolar ridge</i> |
| <i>lower lip (vermillion)</i> | | |

Which is better – a dental implant or a dental bridge? Why? Discuss with your colleague.



Now watch a part of a video (muted) that discusses the question from the previous task. In pairs, provide a running commentary of what you can see. Which solution for a tooth replacement is better according to the video?¹⁷

Below are some key expressions you may use in your comments.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>additional strain</i> | <i>adjacent teeth</i> | <i>atrophy (v)</i> | <i>chewing pressure</i> |
| <i>conventional bridge</i> | <i>grind down</i> | <i>resorb</i> | <i>recede</i> |

Role Plays

Unit 2 [Medical history taking](#)

Unit 6 [Dental check-up](#)

Unit 7 [Root canal treatment](#) (OET)

Unit 9 [Orthodontic consultation](#)

Unit 10 [Chipped molar treatment](#)



Patient Report Completion

You are going to create a case report on a patient with a systemic disease requiring dental treatment. To guide you, please refer to the example provided below, which will serve as the initial section of the report.

Patient with Crohn's disease

Mr. Oliver Adams, 53 years old, high-school maths teacher



Medical history

diagnosed with late-onset Crohn's disease 2 years ago, occasionally suffers moderate abdominal pain and cramping, bowel urgency and fatigue
taking prednisone (corticosteroid, anti-inflammatory) and immunomodulator to suppress the immune system, occasional antibiotics for bacterial overgrowth or infection

Dental issue

gum bleeding during brushing and eating, increased mobility of lower front teeth and general tooth sensitivity
intraoral examination revealed advanced periodontitis

Discuss dental treatment for Mr. Adams and take his systemic disease into account considering the points raised by the questions below. Use online resources, including ChatGPT, to provide a detailed overview of Mr. Adams' dental treatment.

What dental treatment are you going to implement to treat his periodontitis?

How can this treatment be affected by Mr. Adams' digestive disease and his current medications?

What kind of medication are you going to use as part of the treatment? Is there a danger of interaction?

What specific precautions will you take to ensure the surgery proceeds smoothly?

Would you consider collaboration with his GP or gastroenterologist? In what ways?

The last step is to organize your findings into a document following the structure below. You will be shown a sample report created for Mr. Adams' case.

patient data|

medical history

dental problem

dental treatment

systemic disease considerations in chosen dental treatment

short discussion (dental treatment of patients with cardiovascular disease)

key words/expressions

[Sample report](#)

[Instructions and patient profiles](#)

Case Discussion

You will work with case reports of three young adults diagnosed with oral cancer and do some follow-up tasks.⁷



Teacher Notes

The texts, comprehension questions and suggested answers for teachers are available as a [separate document](#).

Step 1 (6 min)

- small groups, all participants reading the same case report
- glossary of technical terms
- three discussion (comprehension) questions

Step 2 (6 min)

- groups reshuffled, all three case reports are represented
- a bank of 14 questions, students answer those related to their text, sharing more background with their peers

Unit 8 Oral Cancer

TASK

Resources

Multiple...

Quoted at the back of each unit.

UNIT 7 RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY

RESOURCES

- 1 ChatGPT
- 2 <https://cdn-aus.aglty.io/oet/pdf-files/sample-tests/speaking/Speaking%20Sample%20Test%204%20-%20Dentistry.pdf>
- 3 <https://eurendodj.com/jvi.aspx?un=EEJ-26918&volume=8&issue=1>
- 4 <https://keystoliteracy.com/blog/academic-vocabulary/>
- 5 <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/treatments/10924-dental-restorations>
- 6 https://screening.iarc.fr/atlasoral_list.php?lang=1&cat=E16
- 7 <https://www.emerson-dental.com/what-is-restorative-dentistry/>
- 8 <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/tooth-abscess/diagnosis-treatment/drc-20350907>
- 9 <https://www.mcbiermann.com/dental-pulp-diseases-the-basics/>
- 10 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3588395/>
- 11 <https://www.newmouth.com/dentistry/restorative/>
- 12 <https://www.news-medical.net/health/Dental-Bridge-Procedure.aspx>
- 13 <https://www.restdent.org.uk/restorative-dentistry/>
- 14 <https://www.thantakit.com/dental-implant-procedure-explained-step-by-step/>
- 15 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=81qSdFYKRcc>
- 16 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aCtiQ_tAzlQ
- 17 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kT68nibzonY>
- 18 Wikipedia

