









XVII. Diseases of the Digestive System

			
Dental Caries			
<i>The lower jaw and teeth:</i>		Show carious necrosis	
	<i>Teeth:</i>	Only few are remaining; the others are lost	
	<i>Show evidences of:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of tooth-surface • Loss of enamel (and dentine) • Cavitation • Distortion 	
			
<i>Lower jaw (mandible):</i>			
	<i>Shows evidences of:</i>	Carious necrosis Periodontitis Periostitis Necrosis of a considerable part	
			
			

THE STAGES OF TOOTH DECAY

1. Decay in enamel 2. Advanced decay 3. Decay in dentin 4. Decay in pulp



These stages are not painful

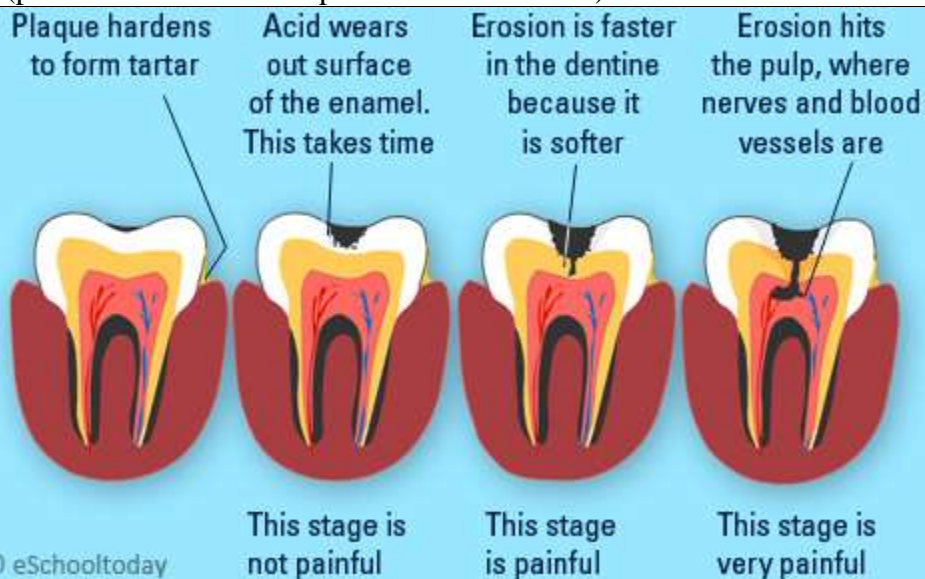
This stage is painful

This stage is very painful

N.B.I:

Dental caries:

- Is disintegration beginning in the enamel of a tooth, extending into the dentine till the pulp cavity → pulpitis.
- Then spread of infection from tooth to alveolo-dental periosteum → periodontitis followed by → alveolar abscess.
- The jaws may be infected from pyogenic infections originating in relation to the carious teeth (periodontitis → diffuse periostitis → necrosis).



N.B.2:	
I. Dental caries:	Diseases of teeth, gums and dental tissues Decalcification of enamel-minerals + lysis of acid muco-polysaccharides and keratin + bacterial infection + destruction of dentine + cavitation + <i>pulpitis</i> → <i>necrosis and tooth-loss</i> .
II. Apical periodontitis:	<i>Caused by bacteria, drugs, gingivitis or trauma.</i>
	Types:
	1. Granuloma.
	2. Alveolar abscess: A localized chronic suppurative inflammation of the periapical tissue; when it undergoes acute exacerbation → a focus of infection → complications (regional adenitis, sinusitis, cellulitis, osteomyelitis and may be pyaemia).
	3. Radicular cyst.
III. Cysts.	
IV. Tumours.	
V. Congenital abnormalities:	<i>Fusion of teeth; supernumerary; missing.</i>
VI. Congenital syphilis:	(a) Hutchinson-incisor (<i>small incisor with notched edge</i>). (b) Mulberry molar (<i>punched appearance</i>).

Epulis	
Mouth and Jaws:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are opened to show teeth and gums
The upper gum:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows a mass
The mass:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appears to arise from the upper gingiva in its outer surface centrally • Is interdental in site • Has slightly separated the two adjacent teeth • Is moderate in size (1.5 cm.) • Rounded in shape (spherical) • Seems to be sessile • Is well-circumscribed • Has a smooth non-ulcerating surface • Pinkish greyish in colour • Soft-firm in consistence



N.B.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a type of a reparative granuloma which was considered to be a benign tumour. • It arises from the peri-odontal membrane (or the periosteum). • Clinically, it is usually symptomless.
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