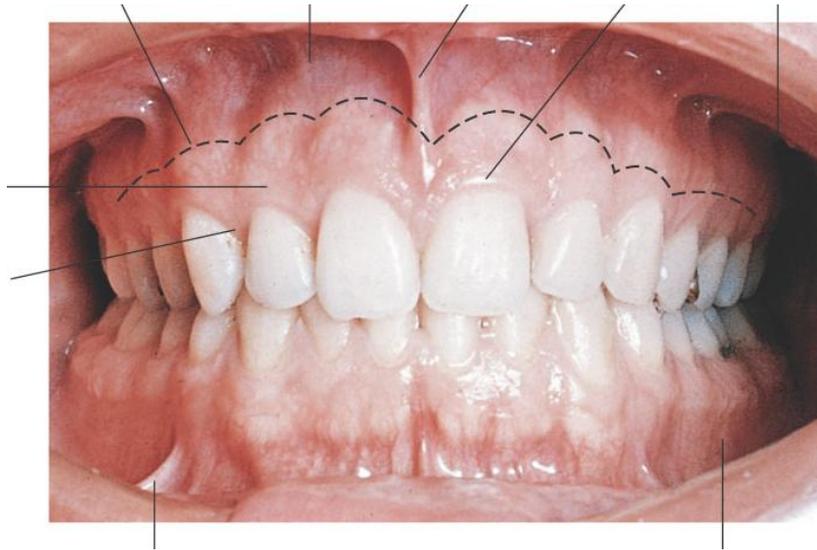


1. Topics in this podcast include:
 - a. _____-oral Landmarks (this means _____ the mouth)
 - b. _____-oral Landmarks (this means _____ the mouth)
 - c. Paranasal _____
 - d. Saliva / Glands / _____
 - e. Xerostomia
 - f. Nerves of the Oral Cavity
 - a. Anesthetize means to get _____
2. The groove on the outer surface of the nose is the _____ of the nose.
3. The groove that runs from the nose to the upper lip is called the _____.
4. The _____ of the ear is the cartilage in the front of the ear.
5. The cheekbone is properly called the _____.
6. The imaginary line between the ala of the _____ and the tragus of the _____ is called the _____ line.
7. The mucous membrane is the lining of the oral _____. A cavity is a _____.
8. A PATHOGEN is a _____-causing microorganism.
9. Frenum attachments are thin _____ of tissue connecting two structures.
10. Labia means _____ in latin.
11. The intra-oral frenum attachments include:
 - a. Maxillary (_____) labial frenum
 - b. Mandibular (_____) labial frenum
 - c. _____ frenum
 - d. _____ frenum
12. Ankyloglossia means _____.
 - a. **Prefix** Anky = _____
 - b. **Root word** Gloss = _____
 - c. **Suffix** Ia = _____
13. The surgical removal of the frenum attachment is called a _____.
14. The _____ is the area between the teeth and the lips or cheeks. (Where you hide your _____ when you aren't supposed to chew it 😊.)
15. Maxillary means _____ and mandibular means _____.

16. Label the structures identified in this picture.



17. An edge in dentistry is called a _____.

18. The “gums” are properly called the _____.

19. Interdental gingiva means the gums _____ the _____.

20. Which is more anterior (in front), the hard palate or the soft palate. (Circle one)

21. The uvula is part of the _____ system and traps _____ and _____.

22. Papillae are the raised bumps on the _____ of the tongue. The under surface of the tongue is called the _____ surface of the tongue.

23. Why would an assistant need to know what things are ABnormal in the oral cavity? Isn't that the dentist's job?

24. An overgrowth of bone is called _____. This bone on the roof of the mouth is properly called _____ or _____. This same bone on the lower arch is called _____.

25. Tori is always an indication of disease. True False (circle one)

26. Sinuses are spaces in bone contained with _____ and are lined with _____.

27. In dentistry, we _____ refer to right and left as the _____ right and left.

28. The nasal _____ is the cartilage that separates the two sides of the nostrils.

29. There are _____ pairs of sinuses. These include the:

a. _____ sinus (located in the _____)

b. _____ sinus (this is the _____ of the paranasal sinuses)

- c. _____ sinuses are deep within the _____.
- d. _____ sinuses are the _____ of the sinuses and infection in these sinuses cause congestion and aching within the _____.

30. The purposes of saliva include:

- a. _____ the teeth
- b. _____ the oral cavity
- c. Aids in _____ of food using _____ (these help _____ food)
- d. _____ the teeth
 - i. Disadvantages of minerals in saliva include:
 - 1. Formation of _____
 - 2. Formation of _____
- e. Prevents _____

31. Plaque is the _____ stuff on the teeth (especially noticeable when you wake up in the morning).

32. _____ is hardened plaque.

- a. Who's job is it to remove this hardened plaque?

33. The Constituents of saliva include:

- a. _____ (90%)
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
 - i. Helps in digestion
 - ii. Has _____ properties
- e. Mucus

34. The two types of saliva include _____ saliva and _____. Which one is more watery? _____

35. What organ in the body produces saliva? _____

36. What is the name of the "tube" that allows saliva to flow from the gland to the oral cavity? _____

37. The largest salivary gland is the _____ gland.

38. Why is it important to know where the salivary glands enter into the oral cavity? _____

39. The gland underneath the back of the lower jaw is called the _____ gland.

40. The gland behind the lower anterior teeth is called the _____ gland.

41. What accumulates on the lingual side of the lower anterior teeth that a hygienist will have to remove?

42. Xerostomia = _____.

43. Causes of xerostomia include:

- a. _____ age
- b. Various _____ (especially autoimmune)
- c. Radiation and chemotherapy
- d. Certain _____
- e. _____ damage
- f. Mouth _____

44. The damaging effects of dry mouth include:

- a. _____ (bad breath)
- b. Irritation of oral tissues
- c. Increased bacteria and _____
- d. Increased _____ (same thing as decay or “cavities”)
- e. _____ destruction
 - i. This is destruction of the supporting structures of the _____
- f. Pain when having dentures (or other intra-oral appliances)
- g. Difficulty _____, chewing and/or speaking
- h. Dietary changes

45. Help for Xerostomia include:

- a. _____ (toothpastes)
 - i. The fancy word for to _____ is expectorate
- b. _____
 - i. Those without _____
 - ii. Should have _____
 - iii. Should have _____ properties
- c. _____ cleansing products
 - i. Breath Rx
 - ii. Baking soda products
 - iii. Listerine
 - iv. _____ (Brand name Peridex)
 - 1. It’s a good _____
 - 2. But . . .
 - a. has _____
 - b. Stains _____
 - c. Strong _____
- d. _____ saliva

46. The basic cell of the nervous system is called a _____.
47. There are _____ pairs of nerves that go to the head from the spine (the CNS).
48. The nerve that goes to the mouth is called the _____ nerve (the fifth cranial nerve).
49. Three main branches come off of the trigeminal nerve:
- Ophthalmic (eyes, nose, and forehead)
 - _____ branch
 - _____ branch
50. The maxillary branch serves the:
- _____ teeth
 - Periosteum (the tissues that surround and support the teeth = the _____ and _____)
 - The maxillary sinuses
 - Soft palate
 - Mucous membrane
51. The drug that causes the loss of sensation is called an _____.
52. The three branches of the maxillary nerve that go directly into the teeth are called the:
- Anterior _____ alveolar nerve (upper front teeth)
 - _____ superior alveolar nerve (upper middle teeth)
 - Posterior superior _____ nerve (upper back teeth)
53. When we want to get an upper tooth numb, we inject into the _____ directly above the tooth that we are working on.
54. The _____ alveolar nerve serves all of the _____ teeth.
55. The MIDLINE is an imaginary line in the _____ of the arch of the teeth. (It is actually the imaginary line that divides our entire body in half vertically. We'll talk more about that later.)

NEXT UP: BASIC DENTAL PROCEDURES