

# Oral Indications - Glossary

Indication	Explanation
Alveolitis (dry socket)	The inflammation of the alveolus. Commonly occurring in a tooth socket after extraction. A dry socket is an alveolus without a blood clot. It means exposed bone, more pain and longer healing time
Aphthous stomatitis	A common condition characterized by the repeated formation of benign and non-contagious mouth ulcers (aphthae) in otherwise healthy individuals
Burning mouth syndrome	Symptoms include a burning or scalded sensation that most commonly affects your tongue, but may also affect your lips, gums, palate, throat or whole mouth. A sensation of dry mouth with increased thirst and taste changes, such as a bitter or metallic taste occur. Secondary burning mouth syndrome may be caused by: dry mouth, which is often a side effect of medications or a symptom of other medical conditions like thrush, which is an oral yeast (candida albicans)
Candida albicans	Thrush (oropharyngeal candidiasis) is a medical condition in which a yeast-shaped fungus called Candida albicans overgrows on the mucous membranes of the mouth and throat. Thrush may be triggered to occur by a variety of factors, including illness, pregnancy, medications, smoking, or dentures
Cariës	The decay of a tooth
Dentinal hypersensitivity	Exposed dentin that is sensitive to various stimuli such as hot and/or cold food and drinks
Endodontic treatment (root canal treatment)	Treatment for the infected pulp of a tooth which results in the elimination of infection and the protection of the decontaminated tooth from future microbial invasion
Extraction	The removal of teeth from the dental alveolus (socket) in the alveolar bone
Gingival flap surgery	The gums are separated from the teeth and folded back temporarily to treat gum disease (periodontitis). This allows a dentist to better reach and clean the root surfaces and the bone
Gingivitis	Inflammation of the gingival tissue. Precursor of periodontitis
Halitosis	An offensive odor of the breath as a result of poor oral hygiene, periodontal disease, sinusitis, tonsillitis, suppurative bronchopulmonary disease, acidosis, uremia
Herpes labialis	A disease of the lips and/or nose caused by the herpes simplex virus and characterized by vesicles that rupture, leaving ulcers. It is also known as cold sore or fever blister
Implant surgery	The surgical placement of a dental implant that interfaces with the bone of the jaw to support a dental prosthesis such as a crown, bridge, denture, facial prosthesis or to act as an orthodontic anchor
Lichen planus	An inflammatory condition that can affect the skin, hair, nails and mucous membranes. On the skin, lichen planus usually appears as purplish, often itchy, flat-topped bumps, developing over several weeks. Oral lesions often appear as white or blue-white striae forming an interweaving network of epithelial thickening
Lingua villosa nigra (black hairy tongue)	Temporary, harmless oral condition that gives the tongue a dark, furry appearance. The distinct look usually results from a buildup of dead skin cells on the many tiny projections (papillae) on the surface of the tongue that contain taste buds
Molar-Incisor-Hypomineralisation (MIH/Cheese molar)	Molar Incisor Hypomineralisation is a tooth problem affecting the enamel of (most commonly) the first permanent (adult) molars and incisors (front teeth). Normally, the enamel is white and very hard, but in cases of MIH the enamel can be creamy or have a yellow / brown colour. The texture is often rough and tends to chip away very easily. These teeth are often sensitive to cold and the patient may be reluctant to brush them. They are also at a higher risk of developing dental decay which can be rapid

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Pemphigus vulgaris	Autoimmune disease that causes painful blisters to develop on the skin and lining of the mouth, tongue, nose, throat and genitals. The blisters are fragile and can easily burst open, leaving areas of raw unhealed skin that are very painful and can put you at risk of infections
Peri-implant mucositis	The presence of inflammation in the soft tissue surrounding a dental implant without signs of any loss of supporting bone. Peri-implant mucositis may be compared to its counterpart around teeth, gingivitis
Peri-implantitis	The destructive inflammatory process affecting the soft and hard tissues surrounding dental implants
Pericoronitis	The inflammation of the tissue over a partially erupted tooth. Often a third molar
Periodontitis	Inflammation of the supporting structures of the teeth and especially the periodontal membrane. Gingivitis is the precursor
Sjögrens syndrom	A chronic disorder of the immune system - a long-term autoimmune disease - in which the patient's white blood cells attack the saliva and tear glands, leading to dry mouth and eyes because the body's tear and saliva production is reduced
Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)	A potentially life-threatening autoimmune disease where the body's immune system mistakenly attacks healthy tissue. This may affect skin, mucosa, kidneys, joints, lungs and other tissue
Wound healing	The restoration of structure and function of injured or diseased tissue. The healing processes include blood clotting (hemostasis), inflammation, tissue healing, tissue growth (proliferation), and tissue remodeling (maturation)
Xerostomia	Dryness of the oral cavity resulting from functional or organic disturbances of the salivary glands including obstruction and autoimmune disease (Sjögrens syndrom) and lack of the normal secretion, most commonly caused by prescribed medications

Maintenance & treatment	Explanation
Cleaning dentures, aligners, night guards, orthodontic appliances	Apply the oral foam twice a day on the denture, aligner or night guard. Let it soak for 5 minutes. Then wash it off or brush the stain off with a special denture brush. Best is to let the patient start with the oral foam immediately after getting the new prosthesis.
Maintenance facings/veneers	Dental veneers are a form of cosmetic dentistry in which a shell or layer of tooth-colored porcelain or composite is placed over the facial surfaces of your teeth to correct damaged tooth enamel, uneven tooth orientation, spacing, discoloration and chips or cracks. To maintain good oral health and esthetics, brush your teeth twice a day minimum and use an interdental cleaner for the interproximal plaque. Use an ultra soft toothbrush to not damage the gingival tissue
Maintenance healthy teeth	Brush your teeth daily, at least twice a day, with toothpaste and a soft brush. Rinse your mouth with mouthwash or oxygen fluid. Use the oral foam when you have a partial prosthesis, aligner, invisaligner, brackets or night guards to clean and to maintain good oral health. Take the Teeth& Bone supplement as an addition to your daily dental care for the total well being of your body and oral health
Maintenance implants	The daily care of dental implants is very similar to the care of natural teeth. Restored dental implants should be kept clean and plaque free twice a day using a brush with fluoride free toothpaste and an interdental aid to give special attention to all sides of the implant