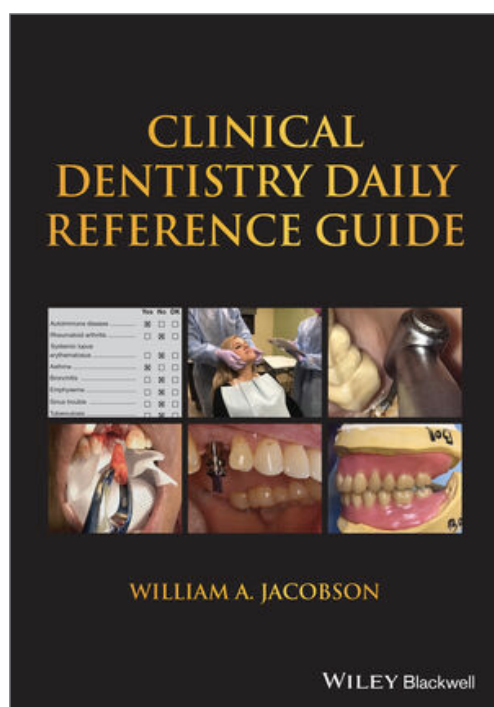


Clinical Dentistry Daily Reference Guide

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“Clinical Dentistry Daily Reference Guide” is a book which includes the practice of preventing, diagnosing and treating patients’ oral health conditions. Preventing oral diseases and diagnosing correctly is the key to successful treatment and maintenance of a healthy oral cavity. Dr. William A. Jacobson, a general dentist and assistant clinical professor wrote this book and it provides access to detailed information on oral health conditions in an easy-to-read format.

The book consists of 18 chapters and the first chapter covers oral health conditions and its medical terms. The second one covers evidence-based practice guidelines for diagnosing diseases as early as possible. Patient history taking and clinical examination are important aspects of the assessment process. Evaluating whether lesions are potentially malignant or not is crucial for getting the right treatment on time and its outcome. Identifying symptoms, screening frequency and a detecting oral cancer guide from the National Institute for Dental and Craniofacial Research is all covered in the second chapter of the book. The third chapter includes radiographs and their interpretation. Doctors need to be well educated on the types of radiographs, anatomy of panoramic and periapical radiographs, and their procedural steps and treatment planning. This chapter gives step by step guidelines for radiograph interpretation.

The fourth chapter includes overall treatment planning. This section covers all types of treatment planning such as filling, replacing the tooth, aesthetic, non-surgical and surgical treatment. However, preventive dentistry is in the fifth chapter. Preventive dentistry is a practice of maintaining the healthy teeth, gum, periodontium and oral mucosa. It also includes the daily practice of tooth brushing, flossing and regular dental checkups. Dental caries is the most commonly occurred oral disease, thus, caries management by risk assessment is an important practice which is discussed in the current chapter. Chapters 6, 7 and 8 cover periodontics, endodontics and operative dentistry. Periodontal disease is the second most commonly occurred disease after dental caries. Periodontal disease occurs in many types of forms. Therefore, diagnosing and treating periodontal disease prevents tooth loss. Endodontics helps keeping natural teeth. This chapter includes all the necessary documents related to

endodontic treatments such as differential diagnosis, patient consent form and treatment plan.

Chapter 9 discusses oral surgery. Dental sub specialties are all inter connected and depend on each other. For example, if patient has a periapical lesion formed by chronic pulpitis, it is necessary to decide which specialties do treatment. If endodontic treatment fails, surgical treatment will be needed. Therefore, dental specialties discuss the individual patients' cases

separately and treat accordingly. Toothaches and the importance of tele dentistry is discussed in chapter 10. Prosthodontic, occlusal guards, pediatric dentistry and dental pharmacology is discussed in detail in the last chapters.

In summary, the book gives an easy to understand guide for most of the oral health conditions for dental practitioners. The book provides great photographs that supplement the text and will satisfy the readers.