MEDICAL PROBLEMS

Age of the patient

Age is an important factor. Dental procedures are performed in very young children with difficulty. In naughty children during anesthesia needle may break.

On the other hand some parents frighten their children with a dentist. This is extremely wrong behavior and affects the whole life of the child.

The importance of the age factor in other respects

Normally there is a balance between the microorganisms with the body's natural defense forces. If this balance is broken in favor of microorganisms, disease occurs. Age factor is important in the deterioration of the balance .

Children not given aspirin. Reye syndrome can occur.

Tetracycline is not given to children. It makes tooth discoloration.

Given paracetamol rather than aspirin to children under 16 years of age

Fall off the bicycle events are common between 9-12 years.

Yaşlı Kişiler

Individuals that are over 65 years old.

Many of them are forced to walk, some are doomed to bed.

* Bone elasticity of the elderly have less than the adults ,therefore teeth and jaws may be broken during removal of teeth.
* Vasoconstriction capability is decreased in the elderly.Therefore bleeding occur during removal of teeth
* In very elderly and infants, resistence against infectıons are less than adults
* DUE TO SALIVARY flow decrease, there may be dry mouth (xerostomia) in the elderly.So candidal infections occur.
* Fungal infections can occur if the dentures is not kept clean. These infections is called.(denture sore mouth)
* In the menaposal period some women have some problems
* In elderly, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and malignant diseases are more commonly seen.
* Fractures due to falls in the elderly,due to hearing loss and vision loss ,accidents, injuries and bruises are common
* in the elderly senile purpura can be seen
* Lung function is decreased in the elderly.
* As age progresses, depending on the secondary dentin caries occur less.
* As age increases dementia cases will increase

Depending on age WHAT TO DO

* Do not force the children when you doing anesthesia or other dental procedures
* DO NOT WEAR UNİFORM while examination of the patient
* Patients who fear the needle anesthesia can be superficial.
* Children's milk teeth can be taken while examination
* Creating a friendly environment for children should be given a sense of security.

Menstruation

* There is no contraindication to the period of menstruation
* It is better not to engage in major operations during this period.

PREGNANCY:

* Pregnancy is a physiological event
* There are inherent dangers in terms of fetüs
* Hazards; X-rays, drug use, stress (pain) and general anesthesia

General and dental complications of pregnancy

* Pregnant women may experience nausea, vomiting, would be in the form of endocrine changes in pigmentation of the nipples or so.
* In the pregnant women cardiovascular system may be affected.
* Pregnancy is considered to be a diabetogenic stress.
* Anemia seen in up to 20% of pregnant women
* Pregnancy,aggravated anemia which is formed before, pregnancy increases feasibility of a blood clot
* Pregnancy does not increase dental caries, because the teeth do not participate in calcium metabolism.

Supine hypotension syndrome

Pregnant women when they are supine, develop hypotension. This is called "supine hypotension syndrome" Patients feel dizzy and faint.

This event, due to enlarged uterus is pressure on the inferior vena cava and prevent from venous return to the heart

Prevention of supine hypotension syndrome

In order to prevent tis syndrom, during dental treatment patients should sit back or half-sitting position, or be rotated 45 degrees to the left. In this way, the pressure on the veins have been removed.

The approach of the dentist for pregnant women

Dental treatment in pregnant women must be done in the second trimester. Because this is the most stable period of gestation .

Advanced periodontal interventions and impacted tooth extraction,pregnancy tumor operations should be postpone at the end of pregnancy.

The second and third periods of pregnancy "from the supine position" should be avoided

The fetus is at risk for certain drugs. Tetracyclines can cause tooth discoloration in children, therefore it should not be given to pregnant women and infants. As a rule, high teratogenic potential drug should be avoided.

When taken some chemicals by pregnant women through the placenta to the fetus may cause deformation of the fetus is called "teratogenic" effect

.Except drugs and chemicals some factors such as radiation and trauma has teratogenic effects also.

General anasthesia is dengerous in pregnant patients.

Paracetemol is recommended as a pain killer.

Penicillin, erythromycin and sephalosporines are safe antibiotics.

Radiography is avoided in the first trimester

Local anesthesia

local anesthetic with adrenaline is Suitable

Amide-type local anesthetics should be preferred.

MENOPAUSE

Menopause is a period that begins with menstruation expiration

Many women have serious physical defects and irregularities with the menopause

Menapozda görülebilen değişiklikler:

* Atypical facial pain,
* XEROSTOMİA (dry mouth)
* Desquamativ gingivitis,
* Sjögren sendromu,

The patients using oral contraseptives

Oral contraceptives are drugs that prevent pregnancy when taken orally.

WOMAN WHO are taken oral contraceptives may experience hypertension, and myocardial infarction.

Therefore, caution should be exercised in patients using oral contraceptives during surgery.

ENDOCRİNE DİSORDERS

Endocrine system: Secretion of, without the need for a specific channel system, directly into the bloodstream, which is the name given to the sum of GLANDS

These GLANDS are required to complete their tasks with each other.

The secretion of endocrine glands is called "hormone"

The task of the endocrine system is to regulate the body functions

Endokrin Glands

Hypophyse

Thyroid

Parathyroid gland

Adrenal gland

Pancreas

Overia

Testis

Hyphothalamus

Pineal gland

Thymus

Endocrine disorders

1. Gigantism and acromegali
2. Hypothyroidism , hyperthyroidism
3. Hypoparathyroidism,hyperparathyroidism
4. Addison’s disease, Cushing
5. Diabetes Mellitus

Gigantism

Gigantism is occur due to excessive work of the pituitary growth hormone

Gigantism seen rapid growth, and giant humans occurs

Acromegaly

If growth hormone much works in people who have completed the development, acromegaly occur.

In acromegaly, hand, foot and mouth will grow in

In particular, growth is seen in the mandible.

Following diseases are observed in patients with growth hormone deficiency:

Diabetes mellitus

Hypertension

Cardiomyopahyi

Sleep apne

Hypercalcemia

Diabetes incipitus : Diabetes insipidus is an endocrine disorder should not be confused with diabetes. Diabetes is the result of insulin deficiency. The diabetes insipidus is occur as a result of antidiuretic hormone (ADH) FAILURE. This hormone is secreted by the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland.

in the absence of antidiuretic hormone,.control of water balance in the body is impaired. 1-1.5 liters when the normal daily amount of urine, these patients could be seen urinate up to 25 liters per day

Diabetes incipitus (findings)

Excessive thirst

excessive urination (especially at night)

Dry mouth

Drinking too much water

Visual disturbances

Cranial nerve defects

Increased intracranial pressure

Dental aspects of diabetes insipidus

Local anesthesia for pain control (with) is sufficient.

Conscious sedation is necessary to control anxiety

In dental procedures, xerostomia (dry mouth) may cause complications.

THYROİD DISORDERS (Goitre)

Goiter, is the growth of the thyroid gland

Dental procedures in patients with goiter

Dental procedures in goiter, is affected abnormal thyroid function

Also it is affected by complications due to obstruction of the respiratory tract.

Thyroid nodules

if a nodule is visible by radio-iodine then is not likely malignant nodules. This is called hot nodules

If nodule does not appear by radioiodine, it is likely to have more malignant. This is called cold nodule.

Hypothyroidism

It appear as a result of insufficient work of the thyroid gland

The lack of thyroid hormone present from birth, this is called "cretinism",

Cretinism-typical symptoms

Skeletal development and tooth eruption is delayed

Impairment of mental development

Macroglossia

A thick and dry skın

Nanism

Myxedema (findings)

Gain in weight

Activity and memory impairment

Dry skin and hair loss

Cold intolerance

Susceptibility to ischemic heart disease

Approach of dentists in patients with hypothyroidism

Diazepam, sedatives, opioid analgesics, and general anesthesia must be avoided

Local anesthesia in these patients should be preferred.

The approach of dentists for patients with hyperthyroidism

General anesthesia is avoided

These patients should not be given epinephrine in local anesthetics. Because thyrotoxic crisis may develop.

As a local anesthetic in patients with hypethyroidism, prilocaine (citanest) with felypressin (it octapres) can be used.

Sedation in THESE patients is necessary, because anxiety increases thyrotoxic crisis

Medical ,treatment of hyperthyroidism with Carbimazol is sometimes lead to agranulocytosis' . Hence oral ulceration may develop

Thyrotoxic crisis-signs

Unrest

Disorientation (people lost the ability to perceive the concepts of time and place )

The body temperature rises above 40 degrees

Impairment of brain function

Diabetes mellitus

It is a disease that seen as a result of Carbohydrate metabolism

Diabetes mellitus occurs frequently from insulin deficiency

Blood sugar is increases (hyperglisemia), excreted in the urine (glucosuria), making excessive urine (polyuria), excessive thirst (polydipsia)

Problems may occur in patients with diabetes

Hyperglisemic coma

Hypoglisemic coma

Problem of wound healing

Bleeding problems;

Risk of infection

Dermatological problems

Symptoms of hypoglycemia

Fainting, weakness

The feeling of hunger

Rapid pulse

Sweating

Damp and cold skin

Mydriasis of pupils

Confusion

Oral findings of diabetes

Increased incidence of periodontal diseases

Xerostomia

Swelling of salivary glands

Pulpitis

Ulceration of the oral mucosa

Delays in wound healing in the mouth

Halitozis

Approach of dentists to patients with diabetes

* Diabetic patients should be examined at regular intervals by the dentist.
* Dental stone should be cleaned frequently,
* Patients should be taught oral hygiene.
* Pain, anxiety, stress, fear should be avoided.
* Asepsis and antisepsis rules must be obeyed more than ever
* Dentures that make local trauma should not be used
* Local anesthetic agents must not contain adrenaline.
* Diabetic patients should not feel pain
* Operations should be done after breakfast in the morning.
* Operations not the end of the week should be planned earlier in the week.
* PATients who take antidiabetic drug or insulin, should not use aspirin, In this case, it decreases blood sugar.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES

Upper respiratory tract infections

Lower respiratory tract infections

Pulmonary tuberculosis

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Asthma

Sarcoidozis

Respiratory diseases are common, It makes dental treatments difficult,general anesthesia should be avoided. Cough is a common symptom as reflex protects the respiratory tract. Mucoid sputum is more evidence of chronic bronchitis.

Upper respiratory tract infections

These are usually highly contagious and is in the early stages of incubation period is up to a few days of viral origin. These diseases are:

* Common cold
* Pharyngitis and tonsillitis
* Laryngotracheitis

Approach to patients with upper respiratory tract infections

* Dental treatment should be delayed.
* Due to the possibility of the infection spreading to the lungs general anesthesia may be .dengereous
* If general anesthesia must be made , intubation should be done in the supine position

Approach in patients with lower respiratory tract infection

General anesthesia is dangerous in the lower respiratory tract infection

Dental treatment should be delayed until the general symptoms improved.

Pulmonary tuberculosis

Pulmonary tuberculosis is a disease which still frequently seen feature.

Causative agent is the Koch bacillus or mycobacterium tuberculosis. The disease is transmitted to humans from animals or from humans

Oral findings of tuberculosis

Oral ulcer symptoms can be seen in the middle part of the tongue.

Approach of the dentist

In basil positive (+) period tooth extraction must not be performed, cause bone tuberculosis. Also during this period will be more bleeding and It can the risk of patient infection is greater.

BLEEDING PROBLEMS

Significant blood disorders affecting Surgery:

Anemia

Thalassemia

Leukemia

Hemophilia A

Anticoagülants and surgery

Anemia

It is characterized by a lack of red blood cells and Hb

Oxygen carrying capacity of blood is decreased

In case of anemia, oral mucosa and the conjunctiva becomes.pale

The most common causes of anemia are iron deficiency and Vita. B12 deficiency

Other causes of anemia seen in systemic diseases. These disorders are liver disorders, neoplasms, chronic inflammation, leukemia, uremia, hypothyroidism, and diseases such as hypopituitarism.

Clinical Findings:

Skin color can be an indicator in the diagnosis of anemia

Conjunctiva of the lower eyelid, nail beds, oral mucosa, especially the tongue, are more reliable tissue for diagnosis

Cardiovascular symptoms (tachycardia, edema or ankle) is the result of severe anemia.

Some anemia, aphthous stomatitis, angular stomatitis, denture stomatitis, and candidiasis can be seen.

If such lesions are seen on the middle-aged, they must be investigated . Otherwise, without treatment of the underlying disease, these lesions will not respond to treatment

**Causes of anemia**

Chronic blood loss, iron deficiency, Vita. B12 deficiency, Sometimes anemia may occur as a result of a serious disease such as leukemia,

The approach of dentists to patients with anemia

In severe anemia, without HB amount and blood count to normal, should not be undertaken the operation

General anesthesia is undesirable

Leukemia

Is a malignant disease characterized by pathological increases of leukocytes in theperipheral blood. Clinically shows acute and chronically forms. Acute leukemia is more common in children than in adolescents and leads quickly to death.

General findings of acute leukemia

Pallor ( due to anemia), infections, Purpura, Enlargement of lymph nodes, spleen in large size, weight loss, pain in the bones, Weakness, Anorexia (loss of apetite), Increase of leukocytes in peripheral blood

Oral findings in acute leukemia

Bleeding of the oral mucosa, Oral mucosal pallor ( due to anemia), Ulceration of the oral mucosa and gums, lymphadenopathy, Tumor-like formations, in acute leukemia gingival swelling and pink color.is seen

Dental problems in acute leukemia

Infections, bleeding, anemia,risk of hepatitis B, Aids may be seen.

Dental treatment should be made as a result of consultation with the patient's physician.

Due. to the risk of bleeding and infection (osteomyelitis and septicemia), should be avoided from tooth extractions

Platelet infusions and blood before surgery, must be ready

Antibiotics particularly penicillin should be used until the wound heals.

These patients have hepatitis B and HIV risk (due to blood transfusion).

Hemophilia

Carried by women,and seen in men

This disease occur s as a result of factor VIII deficiency (antihemophilic globulin) in plasma

There is a risk of bleeding in surgical procedures

Some medicines can make bleeding

Drug addiction may be.

Drugs which increases of factor VIII

Fresh Blood

Fresh and frozen plasma

Cryoprecipitat prepared from human plasma

Dry and frozen AHG (ANTİ hemofilik globulin) of animals

Dry and frozen of human AHG (antihemofilik globulin)

Hemophilia and local anaesthesia

Without factor VIII replacement, making anesthesia and intramuscular injections are dangerous

Anxiety increases bleeding

Patients complaint of Halitosis (aseton odor)

In this disease , due to negligence of oral and dental care, increase in the number of caries occur.

Local anesthesia and tooth extraction 'should be between 50-75% of the factor VIII level

Haemophilia patient should not be given aspirin for pain relief

Painkillers can be given as paracetamol or dihydrocodeine.

Points to be considered in the tooth extraction

Factor VIII level should be raised before the operation

it should be worked as atraumatic

Suture should not be put on the wound edges

Acrylic plate must be done to prevent bleeding before surgery

If postoperative bleeding,occur, the patient should be in a sitting position, the mandible is fixed by extraorally bandages should, and should not be spoken

Visitors should not be next to the patient.

Patients should not be allowed to take hot drinks and alcohol

Patient should not feel pain

Anticoagulants and surgery

Anticoagulants are used in myocardial infarction patients and dialysis patients.

In myocardial infarction, coumarin, heparin used in dialysis patients.

Use of aspirin in patients with heart disease to thin the blood and continuous use of aspirin in patients with rheumatic disease also considered as an anticoagulant

3-4 days before the operation cessation of anticoagulant agents or aspirin is appropriate. However, the patient's doctor should decide on this issue, Because if you made mistakes on this issue should be noted that the risk of venous thromboembolism.

BÖBREK HASTALIKLARI

Amongst the Kidney diseases , chronic renal failure is important.

Drug therapy in these diseases is important, since there is a risk of drug accumulation.

Risks of chronic renal failure

* Impairment of drug excretion
* Patients receiving corticosteroids and immunosuppression therapy
* Hypertension
* Bleeding tendency
* Hepatitis B carriers
* Anemi
* Some drugs

In children with chronic renal failure , delayed growth and tooth eruption.occur

Some drugs are toxic for kidney.for example, aspirin, and tetracycline are nephrotoxic drugs. So It should not be given to patients with renal impairment.

Nephrotoxic drugs

• Tetracycline

• Aspirin

• Paracetemol

Some drugs are administered in low doses (ampicillin, amoxicillin, metronidazole, benzylpenicillin)

Drugs that makes dry mouth and urinary retention

Antihistamines

Drugs that are not need to change dose

Eritromisin

Kodein

Diazepam

CARDİOVASCULAR DISEASES

Cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of death worldwide.

Frequent occurrence of cardiovascular diseases, the danger of some dental procedures and drugs in these patients, dentists are clear about the necessity of having this disease

Anxiety and pain INCREASE THE LOAD OF THE HEART. So pain and stress ın HEART disease, should not be created.

Types of Cardiovascular Disease

1. Heart failure
2. Hypertension
3. Angina pectoris
4. Myocardial infarction

Heart failure: Heart can not pump blood the body needs. Heart failure usually occurs as a result of a heart disease.but It can be seen in the normal heart

Kalb Yetmezliğinin Klinik Bulguları:

1. Breathlessness
2. Oedema in the legs
3. Neck veins congestion
4. Cyanosis of the lips
5. Fatigue
6. Fast irregular pulse

The cause of breathlessness: In the lying position abdominal organs to move up diaphragm and thereby reduces vital capacity of the lung. Therefore avoiding SUPİNE POSİTİON during dental treatment of patients with heart failure.

Dentistry and Heart Failure

General anesthesia is harmful in the heart failure. These patients can be done under local anesthesia in some dental applications.

Bring the patient supine (supine to) improve dyspnea that is not true.

If the patient feels pain during dental procedures expose adrenaline as endogenous. Endogenous adrenaline dangerous for heart patients. Therefore, it is not important that epinephrine in local anesthetic agents. It is important for the patient not to feel pain.

Hypertension

it is the elevation of blood pressure. If high blood pressure continues for a long time, kidneys, heart, brain and eye damage can occur.

Generally, the diastolic pressure is above 90 mmHg,, and systolic pressure of 140 mm Hg is considered hypertension for adults.

In hypertensive patients with catecholamine levels (adrenaline, nor adrenalie ) rise. It is therefore not correct to use adrenaline in patients with hypertension.

These patients also increased sympathetic activity. Sudden excitement, anger and distress can cause an increase in blood pressure. Therefore, in any event forming stress in such patients may increase blood pressure.

Angina pectoris

Angina, is severe chest pain on exertion and relieved with rest. Because of the exact cause of angina pectoris is unknown, it should be focused on risk factors.

Risk factors for angina pectoris

Hypertension, diabetes, obesity, smoking, inactivity, heredity, infection (especially focal inf.), Personality structure, environmental factors, anemia, polycythemia, hyperthyroidism, heart failure. In addition, the cold weather made physical exercise can also be added to them.

As a clinically

The typical location of anginal pain is the lower part of the sternum The pain spreads from here to the left.

Angina pectoris and Its Importance for dentistry

* Previously patients had angina crisis that we know we have to bear in mind the extraction and other attempts to awaken a new crisis.
* If the attack came during the treatment process should be stopped . Patients should be allowed to rest and should not permit to walking
* 5 mg of nitroglycerin is administered sublingually to the patient
* In this case it should be suspected myocardial infarction If pain does not stop within 5 minutes,
* In this case, the patient will not be sent home and needed an ambulance intentionally diverted safely to the hospital.

Myocardial infarction

* The most severe form of coronary heart disease
* Chest pain may begin during rest or activity.
* Pain is unbearable .
* Pain does not stop with rest and nitroglycerin.
* in patients except pain,vomiting, pale, sweating, fatigue, cough, shortness of breath, sometimes loss of consciousness will be seen.

Evaluation of myocardial infarction from the point of dentistry

* General anesthesia is contraindicated after a myocardial infarction has passed.
* Six weeks after myocardial infarction ,simple surgical procedures can be performed under local anesthesia
* Pain and distress should be avoided during the surgical procedure
* Of the anesthetic solution given into the vessels should be avoided.
* It should not be given a local anesthetic overdose.
* if the patient who are using anticoagulant should stop the practice and .consult the physician who is treating the patient. If the patient does not stop the anticoagulant drugs, bleeding will be seen.
* Vitamin K is not used against bleeding in patients undergoing anticoagulant therapy,Because there is a risk of thrombosis.

infective Endocarditis

Infective endocarditis (IE) is defined as an infection of the endocardial surface of the heart.

The main effects of endocarditis, causing damage to the heart and kidneys in particular is cause of embolic disorders or infections in several organs.

Infective endocarditis is a deadly disease is 30%

Infective endocarditis may occur due to two predisposing factors: 1. The presence of a disturbance, such as congenital heart disease in patients 2. Bacteriemi

This bacteremia may be caused by a tooth extraction.

Endocarditis with non-sterile needle and syringe by staphylococci in the blood during i.v.injections can occur. This is particularly seen more, patients with drug addiction.

Candida albicans can be a cause of endocarditis

Other than patients with drug habits those elderly with impaired immune mechanisms and in patients who use cytotoxic drugs,.endocarditis can develop

In summary the cause of endocarditis are:

1. Bacteriemi
2. I.v.enjections with non steril syrings
3. Candida albicans
4. Those with drug addicts
5. Elderly people with impaired immune mechanisms
6. Using cytotoxic drugs

To prevent infective endocarditis:

1. To determine that the patient is at risk
2. 2. give antibiotics before treatment

Enfektif endokardit yönünden risk altında olan hastalar

Kongenital heart disease

Rheumatic heart disease

Valve prosthesis

Degenerative aortic (calcific), heart disease

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

Infective endocarditis passed before

Infective endocarditis is to be applied as a prophylactic antibiotic regimen in patients before surgery

We obey the advice of the American Heart Association's decision in 1977. According to this:

2 g of amoxicillin 1 hour before surgery in adults

In children 50 mg/kg

Who can not take oral medication

Ampicillin 2 g in adults. IM

In children 50 mg/ kg i.m.

In penicillin allergy

600 mg of clindamycin in adults

Children 20 mg / kg

Antibiotics should be used before surgery besides the nurse or dentist

HANDICAPPED PATIENTS

Mental activity disorders, lack of physical movement, vision and hearing impairment, age and disability cases (handicapped) are accepted.as handicapped.

These people show the need for dental treatment like normal people.

Significant disability disorders

Mentaly handicapped

Down’s syndrome

Cerebral palsy

Vision disorders

Hearing disorders

Senility

Mentaly handicapped patients and dentistry

Mentally handicapped patients could fall at any moment. At this falls , fractures of jaws and teeth and there may be other soft tissue injuries of the mouth such as tongue, cheeks, lips injuries

Patients are subjected to early tooth loss because they can't do oral and dental care

Dental extractions need for general anesthesia

Removable dentures are not practical in these patients .Because patients can not use them and during convulsions this dentures will be broken and may be escape into the airways

Visual disturbances

The patient does not provide a good oral hygiene if can not see well. For example, he/she can not see the effect of tooth brush

We should explain what we will do the patient who can not see

Hearing loss

Acquired hearing loss may be excessive use of streptomycin

It may be due to senility also. it may be as occupational For example, for many years serving in the military as an artillery hearing loss may be seen Hearing loss can lead to problems of agreement between doctors and patients during dental treatment

Mark explained the situation can not be said and explained the process must be made in writing

Patients undergoing radiotherapy

In the case of cancer, head and neck surgery, chemotherapy or radiation therapy or combination therapy applicable

Radiotherapy has some complications:

Mucositis, loss of taste, oral candidiasis, xerostomie,radiation caries, sensitivity in the teeth,osteoradionecrosis,trismus

Control of Patients receiving radiotherapy

After radiotherapy oral complications will be , so measures should be taken beforehand

Meticulous oral hygiene must be provided prior to radiation therapy and preventive restorative process should be performed.

If there is caries in teeth, and oral hygiene is not good they should be taken before radiotherapy.

Tooth extraction within 6 months after radiotherapy definitely not done.Because osteoradionecrose will be seen

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