**Oral diagnosis (case sheet): Dr. Rehab Faisal**

 Oral diagnosis is the branch of dentistry dealing with identification of oral diseases whether of local or systemic origin. The purpose of obtaining information and recording it in an orderly manner is to establish a diagnosis and distinguish one disease from another; the data base may be compatible with a variety of disease process which constitutes the differential diagnosis.

**Objective:**

* Define oral diagnosis and diagnostic process.
* Identify steps of diagnostic process.
* Define the case history, its items and objectives of each.
* Identify types of clinical evaluation.
* Define the signs and symptoms, giving example s for each.

**Types of clinical examination**:

A-complete examination:

1. History taking.

2. Clinical examination.

3. Supplementary diagnostic aids.

B- Screen types of examination:

1. Brief clinical examination of the teeth, supporting structures and mouth.

2. Limited radiographic examination.

C-Emergency type of examination:

* For diagnosis and management of acute and emergency conditions.
* Limited to the procedure related to the complaint of the patient.

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**Diagnosis:** it includes the following…..

1. Case history (personal data, chief complain, present illness, past medical history, past dental history and family history).
2. Clinical examination (intra oral and extra oral examination).
3. Diagnostic aids (radiographic examination, biopsy and biochemical investigations).

**Person data:**

* Patient name.
* Age ( include the diseases affect certain age group e.g. certain diseases affect children as acute herpetic gingiva stomatitis, measles and rickets. While in older age group, patients are subjected to atrophic and degenerative age changes, in addition to some malignancy or carcinoma or leukoplakia).
* Sex: some patients carry mixed names, certain diseases or condition, related to either sex e.g. hemophilia usually certain in male, while females are usually carrier the diseases (sex linked diseases).
* Marital status:
1. (Psychological stress of some married people, may predispose certain oral diseases)
2. Gingivitis and gingival enlargement related to pregnancy.
3. Could be a source of infection in some contiguous diseases.
* Occupation: it causes oral lesions due to systemic absorption of metallic or non-metallic compound as workers in bismuth, lead and mercury factories.
* **Chief complain:**
1. It is written in patient's own words.
2. There may be more than one single complaint.
3. Symptoms: pain, burning, dry mouth, parasthesia and loose teeth.
* Sign: any change or changes observed by examiner as in color, shape, form or size of tissues, in addition to pulse rate, blood pressure, mass, ulcer, erosions and pigmentation.

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* Symptoms: are subjective information reported by patient, these are usually the first aspects of history to be recorded. The symptoms may be described by parent or guardian, as in children and mentally compromised patients.

e.g.

1. Pain, burning sensation.

2. Altered taste.

3. Foul odor.

4. Dryness of the mouth.

5. Bleeding.

6. Swelling.

**- Present illness.**

1. Onset of complain.

2. Character of onset.

3. Severity of complaint.

4. Course of complaint.

5. Duration

6. Location of complaint.

7. Distribution.

8. Prior occurrence.

9. Exacerbating factors.

10. Relieving factors.

11. Associated phenomenon like fever, spontaneous bleeding and bad odor.

* **Past medical history:**
1. Serious illness (heart attack, bleeding disorders).
2. Fits or faints.
3. Hospitalization.
4. Allergic.
5. Medications take in the last six months.
6. Childhood diseases (as rheumatic fever).
* Past dental history:
* Frequency of visiting dentist and purpose of visit.
* Administration of local anesthesia.

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* Past and surgical procedures, bleeding and healing process.
* Previous orthodontic treatment.
* Periodontal diseases and previous periodontal treatment.
* History of denture wearing, causes of teeth loss

Thank you

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