

SPRINGFIELD TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

Course Number: DHYG 302 Department: Dental Hygiene

Course Title: Pharmacology Semester: Spring Year: 1999

Objectives/Competencies

Course Objective	Competencies
1. Understand the need for a knowledge of pharmacology reference sources for the subject of pharmacology.	Unit 1: Introduction 1. Define the terms: pharmacology, pharmacodynamics, pharmacotherapeutics. 2. Explain why the dental hygienist should have a knowledge of pharmacology and its general principles. 3. Name the reference publications that are useful for the dental hygienist in looking up drugs. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of these references. 4. Define and give example of following terms, chemical name, trade name, brand name and generic name. 5. List two disadvantages of using trade names, also list advantages of using trade names. 6. Explain the advantages and disadvantages to using trade names of drugs. 7. Name the three regulatory agencies and state the major responsibilities of each. ie. F.D.A., F.T.C., D.E.A.

Course Objective	Competencies
2. Understand the principles of drug action.	<p data-bbox="1157 253 1671 289">Unit 2: Principles of Drug Action</p> <ol data-bbox="1079 298 1986 1503" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="1079 298 1478 334">1. Define the term drug.<li data-bbox="1079 342 1671 378">2. Describe how drugs are classified.<li data-bbox="1079 386 1787 422">3. Define and differentiate between efficacy.<li data-bbox="1079 430 1948 508">4. Name and describe the two general classifications of drug entry.<li data-bbox="1079 516 1948 594">5. Discuss the specific routes of Rx entry by the enteral route and list advantages and disadvantages of each.<li data-bbox="1079 602 1948 712">6. Discuss the specific routes of Rx entry by the parenteral route and list advantages and disadvantages of each.<li data-bbox="1079 721 1976 815">7. Describe the various forms of drugs for administration (tabs, caps, powder, cream, gel, liquid, etc).<li data-bbox="1079 823 1986 859">8. What are the dosage forms frequently used in dentistry.<li data-bbox="1079 867 1948 1026">9. Describe the mechanism of drug transfer across biological membranes and physical chemical properties of drugs that influence their passage including the influence of PH in the dissociation process.<li data-bbox="1079 1034 1940 1112">10. Describe the characteristics of weak acids and bases and describe the clinical implications of each.<li data-bbox="1079 1120 1986 1198">11. Describe the physio-chemical factors that influence the absorption rate of drugs.<li data-bbox="1079 1206 1955 1284">12. Explain each of the steps involved in oral absorption, disruption, disintegration, dispersion and dissolution.<li data-bbox="1079 1292 1965 1370">13. Explain the effects of food on drug absorption. Name two factors which affect absorption at the injection site.<li data-bbox="1079 1378 1976 1503">14. Define tissue transport and tissue distribution and have a general understanding of the molecular mechanisms of drug action.

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<p>3. Recognize adverse drug reactions.</p>	<p>15. Define the following terms: biologic half life, agonist, antagonist, partial agonist.</p> <p>16. Describe the importance of the hepatic microsomal enzymes in relationship to drug metabolism.</p> <p>17. State the nature and route of drug excretion and describe 3 processes by which it occurs.</p> <p>18. Be able to give examples of the extral renal routes of drug exchange.</p> <p>19. In considering drug administration, what role has tolerance, pathological state and gain in weight play.</p> <p>20. Be familiar with the formulas suggested for dose calculations for school and pre-school age children and infants. Be familiar with the body surface area formula for calculations of a child dose.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Unit 3: Adverse Drug Reactions</p> <p>1. Define therapeutic effect, adverse effect, toxic effect and side effect.</p> <p>2. Name the 4 classifications of adverse drug reactions.</p> <p>3. Describe types of toxic reactions.</p> <p>4. Explain the mechanisms by which allergic reactions occur.</p> <p>5. Define and give an example of the idiosyncratic reactions.</p> <p>6. Define the formula for the therapeutic index and describe its usefulness.</p> <p>7. Describe the various stages in testing that a drug must pass before it is marketed to the general public.</p>

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<p>4. Understand the importance of correct prescription writing.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Unit 4: Prescription Writing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Utilize Holroyd text to learn the equivalents of metric and apothecary systems. 2. Utilize Holroyd text to learn the common abbreviations used in prescription writing. 3. Utilize Holroyd text to learn common household equivalents. 4. Describe the parts of a prescription and explain the information each part contains. 5. Describe the styles of prescriptions that are frequently employed in dental practice by reviewing examples of prescriptions. 6. Discuss drug legislation regarding inter state commerce in drugs, dispensing by prescription, demonstration of safety and effectiveness and the schedules of penalties for abuse. 7. Name drug doses that are frequently prescribed in dental practice such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - liquid preparation of penicillin - antibiotics for the patient allergic to penicillin - sedative hypnotics - narcotic analgesic for pain - prescription for prophylaxis against sub-acute endocarditis for an adult with history of rheumatic heart disease 8. Explain the Control Substance Act of 1970. 9. List the 5 schedules for controlled substances and give

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<p>5. Understand and recognize those agents which affect the autonomic nervous system.</p> <p>6. Understand the impact of general anesthetics.</p>	<p>examples of drugs that are in each schedule.</p> <p>Unit 5: Pharmacology of the Autonomic Nervous System</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the 2 divisions of the autonomic nervous system and the functions of each. 2. Describe the function of neurotransmitters and what role norepinephrine and acetylcholine play. 3. Given the following groups of drugs, describe the effects they exert on the autonomic nervous system. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. cholinergic agents b. anti-cholinergic agents c. adrenergic agents d. adrenergic of sympathetic blocking agents 4. Discuss the use of anticholinergic agents in dentistry. <p>Unit 6: General Anesthetics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the early history of general anesthesia and be familiar with the anesthetic agents and the individual responsible for its development. 2. Discuss the theories of anesthetic action and the incompleteness of the existing theories. 3. Describe the 4 basic stages of anesthesia by physiologic response and give the implications of each. 4. List and describe the 4 planes of general anesthesia. 5. Explain the methods of administering gases, volatile anesthetics for inhalation. 6. Discuss the problems and accidents that can occur

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<p>7. Understand the importance of sedative/hypnotic drugs.</p>	<p>during administration of various agents for surgical anesthesia.</p> <p>7. Describe the properties, uses, adverse effects, and adverse reactions of the following anesthetic gases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. nitrous oxide b. cyclopropane c. ethylene <p>8. Describe the properties, uses, adverse effects, and adverse reactions of the following volatile liquid anesthetics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ether b. chloroform c. tetrachloride d. trichloroethelyne e. halothane f. enflurane g. ethane h. chlorine <p>9. Describe the uses and effects of the following intravenous agents used for general anesthesia:</p> <p>Barbiturates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. thiopental sodium b. methyl hexobarbital sodium <p>Non-barbiturates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ketamine <p>10. Describe the rationale for contraindicating certain anesthetic agents in the presence of particular diseases and the importance for identifying the disease agents and the effects.</p>

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<p>8. Understand the importance of psychotherapeutic drugs.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Unit 7: Sedative/Hypnotic Drugs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define and differentiate between sedation and hypnosis. 2. Describe the classification of barbiturates by division of action, registration, dosage and preparation of those most commonly used in dentistry. 3. Discuss the properties, uses, effects and adverse reactions of barbiturates and give examples of each. 4. List the number of barbiturates, sedatives, hypnotics and discuss relative advantages and disadvantages over barbiturates. 5. For each of the number of barbiturates, sedatives, hypnotics describe the action, uses, effects and adverse reactions of each. 6. State the rationale for sedative analgesic combinations and describe how this can be accomplished including contraindications, fixed dosage combinations and dual drug effects. 7. What special consideration should the practitioner keep in mind concerning sedative/hypnotic drugs. <p style="text-align: center;">Unit 8: Psychotherapeutic Drugs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Differentiate between sedation and hypnosis. 2. Describe the difference between schizophrenic and affective disorders. 3. Discuss drug therapy in treatment of various psychosis and list 3 groups of antipsychotic agents used in therapy. 4. Describe the action of thioxanthenes, the use,

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<p>9. Understand the importance of tranquilizers and centrally acting muscle relaxants.</p> <p>10. Understand the importance of non narcotic drugs and prostaglandins.</p>	<p>absorption, metabolism, addiction, pharmacologic effect, drug interactions and drug toxicity.</p> <p>5. Discuss the butyrophenones as to use, absorption, metabolism, pharmacologic effects and drug interactions and compare butyrophenones to thioxanthenes.</p> <p>6. Discuss use, administration, adverse reactions and dosage of these agents used in treating depression. (dibenzodiazepines, monoamines, oxidase inhibitors, lithium salts)</p> <p>7. Explain the implications and rationale for use of psychotherapeutic agents in pediatrics and geriatrics including consideration of placebos.</p> <p>Unit 9: Tranquilizers and Centrally Acting Muscle Relaxants</p> <p>1. Discuss the use of mild tranquilizers in controlling anxiety and the rationale for use in dentistry.</p> <p>2. Describe the use, administration, pharmacologic effects, adverse reactions, drug reactions, dosage and preparations for the following anti-anxiety agents.</p> <p>3. Discuss the indications, the side effects associated with central muscle relaxants.</p> <p>Unit 10: Non Narcotic Drugs</p> <p>1. Discuss the two components of pain: perception and reaction.</p> <p>2. Define and be able to differentiate between anesthetic and analgesic effects.</p> <p>3. Discuss the origin, mechanism of action,</p>

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<p>11. Understand the importance of non narcotic drugs and prostaglandins.</p>	<p>pharmacological effect, adverse effects and toxic effects of salicylates.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Discuss the administration, absorption, and the metabolism of aspirin and also the dosage and preparation. 5. Describe the combined preparation of aspirin with other drugs and discuss their usefulness in dentistry. 6. Discuss the para-aminophenols as to administration, metabolism, usage, dosage and adverse reactions. 7. Discuss the use of non steroidal and anti-inflammatory agents. 8. Discuss the biologic and pathologic roles of prostoglandins. 9. What is the implication of prostoglandins in periodontal disease. <p style="text-align: center;">Unit 11: Prostaglandins</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the two components of pain: perception and reaction. 2. Define and be able to differentiate between anesthetic and analgesic effects. 3. Discuss the origin, mechanism of action, pharmacological effect, adverse effects and toxic effects of salicylates. 4. Discuss the administration, absorption, and the metabolism of aspirin and also the dosage and preparation. 5. Describe the combined preparation of aspirin with other drugs and discuss their usefulness in dentistry.

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<p>14. Understand the use of anticonvulsant drugs.</p>	<p>Unit 13: Central Nervous System Stimulants</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define the term analeptics. 2. Discuss the effects of the central nervous stimulants and the rationale for basic knowledge of these agents in the dental office. 3. Describe the actions and effects of xanthines. 4. Discuss the actions and effects and implications for the use of amphetamines. 5. Discuss the use of amphetamines or their derivatives for the treatment of obesity.
<p>15. Understand the use of histamines and anti-histamines.</p>	<p>Unit 14: Anticonvulsant Drugs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List and describe the types of epileptic seizures. 2. Discuss the rationale for treatment of epileptic patients in the dental office. 3. Discuss the use of anticonvulsant drugs in the treatment of epilepsy, and discuss the effects, dosage, adverse reactions and implications for handling dental patients in each case.
<p>16. Understand the role of hormones.</p>	<p>Unit 15: Histamines and Anti-Histamines</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the occurrences and pharmacological actions of histamines. 2. Define and give the classification of antihistamines. 3. Define the pharmacologic effect of anti-histamines, adverse effects, drug interactions and therapeutic uses. <p>Unit 16: Hormones</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name the pituitary hormones and describe their

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<p>17. Understand the importance of hormones.</p>	<p>primary functions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Identify the pituitary hormones which have been isolated or synthesized for clinical use and discuss the therapeutic effects of each. 3. Explain the origin and functions of each of the sex hormones. 4. Discuss the most common clinical use of the sex hormones and the advantages of the hormone analogs. 5. Describe the significance of the thyroid hormone on growth differentiation, metabolic state and calorogenic effects. 6. Name the natural synthesis and analog derivatives of thyroid hormones and discuss the therapeutic applications of each. 7. Describe the role of parathyroid hormones in maintaining homeostasis of calcium and describe the antagonistic relationship with the thyroid hormone calcitonin. 8. Discuss the non hormonal factors in chemichemostasis. 9. Discuss the treatment of diseases related to hypo and hyper parathyroidism. 10. Name the pancreatic hormones (insulin and glucagon) and describe the function of each. 11. Describe the relationship of insulin to various diabetic condition and discuss its use in therapy. 12. State the gastro intestinal hormones and their use. 13. Discuss the function of prostolglandins and the current interest in establishing therapeutic agents in the treatment of allergiens and inflammation.

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<p>18. Understand the importance of anti-neoplastic drugs.</p> <p>19. Understand the importance of diuretics and anti-hypertensive drugs.</p>	<p>Unit 17: Adrenocorticoid Steroids</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name and describe the effects of the steroids secreted by the adrenocortex. 2. Discuss the abnormalities of adreno-corticoid secretions (addisons disease, cushings disease). 3. List and describe the effects, adverse reactions, therapeutic use and the homeostatic effect of adrenocorticoid steroids. 4. Discuss the dental uses of cortico-steroids. <p>Unit 18: Anti Neoplastic Drugs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the classification, use and adverse effect of the antineoplastic agents. 2. Describe the oral considerations with regard to anti-neoplastic agents.
<p>20. Understand the importance of cardiovascular drugs.</p>	<p>Unit 19: Diuretics and Anti-Hypertensive Drugs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the three categories of hypertensive disease. 2. Describe the basic philosophy of drug therapy in treating hypertension. 3. Describe the actions of the major diuretics in controlling hypertension. 4. Discuss other drugs that act either through central or peripheral mechanisms to reduce or manage hypertension and give examples of each. 5. Discuss the dental implications of the patient taking anti-hypertensive medications and their effect on dental treatment.

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<p>21. Understand the importance of anti microbial agents.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Unit 20: Cardiovascular Drugs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the physical symptoms manifested by a patient suffering congestive heart failure. 2. Describe the major pharmacological effects associated with digitalis glycosides, digitoxin and digoxin. 3. Describe the major adverse effects associated with glycosides that can be additive with epinephrine. Name another agent which would exacerbate this side effect. 4. Explain the rationale for determining the location of a patient's angina medication before rendering dental treatment. 5. List and describe the use, dosage, effect and adverse reactions by giving examples of anti-anginal agents. 6. Explain the development of arrhythmias by various dysfunctions and effects on the sympathetic and parasympathetic portions of the autonomic nervous system. 7. Discuss the properties, use, effects, adverse reactions to various drugs used to control cardiac arrhythmias. (quinidine, procainamide, lidocaine, delophine, digitalis and other autonomic agents) 8. Relate the clotting mechanism to the action of anti-coagulants and discuss the need for the use of these drugs. 9. Explain the procedures that must be followed in treating a patient taking warfarin. Name one drug that should not be administered to such a patient for pain relief.

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	<p>10. Name five absolute contraindications to dental treatment without a consultation between physician and dentist associated with cardiovascular system diseases.</p> <p>11. Describe the alterations in dental treatment required for each of the following adverse reactions: orthostatic hypotension, xerostomia, psychic depression.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Unit 21: Anti Microbial Agents</p> <p>1. Discuss and define the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. anti microbial agents b. anti infective agents c. anti bacterial agents d. anti viral agents e. antibiotic agents f. anti fungal agents <p>2. Discuss the differences and similarities among the various anti-microbial agents and be able to define and differentiate the following terms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. spectrum b. resistance c. bacteriocidal d. bacteriostatic e. synergism f. antagonism g. super infection <p>3. Discuss the principle factors that determine the likelihood of a microorganism causing an infection.</p> <p>4. Describe the therapeutic implications of anti-microbial agents and the prophylactic indications of these agents.</p>

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<p>22. Understand and value the use of locally acting medications.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Discuss the value of culture and sensitivity tests. 6. Know the current recommendations of the Heart Association for antibiotic coverage of patients with congenital heart disease, rheumatic heart disease or prosthesis. 7. Explain the duration of dosage of antibiotics as it pertains to control of infection and prevention of toxic effects and super infection. 8. Discuss penicillin as to administration including advantages and disadvantages of various routes, absorption, metabolism, anti-bacterial effects as determined by blood levels, spectrum, adverse effects, uses and preparations and dosage. 9. List and describe the type of natural and semi-synthetic penicillins available for clinical use including uses, effects, spectrums, preparation, dosage of systemic and topical and anti fungal agents as well. 10. List and discuss allergies and hypersensitivity reactions regarding penicillin. 11. Discuss penicillin resistant organisms. 12. Discuss action, spectrum of activity, usage and adverse effects. <p style="text-align: center;">Unit 22: Locally Acting Medications: Anti Microbials, Hemostatics, and Protectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the primary differences between antiseptics and disinfectants. 2. Discuss primary differences between bacteriastatic and bacteriocidal.

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<p>23. Understand the importance of emergency drugs in the clinical setting.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Distinguish between sterilization and disinfection. 4. Be familiar with the action of hemostatic agents (sympathomimetics, styptics, and astringents, mechanical agents). 5. Discuss the use of oral protectives. 6. Discuss 5 methods used for sterilization and disinfection in a dental office. 7. List the chemical methods that can result in sterilization. 8. List the advantages and disadvantages of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. gluteraldehyde b. sodium hypochlorite c. provodine iodine d. benzalkonium chloride 9. Describe the best method for sterilization and disinfection of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. chair and counter b. injection sites c. dental instruments d. V.D. and hepatitis patient e. cotton rolls and gauze f. suction tip and saliva ejector 10. List 5 examples of hemostatics and protectives and describe their specific use. <p style="text-align: center;">Unit 23: Emergency Drugs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State the general measure which the dental hygienist should be familiar in order to respond to emergency

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<p>24. Understand and value the impact of systemic diseases on selection of pharmacologic agents in dentistry.</p>	<p>situations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. State the signs, symptoms and treatment for the following emergencies: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. cardiac arrest b. angina pectoris c. acute myocardial infarction d. convulsions e. syncope f. asthma g. anaphylactic shock h. acute adrenal insufficiency i. apnea j. hypoglycemia 3. List the equipment necessary to treat the common emergencies and give the rationale for the inclusion of each item. 4. List the names of the potential emergency drugs needed in an emergency drug kit for a dental office. <p style="text-align: center;">Unit 24: Pharmacologic Considerations in Patients with Systemic Diseases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State the dental implications affecting treatment of patients with specific disease states: <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Disease - Asthma</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Dental Consideration</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Psychological stress of dental treatment may cause an attack. Caution with prescribing any medication as allergies may not have been identified and also frequent side effects of the properly prescribed anti histamine</p>

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	<p>which reduce salivary flow and adversely effect caries rate, periodontal sites, tissue sensitivity and retention of complete dentures.</p> <p>Disease - Emphysema Dental Consideration In severe cases daily regimen of tetracycline is prescribed as prophylactic method which tends to impair prothrombin utilization and thereby promotes potential bleeding.</p> <p>Disease - Hypertension Dental Consideration Let dental treatment be delayed until medical controls for high blood pressure is demonstrated. Many times sedation may be necessary before a dental appointment when anxiety is a complicating factor.</p> <p>Disease - Congestive Heart Failure Dental Consideration Clinical signs are distended neck veins and cyanosis and indicate severity of the disease. Conservative measures, short appointment, upright sitting position and sedation for anxiety are indicated. Oxygen support should be close by.</p> <p>Disease - Myocardial Infarction Dental Consideration Effective dental treatment should be delayed for 3 months after the infraction. Same precautions should be</p>

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	<p>applied to the patient as angina. Anti-coagulant therapy may be an additional complicating factor.</p> <p>Disease - Anti-Coagulation Therapy Dental Consideration Preventive therapy for excessive bleeding with any procedure that may cause excessive bleeding mostly when at controlled therapeutic level working dental procedures including extractions and curretage may be accomplished without complications. Again consultation with the patient's physician is necessary.</p> <p>Disease - Rheumatic Heart Disease Congenital Heart Disease Heart Murmurs Dental Consideration History of these conditions indicate that the primary dental concern is patient susceptibility to sub acute endocarditis. Cardiac status of patient should be evaluated and antibiotic prophylaxis prescribed as necessary.</p> <p>Disease - Pacemakers Dental Consideration Precautions mostly implemented are avoiding use of any electronic equipment including vitalometer, cavitron and using prophactic antibiotics regiment is recommended to avoid SBE.</p>

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	<p>Disease - Prosthetic Heart Valve Dental Consideration Two primary concerns: a. bacteremia b. Excessive bleeding All patients should be covered with the prophylactic antibiotic regiment and a current prothrombin count should be requested as patients are taking anticoagulant medications.</p> <p>Disease - Hepatitis Dental Consideration Clinical signs will be jaundice, fever, malaise acute viral hepatitis. Any elective dental procedures should be delayed until the liver function is back to normal. When necessary to treat high risk patients, face masks, disposable gloves and gowns should be used to protect the staff.</p> <p>Disease - Hepatic Failure Dental Consideration Clinical signs which reflect extent of hepatic failure are weakness, fatigue, jaundice and ankle edema. Primary dental concern is impaired coagulation status. Bleeding and prothrombin time should be evaluated before any surgical treatment is initiated.</p> <p>Disease - Mal Absorption Dental Consideration</p>

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	<p>All signs and symptoms include glossitis, cheiliti and anemia should suggest aml nutrition. Lab tests for iron and vitamin B12 and Foates are necessary. Treatment should be on an emperical bases. Serious underlying seriologic defects may be masked.</p> <p>Disease - Renal Defects Dental Consideration Only emergency dental treatment should be done because of multiple systemic complications and a high risk of infection.</p> <p>Disease - A. Dialysis Dental Consideration Complications influencing dental management of a patient being treated by intermittent hemodialysis increases susceptibility to infection, bleeding tendencies and possibility of hypertensopsion. Dental treatment best accomplished in morning of the day after dialysis.</p> <p>Disease - B. Renal Tran Splantation Dental Consideration Patient host resistance to infection is depressed by immuno suppressive drug therapy. Periodontal status of these patients should be closely monitored.</p> <p>Disease - Seizure Disorders Dental Consideration</p>

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	<p>Any anxiety generated by dental treatment or pain that may be caused by a local anesthetic may precipitate a seizure disorder. As a result, patient's appointment should be in the morning or shortly after taking medication.</p> <p>Disease - Stroke Dental Consideration All efforts should be directed to keeping patient calm, comfortable and free of pain. Patients should have morning appointment when he is rested and medication for anxiety should be given where indicated and any operations should be performed under sufficient anesthesia.</p> <p>Disease - Anemia Dental Consideration A hemoglobin deficiency may be manifested early by loss of papilla from tongue and general pale color of mucous membrane. Patients should be referred to a physician for diagnosis and treatment.</p> <p>Disease - Leukemia Dental Consideration All signs and symptoms include swollen gums, bleeding secondary infection. Dental treatment should consist of conservation treatment. Supportive care should be directed to improving oral effect and preventing infection. Oral hygiene is imperative.</p>

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<p>25. Understand and select pharmacologic agents used primarily to treat common oral diseases.</p>	<p>Disease - Cushing Syndrome Dental Consideration Excessive amounts of adrenal cortical hormones may result in hypertension, edema, thinning of the skin, elevated blood glucose and osteoporosis. All oral disease and periodontal disease may be difficult to control. Candidiasis is more prevalent. Sedation and pain control are prime considerations for dental treatment since there is no steroid reserve to respond to stress.</p> <p>Disease - Diabetes Dental Consideration Primary dental consideration for the diabetic patient are reduced host resistance response to infection and increased tendency to candidiasis. In the adult, it plays unexplained exacerbation of periodontal disease and decreased salivation. Undiagnosed or uncontrolled diabetes should be ruled out.</p> <p>Disease - Dose Radiation Dental Consideration The following adverse sequelae after radiation therapy is the risk of local infection caused by compromised vascular supply and xerostomia dental procedures which may result in bleeding and require extended prophylactic antibiotic coverage. Candidiasis is a frequent occurrence in this condition.</p>

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	<p data-bbox="1119 297 1879 375">Unit 25 Pharmacologic Management of Certain Common Oral Disease Entities</p> <ol data-bbox="1079 383 1902 1162" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="1079 383 1902 505">1. Review and relate occurrence, etiology, signs and symptoms and primary treatment for the following diseases.<ol data-bbox="1157 516 1818 1162" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="1157 516 1591 553">a. herpetic changes to lip<li data-bbox="1157 558 1818 596">b. acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis<li data-bbox="1157 600 1776 638">c. primary herpetic gingiva stomatitis<li data-bbox="1157 643 1612 680">d. recurrent herpes labialis<li data-bbox="1157 685 1612 722">e. recurrent apthous ulcers<li data-bbox="1157 727 1419 764">f. candidiasis<li data-bbox="1157 769 1493 807">g. angular cheilitis<li data-bbox="1157 812 1482 849">h. burning tongue<li data-bbox="1157 854 1528 891">i. geographic tongue<li data-bbox="1157 896 1440 933">j. pericoronitis<li data-bbox="1157 938 1486 976">k. alveolar osteitis<li data-bbox="1157 980 1486 1018">l. burn sensitivity<li data-bbox="1157 1023 1360 1060">m.xerostomia<li data-bbox="1157 1065 1556 1102">n. post radiation caries<li data-bbox="1157 1107 1440 1144">o. lichenplanus