

# **Sri Aurobindo College of Dentistry**

**Indore, Madhya Pradesh**  
**INDIA**





# MODULE PLAN

- ▣ TOPIC :INTRODUCTION TO ORAL MEDICINE
- ▣ SUBJECT:OMDR
- ▣ TARGET GROUP: UNDERGRADUATE DENTISTRY
- ▣ MODE: POWERPOINT – WEBINAR
- ▣ PLATFORM: INSTITUTIONAL LMS
- ▣ PRESENTER:DR. TUSHAR PHULAMBRIKAR

# INTRODUCTION TO ORAL MEDICINE



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(M.D.S)**

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- **WHAT IS ORAL MEDICINE??**
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# INTRODUCTION

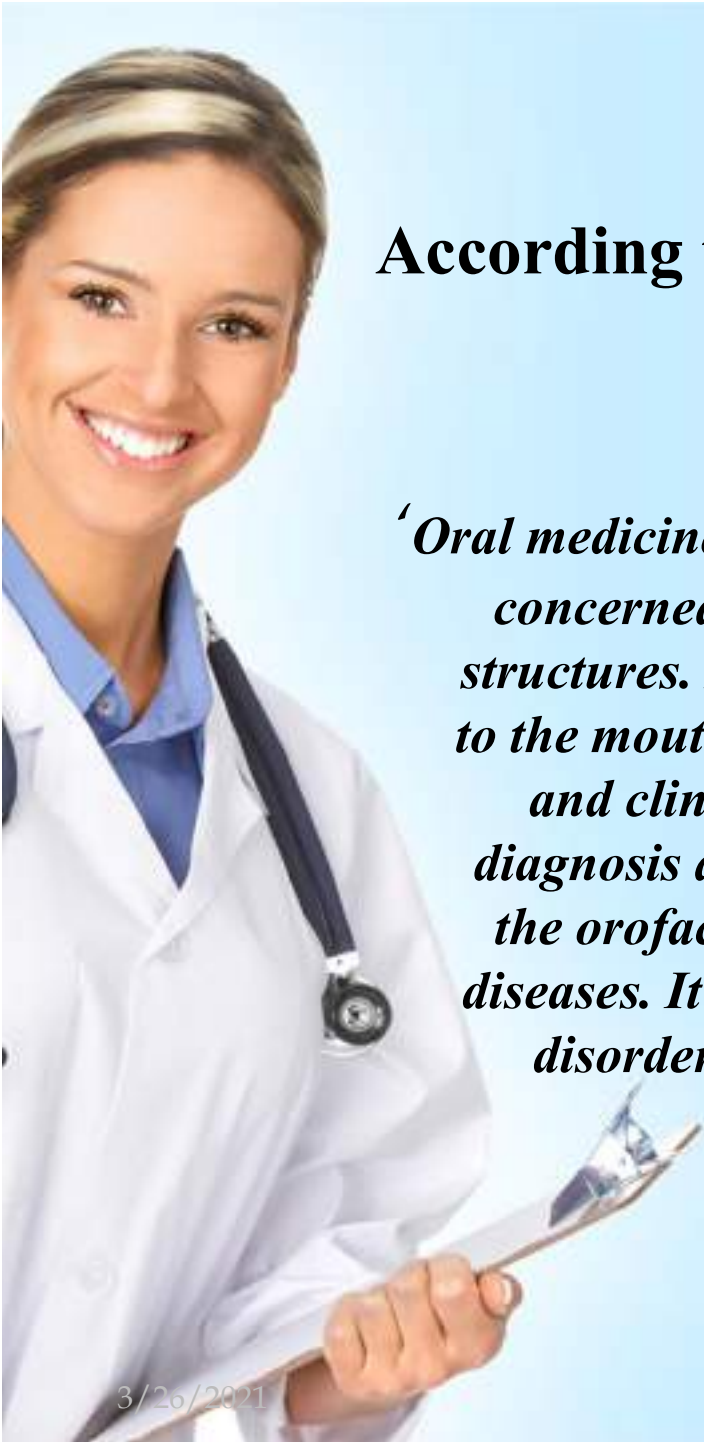
- ✓ The field of oral medicine consists chiefly of the diagnosis and medical management of the patient with :-
- ✓ **COMPLEX MEDICAL DISORDERS INVOLVING THE ORAL STRUCTURES.**
- ✓ **SALIVARY GLANDS.**
- ✓ **OROFACIAL PAIN.**
- ✓ **TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS.**





# WHAT IS ORAL MEDICINE

*According to the American Academy of Oral Medicine –  
Oral medicine is the specialty of dentistry that is concerned with the oral health care of medically compromised patients and with the diagnosis and nonsurgical management of medically related disorders or conditions affecting the oral and maxillofacial region.*



## According to International Association of Oral Medicine (1993)

*'Oral medicine is that area of special competence in dentistry concerned with diseases involving the oral and paraoral structures. It includes the principles of medicine that relate to the mouth as well as research in biological, pathological, and clinical spheres. Oral medicine also includes the diagnosis and medical management of diseases specific to the orofacial tissues and oral manifestations of systemic diseases. It further includes the management of behavioral disorders, the oral and dental treatment of medically compromised patients.'*

# DIAGNOSIS

- *Diagnosis is defined as the use of scientific or clinical methods to establish the cause and nature of a person's illness.*
- The value of establishing a diagnosis is to provide a logical basis for treatment and prognosis.

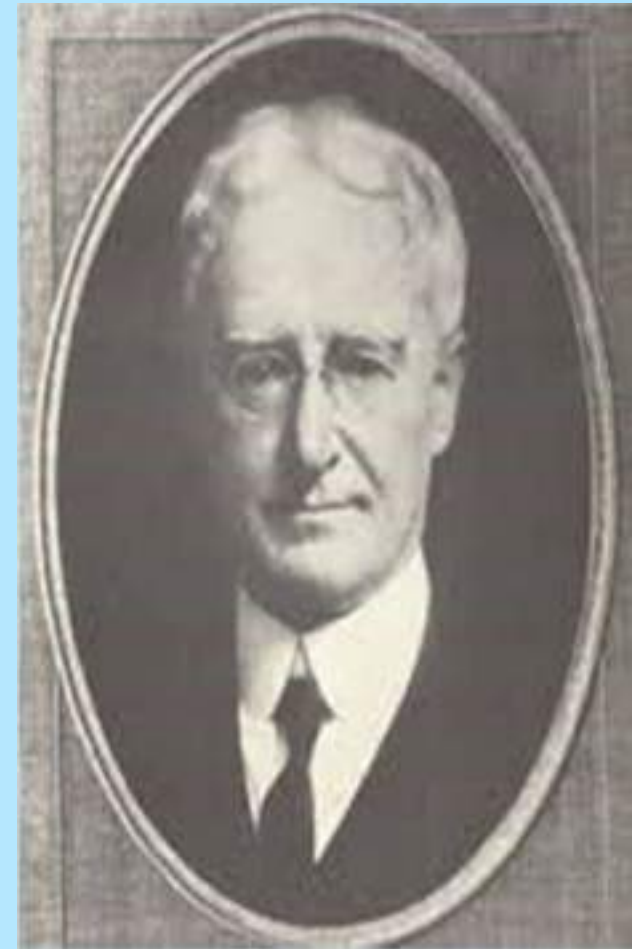


# ORAL DIAGNOSIS

- *It is the art of using scientific knowledge to identify oral disease processes and to distinguish one disease from another.*
- It is compilation of patients history, detailed clinical examination, and the scientific diagnostic aids.

# HISTORY

- Father of Oral Medicine – Sir Jonathan Hutchinson (1828-1900) surgeon in London Dental Hospital.
- First person to describe the oral manifestations of syphilis and intraoral pigmentation.
- History of oral medicine starts when **WILLIAN GIES** of Columbia.





- University in 1926 recommend that oral medicine topics should be covered in dental curriculum.
- In 1945, the American Academy of Oral Medicine was formed.
- Later many people devoted their life to oral medicine (Stones, Broderick and Bucket).
- They emphasized that basic sciences necessary for medicinal practice are also necessary for dental practice.

# AIM OF ORAL MEDICINE

1. Recognition of the interaction of oral and systematic health.
2. Integration of medical and oral health care
3. Management of pharmacotherapeutics necessary for treatment of oral and systemic diseases
4. Investigation of the etiology and treatment of oral diseases through basic science and clinical research



# GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- The goal is to provide education, research and service for health care professionals and the public.
- *Education* - It consists of **predoctoral**, **postdoctoral** and **continuing education** training for the health care professionals.



- **RESEARCH** – it includes activities in the field of biology as it is related to oral diseases.
- **SERVICE** – service to society and health care professionals is the objective of oral medicine.
- Oral medicine will train the professional to provide current and future patient care.



5. Research, teaching, and patient care.

6. Provision of care for medically complex patients and for those undergoing cancer therapy.

7. Prevention, definition and management of the following disorders:-

—Salivary gland disease

—Orofacial pain and other neurosensory disorders

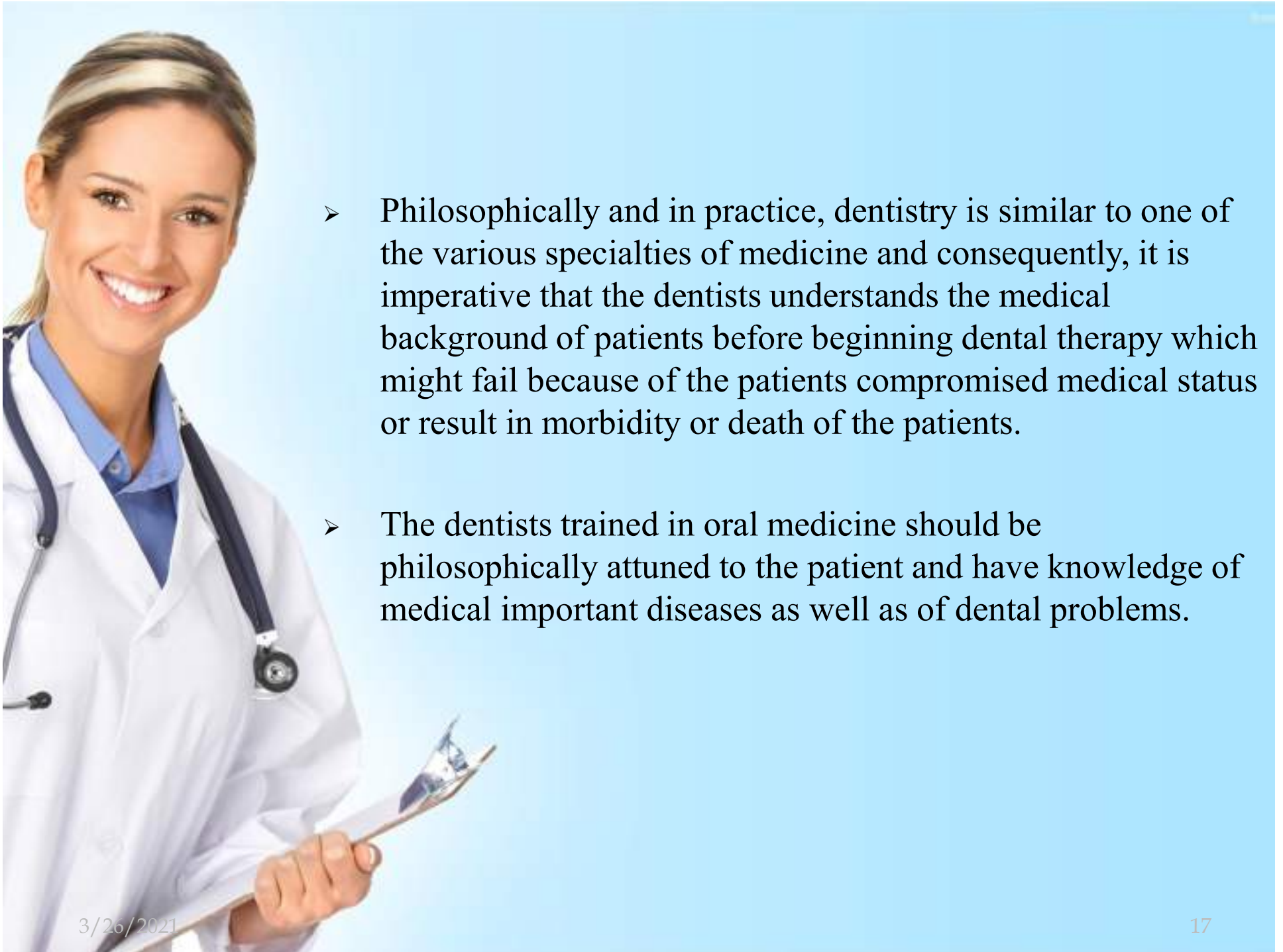
—Disorders of the oral mucosa membranes



# SCOPE AND PHILOSOPHY

- In the field of oral medicine, you should have a basic understanding of various diseases and their impact on oral tissue, so that it is easy for a practitioner to recognize the presence of any major systemic diseases and then accordingly make the correct diagnosis and treatment plan so as to do thorough justice of what is happening to him.
- Dental management of medically compromised patients is becoming a routing and increasingly important of dental practice.





- Philosophically and in practice, dentistry is similar to one of the various specialties of medicine and consequently, it is imperative that the dentists understands the medical background of patients before beginning dental therapy which might fail because of the patients compromised medical status or result in morbidity or death of the patients.
- The dentists trained in oral medicine should be philosophically attuned to the patient and have knowledge of medical important diseases as well as of dental problems.



- The dentist should be well versed in the use of rational approaches in diagnosis, medical risk assessment and treatment.
- Specialists trained in oral medicine also provide dental and oral health care for patients with medical disease that affect dental treatment, including patients receiving treatment for cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and infectious diseases.



# ROLE OF ORAL MEDICINE SPECIALISTS

- Oral medicine specialists are concerned with the nonsurgical medical aspects of dentistry.
- These specialists are involved in the primary diagnosis and treatment of oral diseases that do not respond to conventional dental oral maxillofacial surgical procedures.
- The practice of oral medicine will provide optimal health to all people through the diagnosis and management of oral diseases.

Oral medicine practice provides physical and medical evaluation, head and neck examination, laboratory analysis, oral diagnosis and oral therapeutics for such conditions as :-

- **Vesiculobullous,**
- **ulcerative mucosal diseases, painful and burning mucosa,**
- **Infectious oral diseases, oral conditions arising from medical treatment,**
- **oral manifestations of systemic diseases and salivary gland dysfunction.**





- The specialist will perform a **comprehensive** and/or **specialized examination**, **provide consultation**, possibly **perform** and **interpret lab tests** and perform or **prescribe treatments** or make the **appropriate referrals**.



# CAREER PATHS OF ORAL MEDICINE DOCTORS

Examples of career paths that oral medicine doctors have followed include –

- Private practice.
- Hospital based dentists.
- Department chairs / chiefs at dental schools, medical schools and hospitals.



- Faculty at medical schools and cancer centers.
- Deans of dental schools.
- Director of residency programs (general practice and oral medicine residency programs).
- Editors of national and international dental journals.
- Researchers at dental schools, medical schools and other institutions.

# Mucosal lesions





# Salivary Gland Diseases

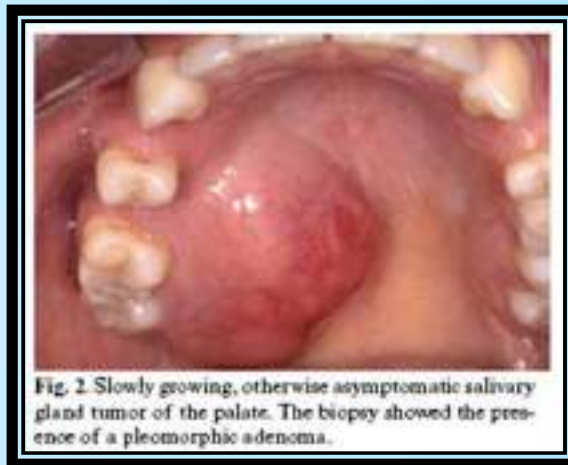
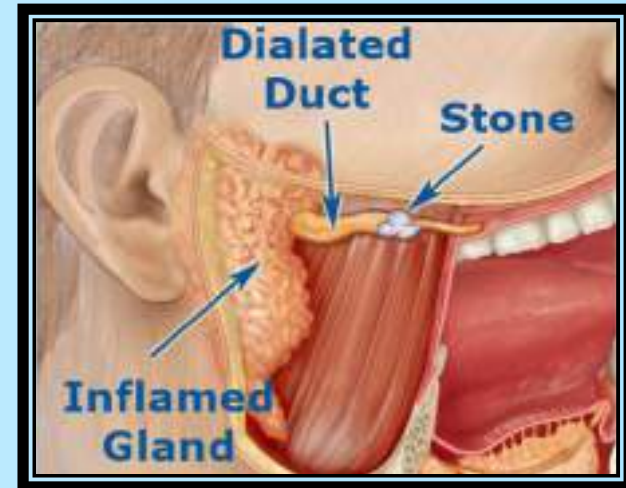
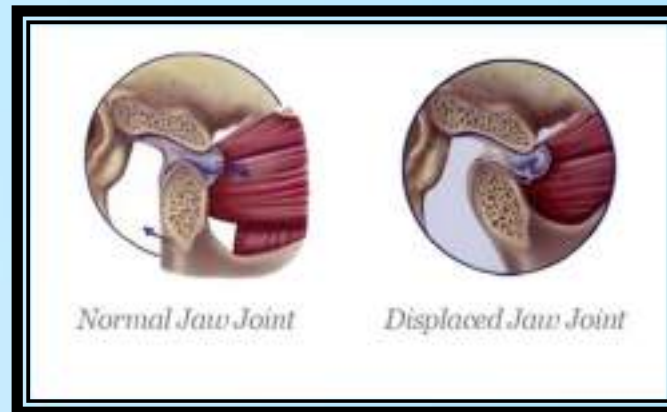


Fig. 2 Slowly growing, otherwise asymptomatic salivary gland tumor of the palate. The biopsy showed the presence of a pleomorphic adenoma.

# TMJ Disorders



# CONCLUSION

Oral medicine concerning common medical disorders and their diagnosis and treatment enables dental students in a better way & provide better dental treatment. They not only deal with oral diseases, but also deal with other medical disorders and their oral manifestations. So, the knowledge of oral medicine enables us to understand the etiology, risk factors prevention and diagnosis of oral and systemic diseases and their manifestations.

-Thank You.