

Dental Interview

Exercise 1

Listen to the dialogue and answer the following questions.

Interview question

1. How long has Mr. Williams been having pain?

2. Where exactly is the pain?

3. How does he describe the pain?

4. How long does the pain last?

5. What kind of food causes him pain?

6. What is Dr. Gilbert going to do and why?

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks

Listen to the dialogue and complete the following sentences.

W : Mr. Williams, a 45-year-old driving teacher

G : Dr. Gilbert, a dentist

At a dental clinic

G : Hello, Mr. Williams! What seems to be the problem today?

W : Well, I have a _____. It started early in October, so now it's been over two weeks. After I eat, one of my upper teeth on the back right hurts, but not always.

G : Okay, I'd like to ask you a few questions. Can you describe the pain _____?

W : Eating and drinking cold foods sometimes really hurts, and _____, the pain comes and goes.

G : How would you rate the pain on a scale of one to ten, with ten being the worst pain you've ever experienced?

W : About three. As I said, it's not really bad. It just keeps _____.

G : How long does the pain last when you feel it?

W : Sometimes it goes right away. Other times it lasts longer than an hour.

G : Are there any types of food or drinks that seem to trigger the pain?

W : Hmm ... cold drinks or food like ice cream usually trigger it, so I've been avoiding them.

G : Does the pain _____ to other parts of your mouth, to the upper left side or lower right side, for example? Or does it remain around the upper right molars?

W : No, it only hurts on the upper right side.

G : What about if I _____ here? Does it hurt?

W : Ouch! Yes, it does. What do you think it is, doctor?

G : It's your right upper wisdom tooth. I'd like to take some dental

and panoramic X-rays to find out if it's _____ or _____.

W : Will it be expensive?

G : No, I don't think so. Your insurance should cover routine X-rays.



and panoramic X-rays to find out if it's decayed or embedded.
W : Will it be expensive?
G : No, I don't think so. Your insurance should cover routine X-rays.



Key words in the dialogue

as I mentioned : 私が話したとおり
come and go : 現れたり消えたりする
on a scale of one to ten : 1 ~ 10 までの尺度
keep coming back : 何度もやってくる
last : 続く
avoid : 避ける
radiate : 放射線状に広がる
molar : 臼歯
wisdom tooth : 親知らず
insurance : 保険
cover something : 何かを抑える

Exercise 4

Let's learn some useful phrases.

Phrases to memorize

1. Can you describe the pain in detail?
その痛みについてくわしく話してください。
2. And as I mentioned, the pain comes and goes.
話したとおり、痛みはあったり消えたりします。
3. How would you rate the pain on a scale of one to ten, with ten being the worst pain you've ever experienced?
1 ~ 10 までの尺度では痛みの強さはどのくらいでしょうか。10 は今まで経験したことのない強い痛みです。
4. Does the pain radiate to other parts of your mouth?
痛みは口のほかの場所に広がりますか。

Reading 1

Toothache

About toothache

Toothache refers to pain in and around the teeth and jaws that's usually caused by tooth decay. You may feel toothache in many ways. It can come and go or be constant. Eating or drinking can make the pain worse, particularly if the food or drink is hot or cold. The pain can also be mild or severe. It may feel "sharp" and start suddenly. It can be worse at night, particularly when you're lying down. A lost filling or broken tooth can sometimes start the pain.

It can also sometimes be difficult to decide whether the pain is in your upper or lower teeth. When a lower molar tooth is affected, the pain can often feel like it's coming from the ear. Toothache in other upper teeth may feel like it's coming from the sinuses, the small, air-filled cavities behind your cheekbones and forehead. The area of your jaw close to the infected tooth may also be sore and tender to touch. It's also possible for periodontal disease to give rise to a "dull" pain. Periodontal disease is a bacterial infection that affects the soft and hard structures that support the teeth.

What causes toothache?

Toothache occurs when the innermost layer of the tooth (dental pulp) becomes inflamed. The pulp is made up of sensitive nerves and blood vessels. Dental pulp can become inflamed as a result of:

- tooth decay – this leads to holes (cavities) forming in the hard surface of the tooth

tooth decay う蝕

filling 充填物

molar tooth 大臼歯

sinus(es)
洞, 副鼻腔(上顎洞)

cavity
空洞, 窩洞, 齲窩

infected tooth
感染歯

sore 痛む, 痛み

periodontal disease
歯周病

dull pain 鈍い痛み

dental pulp 歯髄

inflamed
炎症を起こした

blood vessel 血管

“pain” と “ache” の違いは？

「歯痛」を表す英語表現には、“toothache”や“tooth pain”などがあります。この“ache”も“pain”も「痛み」を表す語ですが、ふたつに違いはあるのでしょうか。

Heinemann Dental Dictionary (4th ed.) をみると、“ache”には“A continuous dull fixed pain”という説明があり、連続的で固定した鈍い痛みのことです。一方、“pain”には“A distressing or unpleasant sensation transmitted by a sensory nerve, usually indicative of injury or of disease”というくわしい説明があり、知覚神経によって伝達される悩ましくて不快な感覚のことで、ケガや病気のときに生じる痛みのことです。このように“ache”と“pain”は同じ「痛み」でも、少しニュアンスが違いますね。

英語の表現をいくつかみておきましょう。“ache”は“toothache”（歯痛），“headache”（頭痛），“stomachache”（胃痛），“backache”（腰痛）のように合成語としてよく使われます。“pain”には，“acute pain”（激しい痛み），“sharp pain”（鋭い痛み），“stabbing pain”（刺すような痛み），“dull pain”（鈍い痛み），“throbbing pain”（ズキズキする痛み），“abdominal pain”（腹痛），“muscle pain”（筋肉痛）などがあります（“ache”も“throbbing ache”のように使うことができます）。

ほかにもたくさんの表現がありますが、以下の痛みをネットや辞典などで調べてみましょう。

- ① gingival pain
- ② odontogenic pain
- ③ orofacial pain
- ④ percussion pain
- ⑤ pulpal pain
- ⑥ sinus pain