



**CAMOSUN COLLEGE**  
**School of Health and Human Services (HHS)**  
**Department: Dental Programs – Dental Hygiene**

**DHYG 322 Oral Sciences 3**  
**Winter 2020**

**COURSE OUTLINE**

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The course description is available on the web:  
<http://camosun.ca/learn/calendar/current/web/dhyg.html#dhyg322>

□ Please note: This outline will not be kept indefinitely. It is recommended students keep this outline for their records, especially to assist in transfer credit to post-secondary institutions.

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**1. Instructor Information**

- (a) **Instructor** Elizabeth Morch  
(b) **Office hours** posted  
(c) **Location** Dental 004  
(d) **Phone** 250.370.3215 **Alternative:** 250.812.8893  
(e) **E-mail** [morch@camosun.bc.ca](mailto:morch@camosun.bc.ca)  
(f) **Website** D2L

**2. Course Description & Intended Learning Outcomes**

Building on Oral Sciences 2, students examine various gingival and periodontal diseases. Advanced diagnostic techniques, therapeutic interventions, and the role of surgical therapy are discussed. The oral pathology component continues the study of intraoral mucosal lesions, including oral cancer. Characteristics of sub mucosal and bony lesions of the orofacial region and common lesions of the face are studied.

Upon successful completion of this course a student will be able to:

- a) describe the characteristics, significance and therapeutic considerations for gingival diseases/conditions that are not plaque-induced and periodontal conditions other than chronic periodontitis.
- b) identify and explain the effects of systemic conditions/diseases in altering the characteristics, progression and therapy of periodontal diseases.
- c) discuss the chemotherapeutic actions, roles, limitations, and delivery methods of antibiotics and other current and prospective agents used in periodontal therapy and the role of various surgical therapies in the treatment of periodontal conditions.
- d) assess the relevance and limitations of current, advanced and emerging periodontal assessment or diagnostic methods for periodontal conditions.
- e) describe diagnostic methods and the referral processes for oral pathology.
- f) differentiate and describe characteristics, significance and dental hygiene management of lesions affecting mucosa, submucosa and bone of the orofacial region and the face.

### **3. Required Materials**

Regezi, Joseph a., Scuibba, James J., Jordan, Richard C.K. Oral Pathology Clinical Pathologic Correlations. 7<sup>th</sup> Ed. Elsevier; 2017.

Gehrig & Willmann (2019). Foundations of Periodontics for the Dental Hygienist. Wolters Kluwer

Darby M, Walsh M. Dental Hygiene Theory and Practice. 5<sup>rd</sup> Ed. Baltimore, Philadelphia: Elsevier 2019.

### **4. Course Content and Schedule**

#### **Unit 1: Review AAP Classification**

- Recall the AAP classification system for periodontal diseases
- Discuss classification of periodontitis and periodontal conditions other than chronic periodontitis
- Review the 2014 classification system

#### **Unit 2: Periodontitis as a Manifestation of Systemic Disease**

- Assess the current research on the interrelationship between Periodontal Infections & Systemic Conditions Systemic Health: CVD; Premature/low birth weight
- Relate the potential connection between periodontitis and cardiovascular disease and considerations for dental hygiene management.
- Describe the potential relationship between periodontitis and increased risk of premature or low birth weight infants and implications for dental hygiene care.
- Apply knowledge of neutrophils and their function (BIO 150, 260) to explaining neutrophil disorders and their implications for periodontal diseases.
- Discuss the etiology, epidemiology, histology, clinical features and dental hygiene considerations in the management of periodontal diseases that are related to blood disorders including HIV, acquired neutropenia, leukemia, anemia, and coagulation disorders.
- Discuss periodontitis associated with genetic disorders

#### **Unit 3: Necrotizing Periodontal Diseases**

- Describe the etiology, epidemiology, microbiology, histopathology, host response, clinical features, radiological findings, treatment and prognosis of necrotizing periodontal diseases (NUG, NUP).

#### **Unit 4: Abscesses of the Periodontium**

- Describe the etiology, prevalence, clinical features, microbiology, radiographic findings, dental hygiene management and possible complications of a gingival abscess, periodontal abscess, and pericoronal abscess.

#### **Unit 5 Periodontitis Associated with Endodontic Lesions and Restorative Challenges**

- Describe the etiology of perio-endo lesions and differentiate from periodontal abscess
- Assess radiographic evidence of peri-endo lesion
- Discuss referral and treatment considerations for a combined periodontal/endodontic lesion
- Discuss the interrelationship between restorative dentistry and periodontal conditions

## **Unit 6: Assess the relevance and limitations of current, advanced and emerging periodontal assessment or diagnostic methods for periodontal conditions.**

- Apply knowledge of roles and limitations of conventional periodontal assessment and diagnostic methods/ tools to discussion of less common or developing assessment, diagnostic and monitoring methods for periodontal conditions, including their potential role and limitations.
- Describe tangible and intangible benefits and levels of clinical significance are assessing treatment outcomes of periodontal therapy
- Assess radiographs of periodontal conditions.

## **Unit 7: Discuss surgical therapies in the treatment of periodontal conditions.**

- Discuss the role of the dental hygienist in referring clients for periodontal consultation
- Utilize radiographs to discuss the limitations and benefits of surgical intervention
- Describe the goals, advantages, and disadvantages of periodontal surgery in the treatment of periodontal diseases.
- Describes the various types of surgical therapies both esthetic and therapeutic and their role in the treatment of periodontal conditions.
- Describe healing after periodontal surgery and post-operative care.

## **Unit 8: Oral Pathology**

### **Differentiate and describe characteristics, significance and dental hygiene management of lesions affecting mucosa, submucosa and bone of the orofacial region and the face.**

#### **Soft tissue enlargements**

- Describe the clinical features, etiology, prevalence, dental hygiene management and significance of soft tissue enlargements to enable the process of differential diagnosis, including the following: enlargements from inflammation or trauma (traumatic neuroma, fibromas, lymphoid hyperplasia); infections (mumps, bacterial sialadenitis); immune system disorders (Sjogrens); soft tissue neoplasms (neurofibroma, neurofibromatosis), neoplasms of muscle and fat); salivary gland neoplasms, genetic & congenital disorders (lymphangioma) and soft tissue cysts

#### **Hard Tissue enlargements**

- Describe the etiology and clinical characteristics of hard tissue enlargements in oral and perioral tissues.

#### **Radiopaque & Radiolucent Lesions**

- Describe the etiology, prevalence, clinical and radiographic features, dental hygiene management and implications of lesions appearing mainly radiopaque, including tori, exostosis, condensing osteitis, odontoma.
- Access information on rare benign tumors typically appearing mainly radiopaque.
- Describe the etiology, prevalence, clinical and radiographic features, dental hygiene management and implications of lesions appearing mainly radiolucent in the oral region, including variants of normal, traumatic or inflammatory lesions, infections, cysts, pseudocysts, and differentiate benign and malignant tumors.
- Apply knowledge of various lesions to the process of differential diagnosis in recognizing, identifying and managing oral pathology.

#### **Pulp Disorders & Inflammatory Jaw Lesions**

- Describe common disorders of the pulp including pulpitis, including the following: etiology of pulpitis and the relationship between pulpal irritants, pulpal responses; and host resistance including histological responses to inflammation of the pulp;

- physiology of pulpal pain and types of pain as diagnostic indicators of pulpitis;
- clinical and radiographic findings associated with acute and chronic pulpal disorders.
- Explain the sequelae of untreated pulpitis.
- Describe and differentiate among the following conditions based on clinical and radiographic symptoms: pulpitis, periapical abscesses, and acute and chronic osteomyelitis.
- Discuss internal and external tooth resorption
- Apply knowledge of various lesions to the process of differential diagnosis in recognizing, identifying and managing oral pathology.

### **Metabolic, Genetic & Neurologic**

- Discuss the etiology, prevalence, clinical and radiographic features, dental hygiene management and significance conditions affecting metabolism of hard tissues of the orofacial region, including Paget's disease of bone, hyperparathyroidism, and acromegaly.
- Describe neurologic conditions that may affect the orofacial region, including burning mouth syndrome and Bell's palsy.
- Describe clinical appearance and management of various clefts of the orofacial region.
- Describe the clinical and radiographic features and significance of the following hereditary defects in teeth including: amelogenesis imperfecta, dentinogenesis imperfecta.
- Access information on rare metabolic, genetic and neurologic abnormalities.
- Apply knowledge of various lesions to the process of differential diagnosis in recognizing, identifying and managing oral pathology.

### **Common lesions of the Face**

- Describe the etiology, prevalence, clinical characteristics and dental hygiene management of potentially premalignant or malignant lesions that may present on the face and neck, including basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, melanoma and actinic keratosis and cheilitis.
- Describe common benign lesions of the face and their significance.
- Describe the etiology, prevalence, clinical characteristics and dental hygiene implications of scleroderma
- Apply knowledge of various lesions to the process of differential diagnosis in recognizing, identifying and managing oral pathology.

## **5. Basis of Student Assessment (Weighting)**

1. Term Test	35 %
2. Term Test	35 %
3. Pacific Dental Conference Report	10%
4. Digital Project	20%

*The minimum grade for successful completion of DHYG 322 is B- or 70%.*

## **6. Grading System**

- Standard Grading System (GPA)
- Competency Based Grading System

## **7. Recommended Materials to Assist Students to Succeed Throughout the Course**

NA

## 8. College Supports, Services and Policies

### Immediate, Urgent, or Emergency Support



If you or someone you know requires immediate, urgent, or emergency support (e.g., illness, injury, thoughts of suicide, sexual assault, etc.), **SEEK HELP**. Resource contacts:

<http://camosun.ca/about/mental-health/emergency.html> or  
<http://camosun.ca/services/sexual-violence/get-support.html#urgent>

### College Services

Camosun offers a variety of health and academic support services, including counselling, dental, centre for accessibility, help centre, learning skills, sexual violence support & education, library, and writing centre. For more information on each of these services, visit Student Services at <http://camosun.ca/services/>

### College Policies

Policies are available on the College website at <http://camosun.ca/about/policies/>

Camosun strives to provide clear, transparent, and easily accessible policies that exemplify the college's commitment to life-changing learning. It is the student's responsibility to become familiar with the content of College policies.

Education and academic policies include, but are not limited to, [Academic Progress](#), [Admission](#), [Course Withdrawals](#), [Student Appeals](#), Medical/Compassionate Withdrawal, Sexual Violence and Misconduct, Student Ancillary Fees, and Student Penalties and Fines.

### Student Conduct Policy

There is a [Student Conduct Policy](#). It is the student's responsibility to become familiar with the content of this policy. The policy is available in each School Administration Office, Registration, and on the College website.

## A. GRADING SYSTEMS

<http://camosun.ca/about/policies/education-academic/e-1-programming-and-instruction/e-1.5.pdf#page=2>

The following two grading systems are used at Camosun College:

### 1. Standard Grading System (GPA)

Percentage	Grade	Description	Grade Point Equivalency
90-100	A+		9
85-89	A		8
80-84	A-		7
77-79	B+		6
73-76	B		5
70-72	B-	Passing grade for DHYG courses	4
65-69	C+		3
60-64	C		2
50-59	D		1
0-49	F	Minimum level has not been achieved.	0

### 2. Competency Based Grading System (Non GPA)

This grading system is based on satisfactory acquisition of defined skills or successful completion of the course learning outcomes.

Grade	Description
COM	The student has met the goals, criteria, or competencies established for this course practicum or field placement.
DST	The student has met and exceeded, above and beyond expectation, the goals, criteria, or competencies established for this course, practicum or field placement.
NC	The student has not met the goals, criteria or competencies established for this course, practicum or field placement.

## B. Temporary Grades

Temporary grades are assigned for specific circumstances and will convert to a final grade according to the grading scheme being used in the course. See Grading Policy at <http://www.camosun.bc.ca/policies/E-1.5.pdf#page=4> for information on conversion to final grades, and for additional information on student record and transcript notations.

Temporary Grade	Description
I	<i>Incomplete</i> : A temporary grade assigned when the requirements of a course have not yet been completed due to hardship or extenuating circumstances, such as illness or death in the family.
IP	<i>In progress</i> : A temporary grade assigned for courses that are designed to have an anticipated enrollment that extends beyond one term. No more than two IP grades will be assigned for the same course.
CW	<i>Compulsory Withdrawal</i> : A temporary grade assigned by a Dean when an instructor, after documenting the prescriptive strategies applied and consulting with peers, deems that a student is unsafe to self or others and must be removed from the lab, practicum, worksite, or field placement.