

CC
by Cc Cc

Submission date: 06-Apr-2021 07:54AM (UTC-0400)

Submission ID: 1551816115

File name: Case_Study-_Mr._Carnes.docx (18.16K)

Word count: 391

Character count: 2081

Case Study: Mr. Carnes

Name

Institution

Date

Case Study: Mr. Carnes

One of the possible options for the dental hygienist to reduce the pain in Mr. Carnes' mouth so that he can be able to eat is the prescription of anesthetics. Specifically, the dental hygienist should prescribe topical anesthetics to the patient. Topical anesthetics are helpful in the prevention of the pain present on the surface of the mouth lining. In addition, topical anesthetics may be effective in the reduction of pain in mouth sores to allow patients to consume food components. Topical anesthetics may be in the form of liquids or ointments. Some of the topical anesthetics commonly used for pain reduction in patients with mouth problems are Orajel as well as Anbesol (Moore et al., 2018). However, topical anesthetics should only be used for the temporary reduction of dental pain because they are highly concentrated, and hence they have a high potential of toxicity. Topical anesthetics may also cause side effects like hypotension and convulsions.

Besides, the dental hygienist may give Mr. Carnes hydrogen peroxide to relieve the mouth pain and thus allow him to be able to take food. Notably, the dental hygienist may give the patient hydrogen peroxide to rinse the mouth. Hydrogen peroxide is effective because it relieves mouth pain and reduces inflammation. Also, hydrogen peroxide may be effective in minimizing plaque and healing bleeding gums. Bleeding gums and plaque may be key contributors to mouth pain (Maslamani & Sedeqi, 2018). The dental hygienist may also give the patient a cold compress. A cold compress is an effective intervention for relieving mouth pain. A cold compress works by causing constriction of blood vessels hence lessening the severity of the mouth pain. To use this intervention, the dental hygienist should order the patient to hold an ice bag wrapped in a towel to the specific affected area for around 15 minutes.

References

- Maslamani, M., & Sedeqi, F. (2018). Antibiotic and analgesic prescription patterns among dentists or management of dental pain and infection during endodontic treatment. *Medical Principles and Practice, 27*(1), 66-72.
- Moore, P. A., Ziegler, K. M., Lipman, R. D., Aminoshariae, A., Carrasco-Labra, A., & Mariotti, A. (2018). Benefits and harms associated with analgesic medications used in the management of acute dental pain: an overview of systematic reviews. *The Journal of the American Dental Association, 149*(4), 256-265.

ORIGINALITY REPORT

0%

SIMILARITY INDEX

0%

INTERNET SOURCES

0%

PUBLICATIONS

0%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On