

# Introduction

The oral cavity organs and tissues of the are in close connection with various human internal organs and systems of a person, therefore, a large proportion of the oral cavity lesions arises resulting from a specific internal organs. Sometimes they become early manifestations of such a disease detectable even before the formation of a detailed clinical picture. Thus, the dentist often becomes the first expert that patients with somatic diseases turn to.

In such situations, the dentist is responsible for the correct diagnosis of early common disease manifestations and the joint examination of patients with doctors of other specialties.

It is known that many diseases specified in the International Disease Classification of the 10<sup>th</sup> revision (IDC-10) can manifest themselves in the oral cavity. Various manifestations of oral mucosa (OM) can occur in most therapeutic diseases. They are particularly often found in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, blood system and endocrine disorders.

One can reveal drug intake-related side effects according to indications of general somatic pathology in the oral cavity that is necessary to know for the correct diagnostics to make a decision to start a joint treatment of the patient by the dentist and the attending physician.

To diagnose the doctor receives information from a correct history and a thorough clinical examination. The dentist has to identify a list of general somatic diseases of the patient and all medications he takes. Having covered the entire clinical picture as a whole, having linked all the data obtained, the dentist can

make a diagnosis and choose the right tactics. On the other hand, it is extremely important for doctors of therapeutic specialties to know the basics of oral pathology and use this knowledge to build diagnostic hypotheses.

**?** **Topics studied earlier aimed at mastering the topic of the lesson:**

1. Fundamentals of oral cavity anatomy, histology and physiology.
2. Neurophysiological patterns of internal organs regulation functions.
3. Etiology, pathogenesis and clinical picture of gastrointestinal tract cardiovascular system, blood, endocrine system, respiratory system and kidney diseases.
4. Methods of laboratory examination for the patients with gastrointestinal tract, cardiovascular system, blood system, endocrine system, respiratory system and kidney diseases.
5. Methods of instrumental examination for the patients with gastrointestinal tract, cardiovascular system, blood system, endocrine system, respiratory system and kidney diseases.