Index

figures are in italics; tables/boxes are in bold

A
acetaminophen (paracetamol), 92, 95, 99, 270, 275
acidulated phosphate fluoride (AFP), 195
actinic cheilitis (solar cheilitis), 72
Actinic elastosis of lower lip, 235
Actinomyces gerencseriae, 186
Actinomyces Israelii, 186
Active coronal/root caries in mandibular anterior teeth, 74
activities of daily living (ADL), 64, 70, 121–122, 315
acupuncture (salivary stimulation), 251
adaptation
aging, 56
response, 13
theories, 7
Addison’s disease, 72, 94
ADP antagonist platelet inhibitor, 257–258
adrenal gland disorders
dental management, 94
hyperadrenocortism (Cushing’s disease), 17, 21, 94
hypoadrenocortism (Addison’s disease), 72, 94
patients taking steroids, 94–95
adverse drug reactions (ADRs), 69, 145–146, 150, 152
Adverse drug reactions (ADRs)
‘Dental drugs’, 150
Signs, 69
Types, 145
affective disorders
bipolar disorders, 104
depression, 103–104
oral health, 112
African Americans (US), 55
age/disease interactions, 62
aged tooth clinical challenges
operative dental procedures, 203–204
pulp breakdown and old teeth, 204
pulp symptoms/reaction patterns, 202–203
root canal treatment, 204–207
age-related macular degeneration (AMD), 29
age-related changes
age-related physiological changes, 61–62
teeth and oral mucosa, 12
aging and periodontal disease
epidemiology, 212–213
periodontal inflammation, systemic diseases and aging, 218
risk indicators/population, 213–215
susceptibility, 215–218
alcohol
dementia, 112
mouth cancer, 158
oral cancer, 136, 236
sugars, 138
tooth wear, 139
alendronate see bisphosphonate allergy
dental management, 82–83
overview, 82
aloe vera, 251
Alveolar bone loss prevention, 160
alveolar ridge, 75, 142
Alzheimer’s disease (AD)
communication, 34
dementia, 106–112
depression, 103
gingival plaque, 351
neurological/neuromuscular disorders, 96
oral disease, 351
treatment plans, 176
WHO classification, 346
American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (AAOS), 99, 100
American Association for Retired Persons (AARP), 47, 57
American Dental Association (ADA), 99, 100, 116, 167
American Heart Association (AHA), 88–89
American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA), 167–168, 256
amifostine, 252
amyloid precursor protein, 107
anesthetic agents
intravenous sedation, 256–257
nitrous oxide, 256
oral sedation, 256
Anderson, Ferguson, 61
anethole trihydro, 252
anethol, 252
angina, 271
angular cheilitis, 113, 228, 251
anticoagulant therapy
ADP anticoagulant platelet inhibitor, 257–258
cyclooxygenase inhibitors, 257
warfarin, 257
antihistamines, 256
aphasia, 345
Appletree dental truck, 330
apraxia, 345
Arthritis and oral hygiene/denture insertion, 72
‘artificial saliva’, 251
Assessment tools for oral examination, 76
asthma
dental management, 97–98
overview, 97
Atrophic mandibular posterior ridge, 75
attrition (occlusal wear), 73–74
Attrition (occlusal wear), 74
atypical presentation of disease, 62
auditory function
presbycusis, 29
tinnitus, 30
Average fees for dental services, 319
Avlund Scales see Physical Activities of Daily Living

B
Baby Boomer generation, 41, 166
bacteraemia from dental procedures
angina, 90
arrhythmias, 90–91
cardiac pacemakers, 90
congestive heart failure, 90
coronary artery bypass graft, 89–90
coronary stents, 90
dental management, 97–98
overview, 97
Atrophic mandibular posterior ridge, 75
attrition (occlusal wear), 73–74
Attrition (occlusal wear), 74
atypical presentation of disease, 62
aural function
presbycusis, 29
tinnitus, 30
basal metabolic rate, 9
Basic periodontal examination (BPE), 277–279
Behavioural problems in adult with dementia (causes), 350
Benign mucous membrane pemphigoid-bulla, 230
benign mucous membrane pemphigoid, 229
bidi smoking (India), 233–234
Bidi Smoking and Oral Leukoplakia in Mumbai, India, 234

Index

biology/physiology and aging
- cells - molecular mechanisms, 8–9
- cells - renewal and telomere loss theory, 10–11
- immunological changes, 13–14
- mitochondria, 10
- oral environment, 12–13
- organ systems, 12
- oxidative stress theory, 9–10
- salivary glands and secretion, 12–13
- biology/physiology and aging
- somatic mutation and DNA damage theories, 9–10
- what is aging and why does it occur?, 7–8
biopsies
- fine needle aspiration biopsy, 263
- techniques, 262–263

Biopsy technique, 262
Bireen, James E., 39
Bisphosphonate induced osteonecrosis of jaw, 358
Bisphosphonates (alendronate, risedronate, ibandronate)
- mechanism of action, 17–18
- osteonecrosis, 147, 258
- osteopenia/osteoporosis in men, 22
- osteoporosis, 99, 268
- root canal treatment, 204
bleeding disorders
- coagulopathies of interest to dentistry, 83–84
- common medicines that predispose to bleeding, 84
- dental management, 84
- overview, 83
bleeding and medications, 84
Blood pressure for adults
- (classification/management), 91

Body composition/physiological function and macro/micro nutrition, 131
Bone grafts, 261
bone loss
- see bone and muscle (aging); osteopenia
- bone mineral density (BMD), 17, 18, 20–21
- ‘bone multicellular unit’, 18
- bone and muscle (aging)
- bone loss, 18
- bone loss in craniofacial skeleton, 22
- bone remodelling, 18–19
- cardiac and smooth muscle loss, 23–24
- immobilization and muscle/bone loss, 24
- mineral metabolism and bone, 19–20
- molecular mediators of remodelling, 19
- osteopenia/osteoporosis, 18, 20–22
- sarcopenia, 22–23, 24
- summary, 17–18
bromhexine, 252
Buccal mucosa (dessicated), 248
burning mouth syndrome (BMS), 158, 238–239, 266, 272–273
Bur and root canal chamber, 205
Butler, Robert, 40
C
Caenorhabditis elegans, 8
calcified canals, 207
calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP), 265
calcitrol, 20
calcium and bone/muscle loss, 17, 19
Cancer
- chemotherapy, 87
- head/neck radiotherapy, 85
- cancer
- overview, 84–85
- radiation therapy, 85–86
- see also oral cancer
Candida albicans, 155, 228, 229
Candida hyphae, 228
Candida sp., 155, 156, 157, 162, 233
candidiasis, 248–249
candidosis, 73, 227–228, 340, 357
cantilever bridges, 291
Cardiac conditions and endocarditis - prophylaxis with dental treatment, 88
Cardiac conditions and endocarditis - prevention, 191–196
Caries Associated with Restorations (CARs), 181
Caries detection tools
- DIAGNODent, 190
- electronic caries monitor, 190–191
- quantitative laser fluorescence, 190
Caries diagnosis
- location of lesions, 189–190
- plaque, 189
- root caries description, 184, 189
- visual/radiographical examination, 189
Caries epidemiological studies
- numbers of teeth, 182
- restorations, 182–183
- surfaces at risk, 182
Caries identification/reduction of risk
- bacteria, 191–193
- chemical intervention, 193
- diet, 193
- genetic modification of bacteria, 193
- oral hygiene, 193
- vaccination, 193
Caries management by risk assessment
- (CAMBRA), 117
Caries nutrition/oral health, 137–139
- alcohol, 138
- erosive or acid-mediated dissolution of tooth tissue, 139
- periodontal disease, 139
- smoking, 138–139
- sugars, 137–138
Caries (older persons)
- clinical appearance of root caries, 187–188
- coronal caries, 183–184
- detection tools, 190–191
- diagnosis, 189–190
- diet, 187, 193–196
- epidemiology, 181–182, 182–184
- fluoride, 187
- histopathology of root caries and pulp dentine, 188–189
- identification/reduction of risk, 191–193
- introduction, 181
- lesions, 188
- operative management, 196–197
- oral hygiene, 194–195
- prevention, 191–192
- risk factors, 185–187
- root caries, 184–185
- salvia, 187
- summary, 197
Caries (oral hygiene)
- fluoride, 195–196
- mechanical, 194–195
Caries prevalence in older populations, 182
Caries risk in older populations, 183
cataracts, 29
cell-mediated response, 13
cell renewal and telomere loss theory, 10–11
Cellular damage and aging, 11
Cerebral vascular disease
- dental management, 92
- overview, 91
Cerebrovascular accident (CVA), 71, 91
cemiveline, 251, 338, 358
C. glabrata, 157
chat rooms, 52
Chemical plaque control, 156
Chemotherapy (cancer)
- oral complications, 87–88
- overview, 86
- patient assessment, 86–87
Chewing
- comfort, 280
- foods choice, 139–141
China and social supports/family relations, 49
Chlorhexidine (CHX), 156, 193, 196, 336–337
Cholesterol, 135–6
Chronic impairments/habits in persons aged 65+, 6
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), 98
C. krusei, 157
clarithromycin, 150
Classification of Behavioural and Mental Disorders (WHO), 346
Clinical variables and quality of life, 302
Clinical assessment of elderly patients
- conclusions, 78
- geriatric medicine principles, 61–65
- introduction, 61
drug abuse and addiction (continued)
history and physical findings, 92
overview, 91–92

Drugs
Adverse reactions, 150
Internet based websites, 151
Oral health/management, 147
Reference text books, 151

Dry mouth treatments in elderly patients, 250
Dual X-ray absorptiometry (DXA, DEXA), 18, 20, 22

E
Edentulous rates in US, 313
edentulous patient (complete dentures) description, 294–295
immediate, 293–294
oldest old, 295–296
Edentulous patients (pre/post treatment) (OHIP), 308
Elderly population of the world, 324
Electrical stimulation (saliva), 251
Electronic toothbrushes, 161
Electronic caries monitor (ECM), 190–191
Endocline disorders
adrenal gland, 94–95
diabetes mellitus, 92–93
thyroid gland, 93–94
Endodontic file and root canal chamber, 205
Endodontic therapy, 172

Energy intakes, 133
erthrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), 271
erythromycin, 150
erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), 271
F
Facial symmetry, 70
Fatigue in daily activities, 123
Fatigued/not fatigued 70 year old women with functional decline, 124
Filial piety belief, 50
Fine needle aspiration biopsy (FNAB), 263
Flavonoids, 142
Florida Dental Care Study, 316
Fluid attenuation inversion recovery images (FLAIR), 109
Fluoride
Caries in older persons, 187
gels, pastes and rinses, 195–196
milk, 196
preventive/non-operotive strategies, 196
preventive oral health care for elderly people, 156–157
rice, 196
toothpaste, 336
Fluoride (preventive/non-operative strategies)
casein phosphopeptide-amorphous calcium phosphate, 196
chlorhexidine, 196
zinc, 196
Food and Drug Administration (FDA), US, 152, 251, 273
Foods
texture, 142
see also: nutrition; oral health and foods choice

Functional presentation of illness, 64

G
Gastro Esophageal Reflux Disease, 139
General Anesthesia (dental treatment planning guidelines), 356
genentherapy (GA), 354–355
Geriatric assessment dimensions, 67
Geriatric medicine assessment, 67
principles, 61
Geriatric medicine principles
age/disease interactions, 62
age-related physiological changes, 61–62
atypical presentation of disease, 62
disease chronicity, 62
functional loss, 64
function and disease, 64–65
multiple pathology, 62–64
polypharmacy, 64
Geriatric Minimal Intervention Dentistry (GMID), 353
Geriatric mobile unit and dental office, 335
giant cell arteritis (GCA), 270–271
Gingiva/clean teeth young/old comparison, 216
Gingiva/mixed teeth young/old comparison, 216
Gingiva metastasis from breast carcinoma, 239
Gingivitis/periodontitis etiology, 211
periodontal disease pathogenesis, 211–212
Glass ionomer, 172, 177, 197
glass ionomer cements (GICs), 197
Glass ionomer (Ketac Molar™) and carious lesions, 177
glaucoma, 29
glossodynia (painful tongue), 230
glossopyrosis (burning tongue), 230
Glostrup Aging Studies (Denmark), 122, 126
Graves’ disease (thyroid), 93

H
Handbook of Aging and the Individual, 39
Harman, Denham, 9
Hashimoto’s thyroiditis, 93
Hayflick limit (telomere shortening), 11
Head and neck cancer (HNC), 274
Headrests, 333
Health effects of drugs in affective disorders, 115–116
Health Information Survey, 1984, US, 141
health promotion, 319
Health-related quality of life measures, 304–305
herpes zoster, 273
high density lipoprotein (HDL), 135
Hip fracture (12 month survival), 21
histopathology of root caries and pulp dentine arrested root caries, 189
cementum, 188–189
initial/advanced root dentine caries, 189
history taking
family history, 82
past medical history, 81–82
social history, 82
systems review, 82
hormone replacement therapy (HRT), 22
hospipe, 325
Hospital readmissions (nutrient supplements/ controls), 132
humoral response, 13
Hutchinson–Gilford progeria syndrome (HGPS), 12
Hydra and senescence, 10
Hydrine (Vistaril©), 256
hydrocortisone, 94–5
hydrazine, 9

I
Immunological changes, 13–14
Implant-retained lower overdenture, 178
implants, 176, 179
Implants
Mandibular, 260
Placement indications, 260
Retained overdenture, 260
Implants in elderly patients
atrophic mandible/dental mental nerve compression, 262
craniomaxillofacial, 261
denture-induced hyperplasia, 262
description, 259–260
fracture, 261–262
maxillary tuberosity reduction, 262
maxillofacial trauma, 260–261
vestibuloplasty, 262
Implants for overdentures, 298
Implants for overdentures
innate immune response, 13
insertions (DNA), 8

Institutionalized elderly conditions, 63
Intranasal hormonal therapy, 252
Interacting dimensions of geriatric assessment, 67
Interpersonal communication, 28
Interventions for prevention of behavioural problems (dementia), 349
intraoral and perioral soft/hard tissue examination
alveolar ridge, 75
occlusion, 75–76
periodontium, 74–75
soft tissue/dry mouth, 72–73
tooth structure loss, caries and restorations, 73–74
Ivoclar (Lactobilli/Strep Mutans), 192
J
Japan
society, 49
Sugar consumption/dental caries in children, 137
teleldentistry, 330
Jung, Carl, 40
K
ketoconazole, 150
L
laboratory testing, 77
Laclede Oral Balance products, 338
Lactobacilli, 172, 186, 192
late-life delusional/paranoid psychoses, 105–106
learning and memory
cognitive processes, 42
perceptual speed, 30
secondary memory, 30–31
“leisure” term, 54
leukoariosis, 109
leukoplakia, 231–234
Leukoplakia, 231–233
lichen planus, 228
lifespan perspective of aging, 40
Lip cancer incidence in Denmark, 237
liver disease
dental management, 95
hepatitis A, B, C, D, 95
post–liver transplant, 95
‘Long Teeth’, 290
long-term facility care (LTC), 160, 314
lorazepam (Ativan™), 256
Low haematological intake in older people, 134
Low income elders’ reasons for not using dental services, 316
Lower Reference Nutrient Intake (LRNI), 133
Lubben Social Network Scale, 48–49
lymphoma, 247
Lymphoma (palate), 239
M
magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), 109, 271
Malaligned occlusion/fractured teeth, 76
Mandibular implants, 260
Manual dexterity, 290
Maxillary molar lingual recession, 75
Maxillary sinuses and bone atrophy, 259
M-CSF (macrophage-colony stimulating factor), 19
Mechanical plaque removal, 221
Medicaid, 319
medical examination/assessment
allergies, 69
cognitive/mental status, 70
communication, 66–67
description, 67–70
diet history, 69
functional assessment, 70
ID (identification), 67
laboratory assessment, 69–70
medications, 68–69
physical examination, 69
social history, 69
vital signs, 69
medical examination/assessment (history), 67
past, 67–68
present illness, 67
taking, 66
medical issues in dental care of older adults
elderly patients, 81
history taking, 81–82
medical history, 81
medical management of surgical comorbidities
anticoagulant therapy, 257–258
biopsies, 262–263
bisphosphonate therapy, 254
dental implants in elderly patients, 259–262
dental/periodontal surgery in elderly patients, 258–259
key points, 263
mucosal fragility/impaired healing, 258
medical problems (oral health care)
allergy, 82–83
bleeding disorders, 83–84
cancer, 84–88
cardiovascular disorders, 88–91
cerebral vascular disease, 91
drug abuse and addiction, 91–92
endocrine disorders, 92–93
liver disease, 95
neurological/neuromuscular disorders, 96–97
pulmonary diseases, 97–98
renal disorders, 95–96
rheumatological diseases, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis and prosthetic joints, 98–100
Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS), 314
Medicare (health insurance), 40
Medication non-compliance in elderly patients, 153
Medications review, 146
medicines that predispose to bleeding
aspirin, 84
clopidogrel (Plavix™), 84
dabigatran (Pradaxa™), 84
drug interactions, 84
heparin, low molecular weight heparins, 84
warfarin, 84
Medigap (insurance), 314
memory see learning and memory
Men/women (65+) with different diseases, 125
Men/women with/without caries and functional abilities, 127
Mesiodistal fracture, 203
metronidazole, 150
mild cognitive impairment (MCI), 107
Mineral Trioxide Aggregate, 207
Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), 70–71
Min-Mental State Examination (MMSE), 71
MI paste (Tooth Mousse), 338, 340
mitochondria
aging, 10
DNA, 10
Mob-H (Mobility–Help) scale, 122–123
mobile dental units, 331–332
Mobility and number of teeth, chewing and regular use of dentist, 126
Mob-T (Mobility–Tiredness) scale, 122–123
Mortality rates (ASA), 256
mucocutaneous diseases
benign mucous membrane pemphigoid, 229–230
denture irritation hyperplasia, 230
lichen planus, 229
mucosal-associated B cell (MALT) lymphomas, 247
mucosa
disease treatment, 158
disorders and medications, 147
infections, 155
inflammatory disease, 134, 156, 227
lesions prevalence, 227
multidrug-resistance (MDR) forms, 98
multiple pathology, 72
multiple sclerosis, 97
muscle loss see sarcopenia
Muscle mass and age, 132
myocardial infarction (MI), 89
myosin heavy chains (MyHCs), 24
N
National Cancer Institute, US, 274
National Diet and Nutrition Survey for people aged 65+, UK, 133
National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), 311, 313
National Health and Nutrition and Examination Survey (NHANES) III, US, 135, 141
National Institute of Aging, US, 0
Natural products and dental management, 147
nervous system diseases, burning mouth syndrome, 230–231
neurological/neuromuscular disorders
Alzheimer’s disease, 96
degenerative neuromuscular disorders, 97
dementia, 96
dental management, 97
medical history, 96
motor neuron disease, 97
Parkinson’s disease, 96
seizures/epilepsy, 96–97

Neuropathic pain, 272
‘Neutral zone’ (dentes), 174, 295
Niue (Polynesia) and older people status, 50
non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (NHL), 239–240
non-milk extrinsic sugars (NMES), 138
NSAIDS (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs), 99, 150, 257, 269, 270, 275
nutritional and oral health for older persons
age requirements, 132–134
dental caries, 137–139
foods choice, 139–140
introduction, 131–132
masticatory efficiency, 140–141
oral mucosa, 136
periodontal disease, 139
summary, 142
systemic disease etiology, 134–136
taste and smell, 141–142
texture of foods, 142
see also vitamins
nutrition and oral health for older persons
(age requirements) energy, 132
micronutrients intakes, 133–134
physiological function, 134
protein intake, 133

O
obesity and nutrition (oral health)
CVD, 134
Diabetes, 134
hypoension, 134
stroke, 134
occlusion, 75–76
oestrogen deficiency, 17
older adults’ use of dental services
best predictors of utilization, 317–318
demographic variables, 311–313
dental attitudes, 316
dental/medical insurance, 314
dental provider characteristics (help/hinder), 318
dentition/health status, 314–315
education/income, 313–314
hope for the future, 318–319
introduction/definitions, 311
physical access/mobility, 315
psychosocial variables as barriers/enablers, 315–316, 317
racial/ethnic differences, 313
research to improve dental service utilization, 319–320
residence, 314
social support, 316–317
Older people and micronutrients intakes, 133
Olovnikov, Alexei, 11
operative dental procedures
caries management, 203–204
pulp capping and pulpotomy, 204
oral cancer, 236, 238–239
oral cancer
alcohol, 236
clinical features, 236–237
diagnosis/referral, 237–238
epidemiology/etiology, 236
nutrition, 135
prevention, 158–159
tobacco, 236
tongue, 236
oral cancer
alcohol, 236
clinical features, 236–237
diagnosis/referral, 237–238
epidemiology/etiology, 236
nutrition, 135
prevention, 158–159
oral conditions in patients
affective disorders, 112
dementia, 113
psychotic disorders, 113
Oral disable pathway, 126
oral disease prevention problems, 161
oral health care programmes for homebound people, nursing home residents and elderly inpatients epidemiology, 323–324
homebound people, 324–325
hospice, 325–326
institutionalized people, 326
interdisciplinary team, 338–339
oral health status/needs, 326–327
oral health care programme for homebound people, nursing home residents and elderly inpatients epidemiology, 323–324
homebound people, 324–325
hospice, 325–326
institutionalized people, 326
interdisciplinary team, 338–339
oral health status/needs, 326–327
oral health status measurement, 305–306
oral health status measures, 304–305
oral health–related quality of life
clinical intervention studies, 307–308
descriptive population studies, 306–307
health/disease models, 301–302
health status measurement, 305–306
health status measures, 304–305
oral hygiene care protocols for older adults, 337
oral hygiene (caries) fluoride, 195–196
mechanical, 194–195
oral hygiene in patient with dementia, 156
oral/intra/venous sedation medication, 256
oral/maxillofacial surgery for geriatric patients anesthesia, 255
introduction, 255
local anesthesia, 255–256
medical management of surgical comorbidities, 257–258
sedation/general anesthesia, 256–257
oral mucosa
alcohol, 136
iron, vitamin B12 and folate, 136
prevalence, 227
smoking, 136
oral mucosa (common diseases - infectious origin)
angularcheilitis, 228–229
candidosis, 227–228
denture stomatitis, 228
oral rehabilitation in elderly patients
caries (screening), 277
conventional/implant born reconstruction, 283–284
dental prostheses efficiency, 296
dentulous patients, 293–295
implant placement, 297–298
implant-supported overdentures, 296–297
masticatory function/chewing ability, 297
opportunistinc infections, 277
overdentures, 292–293
partially dentate patients reconstruction, 282–283
periodontal disease (screening), 277–279
plaque control and denture hygiene, 298–299
pretherapeutic single tooth prognosis, 279
recall, maintenance and repair, 296
reduced dentition, 292
removable dental prosthesis, 287–290
subjective chewing therapy, 280–281
teeth replacement with acid-etched composite-bonded bridges, 291–292
INDEX

Pseudomembranous candidiasis
head/neck cancer, 249

pseudomembranous lesions, 228

Psychiatric disorders in old age (implications for dental practitioners)
affective disorders, 109–110
anxiety disorders, 104–105
confusion and delirium, 106–112
dental management, 114–117
introduction, 109
late-life delusional/paranoid psychoses, 105–106
oral health in patients, 112–114
risk factors/indicators for oral disease, 114
Psychiatric patients (treatment), 114
psychology (aging)
ageism, 41
background, 39
cognitive processes, 41–44
conclusions, 44
history, 39
insights for clinicians, 44
lifespan/life course, 40–41
psychosocial variables as barriers/enablers
dental attitudes, 316
perceived versus normative needs, 315–316
social support, 316–317
pulmonary disease
asthma, 97–98
chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, 98
pulmonary tuberculosis, 98
pulp assessment, 77
Pulp (old/young) following trauma, 203
Pulp stones removal, 206
purified protein derivative (PPD), 98

Q
Quality of life
Clinical variables, 302
Dimensions, 305
Health-related measures, 304

R
radiation therapy (RT) for cancer, 85–86, 274
radiographic assessment, 76
Radiograph (periapical pathology), 77
radiographs, 76–77
rалoxifene, 18
RANKL (nuclear factor kappa B ligand), 19
reactive oxygen species (ROS), 139
Recall Dental (CPI-ACP mouth crème, 338
reciprocity concept, 48
Reference Nutrient Intake (RNI), 133
Removable partial denture (RPD), 200
removable partial denture (RPD), 140, 290, 291, 294
removable partial denture (RPD), 140, 290, 291, 294
Resident setting and care rate, 315
respiratory quotients (RQ), 9
Restraint guidelines, 352
Retained teeth/Quality of Life - Australia/UK (OHIQ), 307
rheumatoid arthritis (RA), 269

dental management, 99

treatment, 109

dental management, 114–117
introduction, 109
late-life delusional/paranoid psychoses, 105–106
oral health in patients, 112–114
risk factors/indicators for oral disease, 114
Psychiatric patients (treatment), 114
psychology (aging)
ageism, 41
background, 39
cognitive processes, 41–44
conclusions, 44
history, 39
insights for clinicians, 44
lifespan/life course, 40–41
psychosocial variables as barriers/enablers
dental attitudes, 316
perceived versus normative needs, 315–316
social support, 316–317
pulmonary disease
asthma, 97–98
chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, 98
pulmonary tuberculosis, 98
pulp assessment, 77
Pulp (old/young) following trauma, 203
Pulp stones removal, 206
purified protein derivative (PPD), 98

Q
Quality of life
Clinical variables, 302
Dimensions, 305
Health-related measures, 304

R
radiation therapy (RT) for cancer, 85–86, 274
radiographic assessment, 76
Radiograph (periapical pathology), 77
radiographs, 76–77
rалoxifene, 18
RANKL (nuclear factor kappa B ligand), 19
reactive oxygen species (ROS), 139
Recall Dental (CPI-ACP mouth crème, 338
reciprocity concept, 48
Reference Nutrient Intake (RNI), 133
Removable partial denture (RPD), 200
removable partial denture (RPD), 140, 290, 291, 294
removable partial denture (RPD), 140, 290, 291, 294
Resident setting and care rate, 315
respiratory quotients (RQ), 9
Restraint guidelines, 352
Retained teeth/Quality of Life - Australia/UK (OHIQ), 307
rheumatoid arthritis (RA), 269
dental management, 99
overview, 98
rheumatological diseases, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis and prosthesis joints
osteoarthritis, 99
prosthetic joints, 99–100
rheumatoid arthritis, 98–99
risodronate see bisphosphonate
Risk factors for poor oral health (psychiatric conditions), 114
root canal treatment
canal enlargement, 207
canal identification, 205–206
canal negotiation/enlargement, 206–207
elective treatment, 204
pulp chamber access, 205
treatment, 204, 207
root caries, 173, 184–185

S
saliva
caries, 187
dentures, 296
dysfunction, 336
flow, 158
formation, 245–246
glands/aging, 246–247
glands and secretion, 12–13
hypofunction, 86, 147
interdental spaces, 290
secretion, 245
substitutes/buffers, 338
taste, 36, 141
Saliva-check mutans kit, 192

Salivary flow and xerostomia treatment, 158
salivary functions/disorders in older adults
clinical evaluation, 247–248
clinical examination, 246
etiology of salivary hypofunction, 247
introduction, 245
orofacial pain, 269
past/present medical history, 248
preventive therapies, 250
saliva formation, 245–246
salivary stimulation, 251
serological evaluation, 249–250
symptomatic treatment, 250–251
systemic disorders, 252
systemic stimulation, 251
treatment, 250

see also Sjögren's syndrome; xerostomia
salivary gland
biopsy, 249
hypofunction, 147, 337
imaging, 248–249
Sjögren's syndrome, 247
Salivary gland ducts (histologic organization), 246
Salivary hypofunction
Medications, 246
Older adults, 246
Salivary problems (questions), 73
sarcoenia (muscle loss), 22–23, 24
Saunders, Cicely, 325
Secondary dentine deposition, 200
secondary (long-term) memory, 30–31
'secondary osteoporosis', 21
sedation/general anesthesia
anesthetic agents, 256
intravenous sedation, 256–257
selective oestrogen receptor modulators (SERMs), 17–18, 19
self-concept, 317
self-efficacy, 317
sensory changes and communications in practitioner-aged patient relationship
aging, 28–29
auditory function, 29–30
communications, 28
conclusions, 37
cultural differences/competences, 35–36
dementia, 34, 34–35
dental care system, 35–36
dental communication, 27–28
dental practitioner, 31–33
introduction, 27
memory and learning, 30–31
nonverbal communication, 33–34
oral-sensory functions, 36–37
sensory changes, 28–29
visual function, 29–30
Sensory and cognitive decline in older patients, 33
seratraline, 110
Severely worn prostheses and shift in mandibular position, 78
shortened dental arch, 280–282
Sjögren's syndrome (SS)
autoimmune disease, 246, 247, 249
cevimeline, 251
diagnosis, 250
dryness of mouth, 65, 73, 247
etiology, 247
facial form, 70
lymphoma, 247
pharmacotherapy, 158
pilocarpine, 251
rheumatoid arthritis, 99, 251–2, 269
salivary gland, 247–249
scintigraphy, 249
systemic disorders, 252
smell identification, 37
smoking, 138, 139
Social Security Act 1935, US, 312
society and environment (aging)

intergenerational assistance, 51
community resources, 56–57
...
introduction, 47
leisure roles, 54
older adults in community, 47–48
retirement as time of productivity, 53–54
role changes, 56
role changes/productivity, 52–53
social networks/support, 48–49
social supports/family relations in traditional cultures, 48–51
social supports/interventions, 51–52
voluntary associations/volunteers, 55
volunteering, 55–56
Socioeconomic events and dentistry, 312
sodium lauryl sulphate (SLS), 336
solar lip damage, 235–236
somatic mutation and DNA damage theories (aging), 9–10
Splinting saves teeth, 174
squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), 159, 236, 237
‘staying busy’ in old age, 52
Strep mutans, 186, 192
Streptococcus anginosus, 186
Streptococcus mutans, 172
sugars
alcohol, 138
diet, 137
frequency/quantity intake, 137–138
importance, 138
medicines, 138
Sugar (sucrose) consumption and dental caries in Japanese children, 137
Survival probability after fracture, 21
systemic disease etiology
cardiovascular disease, 135–136
diabetes mellitus, 135
obesity, 134–135
oral cancer, 135
T
taste
function, 36
loss, 86
saliva, 36, 141
types, 142
unami (savoury), 142
taste and smell (aging)
smell perception, 142
taste perception, 141–142, 148
T-cell receptor, 13
Teeth positioning in neutral zone, 175
telomere shortening, 13
temporomandibular dysfunction (TMD), 160, 266, 269
temporomandibular joint (TMJ), 269–270, 274
tension type headache (TTHA), 270
terminally ill patients
oral conditions in palliative care, 356–359
Oral problems (prevalence), 325
What is palliative oral care?, 355–356
Terminally ill patients (care), 356
Tertiary dentine deposition, 201
texture of foods, 142
Thigh muscle scan, 23
thyroid gland disorders
dental management, 93
hyperthyroidism, 93
hypothyroidism, 93–94
tinnitus, 30
tobacco
leukoplakia, 232
oral cancer, 236
tongue
burning, 230
cancer, 236
colour, 170
dorsum (dry/depapillated), 248
painful, 230
tooth
wear and alcohol, 139
see also aged tooth clinical challenges
Topical anesthetics for mucositis pain, 86
transfer to dental office/practice
appointment times, 328–329
communications, 329
continence, 328
legal/ethical issues, 329
person’s activity level, 328
transferability, 328
transient ischaemic attack (TIA), 91
Transportability of long-term care residents, 328
Treatment planning
Dementia, 353
General Anesthesia, 356
Implants, 283–7
Phases, 171
treatment planning for geriatric patients
accurate data/diagnosis, 169–171
conclusions, 179
dental practice, 165
ethics, 167–168
evidence to evaluate alternatives, 169
fundamentals, 167
geriatric plans, 176–179
implants, 176
introduction, 165
periodontal care, 175–176
plan, 171–172
prosthodontic care, 174
treatment, 172, 172–173
who are geriatric patients?, 165–167
triazolam (Halcion©), 256
tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs), 273–274, 275
trigeminal neuralgia (TN), 272, 273–274
U
unami (savoury taste), 142
underreporting of symptoms/disease, 65
V
vascular dementia, 108–110, 346
varicella zoster virus (VZV), 273
Verbal communication disorders associated with dementia, 34
verruccous hyperplasia, 234–235
Verrucous hyperplasia, 234–235
Vertebral fracture and age, 21
Visiting Nurse Association, 333
Visual Analogue Scales (VAS), 307
visual function
accommodation, 29
colour, depth/distance perception, 29
light/dark adaptation, 29
vitamins
B12, 61, 131, 133, 134
C, 133, 134, 138
D, 17, 19–21, 131, 133, 134
E, 251
W
warfarin
alcoholism, 92
anticoagulation, 89, 91, 96, 150, 257
artificial heart valves, 88
atrial fibrillation, 70
bleeding disorders, 83–4
medications, 82
Watch-winding motion for root canal negotiation, 207
wear and tear theory of aging, 7
wound healing, 226
Why survive: Being old in America, 40
World Health Organization (WHO)
Alzheimer’s disease classification, 346
dentulism (disability/handicap), 117, 296
impairment, disability and handicap classification, 303
men/women oral health strategies, 160–161
osteoporosis, 159
preventive services for elderly people, 160
X
xerostomia (dry mouth)
anti-seizure medications, 97
dementia, 113
dentures, 295
diabetes, 93
hypertension, 91
medications, 147
nocturnal, 252
prevention, 158, 336
radiotherapy, 86
rheumatoid arthritis, 99
salivary gland hypofunction, 248, 337
salivary stimulation, 251
Xerostomia inventory (XI), 338