



- **Understanding Malocclusions in Everyday Orthodontics**

Understanding Malocclusions in Everyday Orthodontics Exploring Overbites

and Their Impact on Oral Health Examining Crossbites and Jaw Alignment

Identifying Signs of Underbites in Young Patients Misaligned Teeth and the

Role of Early Intervention Correcting Crowding with Current Orthodontic Care

Addressing Spacing Issues for Dental Harmony Recognizing Early Orthodontic

Warning Signs Differentiating Structural and Functional Issues Managing Open

Bites for Long Term Stability Factors Influencing Tooth Alignment Over Time

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- **Overview of Traditional Braces in Orthodontics**

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Their Advantages Comparing Lingual Braces and External Options Approaches

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Selecting an Orthodontic Method for Different Needs

Types of Malocclusions: Overview of common types such as overbite, underbite, and crossbite in pediatric patients.

Types of Malocclusions: Overview of common types such as overbite, underbite, and crossbite in pediatric patients.

When it comes to selecting an orthodontic method for different needs, traditional braces are often considered for their proven effectiveness and versatility, particularly for young children. Traditional braces, consisting of metal brackets and wires, have been a cornerstone of orthodontic treatment for decades. Braces are available in different styles and colors for kids Early orthodontic intervention health care. Their primary advantage lies in their ability to address a wide range of orthodontic issues, from mild to severe cases, making them suitable for many young patients.

For young children, traditional braces are often recommended due to their effectiveness in correcting misaligned teeth and jaw discrepancies during the critical growth phase. As children's teeth and jaws are still developing, orthodontists can leverage this period to guide teeth into their correct positions more efficiently. Traditional braces apply consistent pressure on the teeth, gradually shifting them into alignment. This method is particularly effective for addressing issues such as overcrowding, gaps, and bite problems, which are common in young children.

Moreover, traditional braces are adaptable to the changing needs of a child's mouth. As the child grows and their dental structure evolves, orthodontists can make adjustments to the braces to ensure continued progress towards the desired outcome. This flexibility is crucial for young patients, whose orthodontic needs may change as they grow.

However, while traditional braces are highly effective, they may not be suitable for every young child. Factors such as the child's age, the severity of the orthodontic issue, and the child's ability to maintain good oral hygiene must be considered. For very young children, orthodontists may recommend waiting until more permanent teeth have erupted before starting treatment with traditional braces. Additionally, some children may find the appearance of metal braces less appealing, which could impact their self-esteem and willingness to comply with treatment.

In conclusion, traditional braces are a highly effective orthodontic method for young children, capable of addressing a wide range of dental issues. Their adaptability and proven track record make them a popular choice among orthodontists. However, the suitability of traditional braces for a young child depends on individual factors, and a thorough consultation with an orthodontist is essential to determine the best treatment plan for each child's unique needs.

Causes of Malocclusions in Kids: Exploring genetic factors, habits like thumb sucking, and environmental influences. —

- Types of Malocclusions: Overview of common types such as overbite, underbite, and crossbite in pediatric patients.
- Causes of Malocclusions in Kids: Exploring genetic factors, habits like thumb sucking, and environmental influences.
- Early Detection and Diagnosis: The importance of regular dental check-ups for identifying malocclusions in children.

- Orthodontic Treatment Options for Kids: Discussing braces, aligners, and other corrective measures suitable for young patients.
- The Role of Parents in Orthodontic Care: How parents can support their child's orthodontic treatment and encourage good oral habits.
- Long-term Benefits of Early Orthodontic Intervention: How treating malocclusions in childhood can prevent more serious issues in adulthood.

When considering orthodontic treatments for children, clear aligners have emerged as a popular and effective option. These virtually invisible devices offer a modern alternative to traditional braces, and they come with a range of benefits and considerations that parents should weigh.

One of the primary benefits of clear aligners for kids is their aesthetic appeal. Unlike metal braces, which can be a source of self-consciousness for children, clear aligners are nearly invisible, allowing kids to feel more confident about their smiles during treatment. This can be particularly important during the formative years when peer perceptions can significantly impact a child's self-esteem.

Another advantage is the comfort and convenience that clear aligners provide. Made from smooth plastic, they are generally more comfortable than metal braces, which can cause irritation to the cheeks and gums. Additionally, clear aligners are removable, making it easier for children to maintain good oral hygiene by brushing and flossing without the obstacles posed by fixed braces.

However, there are important considerations to keep in mind. Clear aligners require a high level of responsibility from the child. They must be worn for at least 22 hours a day and changed every one to two weeks as directed. If not worn consistently, the treatment may be less effective, and the desired results may not be achieved. Parents should assess their child's maturity and willingness to adhere to the treatment plan before opting for clear aligners.

Moreover, clear aligners may not be suitable for all orthodontic cases, particularly more complex ones. It's crucial to consult with an experienced orthodontist who can evaluate the child's specific needs and determine if clear aligners are the best approach or if traditional braces might be more appropriate.

In conclusion, clear aligners offer a discreet and comfortable option for children needing orthodontic treatment, but they require commitment and may not be suitable for every case. By carefully considering these benefits and considerations, parents can make an informed decision that aligns with their child's needs and lifestyle, ensuring the best possible outcome for their child's oral health and confidence.

Early Detection and Diagnosis: The importance of regular dental check-ups for identifying malocclusions in children.

Early orthodontic intervention, often referred to as phase-one treatment, plays a crucial role in addressing orthodontic issues in children at a younger age. This approach is typically recommended for children between the ages of 6 and 10, a period when their jaw is still growing and their baby teeth are being replaced by permanent ones. The necessity of early intervention hinges on several factors, each tailored to the unique needs of the child.

One primary reason for early orthodontic intervention is to correct issues that could worsen over time if left untreated. For instance, conditions like crossbites, overbites, and underbites can be addressed more effectively during the developmental stages. By intervening early, orthodontists can guide the growth of the jaw and the alignment of teeth, potentially preventing more invasive and costly treatments later in life.

Another significant advantage of early intervention is the potential to improve the child's oral function and overall health. Issues such as crowded teeth or misaligned jaws can lead to difficulties with chewing, speaking, and even breathing. Early treatment can mitigate these problems, enhancing the child's quality of life and preventing secondary issues, such as speech impediments or sleep apnea.

Moreover, early orthodontic intervention can have a profound psychological impact. Children at this age are often sensitive to their appearance and can be affected by teasing or self-consciousness about their teeth. By addressing these concerns early, orthodontists can boost a child's confidence and self-esteem, which is invaluable during their formative years.

In conclusion, selecting early orthodontic intervention as a method for addressing orthodontic needs is necessary for children who exhibit specific issues that can benefit from timely treatment. It not only corrects dental and jaw alignment but also enhances oral function, overall health, and psychological well-being. As such, it's a critical consideration for parents and orthodontists when choosing the most appropriate orthodontic method for different needs.

Orthodontic Treatment Options for Kids: Discussing braces,

aligners, and other corrective measures suitable for young patients.

When selecting an orthodontic method for kids, one of the critical factors to consider is the cost comparison of the different options available. Orthodontic treatment can be a significant investment, and understanding the financial implications of each method is essential for making an informed decision.

Traditional metal braces are often the most affordable option for orthodontic treatment. They have been used for decades and are widely available, which contributes to their lower cost. On average, the total cost for metal braces can range from \$3,000 to \$7,000, depending on the complexity of the case and the location of the orthodontist.

Ceramic braces, which are similar to metal braces but use tooth-colored or clear brackets, are slightly more expensive. The cost for ceramic braces typically falls between \$4,000 and \$8,000. The higher price is due to the more advanced materials used and the increased difficulty in maintaining the braces during treatment.

Lingual braces, which are placed behind the teeth, are a more discreet option but come with a higher price tag. The cost for lingual braces can range from \$8,000 to \$10,000 or more, as they require specialized training and equipment for the orthodontist to place and adjust them.

Clear aligners, such as Invisalign, are a popular choice for many families due to their nearly invisible appearance and removable nature. However, they are also one of the more expensive options, with costs ranging from \$3,000 to \$8,000. The price can vary based on the complexity of the case and the number of aligners required throughout the treatment.

It's important to note that these cost ranges are estimates, and the actual cost of treatment may vary based on factors such as the orthodontist's fees, the length of treatment, and any additional procedures that may be necessary. Many orthodontists offer payment plans or financing options to help families manage the cost of treatment.

When comparing the costs of different orthodontic methods, it's essential to consider not only the upfront expenses but also the potential long-term benefits. Investing in the right orthodontic treatment can lead to improved oral health, increased self-confidence, and a lifetime of beautiful smiles for your child. By carefully weighing the costs and benefits of each option, you can make the best decision for your family's unique needs and budget.

The Role of Parents in Orthodontic Care: How parents can support their child's orthodontic treatment and

encourage good oral habits.

When selecting an orthodontic method for their children, one of the key considerations for parents is the duration of treatment. This aspect can significantly influence both the choice of orthodontic approach and the family's overall experience. Understanding what to expect in terms of treatment duration can help parents plan better and set realistic expectations.

The duration of orthodontic treatment varies widely depending on the method chosen and the complexity of the dental issues being addressed. For instance, traditional metal braces, which are commonly used, typically require about 18 to 24 months to achieve the desired results. This timeframe can be influenced by factors such as the severity of misalignment, the patient's age, and their adherence to the orthodontist's instructions.

In contrast, newer options like clear aligners, such as Invisalign, might offer a slightly shorter treatment period, often ranging from 12 to 18 months. These aligners are removable and can be more comfortable for the wearer, which might contribute to better compliance and, consequently, a shorter treatment time. However, they may not be suitable for all orthodontic cases, particularly those involving complex corrections.

For very young children, early orthodontic interventions like palatal expanders might be used. These devices are typically worn for a few months to a year, depending on the child's growth and the specific needs of their treatment plan. Early intervention can sometimes reduce the need for more extensive treatment later on, potentially shortening the overall duration of orthodontic care.

Another factor that parents should consider is the potential for adjustments or additional treatments. Some cases might require phase treatments, where an initial round of orthodontics is followed by a period of monitoring and then a second phase. This approach can extend the total treatment time but may yield better results in the long run.

Ultimately, the duration of orthodontic treatment is a critical factor that parents need to weigh when selecting the right method for their child. By discussing the expected timeline with their orthodontist and understanding the variables at play, parents can make informed decisions that align with their family's needs and lifestyle. Regular communication with the orthodontist throughout the treatment process will also help manage expectations and ensure the best possible outcome for the child's dental health.

Long-term Benefits of Early Orthodontic Intervention: How treating malocclusions in childhood can prevent more serious issues in adulthood.

When it comes to selecting an orthodontic method that suits different needs, it's crucial to also consider the maintenance and care required to keep these appliances in good condition. Whether you're opting for traditional braces, clear aligners, or other orthodontic devices, proper upkeep is essential for achieving the best results and ensuring the longevity of your treatment.

For traditional braces, which consist of brackets and wires, maintaining good oral hygiene is paramount. Brushing after every meal and flossing daily can help prevent plaque buildup and reduce the risk of stains and tooth decay. It's also important to avoid hard, sticky, or chewy foods that could damage the braces. Regular check-ups with your orthodontist will ensure that any issues are addressed promptly, keeping your treatment on track.

Clear aligners, on the other hand, offer a more discreet option and require a different approach to care. These removable trays should be cleaned daily with a soft toothbrush and lukewarm water to prevent bacterial growth. It's essential to wear the aligners for the recommended 22 hours per day, only removing them to eat, drink (except water), and clean your teeth. Storing the aligners in their case when not in use will protect them from damage and loss.

Regardless of the orthodontic method you choose, adhering to your orthodontist's guidelines is key. This may include using special cleaning tools, such as interdental brushes or water flossers, to maintain optimal oral health. It's also wise to avoid habits like biting your nails or chewing on pens, as these can compromise the effectiveness of your treatment.

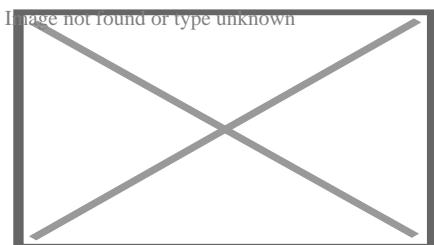
In conclusion, while selecting the right orthodontic method is crucial for addressing your specific dental needs, the success of your treatment largely depends on how well you care for your appliances. By following a diligent maintenance routine and working closely with your orthodontist, you can ensure that your chosen method delivers the desired results, leaving you with a healthy, beautiful smile.

About health professional

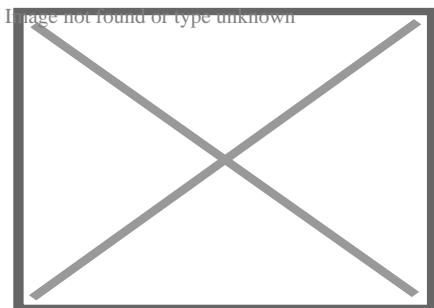
A **health professional**, **healthcare professional**, or **healthcare worker** (sometimes abbreviated **HCW**)^[1] is a provider of health care treatment and advice based on formal training and experience. The field includes those who work as a nurse, physician (such as family physician, internist, obstetrician, psychiatrist, radiologist, surgeon etc.), physician assistant, registered dietitian, veterinarian, veterinary technician, optometrist, pharmacist, pharmacy technician, medical assistant, physical therapist, occupational therapist, dentist, midwife, psychologist, audiologist, or healthcare scientist, or who perform services in allied health professions. Experts in public health and community health are also health professionals.

Fields

[edit]



NY College of Health Professions massage therapy class



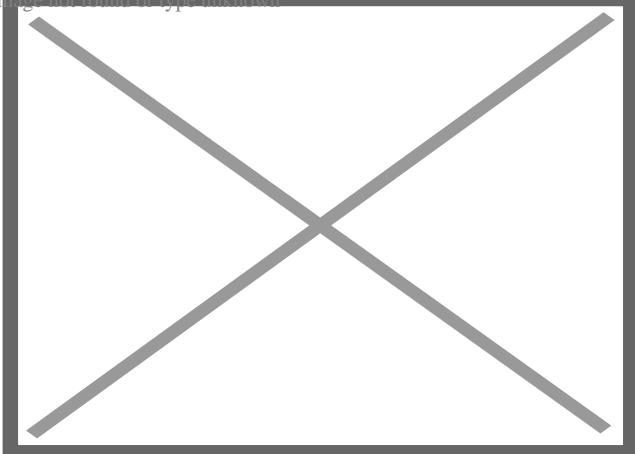
US Navy doctors deliver a healthy baby

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**Health practitioners
and professionals**

- Athletic trainer
- Audiologist
- Chiropractor
- Clinical coder
- Clinical nurse specialist
- Clinical officer
- Community health worker
- Dentist
- Dietitian and nutritionist
- Emergency medical technician
- Feldsher
- Health administrator
- Medical assistant
- Medical laboratory scientist
- Medical transcriptionist
- Nurse anesthetist
- Nurse practitioner
- Nurse midwife
- Nurse
- Occupational Therapist
- Optometrist
- Paramedic
- Pharmacist
- Pharmaconomist
- Pharmacy technician
- Phlebotomist
- Physician
- Physician assistant
- Podiatrist
- Psychologist
- Psychotherapist
- Physical therapist
- Radiographer
- Radiotherapist
- Respiratory therapist

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70% of global health and social care workers are women, 30% of leaders in the global health sector are women

The healthcare workforce comprises a wide variety of professions and occupations who provide some type of healthcare service, including such direct care practitioners as physicians, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, nurses, respiratory therapists, dentists, pharmacists, speech-language pathologist, physical therapists, occupational therapists, physical and behavior therapists, as well as allied health professionals such as phlebotomists, medical laboratory scientists, dieticians, and social workers. They often work in hospitals, healthcare centers and other service delivery points, but also in academic training, research, and administration. Some provide care and treatment services for patients in private homes. Many countries have a large number of community health workers who work outside formal healthcare institutions. Managers of healthcare services, health information technicians, and other assistive personnel and support workers are also considered a vital part of health care teams.^[2]

Healthcare practitioners are commonly grouped into health professions. Within each field of expertise, practitioners are often classified according to skill level and skill specialization. "Health professionals" are highly skilled workers, in professions that usually require extensive knowledge including university-level study leading to the award of a first degree or higher qualification.^[3] This category includes physicians, physician assistants, registered nurses, veterinarians, veterinary technicians, veterinary assistants, dentists, midwives, radiographers, pharmacists, physiotherapists, optometrists, operating department practitioners and others. Allied health professionals, also referred to as "health associate professionals" in the

International Standard Classification of Occupations, support implementation of health care, treatment and referral plans usually established by medical, nursing, respiratory care, and other health professionals, and usually require formal qualifications to practice their profession. In addition, unlicensed assistive personnel assist with providing health care services as permitted.^[citation needed]

Another way to categorize healthcare practitioners is according to the sub-field in which they practice, such as mental health care, pregnancy and childbirth care, surgical care, rehabilitation care, or public health.^[citation needed]

Mental health

[edit]

Main article: Mental health professional

A mental health professional is a health worker who offers services to improve the mental health of individuals or treat mental illness. These include psychiatrists, psychiatry physician assistants, clinical, counseling, and school psychologists, occupational therapists, clinical social workers, psychiatric-mental health nurse practitioners, marriage and family therapists, mental health counselors, as well as other health professionals and allied health professions. These health care providers often deal with the same illnesses, disorders, conditions, and issues; however, their scope of practice often differs. The most significant difference across categories of mental health practitioners is education and training.^[4] There are many damaging effects to the health care workers. Many have had diverse negative psychological symptoms ranging from emotional trauma to very severe anxiety. Health care workers have not been treated right and because of that their mental, physical, and emotional health has been affected by it. The SAGE author's said that there were 94% of nurses that had experienced at least one PTSD after the traumatic experience. Others have experienced nightmares, flashbacks, and short and long term emotional reactions^[5] The abuse is causing detrimental effects on these health care workers. Violence is causing health care workers to have a negative attitude toward work tasks and patients, and because of that they are "feeling pressured to accept the order, dispense a product, or administer a medication"^[6] Sometimes it can range from verbal to sexual to physical harassment, whether the abuser is a

patient, patient's families, physician, supervisors, or nurses.^[citation needed]

Obstetrics

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Main articles: Obstetrics, Midwifery, and Birth attendant

A maternal and newborn health practitioner is a health care expert who deals with the care of women and their children before, during and after pregnancy and childbirth. Such health practitioners include obstetricians, physician assistants, midwives, obstetrical nurses and many others. One of the main differences between these professions is in the training and authority to provide surgical services and other life-saving interventions.^[7] In some developing countries, traditional birth attendants, or traditional midwives, are the primary source of pregnancy and childbirth care for many women and families, although they are not certified or licensed. According to research, rates for unhappiness among obstetrician-gynecologists (Ob-Gyns) range somewhere between 40 and 75 percent.^[8]

Geriatrics

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Main articles: Geriatrics and Geriatric care management

A geriatric care practitioner plans and coordinates the care of the elderly and/or disabled to promote their health, improve their quality of life, and maintain their independence for as long as possible.^[9] They include geriatricians, occupational therapists, physician assistants, adult-gerontology nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, geriatric clinical pharmacists, geriatric nurses, geriatric care managers, geriatric aides, nursing aides, caregivers and others who focus on the health and psychological care needs of older adults.^[citation needed]

Surgery

[\[edit\]](#)

A surgical practitioner is a healthcare professional and expert who specializes in the planning and delivery of a patient's perioperative care, including during the anaesthetic, surgical and recovery stages. They may include general and specialist surgeons, physician assistants, assistant surgeons, surgical assistants, veterinary surgeons, veterinary technicians, anesthesiologists, anesthesiologist assistants, nurse anesthetists, surgical nurses, clinical officers, operating department practitioners, anaesthetic technicians, perioperative nurses, surgical technologists, and others.^[citation needed]

Rehabilitation

[\[edit\]](#)

A rehabilitation care practitioner is a health worker who provides care and treatment which aims to enhance and restore functional ability and quality of life to those with physical impairments or disabilities. These include physiatrists, physician assistants, rehabilitation nurses, clinical nurse specialists, nurse practitioners, physiotherapists, chiropractors, orthotists, prosthetists, occupational therapists, recreational therapists, audiologists, speech and language pathologists, respiratory therapists, rehabilitation counsellors, physical rehabilitation therapists, athletic trainers, physiotherapy technicians, orthotic technicians, prosthetic technicians, personal care assistants, and others.^[10]

Optometry

[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: Optometry

Optometry is a field traditionally associated with the correction of refractive errors using glasses or contact lenses, and treating eye diseases. Optometrists also provide general eye care, including screening exams for glaucoma and diabetic retinopathy and management of routine or eye conditions. Optometrists may also undergo further training in order to specialize in various fields, including glaucoma, medical retina, low vision, or paediatrics. In some countries, such as the United Kingdom, United States, and Canada, Optometrists may also undergo further training in order to be able to perform some surgical procedures.

Diagnostics

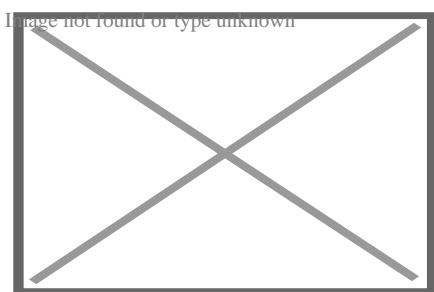
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Main article: Medical diagnosis

Medical diagnosis providers are health workers responsible for the process of determining which disease or condition explains a person's symptoms and signs. It is most often referred to as diagnosis with the medical context being implicit. This usually involves a team of healthcare providers in various diagnostic units. These include radiographers, radiologists, Sonographers, medical laboratory scientists, pathologists, and related professionals.^[citation needed]

Dentistry

[\[edit\]](#)



Dental assistant on the right supporting a dental operator on the left, during a procedure.

Main article: Dentistry

A dental care practitioner is a health worker and expert who provides care and treatment to promote and restore oral health. These include dentists and dental surgeons, dental assistants, dental auxiliaries, dental hygienists, dental nurses, dental technicians, dental therapists or oral health therapists, and related professionals.

Podiatry

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Care and treatment for the foot, ankle, and lower leg may be delivered by podiatrists, chiropodists, pedorthists, foot health practitioners, podiatric medical assistants, podiatric nurse and others.

Public health

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A public health practitioner focuses on improving health among individuals, families and communities through the prevention and treatment of diseases and injuries, surveillance of cases, and promotion of healthy behaviors. This category includes community and preventive medicine specialists, physician assistants, public health nurses, pharmacist, clinical nurse specialists, dietitians, environmental health officers (public health inspectors), paramedics, epidemiologists, public health dentists, and others. *[citation needed]*

Alternative medicine

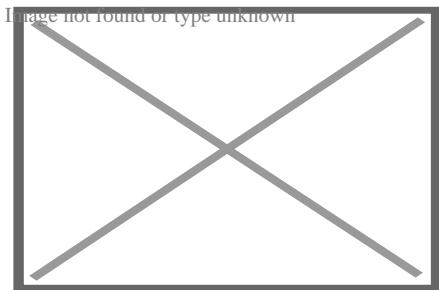
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In many societies, practitioners of alternative medicine have contact with a significant number of people, either as integrated within or remaining outside the formal health care system. These include practitioners in acupuncture, Ayurveda, herbalism, homeopathy, naturopathy, Reiki, Shamballa Reiki energy healing Archived 2021-01-25 at the Wayback Machine, Siddha medicine, traditional Chinese medicine, traditional Korean medicine, Unani, and Yoga. In some countries such as Canada, chiropractors and osteopaths (not to be confused with doctors of osteopathic medicine in the United States) are considered alternative medicine practitioners.

Occupational hazards

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See also: Occupational hazards in dentistry and Nursing § Occupational hazards



A healthcare professional wears an air sampling device to investigate exposure to airborne influenza

A video describing the Occupational Health and Safety Network, a tool for monitoring occupational hazards to health care workers

The healthcare workforce faces unique health and safety challenges and is recognized by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) as a priority industry sector in the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA) to identify and provide intervention strategies regarding occupational health and safety issues.^[11]

Biological hazards

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Exposure to respiratory infectious diseases like tuberculosis (caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*) and influenza can be reduced with the use of respirators; this exposure is a significant occupational hazard for health care professionals.^[12] Healthcare workers are also at risk for diseases that are contracted through extended contact with a patient, including scabies.^[13] Health professionals are also at risk for contracting blood-borne diseases like hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and HIV/AIDS through needlestick injuries or contact with bodily fluids.^{[14][15]} This risk can be mitigated with vaccination when there is a vaccine available, like with hepatitis B.^[15] In epidemic situations, such as the 2014–2016 West African Ebola virus epidemic or the 2003 SARS outbreak, healthcare workers are at even greater risk, and were disproportionately affected in both the Ebola and SARS outbreaks.^[16]

In general, appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) is the first-line mode of protection for healthcare workers from infectious diseases. For it to be effective against highly contagious diseases, personal protective equipment must be watertight and prevent the skin and mucous membranes from contacting infectious material. Different levels of personal protective equipment created to unique standards are used in situations where the risk of infection is different. Practices such as triple gloving and multiple respirators do not provide a higher level of protection and present a burden to the worker, who is additionally at increased risk of exposure when removing the PPE. Compliance with appropriate personal protective equipment rules may be difficult in certain situations, such as tropical environments or low-resource settings. A 2020 Cochrane systematic review found low-quality evidence that using more breathable fabric in PPE, double gloving, and active training reduce the risk of contamination but that more randomized controlled trials are needed for how best to train healthcare workers in proper PPE use.^[16]

Tuberculosis screening, testing, and education

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Based on recommendations from The United States Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for TB screening and testing the following best practices should be followed when hiring and employing Health Care Personnel.^[17]

When hiring Health Care Personnel, the applicant should complete the following^[18] a TB risk assessment,^[19] a TB symptom evaluation for at least those listed on the Signs & Symptoms

page,[²⁰] a TB test in accordance with the guidelines for Testing for TB Infection,[²¹] and additional evaluation for TB disease as needed (e.g. chest x-ray for HCP with a positive TB test).[¹⁸] The CDC recommends either a blood test, also known as an interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA), or a skin test, also known as a Mantoux tuberculin skin test (TST).[²¹] A TB blood test for baseline testing does not require two-step testing. If the skin test method is used to test HCP upon hire, then two-step testing should be used. A one-step test is not recommended.[¹⁸]

The CDC has outlined further specifics on recommended testing for several scenarios[²²] In summary:

1. Previous documented positive skin test (TST) then a further TST is not recommended
2. Previous documented negative TST within 12 months before employment OR at least two documented negative TSTs ever then a single TST is recommended
3. All other scenarios, with the exception of programs using blood tests, the recommended testing is a two-step TST

According to these recommended testing guidelines any two negative TST results within 12 months of each other constitute a two-step TST.

For annual screening, testing, and education, the only recurring requirement for all HCP is to receive TB education annually.[¹⁸] While the CDC offers education materials, there is not a well defined requirement as to what constitutes a satisfactory annual education. Annual TB testing is no longer recommended unless there is a known exposure or ongoing transmission at a healthcare facility. Should an HCP be considered at increased occupational risk for TB annual screening may be considered. For HCP with a documented history of a positive TB test result do not need to be re-tested but should instead complete a TB symptom evaluation. It is assumed that any HCP who has undergone a chest x-ray test has had a previous positive test result. When considering mental health you may see your doctor to be evaluated at your digression. It is recommended to see someone at least once a year in order to make sure that there has not been any sudden changes.[²³]

Psychosocial hazards

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Occupational stress and occupational burnout are highly prevalent among health professionals.^[24] Some studies suggest that workplace stress is pervasive in the health care industry because of inadequate staffing levels, long work hours, exposure to infectious diseases and hazardous substances leading to illness or death, and in some countries threat of malpractice litigation. Other stressors include the emotional labor of caring for ill people and high patient loads. The consequences of this stress can include substance abuse, suicide, major depressive disorder, and anxiety, all of which occur at higher rates in health professionals than the general working population. Elevated levels of stress are also linked to high rates of burnout, absenteeism and diagnostic errors, and reduced rates of patient satisfaction.^[25] In Canada, a national report (*Canada's Health Care Providers*) also indicated higher rates of absenteeism due to illness or disability among health care workers compared to the rest of the working population, although those working in health care reported similar levels of good health and fewer reports of being injured at work.^[26]

There is some evidence that cognitive-behavioral therapy, relaxation training and therapy (including meditation and massage), and modifying schedules can reduce stress and burnout among multiple sectors of health care providers. Research is ongoing in this area, especially with regards to physicians, whose occupational stress and burnout is less researched compared to other health professions.^[27]

Healthcare workers are at higher risk of on-the-job injury due to violence. Drunk, confused, and hostile patients and visitors are a continual threat to providers attempting to treat patients. Frequently, assault and violence in a healthcare setting goes unreported and is wrongly assumed to be part of the job.^[28] Violent incidents typically occur during one-on-one care; being alone with patients increases healthcare workers' risk of assault.^[29] In the United States, healthcare workers experience 2/3 of nonfatal workplace violence incidents.^[28] Psychiatric units represent the highest proportion of violent incidents, at 40%; they are followed by geriatric units (20%) and the emergency department (10%). Workplace violence can also cause psychological trauma.^[29]

Health care professionals are also likely to experience sleep deprivation due to their jobs. Many health care professionals are on a shift work schedule, and therefore experience misalignment of their work schedule and their circadian rhythm. In 2007, 32% of healthcare

workers were found to get fewer than 6 hours of sleep a night. Sleep deprivation also predisposes healthcare professionals to make mistakes that may potentially endanger a patient.^[30]

COVID pandemic

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Especially in times like the present (2020), the hazards of health professional stem into the mental health. Research from the last few months highlights that COVID-19 has contributed greatly to the degradation of mental health in healthcare providers. This includes, but is not limited to, anxiety, depression/burnout, and insomnia.^[citation needed]

A study done by Di Mattei et al. (2020) revealed that 12.63% of COVID nurses and 16.28% of other COVID healthcare workers reported extremely severe anxiety symptoms at the peak of the pandemic.^[31] In addition, another study was conducted on 1,448 full time employees in Japan. The participants were surveyed at baseline in March 2020 and then again in May 2020. The result of the study showed that psychological distress and anxiety had increased more among healthcare workers during the COVID-19 outbreak.^[32]

Similarly, studies have also shown that following the pandemic, at least one in five healthcare professionals report symptoms of anxiety.^[33] Specifically, the aspect of "anxiety was assessed in 12 studies, with a pooled prevalence of 23.2%" following COVID.^[33] When considering all 1,448 participants that percentage makes up about 335 people.

Abuse by patients

[edit]

- The patients are selecting victims who are more vulnerable. For example, Cho said that these would be the nurses that are lacking experience or trying to get used to their new roles at work.^[34]
- Others authors that agree with this are Vento, Cainelli, & Vallone and they said that, the reason patients have caused danger to health care workers is because of insufficient communication between them, long waiting lines, and overcrowding in waiting areas^[35]

When patients are intrusive and/or violent toward the faculty, this makes the staff question what they should do about taking care of a patient.

- There have been many incidents from patients that have really caused some health care workers to be traumatized and have so much self doubt. Goldblatt and other authors said that there was a lady who was giving birth, her husband said, "Who is in charge around here"? "Who are these sluts you employ here".^[5] This was very avoidable to have been said to the people who are taking care of your wife and child.

Physical and chemical hazards

[edit]

Slips, trips, and falls are the second-most common cause of worker's compensation claims in the US and cause 21% of work absences due to injury. These injuries most commonly result in strains and sprains; women, those older than 45, and those who have been working less than a year in a healthcare setting are at the highest risk.^[36]

An epidemiological study published in 2018 examined the hearing status of noise-exposed health care and social assistance (HSA) workers sector to estimate and compare the prevalence of hearing loss by subsector within the sector. Most of the HSA subsector prevalence estimates ranged from 14% to 18%, but the Medical and Diagnostic Laboratories subsector had 31% prevalence and the Offices of All Other Miscellaneous Health Practitioners had a 24% prevalence. The Child Day Care Services subsector also had a 52% higher risk than the reference industry.^[37]

Exposure to hazardous drugs, including those for chemotherapy, is another potential occupational risk. These drugs can cause cancer and other health conditions^[38]

Gender factors

[edit]

Female health care workers may face specific types of workplace-related health conditions and stress. According to the World Health Organization, women predominate in the formal health workforce in many countries and are prone to musculoskeletal injury (caused by physically demanding job tasks such as lifting and moving patients) and burnout. Female health workers are exposed to hazardous drugs and chemicals in the workplace which may cause adverse reproductive outcomes such as spontaneous abortion and congenital malformations. In some contexts, female health workers are also subject to gender-based violence from coworkers and patients.^[39]^[40]

Workforce shortages

[edit]

See also: Health workforce, Doctor shortage, and Nursing shortage

Many jurisdictions report shortfalls in the number of trained health human resources to meet population health needs and/or service delivery targets, especially in medically underserved areas. For example, in the United States, the 2010 federal budget invested \$330 million to increase the number of physicians, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, nurses, and dentists practicing in areas of the country experiencing shortages of trained health professionals. The Budget expands loan repayment programs for physicians, nurses, and dentists who agree to practice in medically underserved areas. This funding will enhance the capacity of nursing schools to increase the number of nurses. It will also allow states to increase access to oral health care through dental workforce development grants. The Budget's new resources will sustain the expansion of the health care workforce funded in the Recovery Act.^[41] There were 15.7 million health care professionals in the US as of 2011.^[36]

In Canada, the 2011 federal budget announced a Canada Student Loan forgiveness program to encourage and support new family physicians, physician assistants, nurse practitioners and nurses to practice in underserved rural or remote communities of the country, including communities that provide health services to First Nations and Inuit populations.^[42]

In Uganda, the Ministry of Health reports that as many as 50% of staffing positions for health workers in rural and underserved areas remain vacant. As of early 2011, the Ministry was conducting research and costing analyses to determine the most appropriate attraction and

retention packages for medical officers, nursing officers, pharmacists, and laboratory technicians in the country's rural areas.^[43]

At the international level, the World Health Organization estimates a shortage of almost 4.3 million doctors, midwives, nurses, and support workers worldwide to meet target coverage levels of essential primary health care interventions.^[44] The shortage is reported most severe in 57 of the poorest countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa.

Nurses are the most common type of medical field worker to face shortages around the world. There are numerous reasons that the nursing shortage occurs globally. Some include: inadequate pay, a large percentage of working nurses are over the age of 45 and are nearing retirement age, burnout, and lack of recognition.^[45]

Incentive programs have been put in place to aid in the deficit of pharmacists and pharmacy students. The reason for the shortage of pharmacy students is unknown but one can infer that it is due to the level of difficulty in the program.^[46]

Results of nursing staff shortages can cause unsafe staffing levels that lead to poor patient care. Five or more incidents that occur per day in a hospital setting as a result of nurses who do not receive adequate rest or meal breaks is a common issue.^[47]

Regulation and registration

[edit]

Main article: Health professional requisites

Practicing without a license that is valid and current is typically illegal. In most jurisdictions, the provision of health care services is regulated by the government. Individuals found to be providing medical, nursing or other professional services without the appropriate certification or license may face sanctions and criminal charges leading to a prison term. The number of professions subject to regulation, requisites for individuals to receive professional licensure, and nature of sanctions that can be imposed for failure to comply vary across jurisdictions.

In the United States, under Michigan state laws, an individual is guilty of a felony if identified as practicing in the health profession without a valid personal license or registration. Health professionals can also be imprisoned if found guilty of practicing beyond the limits allowed by their licenses and registration. The state laws define the scope of practice for medicine,

nursing, and a number of allied health professions.^[48]^[unreliable source?] In Florida, practicing medicine without the appropriate license is a crime classified as a third degree felony^[49] which may give imprisonment up to five years. Practicing a health care profession without a license which results in serious bodily injury classifies as a second degree felony^[49] providing up to 15 years' imprisonment.

In the United Kingdom, healthcare professionals are regulated by the state; the UK Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC) protects the 'title' of each profession it regulates. For example, it is illegal for someone to call himself an Occupational Therapist or Radiographer if they are not on the register held by the HCPC.

See also

[edit]

- List of healthcare occupations
- Community health center
- Chronic care management
- Electronic superbill
- Geriatric care management
- Health human resources
- Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act

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External links

[edit]

- World Health Organization: Health workers

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About patient

For the state of being, see Patience. For other uses, see Patient (disambiguation).

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Part of a series on Patients

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- Sick role

A **patient** is any recipient of health care services that are performed by healthcare professionals. The patient is most often ill or injured and in need of treatment by a physician, nurse, optometrist, dentist, veterinarian, or other health care provider.

Etymology

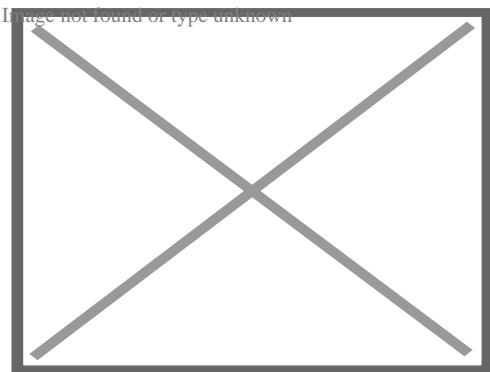
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The word patient originally meant 'one who suffers'. This English noun comes from the Latin word *patiens*, the present participle of the deponent verb, *patior*, meaning 'I am suffering', and akin to the Greek verb πάσχειν 'to suffer') and its cognate noun πάσθος (pathos).

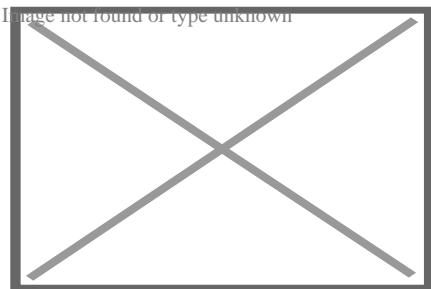
This language has been construed as meaning that the role of patients is to passively accept and tolerate the suffering and treatments prescribed by the healthcare providers, without engaging in shared decision-making about their care.^[1]

Outpatients and inpatients

[edit]

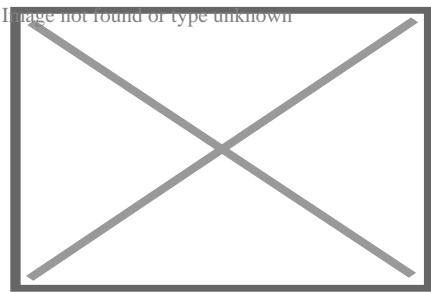


Patients at the Red Cross Hospital in Tampere, Finland during the 1918 Finnish Civil War



Receptionist in Kenya attending to an outpatient

An **outpatient** (or **out-patient**) is a patient who attends an outpatient clinic with no plan to stay beyond the duration of the visit. Even if the patient will not be formally admitted with a note as an outpatient, their attendance is still registered, and the provider will usually give a note explaining the reason for the visit, tests, or procedure/surgery, which should include the names and titles of the participating personnel, the patient's name and date of birth, signature of informed consent, estimated pre-and post-service time for history and exam (before and after), any anesthesia, medications or future treatment plans needed, and estimated time of discharge absent any (further) complications. Treatment provided in this fashion is called ambulatory care. Sometimes surgery is performed without the need for a formal hospital admission or an overnight stay, and this is called outpatient surgery or day surgery, which has many benefits including lowered healthcare cost, reducing the amount of medication prescribed, and using the physician's or surgeon's time more efficiently. Outpatient surgery is suited best for more healthy patients undergoing minor or intermediate procedures (limited urinary-tract, eye, or ear, nose, and throat procedures and procedures involving superficial skin and the extremities). More procedures are being performed in a surgeon's office, termed *office-based surgery*, rather than in a hospital-based operating room.



A mother spends days sitting with her son, a hospital patient in Mali

An **inpatient** (or **in-patient**), on the other hand, is "admitted" to stay in a hospital overnight or for an indeterminate time, usually, several days or weeks, though in some extreme cases, such as with coma or persistent vegetative state, patients can stay in hospitals for years, sometimes until death. Treatment provided in this fashion is called inpatient care. The admission to the hospital involves the production of an admission note. The leaving of the hospital is officially termed *discharge*, and involves a corresponding discharge note, and sometimes an assessment process to consider ongoing needs. In the English National Health Service this may take the form of "Discharge to Assess" – where the assessment takes place after the patient has gone home.^[2]

Misdiagnosis is the leading cause of medical error in outpatient facilities. When the U.S. Institute of Medicine's groundbreaking 1999 report, *To Err Is Human*, found up to 98,000 hospital patients die from preventable medical errors in the U.S. each year^[3] early efforts focused on inpatient safety.^[4] While patient safety efforts have focused on inpatient hospital settings for more than a decade, medical errors are even more likely to happen in a doctor's office or outpatient clinic or center.^[citation needed]

Day patient

[edit]

A **day patient** (or **day-patient**) is a patient who is using the full range of services of a hospital or clinic but is not expected to stay the night. The term was originally used by psychiatric hospital services using of this patient type to care for people needing support to make the transition from in-patient to out-patient care. However, the term is now also heavily used for people attending hospitals for day surgery.

Alternative terminology

[edit]

Because of concerns such as dignity, human rights and political correctness, the term "patient" is not always used to refer to a person receiving health care. Other terms that are sometimes used include **health consumer**, **healthcare consumer**, **customer** or **client**. However, such terminology may be offensive to those receiving public health care, as it implies a business relationship.

In veterinary medicine, the **client** is the owner or guardian of the patient. These may be used by governmental agencies, insurance companies, patient groups, or health care facilities. Individuals who use or have used psychiatric services may alternatively refer to themselves as consumers, users, or survivors.

In nursing homes and assisted living facilities, the term **resident** is generally used in lieu of *patient*.^[5] Similarly, those receiving home health care are called *clients*.

Patient-centered healthcare

[edit]

See also: Patient participation

The doctor–patient relationship has sometimes been characterized as silencing the voice of patients.^[6] It is now widely agreed that putting patients at the centre of healthcare^[7] by trying to provide a consistent, informative and respectful service to patients will improve both outcomes and patient satisfaction.^[8]

When patients are not at the centre of healthcare, when institutional procedures and targets eclipse local concerns, then patient neglect is possible.^[9] Incidents, such as the Stafford Hospital scandal, Winterbourne View hospital abuse scandal and the Veterans Health Administration controversy of 2014 have shown the dangers of prioritizing cost control over the patient experience.^[10] Investigations into these and other scandals have recommended that healthcare systems put patient experience at the center, and especially that patients themselves are heard loud and clear within health services.^[11]

There are many reasons for why health services should listen more to patients. Patients spend more time in healthcare services than regulators or quality controllers, and can recognize problems such as service delays, poor hygiene, and poor conduct.^[12] Patients are particularly good at identifying soft problems, such as attitudes, communication, and 'caring neglect'^[9] that are difficult to capture with institutional monitoring.^[13]

One important way in which patients can be placed at the centre of healthcare is for health services to be more open about patient complaints.^[14] Each year many hundreds of thousands of patients complain about the care they have received, and these complaints contain valuable information for any health services which want to learn about and improve patient experience.^[15]

See also

[\[edit\]](#)

- Casualty
- e-Patient
- Mature minor doctrine
- Nurse-client relationship
- Patient abuse
- Patient advocacy
- Patient empowerment
- Patients' Bill of Rights
- Radiological protection of patients
- Therapeutic inertia
- Virtual patient
- Patient UK

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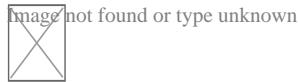
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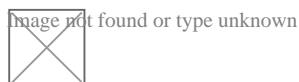
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- *Jadad AR, Rizo CA, Enkin MW (June 2003). "I am a good patient, believe it or not". BMJ. 326 (7402): 1293–5. doi:10.1136/bmj.326.7402.1293. PMC 1126181. PMID 12805157.*
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review article with views on the meaning of the words "good doctor" vs. "good patient"
- "Time Magazine's Dr. Scott Haig Proves that Patients Need to Be Googlers!" – Mary Shomons response to the Time Magazine article "When the Patient is a Googler"
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Articles about hospitals

History of hospitals, Hospital network, Category:Hospitals

Common hospital components	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Accreditation○ Bed○ Coronary care unit○ Emergency department○ Emergency codes○ Hospital administrators○ Hospital information system○ Hospital medicine○ Hospital museum○ Hospitalist○ Intensive care unit○ Nocturnist○ On-call room○ Operating theater○ Orderly○ Patients○ Pharmacy○ Wards
Archaic forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Almshouse○ Asclepeion (Greece)○ Bimaristan (Islamic)○ Cottage hospital (England)○ Hôtel-Dieu (France)○ Valetudinaria (Roman)○ Vaishya lying in houses (India)○ Xenodochium (Middle Ages)
Geographic service area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Base hospital (Australia)○ Community hospital○ General hospital○ Regional hospital or District hospital○ Municipal hospital

- Day hospital
- Secondary hospital
- Tertiary referral hospital
- Teaching hospital
- Specialty hospital

Complexity of services

- Hospital ship
- Hospital train
- Mobile hospital
- Underground hospital
- Virtual Hospital

Unique physical traits

- Military hospital
- Combat support hospital
- Field hospital
- Prison hospital
- Veterans medical facilities
- Women's hospital

Limited class of patients

- Charitable hospital
- For-profit hospital
- Non-profit hospital
- State hospital
- Private hospital
- Public hospital
- Voluntary hospital
- Defunct

Funding

Condition treated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Cancer○ Children's hospital○ Eye hospital○ Fever hospital○ Leper colony○ Lock hospital○ Maternity hospital○ Psychiatric hospital○ Rehabilitation hospital○ Trauma center○ Veterinary hospital
Century established	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 5th○ 6th○ 7th○ 8th○ 9th○ 10th○ 11th○ 12th○ 13th○ 14th○ 15th○ 16th○ 17th○ 18th○ 19th○ 20th○ 21st

Lists of hospitals in: Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania, South America

- Germany
- United States
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Frequently Asked Questions

What are the different types of orthodontic treatments available for children?

The main types of orthodontic treatments for children include traditional metal braces, ceramic braces, lingual braces, and clear aligners like Invisalign. Each has its own advantages and suitability depending on the child's specific dental needs.

At what age should my child start orthodontic treatment?

The American Association of Orthodontists recommends that children have their first orthodontic evaluation by age 7. Early intervention can sometimes prevent more serious problems later, but treatment timing depends on the individual child's dental

development and orthodontic needs.

How do I know which orthodontic method is best for my child?

The best orthodontic method depends on factors such as the severity of the misalignment, the child's age, their oral hygiene habits, and lifestyle. A consultation with an orthodontist is essential to determine the most appropriate treatment plan tailored to your child's needs.

What are the potential benefits and risks of orthodontic treatment for my child?

Benefits include improved dental alignment, better oral health, enhanced appearance, and increased confidence. Risks can include discomfort, potential for tooth decay if oral hygiene is poor, and in rare cases, root resorption or gum disease. Regular check-ups and good oral hygiene can mitigate these risks.

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