

AN **ESP** COURSE FOR DENTISTRY

**STUDENTS: sharing the experience**

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# SOME THEORETICAL BASIS

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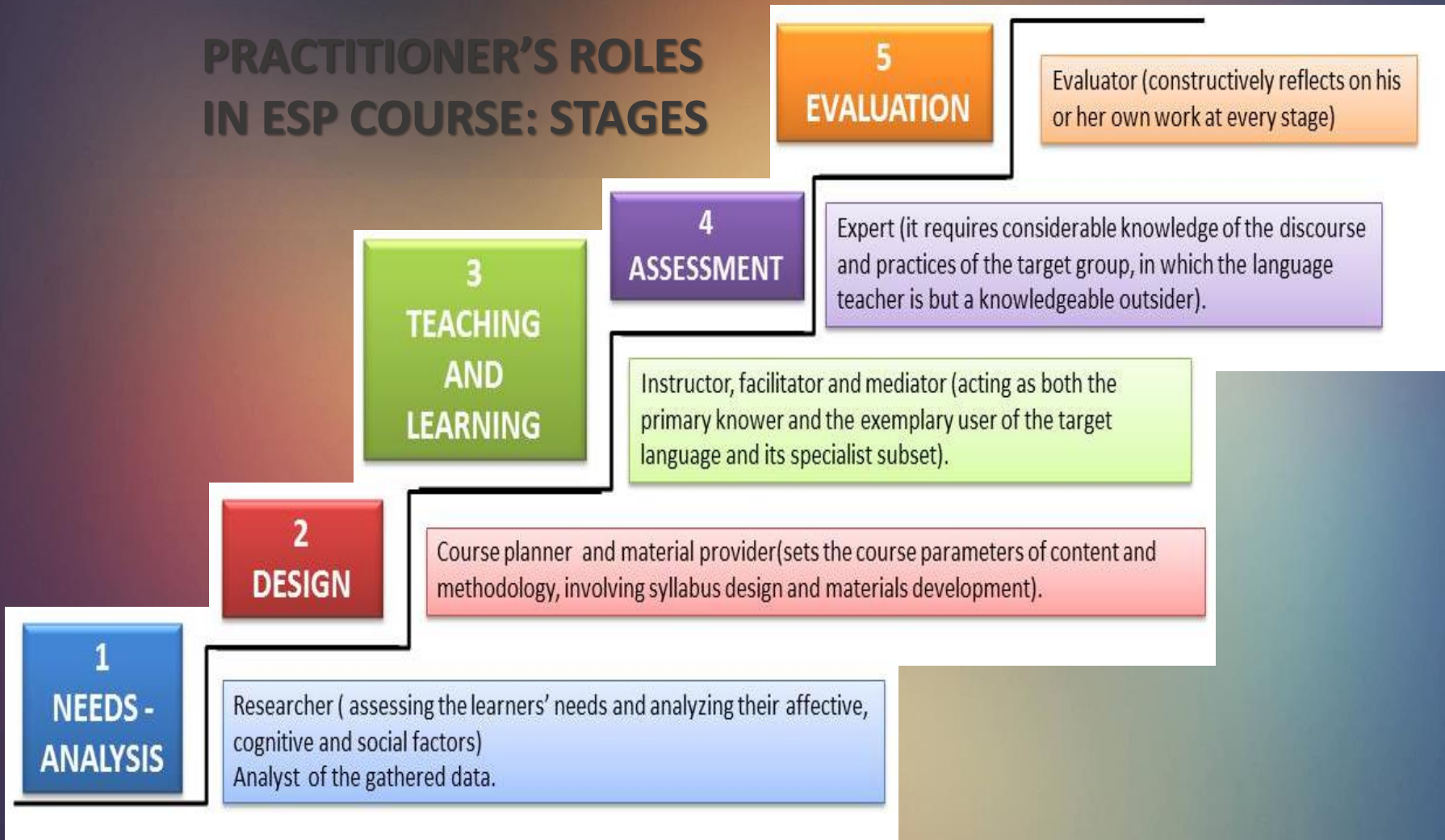
**ESP** Is an eclectic approach pursuing the goals of satisfying specific needs . (Barrantes,2009)

is about narrowing the focus of English in a specific arena with a well-defined target, in the sense that the subject matter discussed is relevant to a particular field or discipline.

Student's ability to read and comprehend the current texts and articles related to the learners' major field of study.

Essentially considered as a level that precedes higher-level education in ESP in non-English-major universities or vocational colleges.

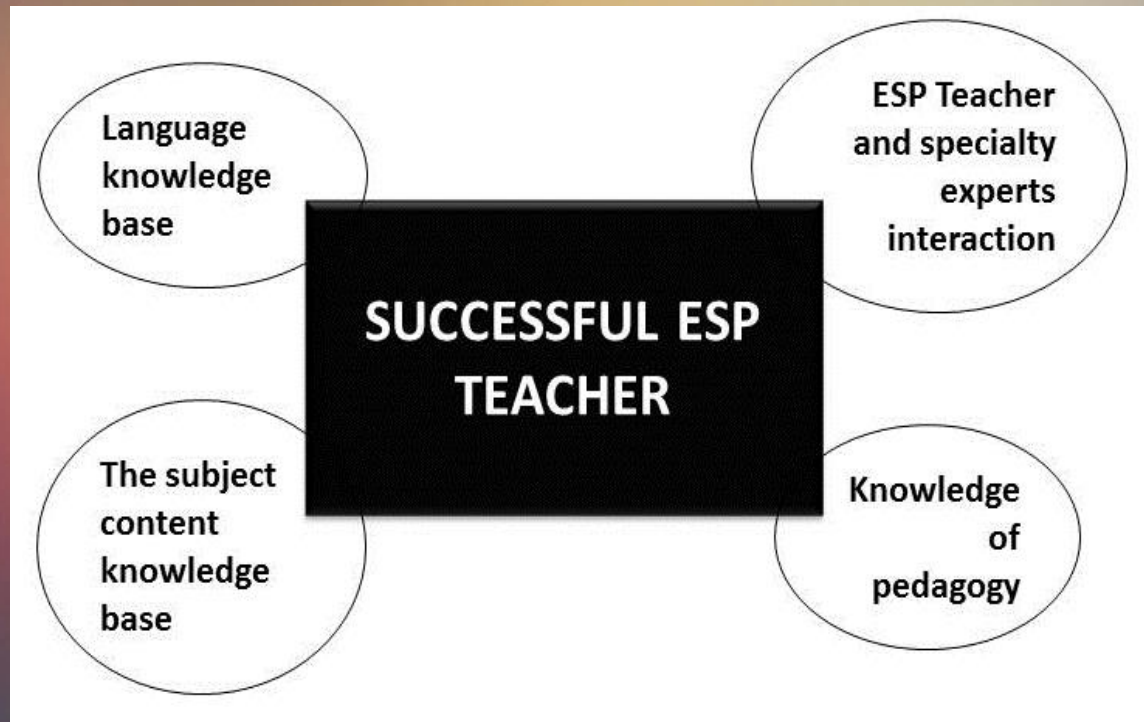
# PRACTITIONER'S ROLES IN ESP COURSE: STAGES



(based on Dudley-Evans & St John, 1998 and Górska-Poręcka, 2013)



# KNOWLEDGE REQUIREMENTS



Successful ESP teacher features according to the literature

# THE EXPERIENCE

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ESP teachers “have to struggle to master language and subject matter beyond the bounds of his previous experience” (Hutchinson and Waters, 1987).

grammatical issues

design are often ad-hoc

devote classroom time to translate scientific articles.

not entirely based on comprehensive needs analysis.

# Parameters:

- ✓ They should be useful for students as scientific researchers and relevant for the type of research they are performing.
- ✓ They are expected to help students to write the paper they are aiming to (systematic review), hence, related to their research interests.

# Parameters:

- ✓ Contents should be directly related to their academic and professional interest according to the year they are taking.
- ✓ Activities should take just necessary time and mostly completed in the classroom because of the overwhelming schedule of a dentistry student.



A **needs analysis** is an ongoing process that, besides syllabuses, methodology and requiring collaboration of experts on the field, one of the mayor components of ESP.

should be  
able to do  
effectively

target proficiency  
g-a-p  
present performasce

want or  
feel they  
need

**NECESSITIES**

**LACKS**

**WANTS**

Reading  
skills

grammatical  
features

grammatical  
features  
specific  
vocabulary

✓ n e e d a n a l y s i s

## WE NEED TO START KNOWING ABOUT:

- ✓ Other teachers syllabuses and students' professional interest.  
subject content knowledge base
- ✓ Basic subjects matter (dentistry) knowledge.  
vocabulary, most common diseases,  
dental materials, instruments
- ✓ Linguistic community codes.  
language knowledge base

## WE NEED TO START KNOWING ABOUT:

✓ Medical databases , Internet searchers and online libraries.

✓ knowledge of pedagogy.

appropriate materials, strategies and activities

✓ Meeting with teachers of other areas .

content specialist and experts in the field

ESP teachers need to be able to organize and develop the **materials** according to the course goals, curriculum, and students' needs.

The main objective of the ESP course of the first-year dental students is to help them to develop **reading skills** to **handle scientific texts** for research purposes.

Previewing , guessing meaning from the context , skimming and scanning.

Recognitions of types of abstracts, mastery of some grammatical structures frequently used in dentistry scientific articles.



# An ESP course to develop reading skills is characterized by the use of authentic, non-simplified, directly relevant texts in their field of specialization, and the focus on the students' immediate reading needs. Frydenberg (1982)



Facultad de Odontología  
Introducción a la Investigación

Guía de trabajo (Área de inglés)

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Mérida-Venezuela  
U-2014

## Unidad III (Continuación)

**Objetivo 9.** Desarrollar estrategias de lectura para la comprensión de textos científicos en inglés

**Contenido 9.4 Abstract.** Key words (Mesh)

### Previo a la clase

- Leer el material titulado: "Writing an abstract" y el artículo de BRKIE y otros (2003).
- Investigar qué son Mesh y su importancia.
- Traer artículos de los que están usando para su investigación en este bloque curricular.

### En clase

- Discutir acerca de la importancia de un Abstract y los elementos que lo componen.
- Discutir acerca de los tipos de Abstract.
- Discutir acerca de los rasgos característicos del título, resumen y palabras clave en un artículo científico.

## Ejercicio

Luego de la discusión del material recomendado. Seleccionar uno de los abstracts que trajo a clase y llenar el siguiente cuadro. Use las estrategias que considere necesarias para el logro del objetivo (recuerde ir evaluando su efectividad a medida que avanza).

Tipo de abstract	
Palabras clave	
Estructura del abstract	
Objetivo de la investigación	
Metodología empleada	
Conclusión del estudio	

GUÍA DE TRABAJO PARA EL ÁREA DE INGLÉS EN LA ASIGNATURA INTRODUCCIÓN A LA INVESTIGACIÓN  
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Original Article

## Aloe vera: Nature's soothing healer to periodontal disease

Geetha Bhat, Praveen Kudva, Vidya Dodwad

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Periodontics,  
Jaipur Dental College,  
Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

### Abstract:

**Background:** Recent interest and advances in the field of alternative medicine has promoted the use of various herbal and natural products for multiple uses in the field of medicine. Aloe vera is one such product exhibiting multiple benefits and has gained considerable importance in clinical research. This clinical study focuses on Aloe vera and highlights its property when used as a medicament in the periodontal pocket. **Materials and Methods:** A total number of 15 subjects were evaluated for clinical parameters like plaque index, gingival index, probing pocket depth at baseline, followed by scaling and root planing (SRP). Test site comprised of SRP followed by intra-pocket placement of Aloe vera gel, which was compared with the control site in which only SRP was done, and clinical parameters were compared between the two sites at one month and three months from baseline. **Results:** Results exhibited encouraging findings in clinical parameters of the role of Aloe vera gel as a drug for local delivery. **Conclusion:** we conclude that subgingival administration of Aloe vera gel results in improvement of periodontal condition. Aloe vera gel can be used as a local drug delivery system in periodontal pockets.

### Key words:

Aloe vera, healing, local drug delivery, periodontal pockets

### INTRODUCTION

Periodontitis is an infectious inflammatory disease. Bacteria modulate the inflammatory response and alter the diversity of periodontal disease. In recent years, various host-response modulation therapies and local drug therapies have been developed to block the pathways responsible for periodontal tissue breakdown.<sup>[1]</sup>

Aloe vera is a cactus plant that belongs to the Liliaceae family. More than 300 species of aloe plants exist, but only 2 species have been studied, which are Aloe barbadensis Miller and Aloe abrotanensis.<sup>[2]</sup> Ideal environment to grow this plant is tropical climate and low-rainfall areas.<sup>[1]</sup>

ailments like burns, hair loss, skin infections, hemorrhoids,<sup>[3]</sup> sinusitis, gastrointestinal (GI) pain. It is also a wound healer for bruises, x-ray burns,<sup>[4]</sup> insect bites; and anti-helminthic, somatic, anti-arthritis.<sup>[5-6]</sup>

Aloe vera is a handy home remedy that can be used as a moisturizing agent.<sup>[7]</sup> Aloe vera has been used for various skin conditions, including radiodermatitis,<sup>[8]</sup> frostbite, psoriasis and genital herpes infection with good results.<sup>[7,9]</sup> Reported pharmacological actions of Aloe vera include anti-inflammatory,<sup>[10-12]</sup> antibacterial,<sup>[13-15]</sup> antioxidant,<sup>[16]</sup> antiviral<sup>[17-19]</sup> and antifungal actions,<sup>[20]</sup> as well as producing hypoglycemic effects.<sup>[21]</sup>

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**Antimicrobial activity of Antrodia camphorata extracts against oral bacteria.**

Lien HM<sup>1</sup>, Tseng CJ<sup>2</sup>, Huang CL<sup>3</sup>, Lin YT<sup>4</sup>, Chen CC<sup>5</sup>, Lai YY<sup>6</sup>.

**Author information**

**Abstract**

*Antrodia camphorata* (*A. camphorata*) is a unique, endemic and extremely rare mushroom species native to Taiwan, and both crude extracts of and purified chemical compounds from *A. camphorata* have been reported to have a variety of significant beneficial effects, such as anti-tumor and anti-inflammatory activity. However, reports on the effects of *A. camphorata* against dental pathogens have been limited. Oral health is now recognized as important for overall general health, including conditions such as dental caries, periodontal disease and rheumatoid arthritis. *Streptococcus mutans* (*S. mutans*) and *Porphyromonas gingivalis* (*P. gingivalis*) are the most common bacteria associated with dental plaque and periodontopathic diseases, respectively. Thus, our study examined the ability of five various crude extracts of *A. camphorata* to inhibit the growth of dental bacteria and anti-adherence in vitro. Among the extracts, the ethanol, ethyl acetate and chloroform extracts exhibited the lowest MICs against *P. gingivalis* and *S. mutans* (MIC=4~16 µg/mL). The MIC of the aqueous extract was greater than 2048 µg/mL against both *P. gingivalis* and *S. mutans*. In vitro adherence of *S. mutans* was significantly inhibited by the addition of either the ethyl acetate extract or chloroform extract (MIC=16~24 µg/mL), while the ethanol extract (MIC=32~64 µg/mL) exhibited moderate inhibitory activity. Based on the result of this study, the ethyl acetate and chloroform extracts of *A. camphorata* may be good candidates for oral hygiene agents to control dental caries and periodontopathic conditions.

types of abstracts

Type of relationship	Sentence connectors	Position within clause/sentence
Addingsomething	Moreover; In addition; Additionally; Further; Further to this; Also; Besides; What is more.	Initial position
Making a contrast between two separate things, people, ideas, etc.	However; On the other hand; In contrast; Yet.	Initial position
Making an unexpected contrast (concession)	Although; Even though; Despite the fact that; In spite of the fact that; Regardless of the fact that.	Initial position Starts a second/subordinate clause
Saying why something is the case	Because; Since; As; Insofar as.	Initial position Starts a second/




text markers

**I. Skimming y Scanning.**

Previo a la clase

1. Leer el material sobre Scanning y Skimming para hacer la discusión en el aula.

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**Skimming and Scanning Scientific Material**

reading strategies

The aim of the ESP course is not to teach the content of the article, but to teach high-transfer skills that are only incidentally being developed through texts that are the same as or similar to those used on their content courses.

**Most of our instruction in a reading skills course is aimed at the application level of learning. Frydenberg (1982)**

- Reading texts in groups
- Finding specific information related to the content
- Group work for problem solving
- Workshops
- Teachers explanations of grammatical contents  
(when needed)

**Evaluation** is achieved during the course by monitoring students' performance in other areas and at the end of the course.

# FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

- ✓ The context of teaching ESP, the main difficulty is the lack of background in training programs and accurate documentation
- ✓ New teachers have to study by themselves as learners of a new subject.
- ✓ Team work is a key element of successful ESP courses.

# FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

- ✓ A complete Needs analysis is the cornerstone of an efficient ESP course.
- ✓ Teaching and learning materials need to be designed by teachers themselves and should include authentic materials that motivate students to do all the activities.