



Faculty of Dentistry

Alteration for carryover

legal deposit:

non-legal deposit:

Standard No.::

ASSISTANCE TASKS IN THE COURSE OF DENTAL TREATMENTS MP 38.ST

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ALTERATIONS		
No.	Date	Description
1.		
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I. General assistant tasks

1. Tasks before consultation hours

- turn on the dental unit
- use personal protective equipments (mask, gloves)
- disinfect the dental unit, work table - Descosept AF
- attach the handpieces and check the operation
- prepare the glass and saliva suction tube
- itemized reception and signature of the sterile instruments

2. Tasks during consultation hours

- reception of the patient
- position the patient in the dental chair, put a napkin onto the patient's neck for cloth protection
- give the patient's documentation to the doctor
- prepare the instruments, materials according to the treatment
- help in the treatment according to the doctor's request

3. Tasks between the treatments

- place the instruments into disinfectant solution after the treatment
- remove the instruments from the disinfectant solution then rinse and dry them after half an hour soak
- remove the dental cement from the tools and instruments as soon as possible (after setting the removal is difficult)
- appropriate waste management
 - any waste which contaminated with the patient's body fluid have to be placed into the „hazardous waste” labelled container. (for e.g.: glass , saliva suction tube, etc)
 - other wastes (for e.g.: wrapper of the sterile instruments) have to be placed into the „communal waste” labelled container
- put away all of the instruments used for previous treatments
- materials used for dental treatments should be covered
- disinfect the dental chair and handpieces –Sanalk tissue
- disinfect the instrument table – Descosept AF

Devices containing rotating parts (turbine, handpieces) soaking into disinfectant solution is forbidden!!!



4. Tasks at the end of the consulting hours

- complete cleaning and disinfection of the dental unit
 - dental chair- Clinisept 2% solution
 - machine base, footrest- Descosept AF
 - lamp, machine arms, saliva napkin- Descosept AF
 - disinfection of the spittoon, saliva suction tube - Decaseptol gel
- disinfection of the instrument table - Descosept AF
- disinfection of the handpieces- Sanalk tissue
- oiling of the handpieces – with Service oil
- handpieces stored vertically in a glass which is padded with paper-cotton
- disinfection of the burs – Desco-Bohrerbad
- give the disinfected instruments itemized and certified with signature
- put away the materials, tools
- switch off the dental unit



II. Preparation of the tools, instruments and assistant tasks during the dental treatment

1. Composite filling

Instruments, tools, materials	Tasks
<p>Process of the treatment</p> <p>1. Anamnesis recording</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – sterile instruments, trays, dental mirror, probe, tweezers/ – saliva suction tube, glass of water, saliva napkin, paper-cotton – dental file <p>2. Anaesthesia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – sterile needles, syringe Lidocain 2%, Lidocain 2%+ ton., Ultracain DS forte, Lidocain spray <p>3. Cavity preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – parts of the sterile filling instrument set: special coated placer, condenser tools, William's condenser, ball condenser, excavator, Heidemann-double ended spatula – appropriate glasses for liquid storage /chlorhexidin 2%, hydrogen peroxide 3%, alcohol/ – pre-sterilized steel burs /for contra-angle handpiece/ – diamond FG burs and abrasives /for turbine/ – rubber-dam kit – cotton, cotton roll – handpieces /contra-angle, turbine/ – polishing cup, brush and polishing paste – Banyai's cotton roll holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – prepare the necessary instruments for the treatment – position the patient in the dental chair – put napkin onto the patient's neck for cloth protection – give the patient's documentation to the doctor – help in the anamnesis recording <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – prepare the appropriate anesthetic, make up the shortage further on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – prepare the necessary instruments for the treatment – in reasonable case use rubber-dam, assist in the placement – assist in the preparation of the cavity/ insertion of the saliva suction tube into the mouth, hold away the tongue and bucca with the dental mirror – before composite filling, /for polishing/ give the cone-brush



<p>4. Insertion of the base</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - liner cements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) powder-liquid type: /zinc oxide-phosphate cement, polycarboxylate cement, glass-ionomer cements/ for e.g.: Vitrebond, Ionoseal/ b) if it necessary pulp capping material as well /calcium-hydroxide cement/ Dycal/ - glass plate, metal mixing spatula, - plastic mixing spatula <p>5. Making of the filling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - celluloid strip and crown, circular matrix with celluloid band - scissors - Hawe neos matrix - photoconductive translucent wedges /all three size/ - 30-45% orthophosphoric acid - bonding agent - composite filling material /Charisma/ - fotopolimerization lamp - articulating paper/foil - polishing stripes and discs - Arkansas stone, finishing bur - polishing paste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the assistant mix the liner on request after cavity preparation, cleaning and drying - mix the powder-liquid type material on the rough surface of the glass plate with metal spatula - if it necessary mix pulp capping material /Dycal/ in 1:1 ratio, insert into the cavity with small ball condenser - remove the cement from the instruments and tools as soon as possible /after setting the removal is difficult/ mix the glass-ionomer cements /for e.g.: Vitrebond/ on pre-fabricated sheet of paper with plastic spatula, in the ratio specified by the manufacturer; Ionoseal - press the tube and remove the desired amount. - select the filling materials which are appropriate for the tooth shade - etching of the enamel /with 30-45% orthophosphoric acid gel/ - give the acid in manufactured syringe to the student's hand, the time of etching 30 sec - wash the acid-etched surface with water then dry with air - apply bonding resin onto the cavity's dentin and enamel walls /Gluma Dentin Bond, Dentin Adhesit, Dentin Protector/ which is put onto a cotton pellet or brush - light-cure the applied layer - the assistant give the filling tube /over a glass plate/ from which the desired amount should be removed - light-curing of the filling material according to the manufacturer's instruction - give the articulation paper for checking the occlusion - finishing of the filling and polishing of the surfaces - the patient thoroughly rinse her/his mouth
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– inform the patient / for 2 hours do not drink color food and beverage because it may discolor the filling/ after anesthesia do not eat until the end of the effect because they can bite her/his mucosa/– after coordinating the next appointment the patient can leave– disinfect, clean the instruments and prepare it for sterilization– disinfect the dental unit
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2. Amalgam filling

Instruments, tools, materials	Tasks
<p>Process of the treatment</p> <p>1. Anamnesis recording</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sterile instruments, tray, dental mirror, probe, tweezers/ - dental file <p>2. Anaesthesia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sterile needles, syringe, Lidocain 2% + ton., Ultracain DS forte, lidocain spray - saliva suction tube, glass of water, napkin, paper-cotton <p>3. Cavity preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - glasses for liquid storage/ CHX 2%, H₂O₂ 3%, alcohol - pre-disinfected steel burs /for contra-angle handpiece / - diamond FG burs and abrasives /for turbine/ - handpiece/ contra-angle, turbine/ - cotton, cotton roll - Banyai's cotton roll holder <p>4. Base insertion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - liner cements - powder-liquid type /zinc-oxide, phosphate cement, plicarboxillat cement, glass-ionomer cements/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prepare the necessary instruments for the treatment - position the patient in the dental chair - put napkin onto the patient's neck for cloth protection - give the patient's documentation to the doctor - assist in the collection of anamnesis recording - prepare the appropriate anesthetic solution if it is necessary give an other ampoule - assist in cavity preparation/ insert the saliva suction tube into the mouth, hold the tongue and bucca with a dental mirror/ - mix the requested liner after cavity preparation, cleaning and drying, - if it is necessary mix the pulp capping material (Dycal) in 1:1 ratio, insert it with ball condenser - mix the powder-liquid type material on the



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – glass sheet, metal mixing spatula – round plugger <p>5. Making of the filling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – sterile filling instrument set: William's filling, round plugger, excavator, Heidemann spatula, amalgam surface shaper, circular matrix holder + stripe – wood wedges – amalgam mixer, mercury dispenser – mortar, glass stick – amalgam carrier – amalgam capsules (I.a,IIa,IIIa) – Banyai's cotton roll holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rough surface of the glass plate with metal spatula – remove the cement from the instruments and tools as soon as possible / removal after setting is difficult/ – prepare the circular or semicircular matrix as requested – give pre-made wooden wedge for wedging the matrix which is also working as a fast separator – the amalgam mixer is mix the scrap and mercury which is inside the capsule – put the amalgam into the amalgam mortar and mix it again with the glass stick – dose the amalgam with amalgam carrier, disinfect it with Sanalk tissue – give the requested instrument / ball condenser, surface shaper, excavator/ for finishing of the filling – give articulating paper for checking the height of the filling – ask the patient to thoroughly rinse mouth to remove the amalgam waste – the final finishing of the amalgam filling can only happen after 24 hours with special finishing and polishing tools – inform the patient / for 2 hours do not load or bite on the filled tooth and after anesthesia do not eat until the end of the effect because they can bite their mucosa – after consulting the next appointment the patient can leave – disinfect, clean the instruments and prepare it for sterilisation – disinfect the dental unit
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3. Trepanation, root canal treatment

Instruments, tools, materials	Tasks
Process of the treatment	
<p>1. Anamnesis recording</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sterile instruments/tray, dental mirror, probe, tweezers/ - glass of water, saliva suction tube, napkin, paper-cotton roll - dental file <p>2. X-ray</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - X-ray paper <p>3. Anaesthesia /if needed/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sterile needles, syringe, Lidocain 2%, Lidocain 2% cum ton., Ultracain DS forte, lidocain spray - electric vitality tester or cold spray <p>4. Trepanation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - glasses for liquid storage/ /CHX 2%, H₂O₂ 3%, alcohol 70%/ - disinfected steel burs /for contra-angle/ - disinfected diamond burs /for turbine/ - handpieces /contra-angle, turbine/ - sterile instrument set/ excavator, root canal filling instrument, round plugger, William's filling instrument, Heideman spatula - cotton, cotton roll 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prepare the necessary instruments for the treatment - position the patient in the dental chair - put napkin onto the patient's neck for cloth protection - give the patient's documentation to the doctor - assist in the anamnesis recording <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - write the X-ray paper according to the instructions, direct the patient to the X-ray lab. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if it is necessary give the vitality tester into the doctor's hand - if it is necessary prepare the appropriate anesthetic, give an other ampoule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prepare the necessary burs for cavity preparation - assist in isolation /Rubber-dam insertion/ - if it is necessary assist in cavity preparation/ insert the saliva suction tube into the mouth, hold away the tongue and bucca with a dental mirror/ - give the Donaldson needles with sterilized tweezers for removing pulp tissue



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rubber-dam set - measuring device - sterile Kerr bowl - various size and length Donaldson-needles, Kerr-reamer - sterile tweezers <p>5. X-ray.- Needle examination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - X-ray paper - Kerr-reamer, file <p>6. Pulp canal shaping, irrigation, drying, intracanal medication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sterile Kerr- bowl: Donaldson-needles, Kerr- reamers, files, Lentulo spirals, power-operated orifice reamers, sterile tweezers - measuring device - paper point series - 2,5 % NaOCl, Ca(OH)₂ powder, sterile distilled water/ - glass sheet, metal mixing spatula <p>7. Insertion of the temporary filling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - zinc oxide-phosphate cement - temporary filling material /Fermin/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - write the x-ray paper - measure the working length, write down <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - give the endodontic hand instruments (files, reamers) for cleaning and shaping the root canal with sterile tweezers /step-back preparation/ - in syringe with needle prepare the irrigation liquid (2,5% NaOCl, saline water, 3% H₂O₂, CHX 2% /) - give the correct size of paper point - Insert Lentulo spiral in the low speed handpiece, check the fixed position and the direction of rotation /only right rotation and switch off the water and air/ - important that the direction of rotation should be clockwise - mix the calcium-hydroxide according to the manufacturer's instructions until you can pick it up easily with Lentulo spiral then give it to the doctor who will insert it into the root canal and close the gap with a cotton pellet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mix the cement for the base - remove the cement from the instruments and tools as soon as possible / removal after setting is difficult/ - prepare the temporary filling material - assist in the removal of the rubber-dam - ask the patient to rinse mouth - inform the patient / do not eat with the temporary restoration for about 3 hours, because it may deform the filling and do not chew until the end of the effect of anesthetic because they can bite their mucosa/
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - after consulting the next appointment the patient can leave - disinfect, clean the instruments and prepare it for sterilization - disinfect the dental unit
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4. Root canal filling

Instruments, tools, materials	Tasks
Process of the treatment	
<p>1. Removal of the temporary filling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sterile tools/ tray, mirror, probe, tweezers, excavator, root canal filling instrument, round plugger, William's filling instrument, Heidemann's spatula/ - appropriate glasses for liquid storage / CHX 2%, H₂O₂ 3%, alcohol 70%, sterile distilled water / - cotton, cotton roll - glass of water, saliva suction tube, napkin, paper-cotton - disinfected steel burs /for contra-angle/ - disinfected diamond burs /for turbine/ - handpieces/ contra-angle, turbine, low-speed/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prepare the necessary instruments for the treatment - position the patient in the dental chair - put napkin onto the patient's neck for cloth protection - give the patient's documentation to the doctor
<p>2. Removal of the intracanal medication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sterile Kerr-bowl - various size and length Kerr-reamers, files - sterile tweezers - saline (0,9% NaCl) solution for pulp canal irrigation, syringe, needle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prepare the Kerr-reamers, files, paper points for reaming, cleaning and irrigation of the root canal, give it with sterile tweezers and NaCl solution for irrigation
<p>3. X-ray- Guttapercha point control</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - give paper points with sterile tweezers for



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - measuring device - paper point series - guttapercha point /MAF/ - x-ray paper <p>4. Root canal filling: lateral compaction technique</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - guttapercha point series - paperpoint series - root filling material (AH -26, AH Plus,) - Lentulo-spiral, spreader series - root canal filling instrument, heated excavator, /for removing the excess/ - Spirit burner, matches <p>5. Base insertion and temporary filling, X- ray</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - zinc oxide phosphate cement, glass-ionomer cement - glass sheet, mixing spatula - temporary filling material (Fermin) - x-ray paper 	<p>drying the root canal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - write the X-ray paper <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - give paper points with sterile tweezers for drying the root canal - mix the root canal filling material according to the manufacturer's instruction - put the proper size Lentulo spiral into the low-speed handpiece, switch off the water and air for the insertion of the root filling material /sealer/ - important that the direction of rotation should be clockwise - give the proper size guttapercha points lateral compaction technique - ignite the spirit burner - heat the excavator for cutting down the guttapercha, give it to the doctor's hand - heat the root plugger, give it to the doctor's hand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mix the base line (see as before) - remove the cement from the instruments and tools as soon as possible / removal after setting is difficult/ - write the x-ray paper for the control of the permanent root canal filling - insert the temporary filling material into the tooth - inform the patient / do not eat with their temporary filled tooth for about 3 hours because it may deform the filling and do not chew until the end of the effect of anesthetic because they can bite their mucosa - after discussing the next appointment the patient can leave - disinfect, clean the instruments and prepare it for sterilisation - disinfect the dental unit
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5. Crown, Bridge

Instruments, tools, materials	Tasks
<p>Working sessions</p> <p>1. Anamnesis recording</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dental file <p>2. X-ray photograph Study cast for planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - x-ray paper <p>3. Abutment preparation- abutment protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sterile instruments / tray, mirror, probe, tweezers - napkin, saliva suction tube, glass of water, paper-cotton - sterile needles, syringe, anesthetic solution (Lidocain 2%, Lidocain 2% ton, UltracainDS forte) - turbine, contra-angle, straight handpieces, - burs, diamond abrasives, grindstones <p>4. Impression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sterile instruments /tray, mirror, probe, tweezers/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - help in the anamnesis recording - give the patient's documentation to the doctor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - write x-ray paper <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prepare the necessary instruments for the treatment - position the patient in the dental chair - according to the doctor's request prepare the proper anesthetic, further on make up the shortage; water suction from the patient mouth, cooling, hold the bucca and tongue with the dental mirror or exhaustor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prepare the necessary instruments for the treatment - impression material mixing (1:1 ratio),



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heidemann spatula, scissors, leukoplast - sulcus retraction cord (Ultrapake) - sulcus liquid (IndiSpence Refill) - impression tray - impression materials for precision impression (Silagum Putty, Light) - Spirit burner, wax knife, match - wax sheet, impression cutter - alginate for antagonist impression - impression mixing bowl, spatula - kidney dish <p>5. Framework try in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sterile instruments /tray, mirror, probe, tweezers/ - hand mirror - tooth shade - wax, spirit burner, wax knife, match <p>6. Crown, bridge, insertion into the mouth and cementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sterile instruments /tray, mirror, probe, tweezers/ - adhesive cement (Ketac cement) 	<p>insert into the impression tray, put the flowable impression material into the tray</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - give the impression material (which is inserted into the impression tray) to the doctor, hold the kidney dish (salivation, gagging) - label the the impression tray with patient's name - disinfect the impression (Desco-pret) - write the casting paper (patient's name, jaw, date, instructor's name) - mix the alginate impression - for wax bite heat the wax sheet, form it to arch-shape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prepare the necessary instruments for the treatment - give the hand mirror to the patient and give the tooth shade to the doctor - help in the tooth color selection - for wax bite heat the wax sheet, form it to arch-shape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prepare the necessary instruments for the treatment - mix the cement, put it into the crown give it to the doctor - put a sample from the cement onto the cotton - inform the patient (after the cementation do not eat for 2-3 hours) and give oral hygiene advices
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<p>– glass sheet, spatula</p>	<p>After the treatment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– schedule the next appointment– make the documentation– prepare the prosthetic works for sending to the dental technician lab and give it to the nurse who is responsible for documentation– disinfect the dental unit, work table– disinfect, clean the instruments and prepare it for sterilization
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6. Total denture

Instruments, tools, materials	Tasks
Working Sessions	
<p>1. Anatomic impression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – sterile instruments /tray, mirror, probe, tweezers/ – impression material (Alginate) – mixing bowl, mixing spatula – leucoplast – kidney dish <p>2. Functional impression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – sterile instruments /tray, mirror, probe, tweezers/ – wax knife, spirit burner, brown Kerr – freaser, straight handpiece – flowable impression material (Silagum Light) – mixing slab, mixing spatula or mixing pistol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – prepare the necessary instruments for the treatment – position the patient in the dental chair – put napkin onto the patient's neck for cloth protection – choose the appropriate impression trays, stick it with leucoplast – label the impression tray – give kidney dish into the patient's hand – mix the impression material – disinfect the impression (Desco-prent) – write the casting paper (patient's name, jaw, date, instructor's name) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – prepare the necessary instruments for the treatment – position the patient in the dental chair – put napkin onto the patient's neck for cloth protection – give kidney dish to the patient's hand – put impression material into the custom tray – disinfect the impression (Desco-prent)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – schedule the next appointment – make the documentation – prepare the prosthetic works for the dental technician lab and give it to the nurse who is responsible for documentation – disinfect the dental unit, work table – disinfect, clean the instruments and prepare it for sterilization
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7. Partial denture

Instruments, tools, materials	Tasks
<p>Working sessions</p> <p>1. Impression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – sterile instruments /tray, mirror, probe, tweezers/ – impression materials (Silagum Putty, Light) – alginate (Elastic Chromo) material for antagonist impression – kidney dish – impression cutter – impression trays – impression mixing bowl, spatula 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – prepare the necessary instruments for the treatment – position the patient in the dental chair – put napkin onto the patient's neck for cloth protection – label the impression tray – give kidney dish into the patient's hand – mix silicon base impression material (1:1 ratio) – put flowable impression material mixed with pistol onto the impression – disinfect the impression (Desco-pret) – for antagonist impression mix alginate – write casting paper (patient's name, jaw, date, instructor's name) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – prepare the necessary instruments for the treatment



<p>2. Centric relation determination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– sterile instruments /tray, mirror, probe, tweezers/– wax, wax knife, spirit burner– leucoplast, sliding caliper– tooth shade (Variodent)– hand mirror <p>3. Denture try in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– sterile instruments /tray, mirror, probe, tweezers Heidemann spatula/– wax, wax knife, spirit burner– hand mirror– freaser, articulating paper <p>4. Partial denture delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– sterile instruments /tray, mirror, probe, tweezers, Heidemann spatula/– crampon forceps– freaser, straight handpiece– hand mirror	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– position the patient in the dental chair– put napkin onto the patient's neck for cloth protection– help according to the doctor's request <ul style="list-style-type: none">– prepare the necessary instruments for the treatment– position the patient in the dental chair– put napkin onto the patient's neck for cloth protection– help according to the doctor's request <ul style="list-style-type: none">– prepare the necessary instruments for the treatment– position the patient in the dental chair– put napkin onto the patient's neck for cloth protection– help according to the doctor's request <p>After the treatment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– schedule the next appointment– make the documentation– prepare the prosthetic works for the dental technician lab and give it to the nurse who is responsible for documentation– disinfect the dental unit, work table
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disinfect, clean the instruments and prepare it for sterilization
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8. Immediate denture

Instruments, tools, materials	Tasks
<p>1, Temporary denture with self-cured acrylate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sterile instruments /tray, mirror, probe, tweezers/ - impression tray - impression material (Silagum) - self-cured acrylate (Dentalon) - mixing spatula, glass sheet - scissors - freaser, straight handpiece - paraffin liquid - temporary adhesive (Provicol) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - position the patient into the dental chair - put napkin onto the patient's neck for cloth protection - hold kidney dish under the patient's chin (salivation, gagging) - label the impression tray - mix the impression material, put it into the impression tray and give it to the doctor - after tooth preparation oil it with paraffin liquid - mix the self-cured acrylate according to the manufacturer's instruction and insert it into the impression - from self-cured acrylate make sample onto the cotton roll (for setting check)



<p>2, Temporary denture with pre-made celluloid plastic crown</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- sterile instruments /tray, mirror, probe, tweezers/- celluloid crowns- scissors- self-cured acrylate (Dentalon)- temporary adhesive (Provicol) <p>3, Temporary denture made by the dental technician</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- sterile instruments /tray, mirror, probe, tweezers/- impression tray- impression material (alginate, Elastic Cromo)- kidney dish- tooth shade (VITA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- bond the finished temporary denture with temporary adhesive (Provicol) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- position the patient into the dental chair- put napkin onto the patient's neck for cloth protection- hold kidney dish under the patient's chin (salivation, gagging)- mix self-cured acrylate and put it into the celluloid crown- mix temporary adhesive and put it into the temporary crown <ul style="list-style-type: none">- position the patient in the dental chair- put napkin onto the patient's neck for cloth protection- hold kidney dish under the patient's chin (salivation, gagging)- label the impression tray- mix impression material put it into the impression tray and give it to the doctor- disinfect the impression (Desco-Prent)- write the casting paper- help choosing the correct tooth color- schedule the next appointment (bonding of the temporary denture)
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	<p>After using all 3 techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – disinfect the dental unit, work table – disinfect, clean the instruments and prepare it for sterilization – make the documentation
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9. Tooth extraction

Instruments, tools, materials	Tasks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – sterile instruments /tray, mirror, probe, tweezers/ – for anaesthesia: sterile needles, syringes, Lidocain 2%, Lidocain 2% adrenalin, Ultracain DS forte – Lidocain spray, cotton – sterile forceps – sterile luxators (Bein, Barry) – Volkmann spoon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – prepare the necessary instruments for the treatment – position the patient in the dental chair – put napkin onto the patient's neck for cloth protection – aspiration of the anesthetic – assist during the procedure (fixing the head retraction) – inform the patient to clean the margin of



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<ul style="list-style-type: none">- for suture: needle holder, hooked pincer, scissors, suture- sterile tampon	<p>the socket and do not eat hot, spicy, milky foods for 2-3 days, don't suck or rinse the socket and take care of the oral hygiene</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- disinfect, clean instruments and get them ready for sterilization- complete documentation
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10. Scaling

Instruments, tools, materials	Tasks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – glasses for liquid storage/ CHX 2%, H₂O₂ 3%, Betadin/ – for local anesthesia: sterile needles, disposable syringes, anesthetic solutions: Lidocain 2%, Lidocain 2% ton, Ultracain DS forte, Marcaine – cotton, cotton roll – scaling instruments: ultrasonic scaler, sonic scaler, scaling tip – handpieces/contra-angle, turbine/ – sterile instrument trays, tools – parts of the sterile instrument tray: mirror, probe, tweezers (little forceps), periodontal probe, furcation probe – polishing cup, brush and polishing paste – antibacterial agents /cream or liquid/ – disposable syringe, cannula – saliva suction tube (pipe), glass, napkin, paper-cotton, mask, protection glasses – polishing strips and disks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prepare the dental chair and unit for scaling – Prepare the necessary instruments, if required prepare injection according to the doctor's request – Prepare the patient for scaling (napkin, glass, saliva suction tube, mouthwash) – Help according to the doctors request /hooking, hold the tongue, using the exhaustor/ – Clean disinfect, sterilise the instruments – Disinfect the dental chair and the dental units.