

Basic Dental Procedures



Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium
Department of Oral Health Promotion

Basic Dental Procedures

To prepare the Alaska Dental Health Aide to treat dental disease, the following topics are presented in this book.

- Features of the Face
- Structures of the Oral Cavity
- Parts of the Tooth
- Permanent Tooth Identification
- Primary Tooth Identification
- Surfaces of the Teeth
- Types of Dentition
- Dental Anatomy Final Review
- Identification of Oral Problems
- History Taking
- Dental Charting
- Basic Infection Control

Features of the Face



Features of the Face

Terms to Know

Notes



Labial commissure:

Junction of upper and lower lips lateral to the angle of the mouth.



Lips

(Labia) Upper lip Lower lip.



Mandible:

Lower jaw.



Maxilla:

Upper jaw.



Midline:

Imaginary line that divides the face into right and left sides.



Nasal

Pertaining to the nose.



Vermillion border:

Outline of lips that are usually darker in color than the face; the word “vermillion” means red.

Features of the Face

Exercise 1.1

Tap the play buttons to hear the terms.

Midline

Nasal

Maxilla

Mandible

Vermillion border

Labial commissure

Features of the Face



Exercise 1.2

Flash Cards

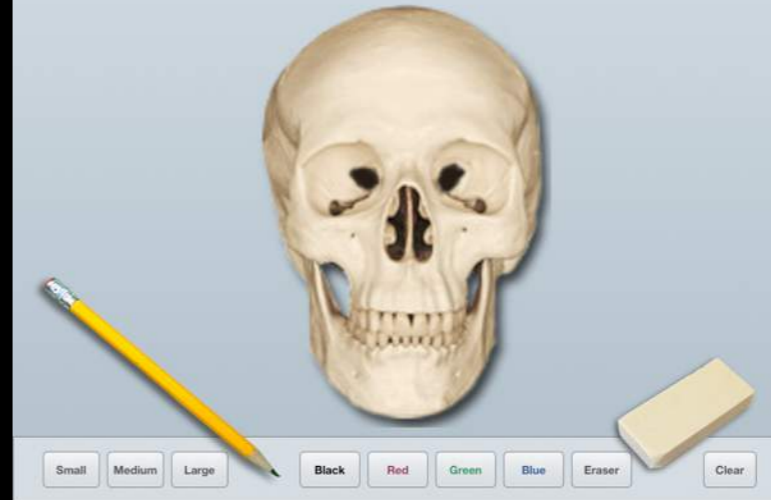


Instructions

Drag the image off of the stack to see the term.
Tap the play button on the following card to hear the term.
To return to the book tap the X in the upper left corner.

Exercise 1.3 Anatomy

Draw and label the structures you have learned.



Notes

Exercise 1.4 3D Skull and Teeth

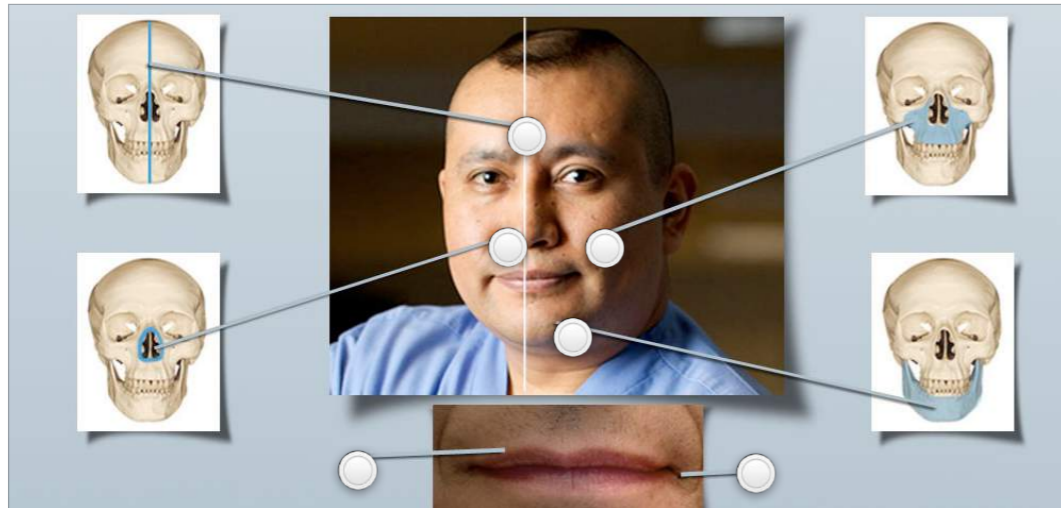
Human Skull and Teeth



Left Anterior Right Posterior Left

Features of the Face

Review 1.1 Drag the labels to the correct location.



- Maxilla
- Midline
- Mandible
- Nasal
- Vermillion border
- Labial commissure

Review 1.2 Drag the labels to the correct location.



- Midline
- Maxilla
- Mandible
- Nasal

Features of the Face

Notes

Review 1.3 Select the correct response for each question and check your answer.

Question 1 of 6
The angle at the corner of the mouth where the upper and lower lips join together.

- A. Vermillion border
- B. Lips
- C. Labial commissure
- D. Nose

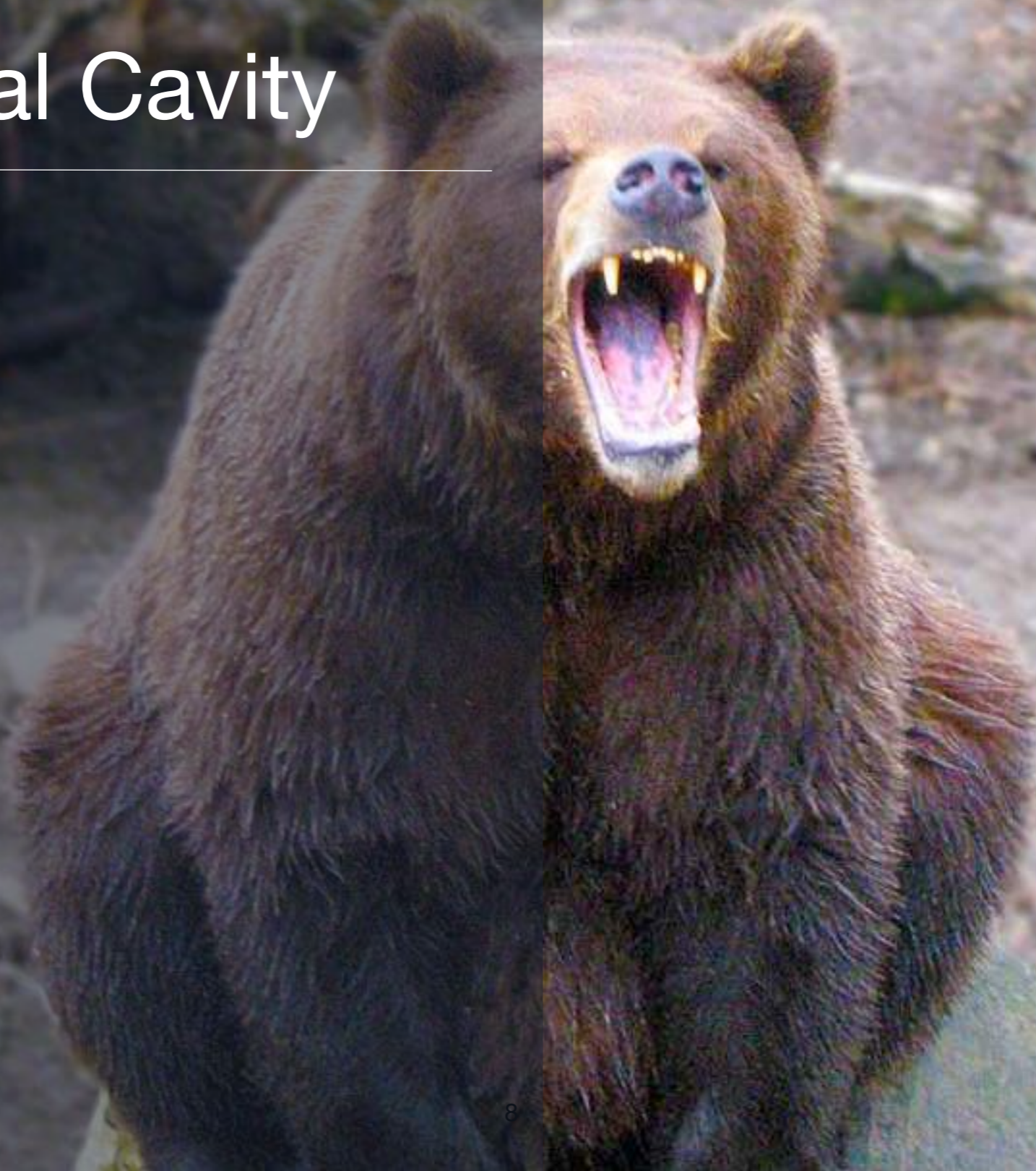
Review 1.4 Select the correct response for each question and check your answer.

Question 1 of 4
Divides the face into right and left sides.



- A. Maxilla
- B. Mandible
- C. Midline
- D. Vermillion border

Structures of the Oral Cavity



Structures of the Oral Cavity

Terms to Know

Notes



Gingiva:

Soft tissue that surrounds the roots of teeth. Commonly called “gums.”



Hard palate:

The roof of the mouth



Lingual frenum:

The narrow band of tissue that connects the underside of the tongue to the floor of the mouth.



Mandibular labial frenum:

A narrow band of tissue that connects the oral mucosa at the midline of the mandibular arch to the midline of the inner surface of the lower lip.



Maxillary labial frenum:

A narrow band of tissue that connects the oral mucosa at the midline of the maxillary arch to the midline of the inner surface of the upper lip.



Papillae:

Located on the top surface of the tongue, and are the sensory organ and nerves for both taste and touch.



Parotid salivary duct:

The largest of the salivary glands located just below the ear. When a person has the mumps, the parotid salivary glands become swollen.



Rugae:

Irregular ridges found on the surface of the hard palate.

Structures of the Oral Cavity

Notes



Soft palate: The movable posterior third of the palate; located beyond the hard palate.



Submandibular salivary ducts: The gland located beneath the mandible that provides 60-65% of the total volume of saliva.



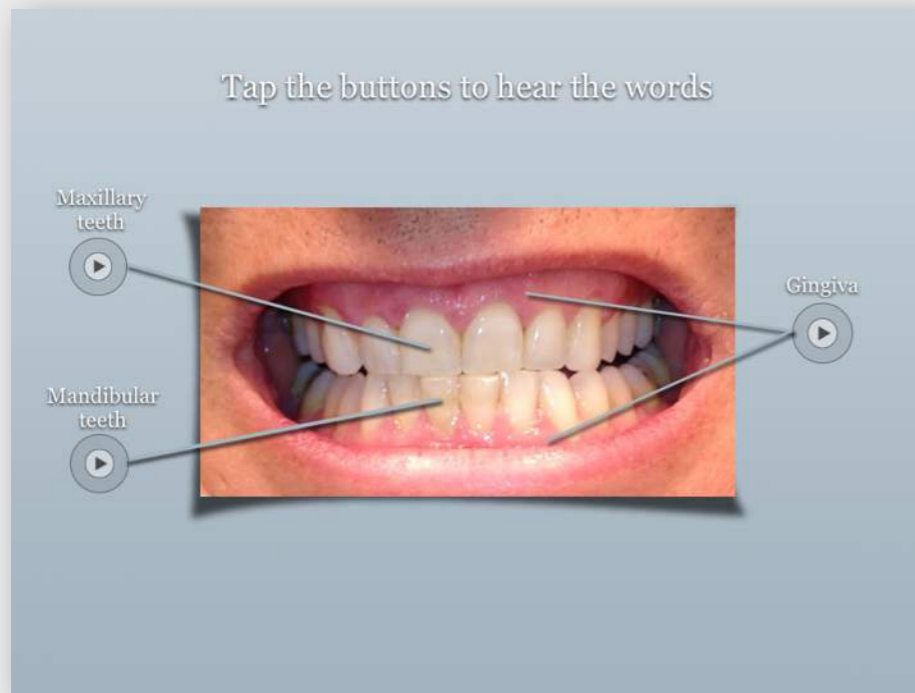
Uvula: A fleshy extension at the back of the soft palate that hangs above the throat.



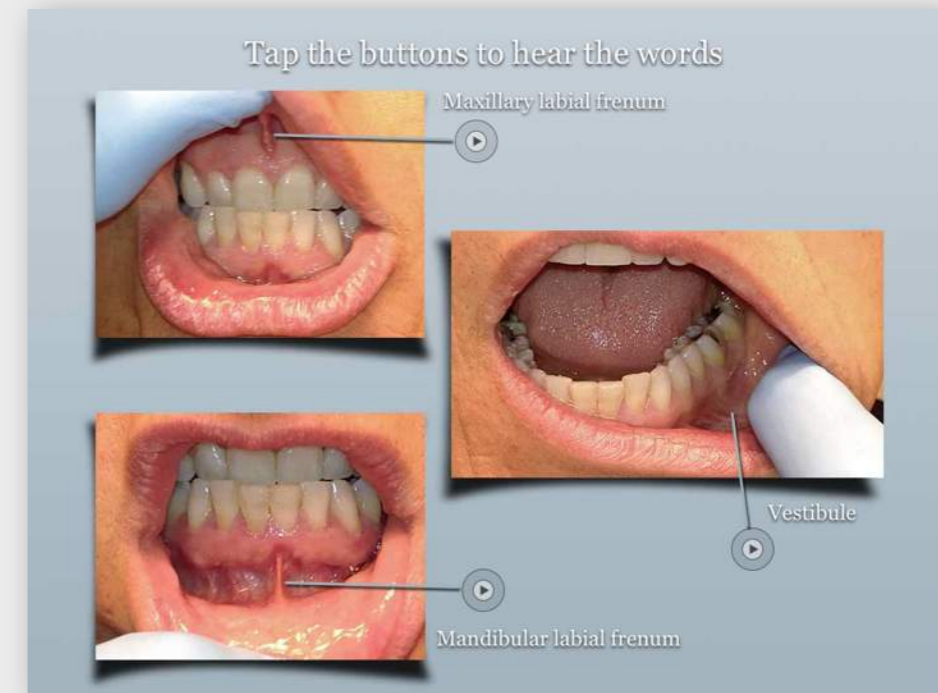
Vestibule: Space between the teeth and the inner mucosal lining of the lips and cheeks.

Structures of the Oral Cavity

Audio 2.1 Anatomy of the Oral Cavity Audio Pronunciation



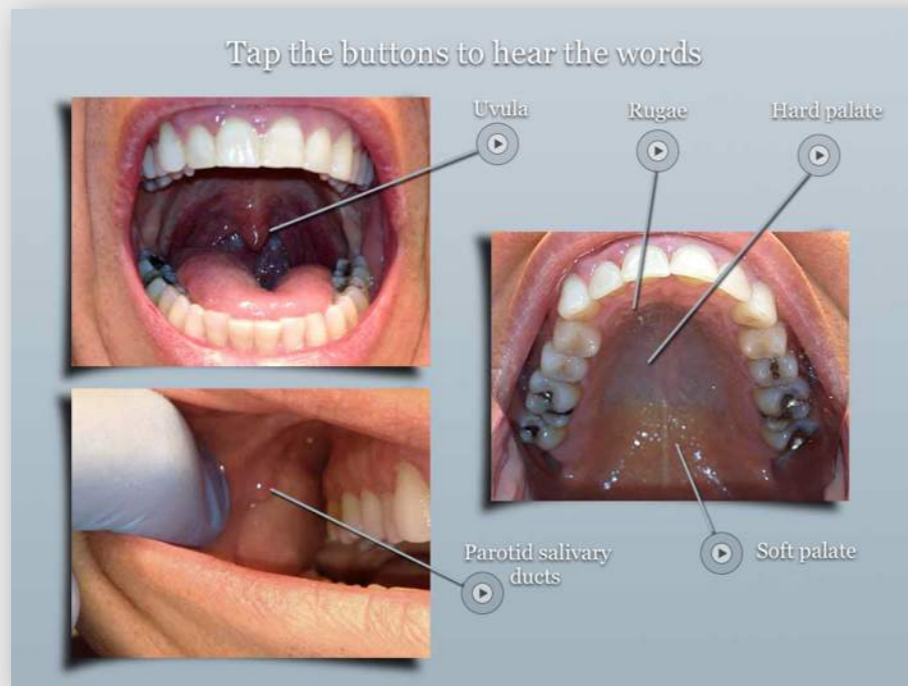
Audio 2.2 Anatomy of the Oral Cavity Audio Pronunciation



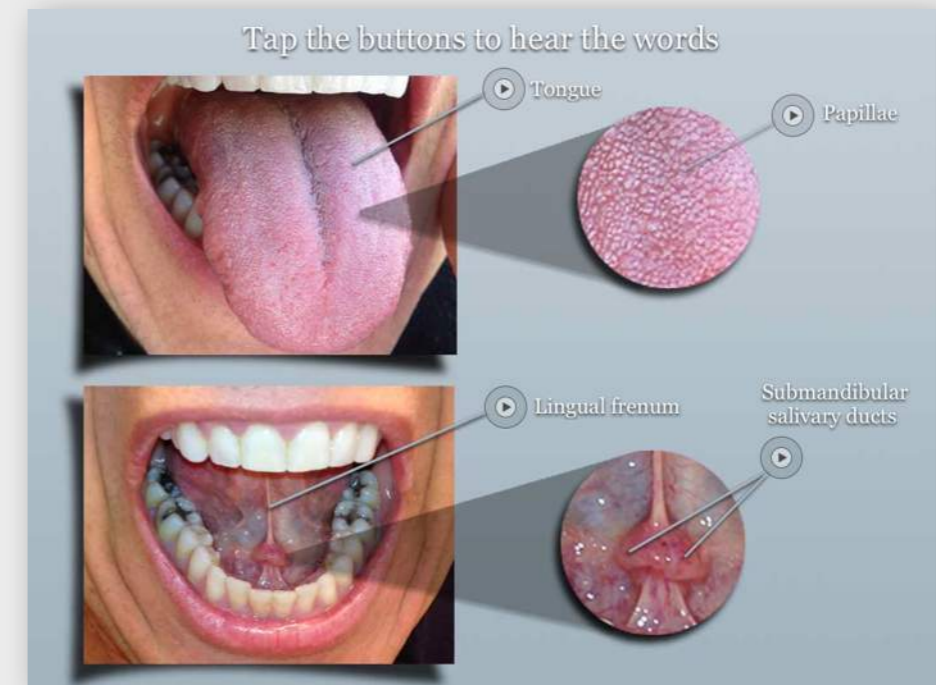
Structures of the Oral Cavity

Notes

Audio 2.3 Anatomy of the Oral Cavity Audio Pronunciation



Audio 2.4 Anatomy of the Oral Cavity Audio Pronunciation



Structures of the Oral Cavity

Notes

Flash Cards 2.1

Flash Cards



Instructions
Drag the image off of the stack to see the term.
Tap the icon on the following card to hear the term.
To return to the book tap the X in the upper left corner.

Matching 2.1

Memory Match

?	?	?	?
?	?	?	?
?	?	?	?

Parotid salivary duct

Mandibular labial fren

Uvula

Lingual frenum

Vestibule

Structures of the Oral Cavity

Notes

Review 2.1 Drag the label to the correct location.

Drag the label to the correct location.



Maxillary labial frenum

Vestibule

Submandibular salivar...

Lingual frenum

Review 2.2 Drag the label to the correct location.

Drag the label to the correct location.



Parotid salivary ducts

Uvula

Hard palate

Soft palate

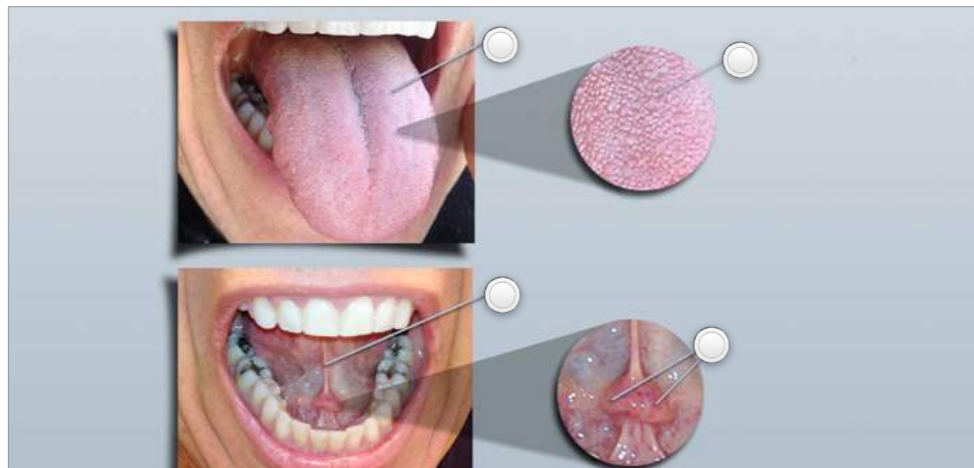
Rugae

Mandibular labial frenum

Structures of the Oral Cavity

Notes

Review 2.3 Drag the label to the correct location.



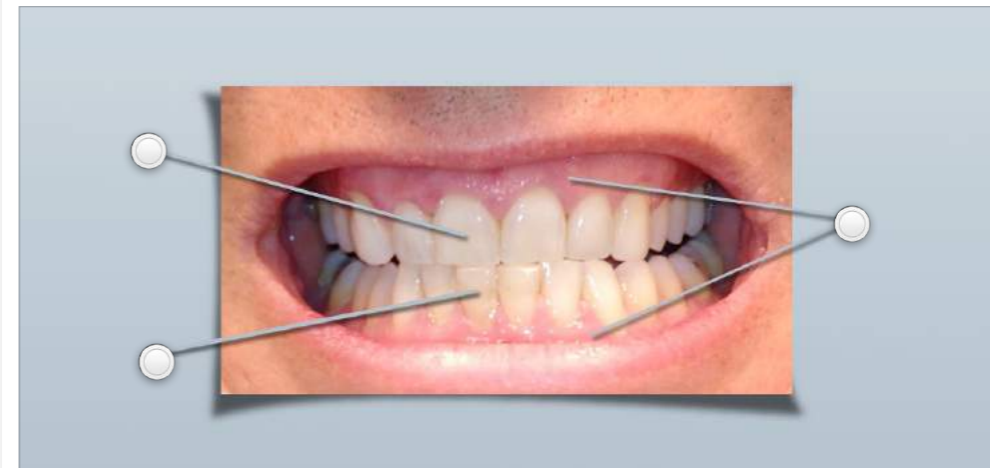
Lingual frenum

Papillae

Tongue

Submandibular salivar...

Review 2.4 Drag the label to the correct location.



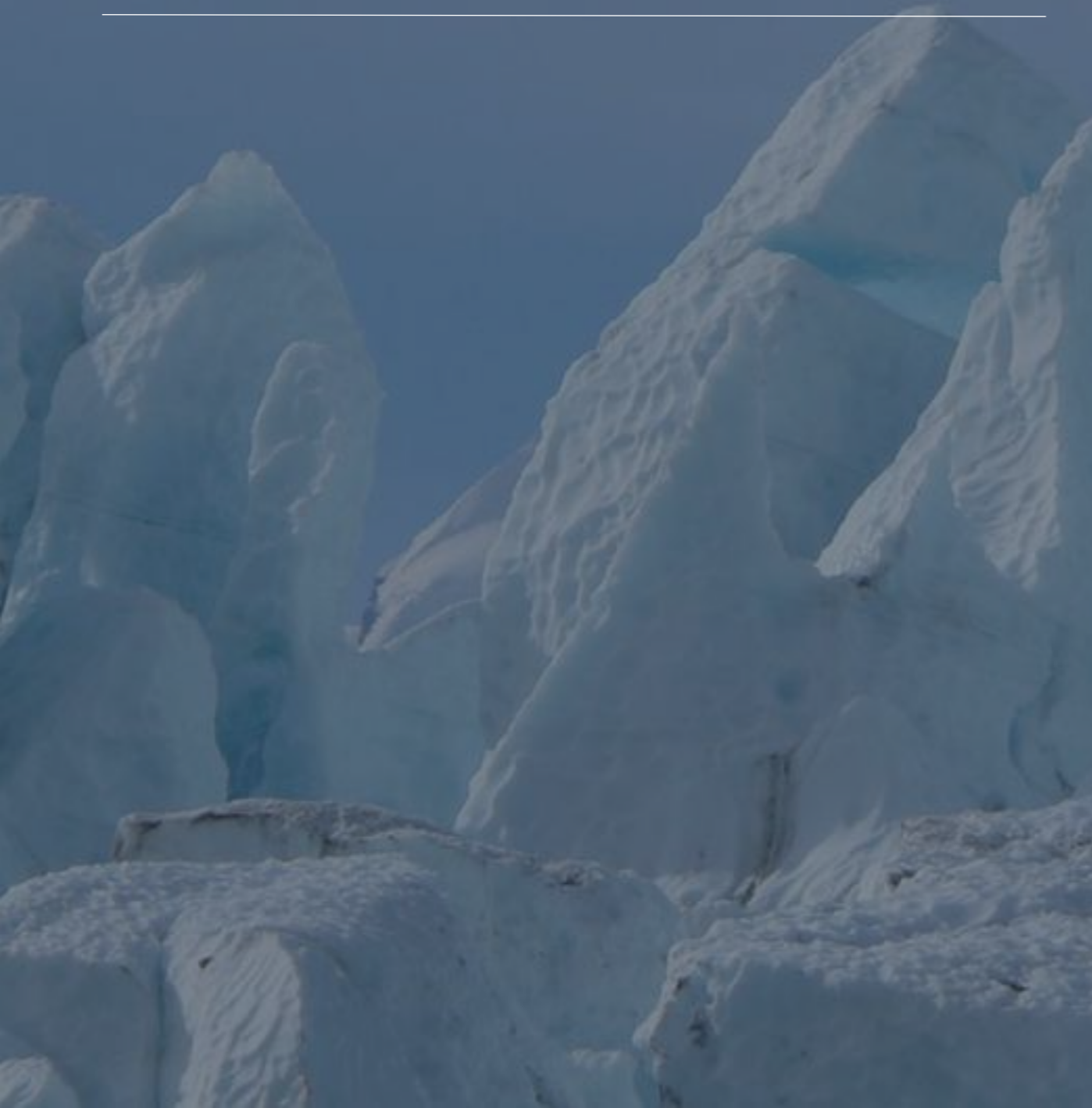
Mandibular teeth

Maxillary teeth

Gingiva

Chapter 3

Parts of the Tooth



Parts of the Tooth

Terms to Know

[Notes](#)**Cementum:**

Connective tissue that covers the root surface. Cementum firmly attaches the root to the gingiva and jaw.

**Crown:**

Visible portion of the tooth above the gingiva.

**Dentin:**

Mineralized tissue that takes up the main portion of the tooth. Enamel covers dentin in the crown; cementum covers dentin in the root.

**Enamel:**

The hardest material in the body, and covers the outer part of the crown.

**Gingiva:**

Soft tissue that surrounds the roots of teeth. Commonly called “gums.”

**Pulp:**

The softer, living inner structure of a tooth found in the crown and in the roots. The pulp contains blood vessels and nerves which are connected to the body’s blood and nervous systems.

**Root:**

Portion of the tooth under the gingiva. Roots secure a tooth in the jaw.

**Root apex:**

The tip of the root end.

Parts of the Tooth

Notes

Exercise 3.1

External Parts of the Tooth



See Internal

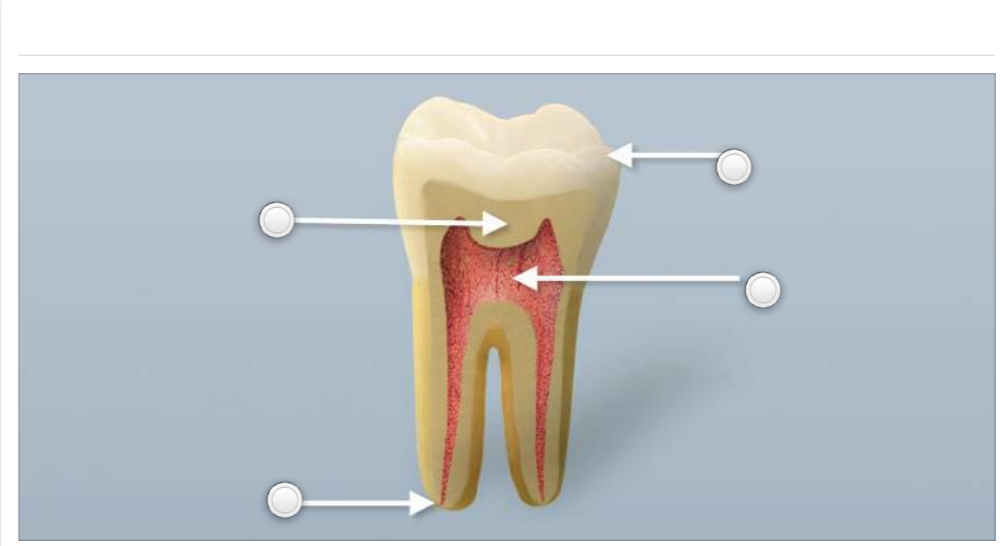
Parts of the Tooth

Review 3.1 Drag the labels to their correct locations.



Crown Cementum Enamel Root

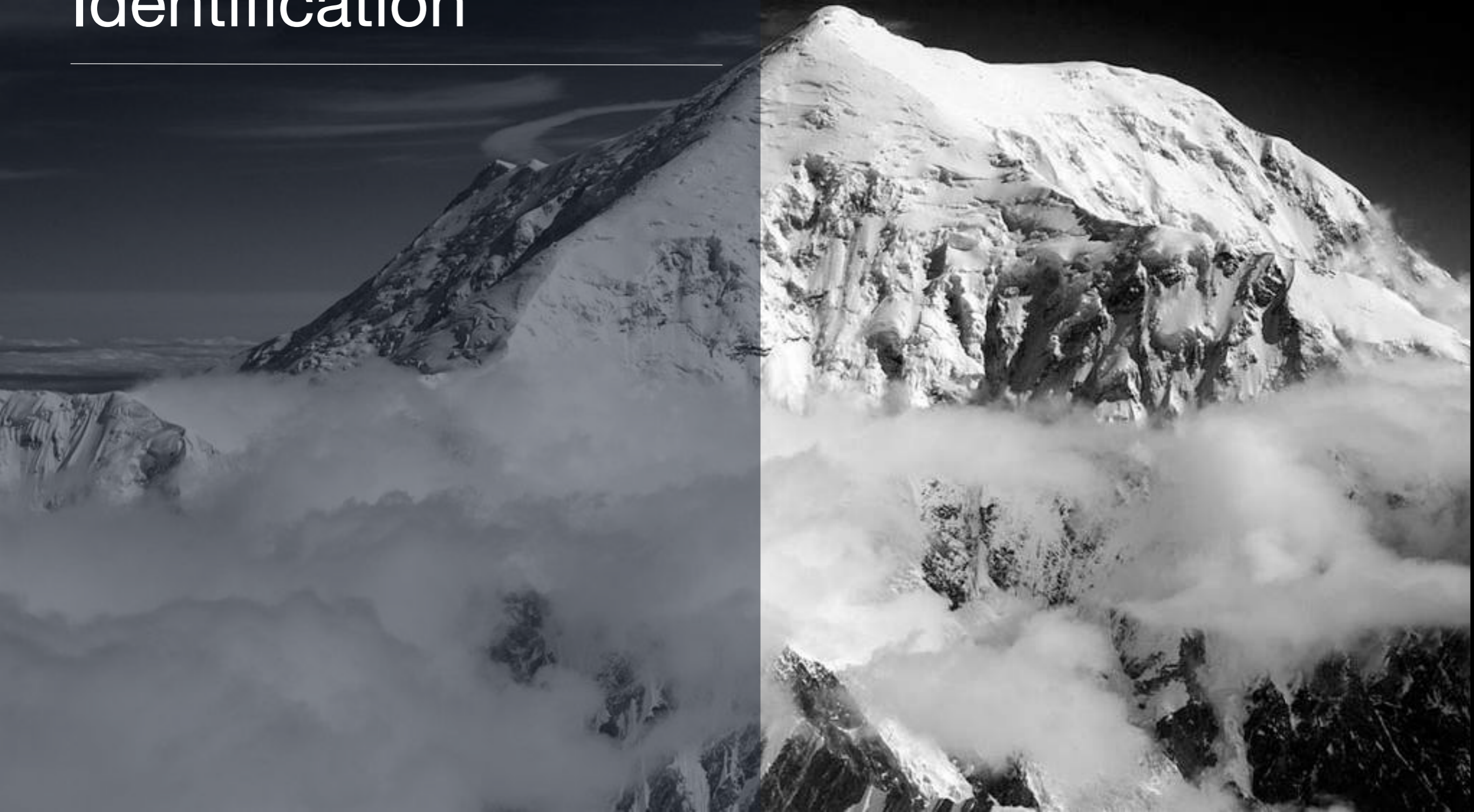
Review 3.2 Drag the labels to their correct locations.



Dentin Pulp Enamel Root Apex

Chapter 4

Permanent Tooth Identification



Permanent Tooth Identification

Notes

Terms to



Anterior teeth:

Incisor and canine teeth that are located toward the front of the mouth.



Canine:

Anterior tooth designed for cutting and tearing foods. Canine teeth are found in both the permanent and primary dentitions.



Central incisor:

Anterior tooth that is found in permanent and primary dentitions.



Dentition:

Natural teeth in the dental arch.



Incisor:

Anterior tooth found in primary and permanent dentitions.



Lateral incisor:

Anterior teeth that are designed to cut food. Lateral incisors are found in both the permanent and primary dentition.



Mandibular teeth:

Teeth that are in the lower (mandibular) arch.



Maxillary teeth:

Teeth that are in the upper (maxillary) arch.

Permanent Tooth Identification

Notes

 **Molar:**

Posterior teeth that are designed to chew or grind up food.

 **Permanent dentition:**

The adult set of 32 teeth. It begins about age 12 when the last primary tooth is shed.

 **Posterior teeth:**

Premolar and molar teeth that are located toward the back of the mouth.

 **Premolar:**

Posterior teeth designed for chewing food. There are no premolars in the primary dentition

 **Wisdom teeth:**

The third molars in an adult dentition. They are the most posterior teeth in the dental arch.

Permanent Tooth Identification

Notes

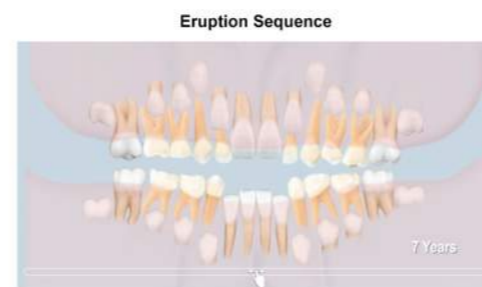
A child gets his first permanent tooth at about 6 years of age.

Permanent teeth are important for speech, eating, and smiling.

By the age of 17-20 years, all his permanent teeth have



Slider 4.1 Eruption Sequence



Permanent Tooth Identification

Notes

Types of Teeth

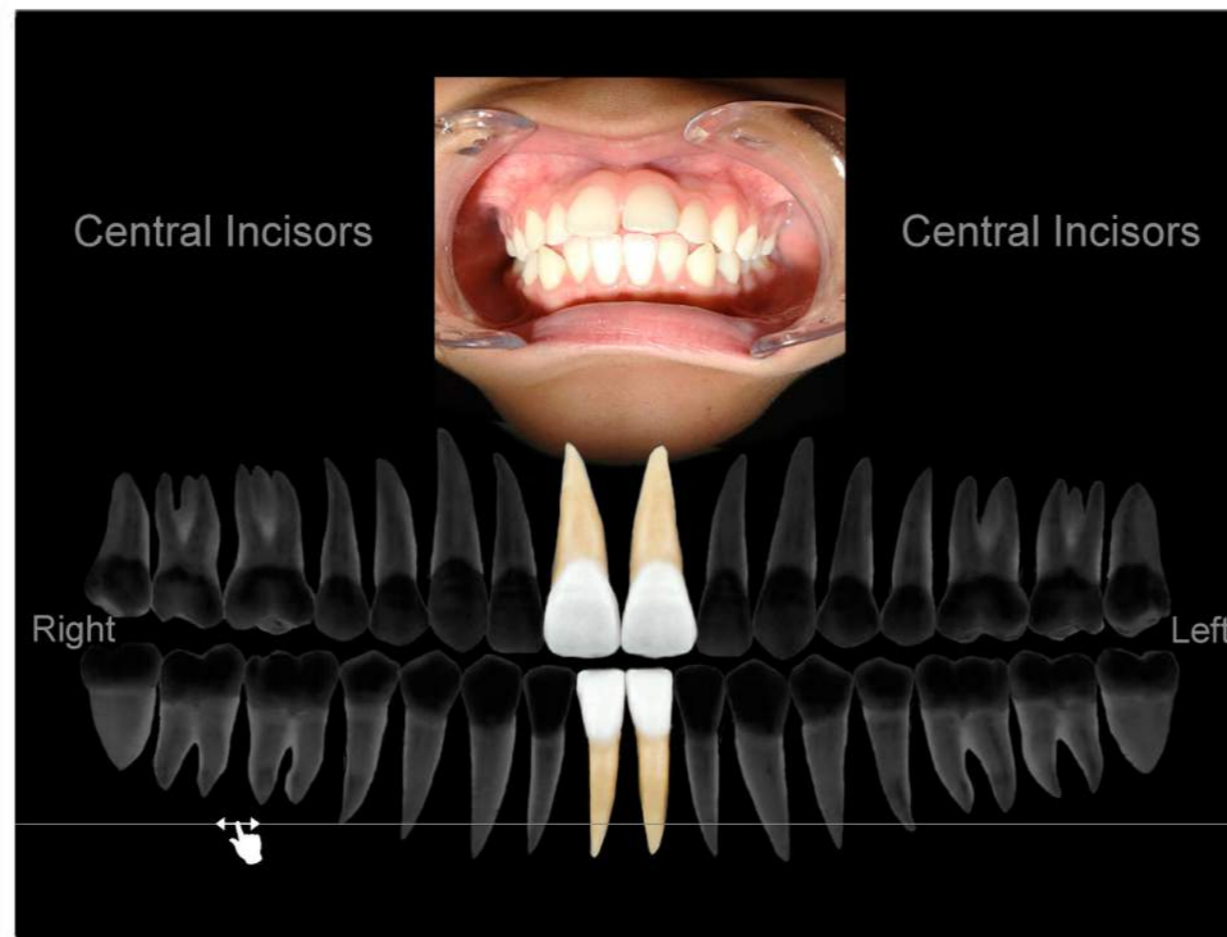
Anterior Teeth

- Central Incisors
- Lateral Incisors
- Canines

Posterior Teeth

- Premolars
- Molars

Exercise 4.1 Types of Teeth



Add note for high score

Game 4.1



Permanent Tooth Identification

Notes

32 Teeth

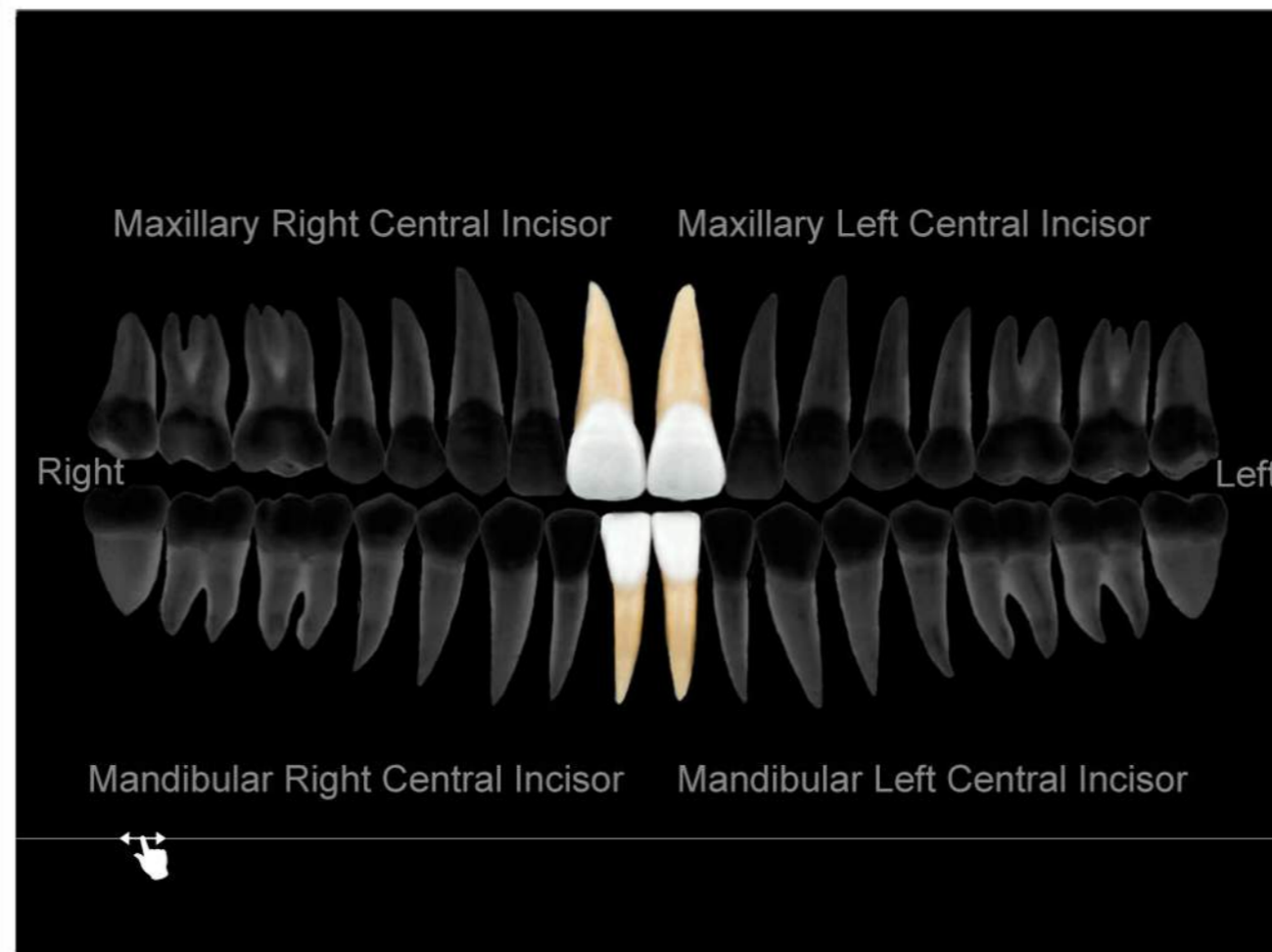
Anterior Teeth

- 4 Central Incisors
- 4 Lateral Incisors
- 4 Canines

Posterior Teeth

- 8 Premolars
- 12 Molars

Exercise 4.2



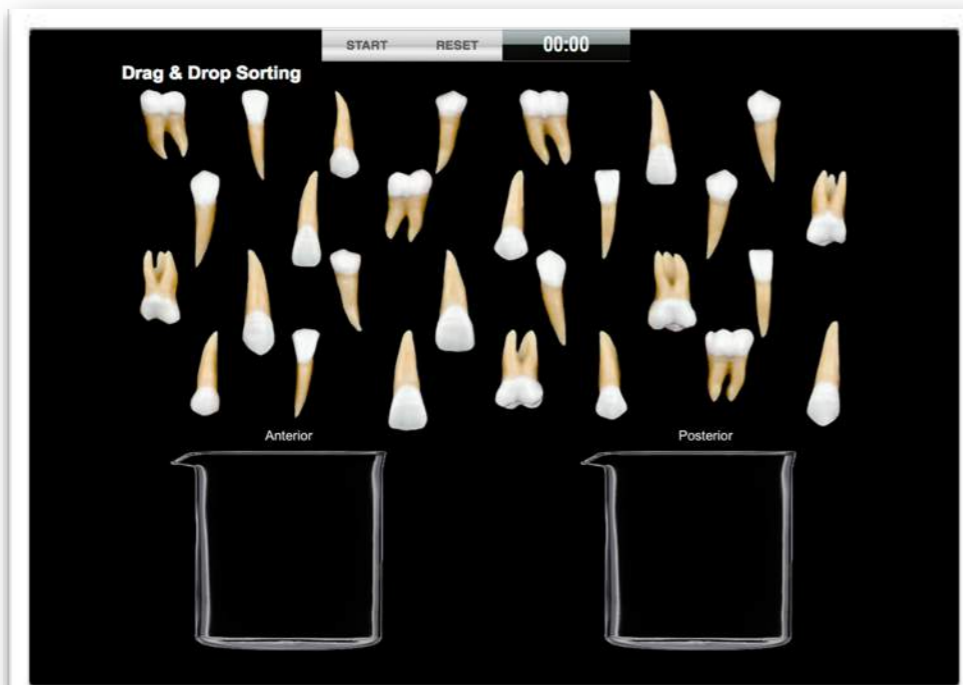
Permanent Tooth Identification

Notes

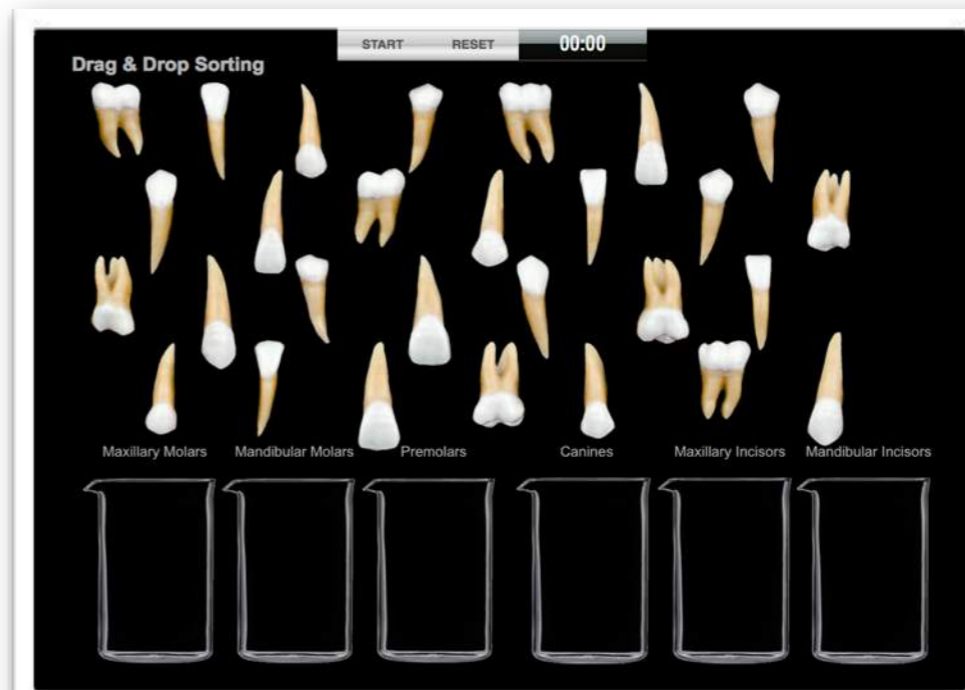
Add note for lowest time

Add note for lowest time

Exercise 4.3 Sort the Anterior and Posterior



Exercise 4.4 Sort Teeth by Types



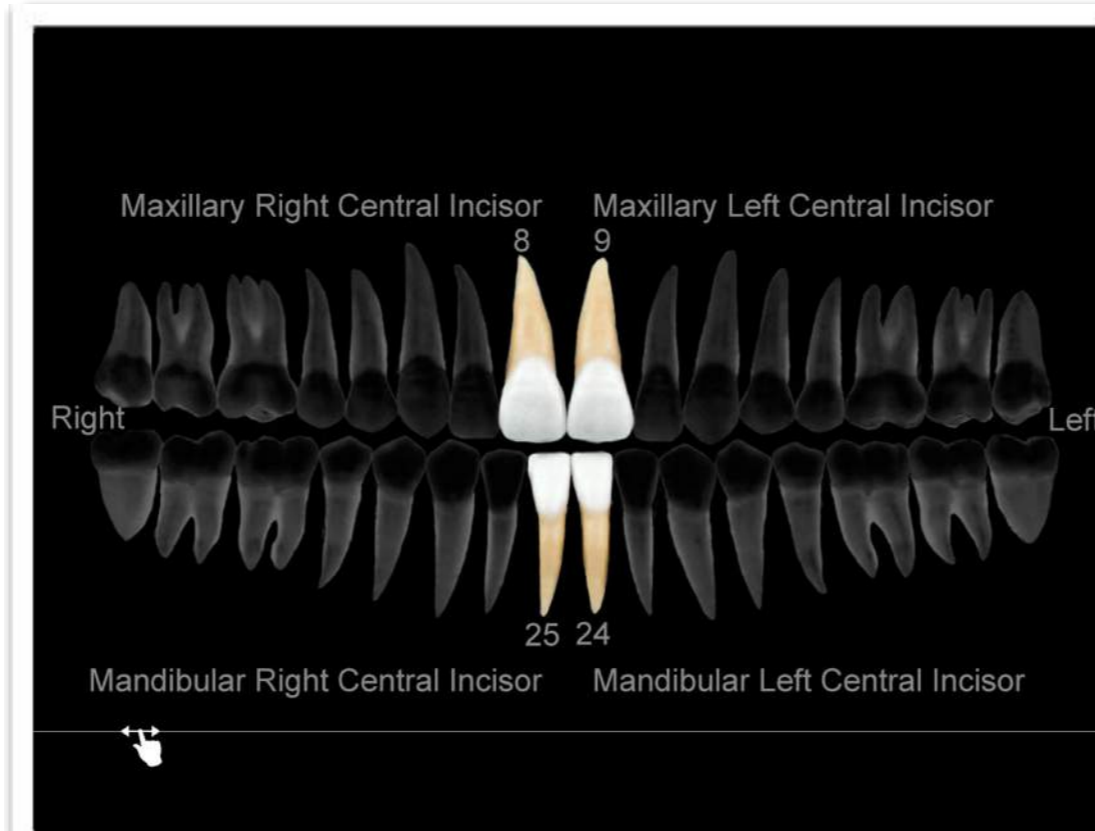
Permanent Tooth Identification

Notes

Each tooth in the permanent dentition is identified by a number.

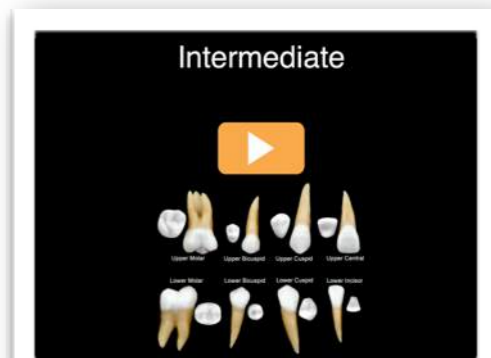
Because there are 32 teeth in the permanent dentition the numbering starts with #1 and ends with #32.

Slider 4.2 Tooth Names and Numbers



Add note for high score

Game 4.2



Permanent Tooth Identification

A way to recall tooth numbers is to know:
Maxillary teeth start with #1 on the right, and end with #16 on the left.

Mandibular teeth start with #17 on the left and end with #32 on the right.

Notes

Slider 4.3 **Maxillary**

The diagram shows two rows of permanent teeth against a black background. The top row represents the maxillary (upper) arch, with teeth numbered 1 through 16 from right to left. The bottom row represents the mandibular (lower) arch, with teeth numbered 17 through 32 from left to right. The teeth are arranged in a symmetrical pattern, showing incisors, canines, premolars, and molars. A white mouse cursor is visible in the bottom right corner of the diagram area.

Right **Left**

28 **Mandibular**

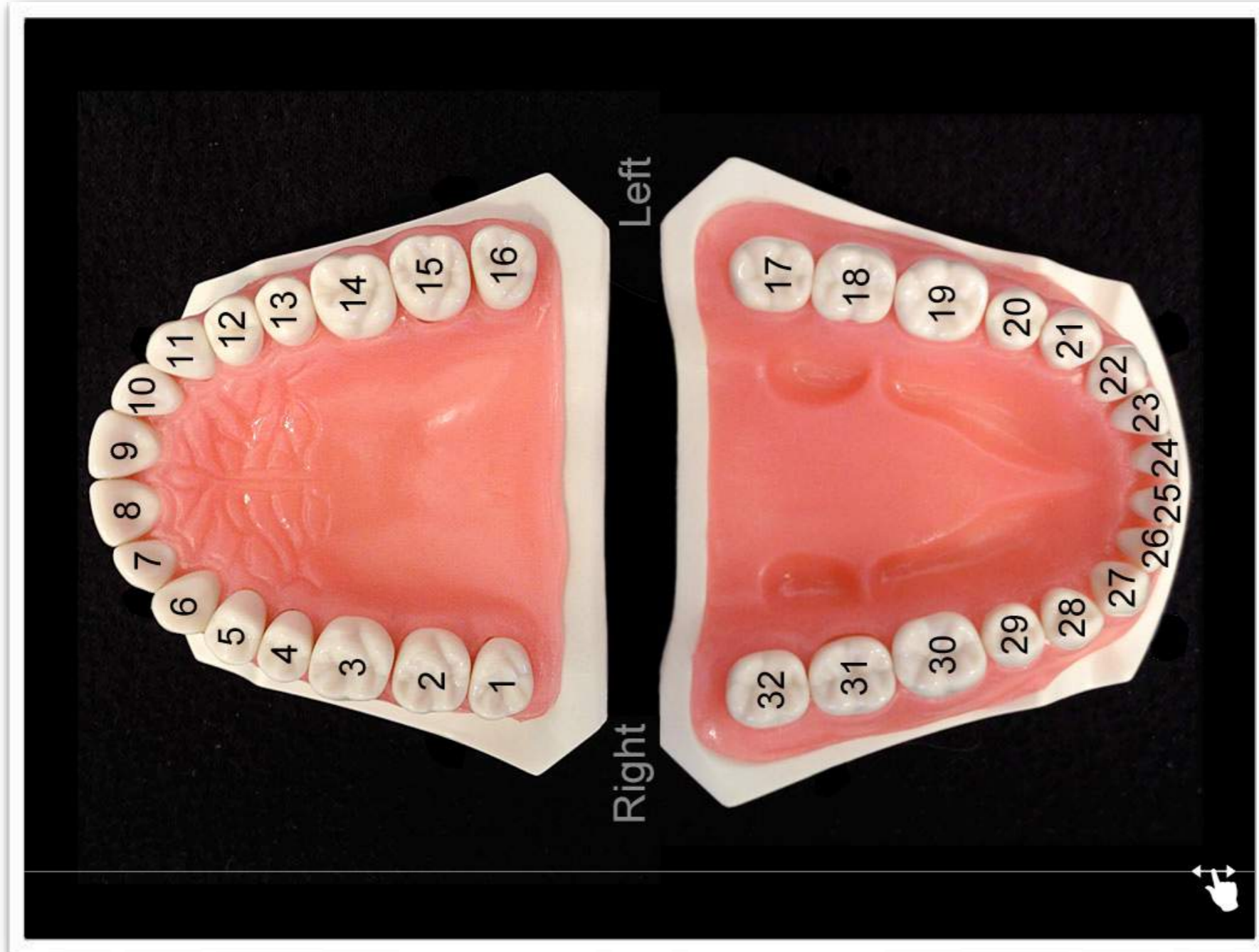
Permanent Tooth Identification

Slider 4.4

Maxillary

Mandibular

Notes



Permanent Tooth Identification

Notes

Why is it important to know the number for a tooth?

Using correct dental terminology helps us be more effective when communicating with other dental professionals.

Review 4.1

Listen to these conversations.
Which is more effective and more professional?

- A.** Phone Conversation 1
- B.** Phone Conversation 2

Check Answer

Audio 4.1 Conversation 1



Audio 4.2 Conversation 2



Permanent Tooth Identification

Notes

Add note for lowest time

Add note for lowest time

Exercise 4.5 Tooth Positions



Exercise 4.6 Tooth Positions



Permanent Tooth Identification

Extra Challenge!

Notes

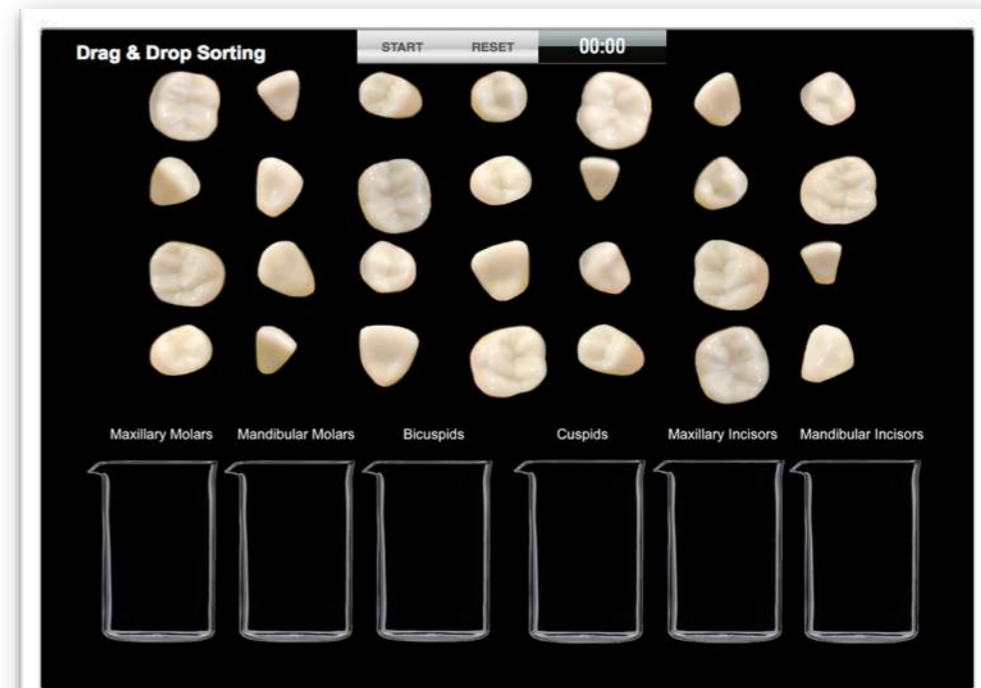
Add note for lowest time

Exercise 4.7 Sort the Molars Challenge!



Add note for lowest time

Exercise 4.8 Sort the Teeth Challenge!



Permanent Tooth Identification

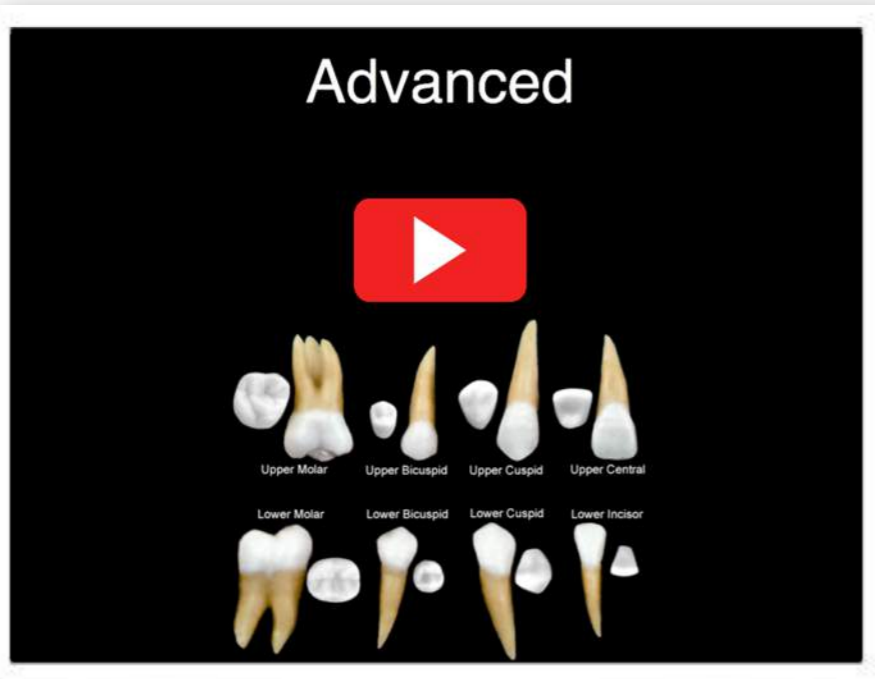
Notes

Add note for high score

Add note for high score

Game 4.3

Advanced

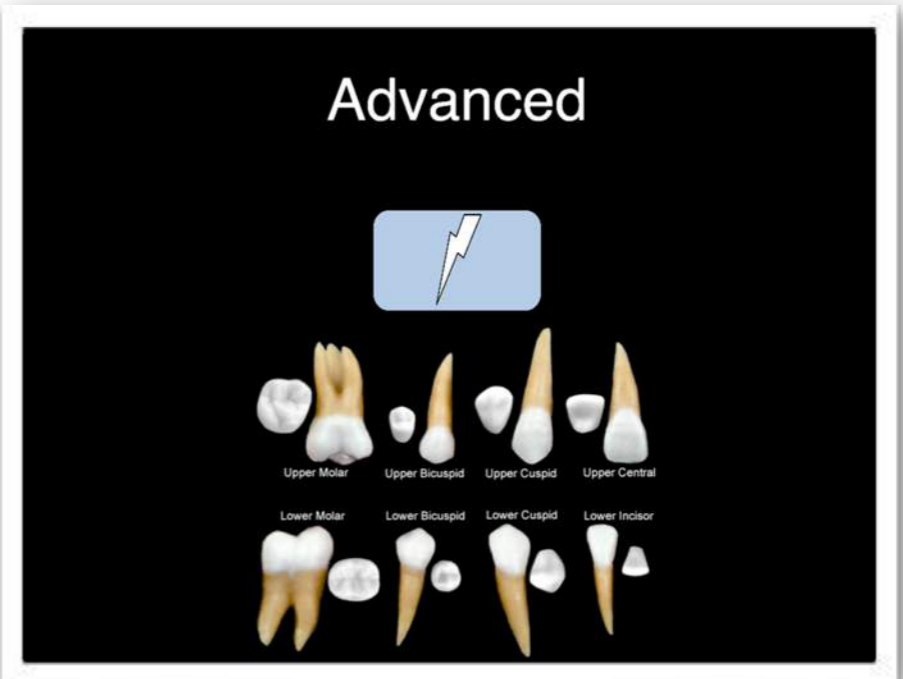


Upper Molar Upper Bicuspid Upper Cuspid Upper Central

Lower Molar Lower Bicuspid Lower Cuspid Lower Incisor

Game 4.4

Advanced



Upper Molar Upper Bicuspid Upper Cuspid Upper Central

Lower Molar Lower Bicuspid Lower Cuspid Lower Incisor

Permanent Tooth Identification

Notes

Review 4.2 Identify the Anterior Tooth Types
Drag the labels to the correct locations.

Question 1 of 4



L. Man. Lateral Incisor

Max. Central Incisors

L. Maxillary Canine

R. Man. Lateral Incisor

Review 4.3 Identify the Posterior Tooth Types
Drag the labels to the correct locations.

Question 1 of 4



R. Mandibular Molars

L. Mandibular Premolars

R. Maxillary Premolars

R. Mandibular Canine

L. Maxillary Canine

L. Maxillary Molars

Permanent Tooth Identification

Notes

Review 4.4 Tooth Numbers

Drag the labels to the correct locations.

Question 1 of 6



- | | | |
|----|----|----|
| 1 | 18 | 12 |
| 30 | 6 | 14 |

Review 4.5 Tooth Numbers

Drag the labels to the correct locations.

Question 1 of 4



- | | | | |
|---|---|----|----|
| 9 | 8 | 22 | 25 |
|---|---|----|----|

Permanent Tooth Identification

Notes

Review 4.6 Maxillary Tooth Numbers Drag the labels to the correct locations.

Question 1 of 4
Drag the label to the correct tooth.



11

14

1

8

Review 4.7 Mandibular Tooth Numbers Drag the labels to the correct locations.

Question 1 of 4
Drag the label to the correct tooth.



20

29

25

31

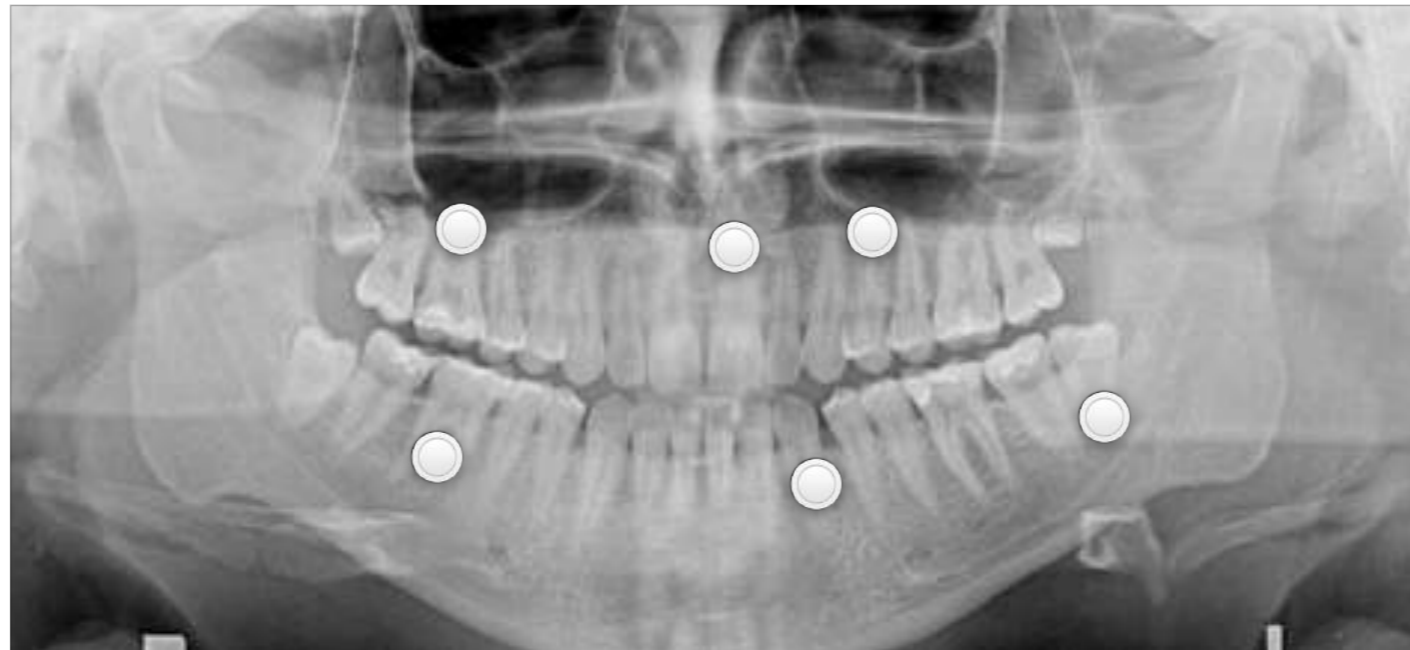
Permanent Tooth Identification

Notes

Review 4.8 Drag the labels to the correct locations.

Question 1 of 3

Drag the labels to the correct locations in the radiograph.



#3

#9

#22

#17

#30

#12

Permanent Tooth Identification

Notes

Review 4.9 Select the best answer.

Question 1 of 10

How many teeth are in the permanent dentition?

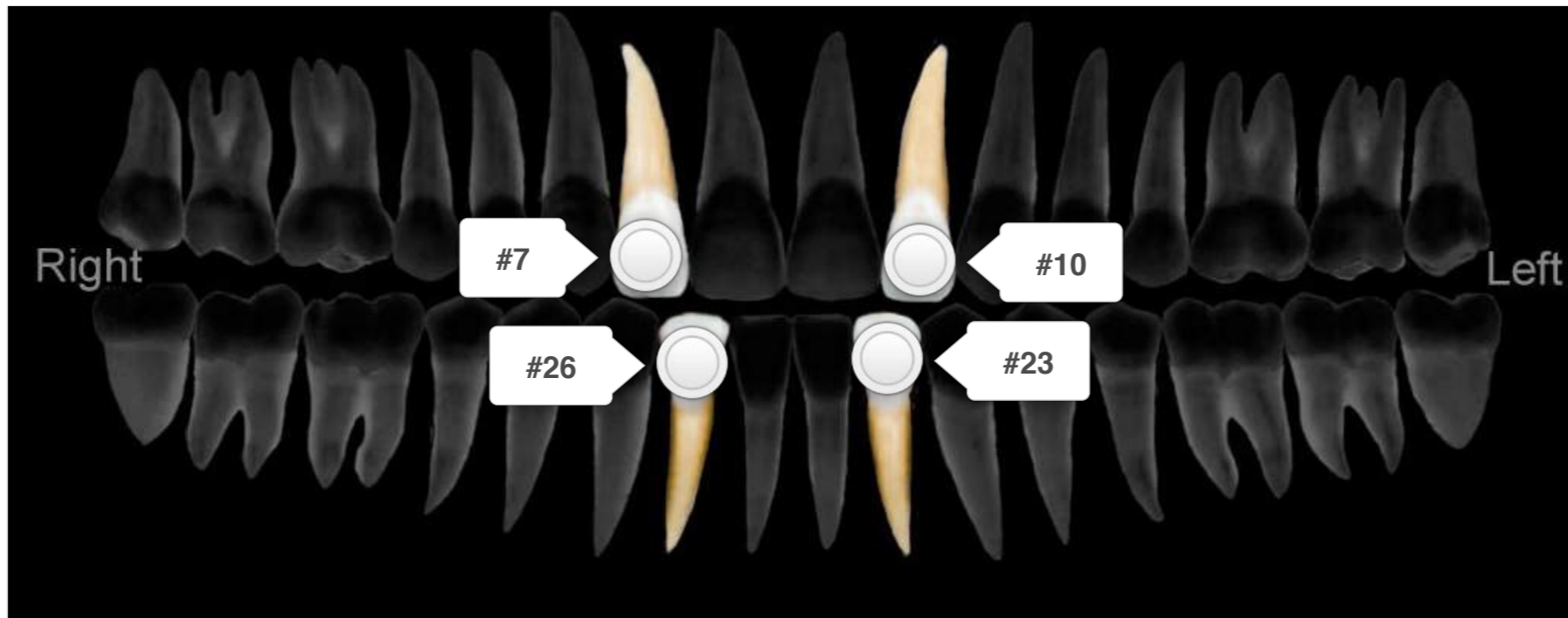
- A. 20
- B. 26
- C. 30
- D. 32

Permanent Tooth Identification

Notes

Review 4.10 Drag the labels to the correct locations.

Question 1 of 8



#7

#23

#26

#10

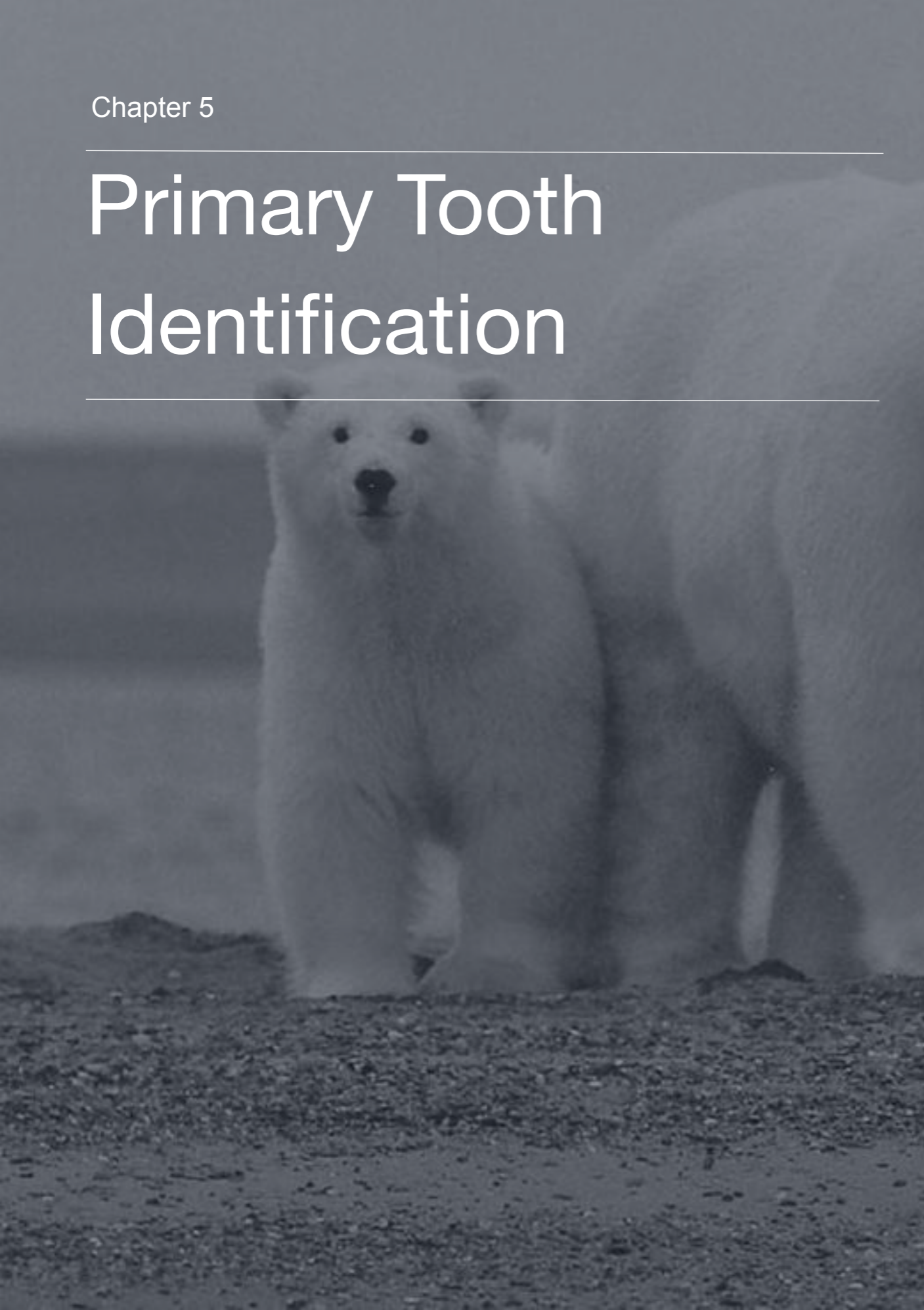


Check Answer



Chapter 5

Primary Tooth Identification



Primary Tooth Identification

Notes

Terms to Know



Eruption:

The process by which teeth emerge into the mouth.



Exfoliation:

The normal process of shedding primary teeth.



Mixed dentition:

During the time when both primary and permanent teeth are in a patient's mouth. It begins with the eruption of the first permanent tooth and ends with the shedding of the last primary tooth.



Primary dentition:

The first set of 20 teeth. The primary dentition occurs between approximately 6 months and 6 years of age.



Primary teeth:

Commonly called "baby" teeth.

Primary Tooth Identification

Primary or baby teeth are important for speech, eating, maintaining space for permanent teeth, and smiling.

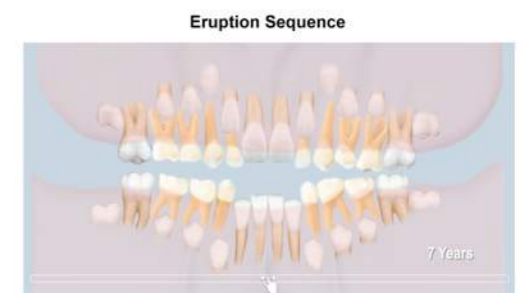
A baby gets her first tooth at about 6 months of age.

By the age of 20-32 months, she has 20 primary teeth.



Notes

Slider 5.1 Eruption Sequence



Primary Tooth Identification

Notes

Types of Teeth in the Primary
(baby teeth) Dentition

20 Teeth

Anterior Teeth

4 Central Incisors

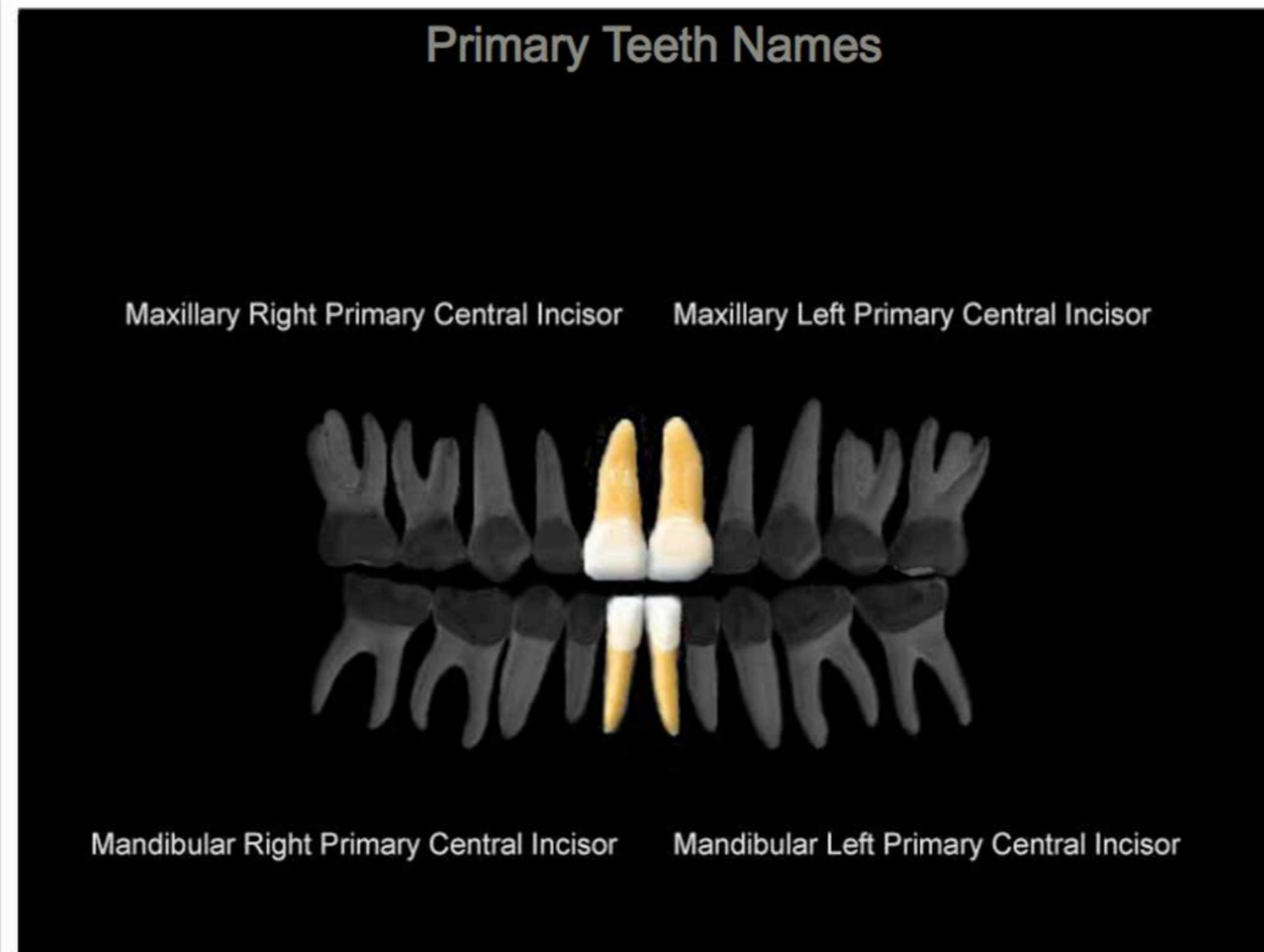
4 Lateral Incisors

4 Canines

Posterior Teeth

8 Primary Molars

Slider 5.2



Primary Tooth Identification

Notes

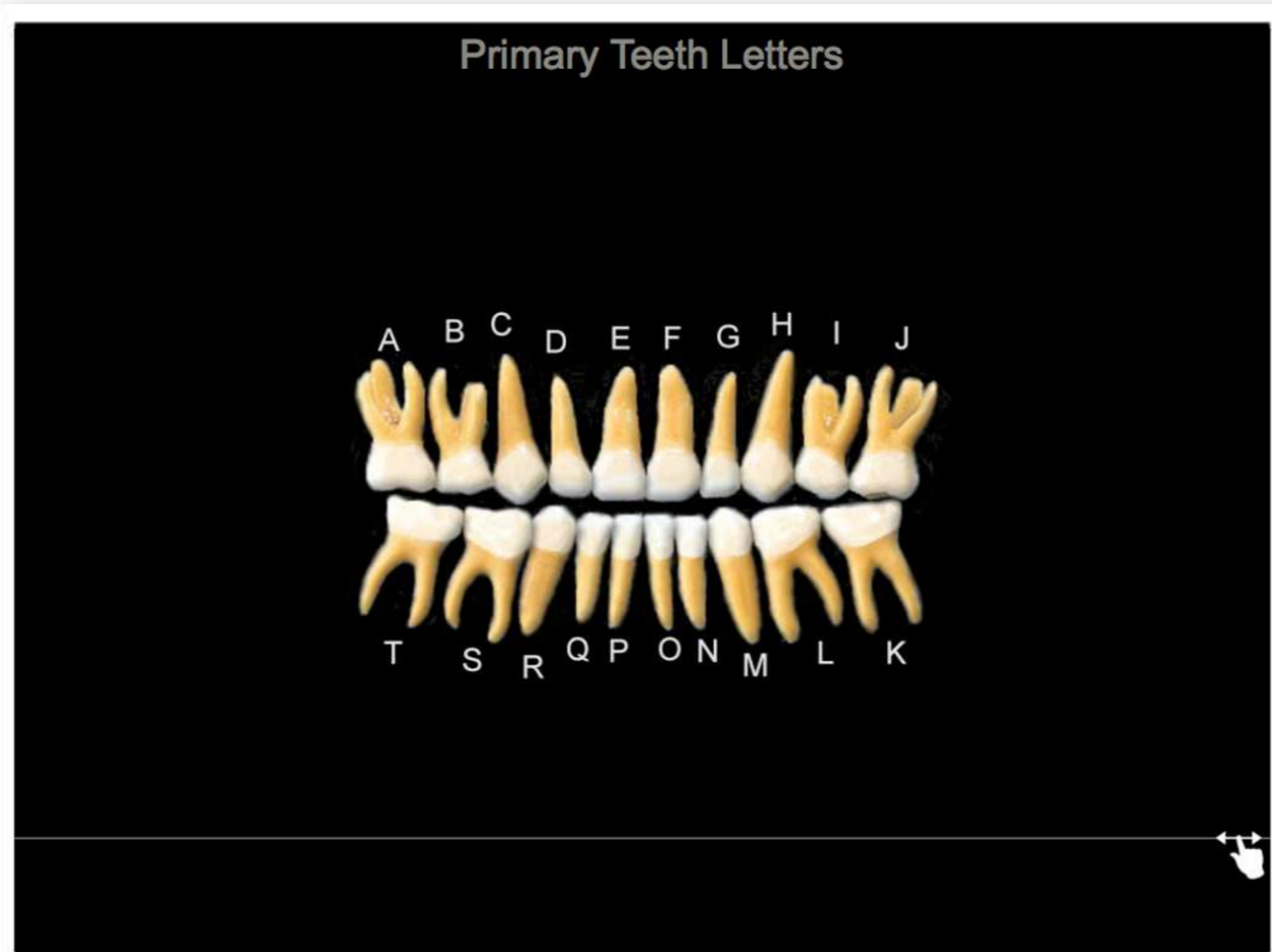
Each tooth in the primary dentition is identified by a capital letter.

Because there are 20 teeth in the primary dentition the lettering starts with A and ends with T.

A way to recall tooth letters is to know: Maxillary primary teeth start with A on the upper right, and end with J on the upper left.

Mandibular primary teeth start with K on the lower left and end with T on the lower right.

Slider 5.3 Primary Teeth Letters



Primary Tooth Identification

Notes

Why is it important to know the number for a tooth?

Using correct dental terminology helps us be more effective when communicating with other dental professionals.

Audio 5.1
Conversation 1



Audio 5.2
Conversation 2



Review 5.1

Listen to these conversations.
Which is more effective and more professional?

- A.** Phone Conversation 1
- B.** Phone Conversation 2

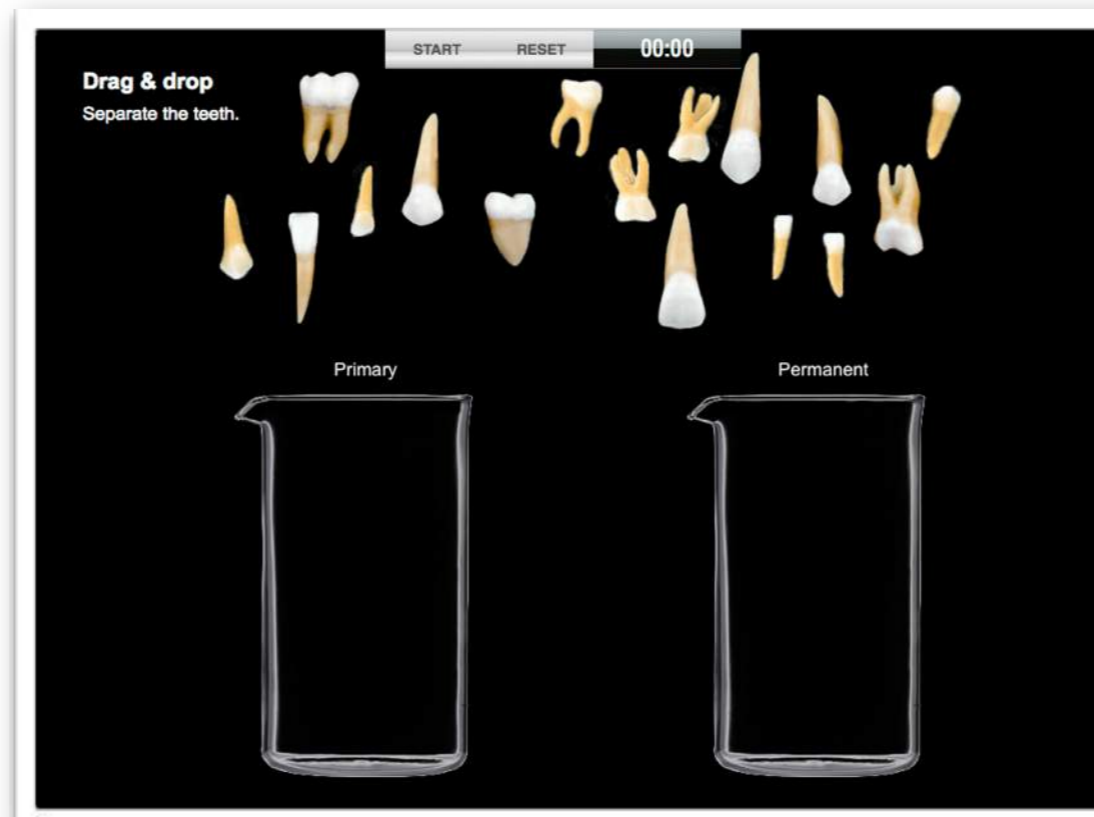
Check Answer

Primary Tooth Identification

Notes

Add note for lowest time

Exercise 5.1 Sort Primary and Permanent Teeth



Primary Tooth Identification

Review 5.2 Label the primary teeth.

Question 1 of 4



A F J C

Review 5.3 Label the primary teeth.

Question 1 of 4



T R M K

Primary Tooth Identification

Notes

Review 5.4 Label the primary teeth.

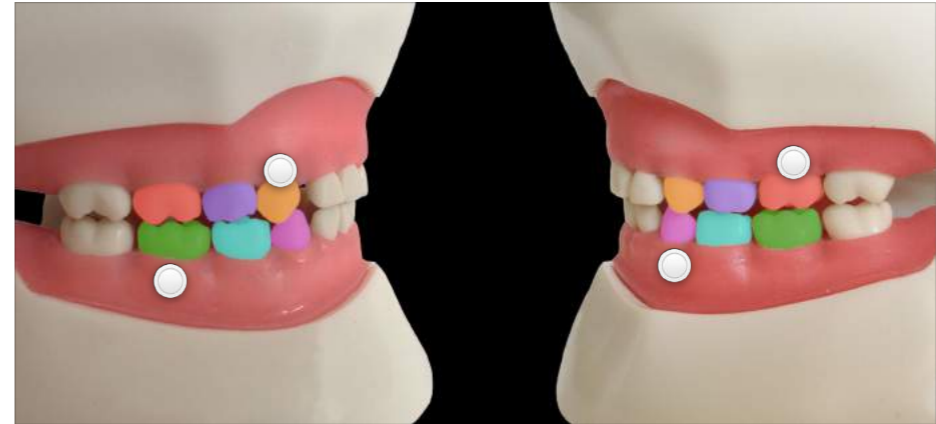
Question 1 of 4



D	T	J
N	G	Q

Review 5.5 Label the primary teeth.

Question 1 of 4



R Man Prim. 2nd Molar	R Max Canine	L Max Primary 2nd Molar	L Man Canine
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Primary Tooth Identification

Notes

Review 5.6 Label the primary teeth.

Question 1 of 4



G

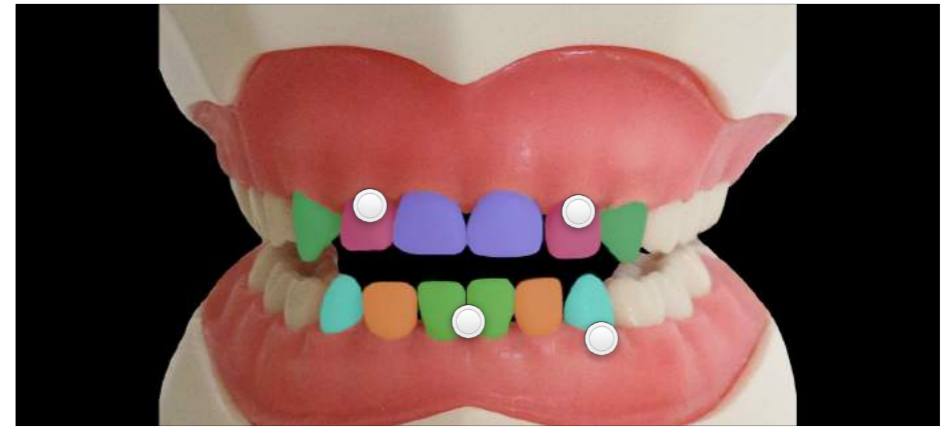
D

P

N

Review 5.7 Label the primary teeth.

Question 1 of 4



R Max Lateral Incisor

Man Central Incisors

L Max Lateral Incisor

L Man Canine

Primary Tooth Identification

Notes

Review 5.8 Select the best answer.

Question 1 of 6

How many teeth are in the primary dentition?

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 18
- D. 20

Primary Tooth Identification

Notes

Review 5.9 Select the best answer.

Question 1 of 4

If a child does not have a maxillary right 2nd primary molar, which tooth would be missing?

- A. A
- B. L
- C. K
- D. T

Primary Tooth Identification

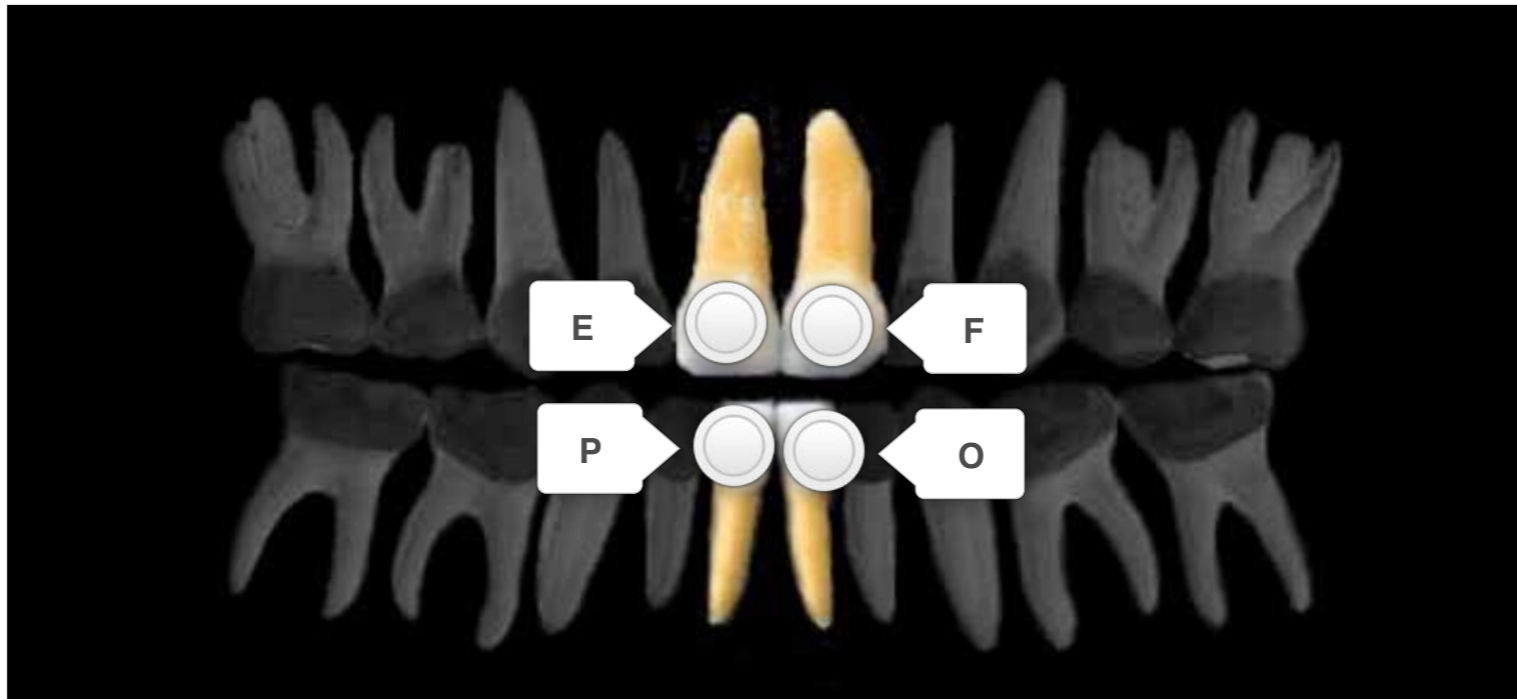
Notes

Review 5.10 Drag the labels to the correct locations.

Question 1 of 5

Right

Left



O

P

F

E



Check Answer



Chapter 6

Surfaces of the Teeth



Surfaces of the Teeth

Terms to Know

Notes



Buccal:

Toward the cheek. The tooth surface in posterior teeth that are closest to the inner cheek.



Distal:

The surface of a tooth away from the midline.



Facial:

The tooth surface toward the face.



Incisal:

The biting edge of anterior teeth.



Labial:

The surface of an anterior tooth that is toward the lips.



Lingual:

The tooth surface toward the tongue.



Mesial:

Surface of the tooth toward the midline.



Midline:

Imaginary line that divides the face into right and left sides



Proximal:

The surface next to each other when the teeth are adjacent in the arch. For example on most adjacent teeth the distal and mesial surfaces are next to each other.

Surfaces of the Teeth

Surfaces of Teeth

For posterior teeth, the biting surface is called the **Occlusal**. For anterior teeth, it is called the **Incisal** surface.

Lingual refers to the surface of a tooth toward the tongue.

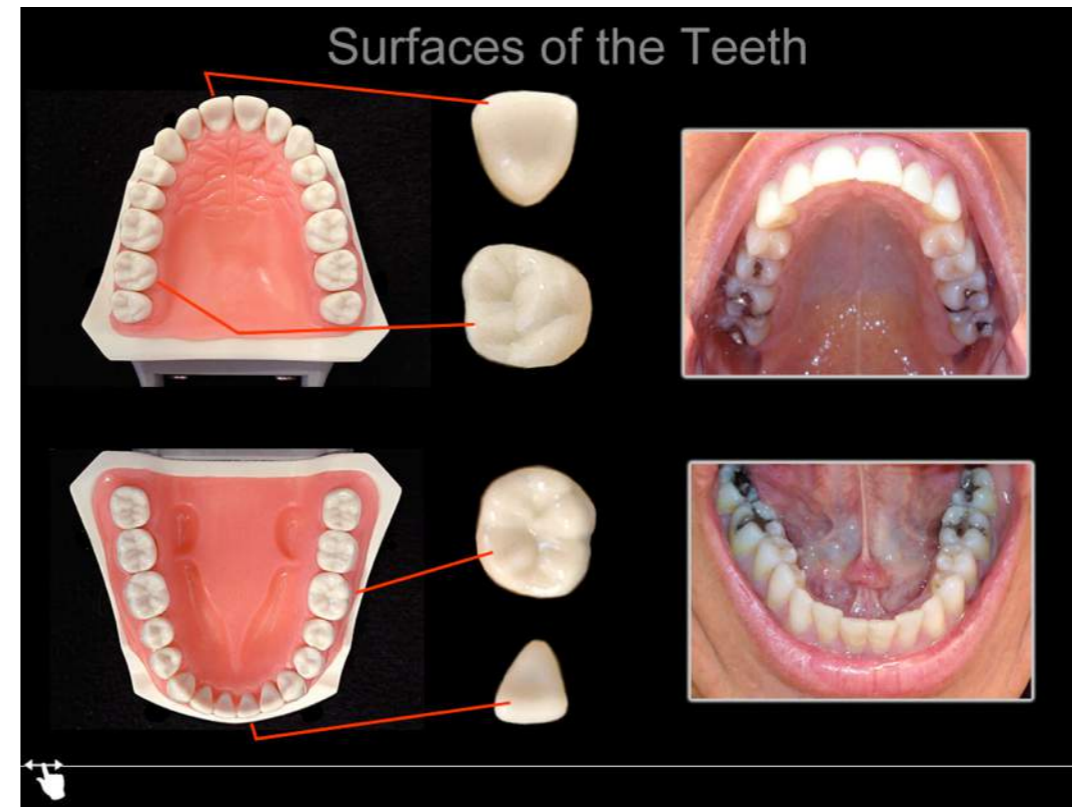
For posterior teeth, the surface toward the cheek is called **Buccal**.

For anterior teeth, the surface toward the lips is called the labial or **Facial**.

Mesial refers to the surface of the tooth toward the midline.

Distal refers to the surface of the tooth away from the midline.

Slider 6.1 Surfaces of the Teeth



Notes

Slider 6.2 Tooth #19



Surfaces of the Teeth

Notes

Flash Cards 6.1 Surfaces of the Teeth Flash Cards

Surfaces of the Teeth Flash Cards



For posterior teeth,
the biting surface is
called the _____.

Surfaces of the Teeth

Notes

Exercise 6.1 Fill in the pages.

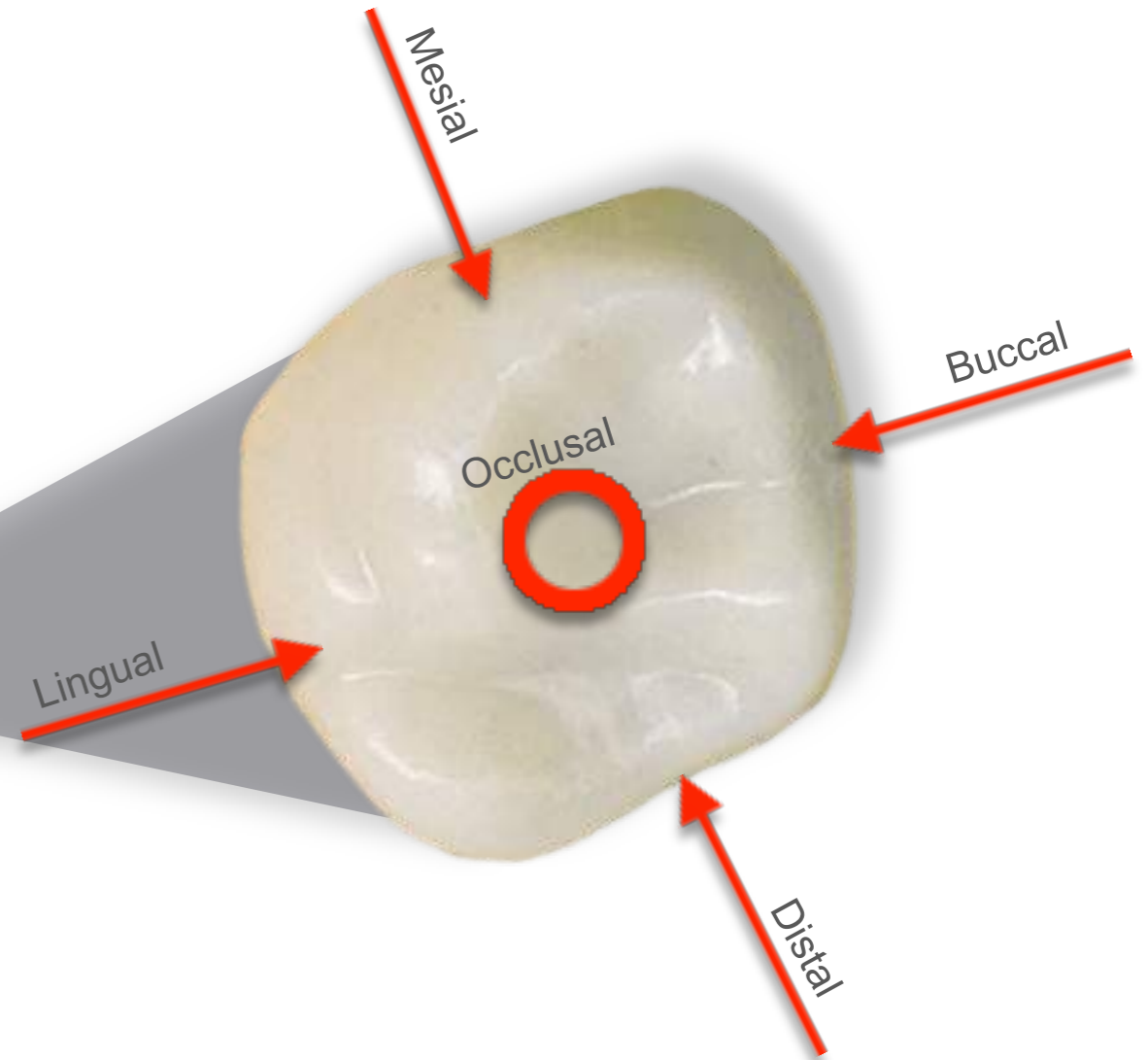
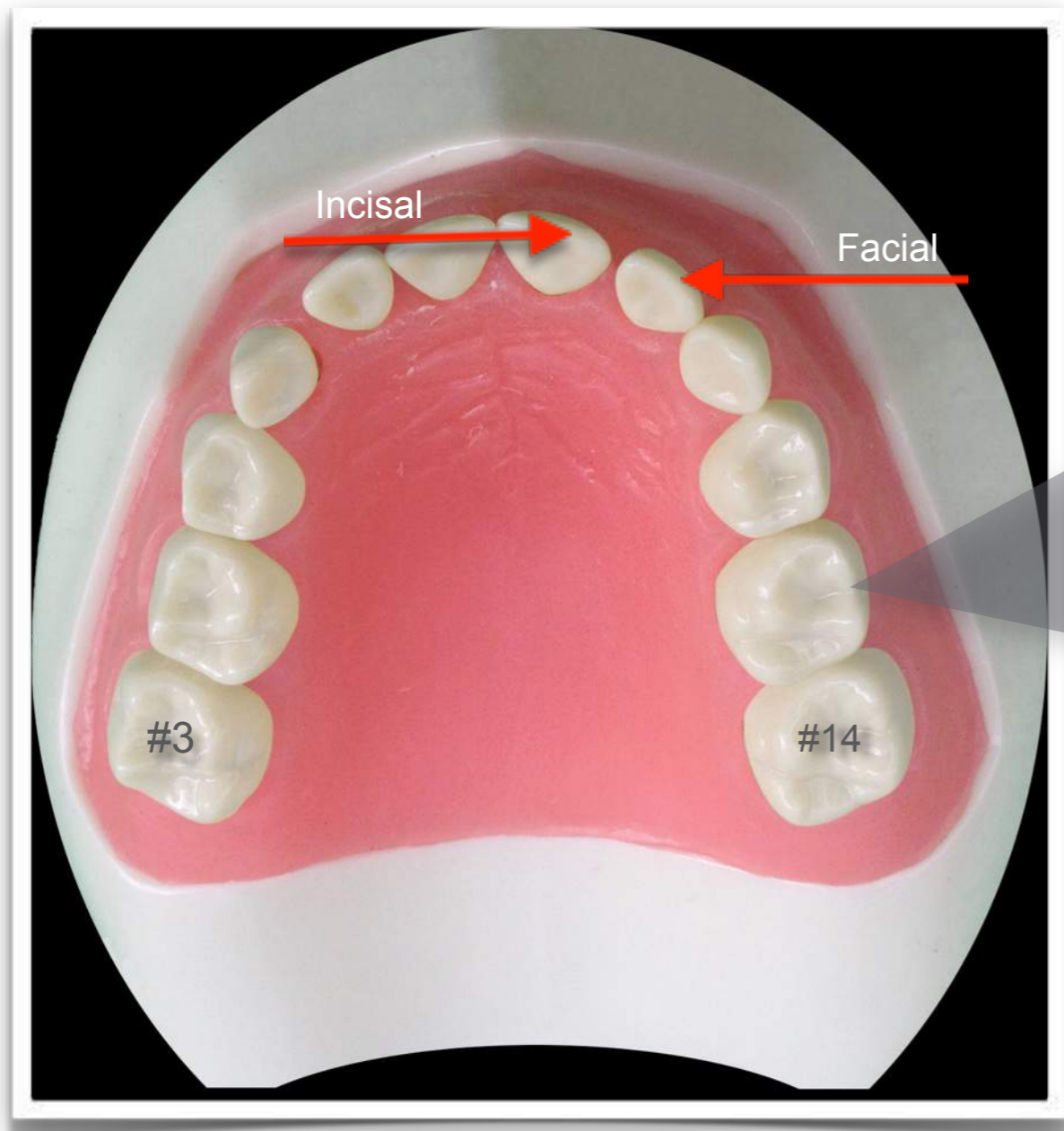


Surfaces of the Teeth

Surfaces of Primary Teeth

Notes

Surfaces on Maxillary Primary Teeth;
Tap the **Red Icons** for more information.

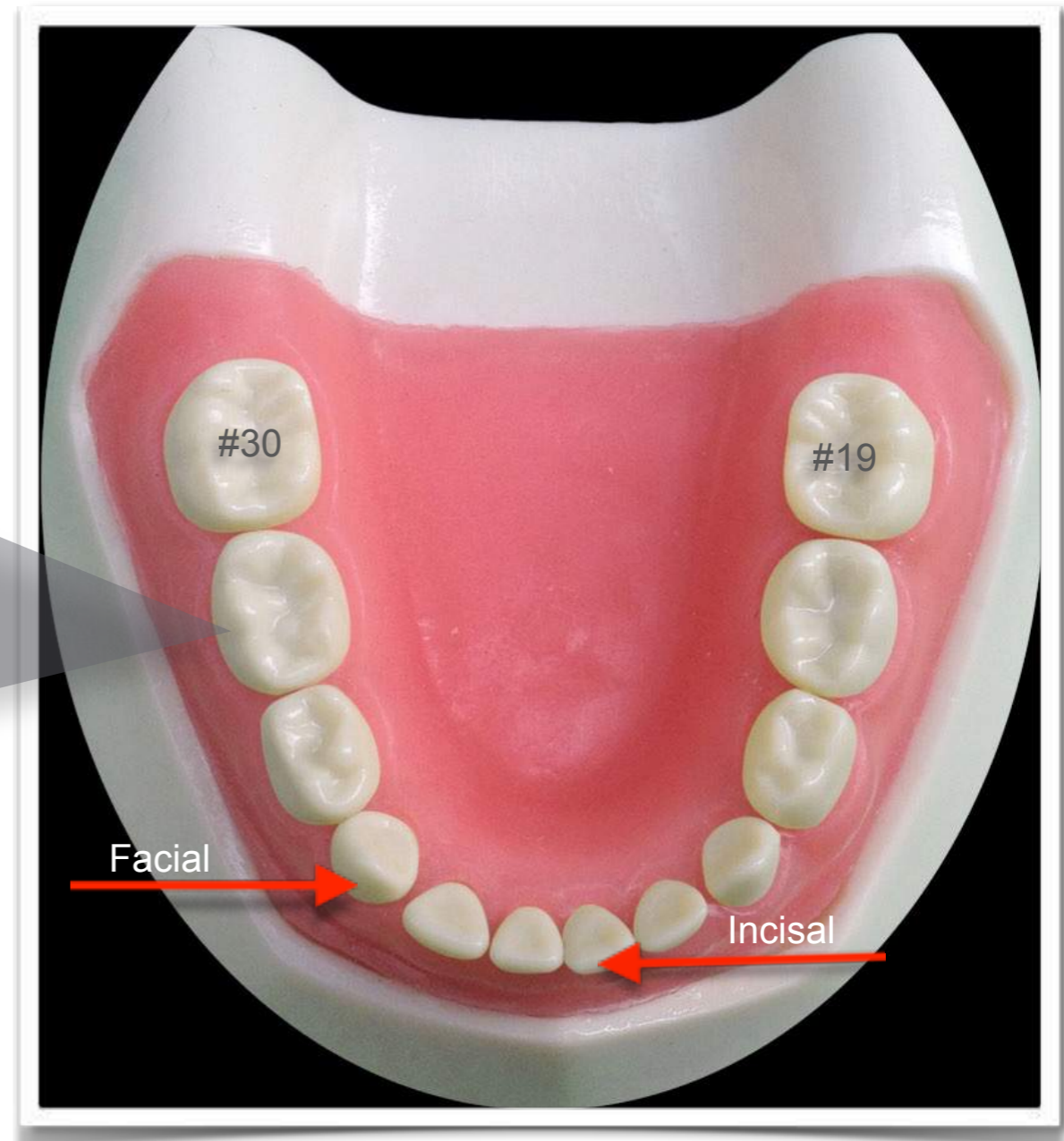
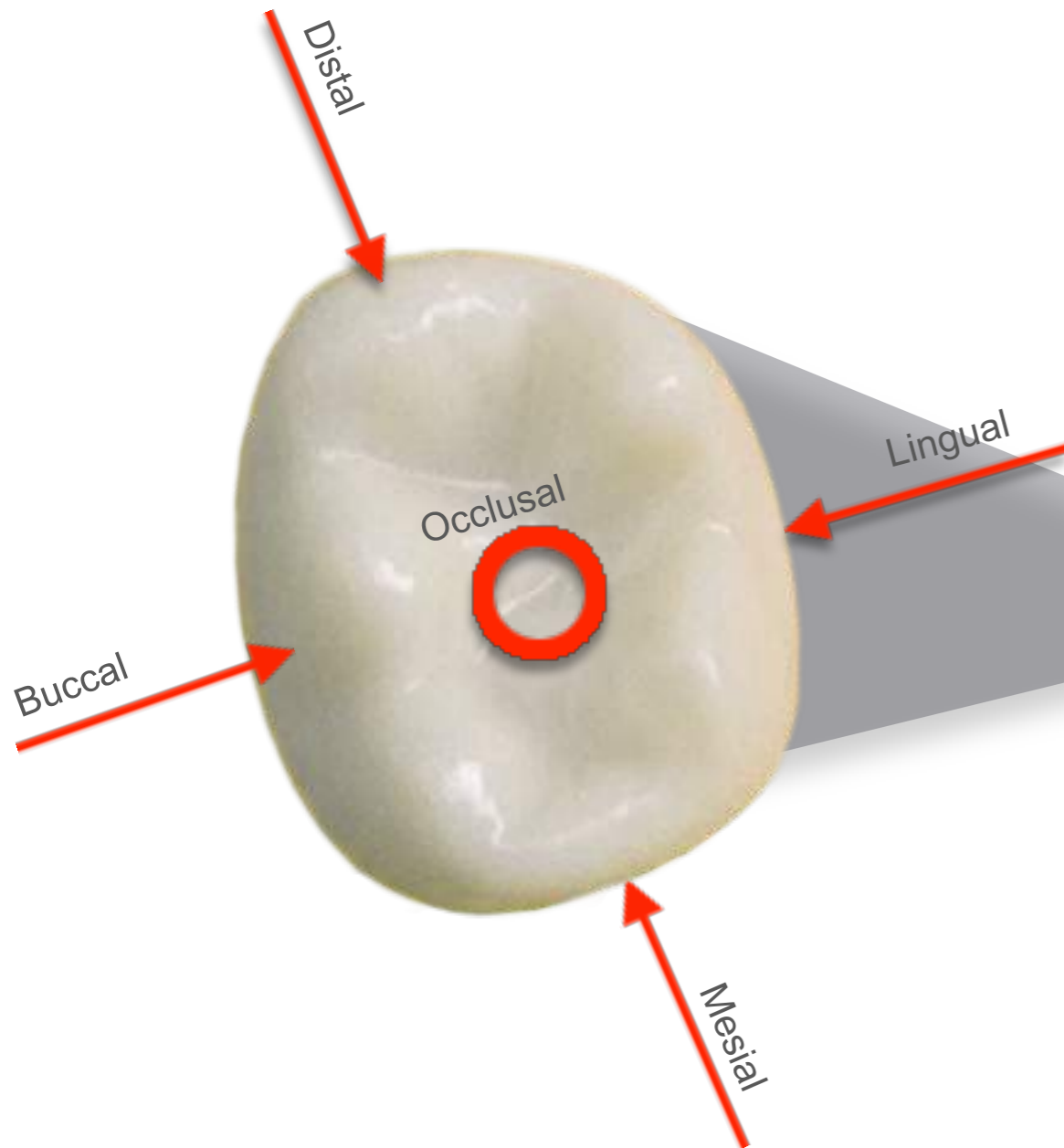


Surfaces of the Teeth

Surfaces of Primary Teeth

Surfaces on Maxillary Primary Teeth;
Tap the **Red Icons** for more information.

Notes



Surfaces of the Teeth

Notes

Exercise 6.2 Fill in the pages.



Surfaces of the Teeth

Review 6.1 Select the best answer.

Question 1 of 15

What term describes tooth surfaces away from the midline?

- A. Incisal
- B. Lingual
- C. Mesial
- D. Distal

Surfaces of the Teeth

Notes

Review 6.2 Select the best answer.

Question 1 of 16

Which term describes tooth surfaces away from the midline?

- A. Incisal
- B. Lingual
- C. Mesial
- D. Distal

Chapter 7

Types of Dentition



Types of Dentition

Terms to Know

Notes



Eruption:

The process by which teeth emerge into the mouth.



Exfoliation:

The normal process of shedding primary teeth.



Mixed dentition:

During the time when both primary and permanent teeth are in a patient's mouth. It begins with the eruption of the first permanent tooth and ends with the shedding of the last primary tooth.



Permanent dentition:

The adult set of 32 teeth. It begins about age 12 when the last primary tooth is shed.



Primary dentition:

The first set of 20 teeth. The primary dentition occurs between approximately 6 months and 6 years of age.



Primary teeth:

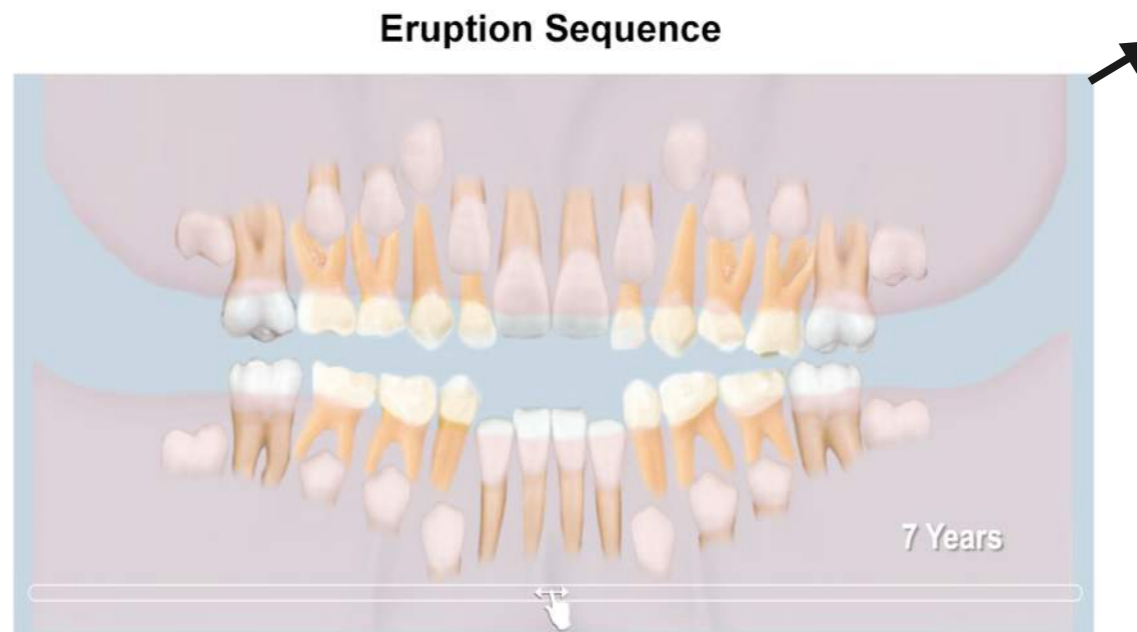
Commonly called “baby” teeth.

Types of Dentition

Between the ages of 6-12 years, children have a mixed dentition. This means a patient has both primary and permanent teeth in his mouth.

A primary tooth becomes wiggly and loose when a permanent tooth pushes on the root of the baby tooth. The dental term for this process is exfoliation.

Slider 7.1 Eruption Sequence



Types of Dentition

So how do we describe which teeth are present or missing in a mixed dentition?

We use both tooth numbers and letters.

How can we tell if a tooth is a primary or a permanent tooth?

Here is a way to figure it out. Think of **S-C-A-M**.

S=size of tooth

Primary teeth are usually smaller than permanent teeth.

Permanent teeth are usually larger than primary teeth.

C=color of tooth

Primary teeth are white because of thinner enamel.

Permanent teeth are yellowish because of more dense enamel.

A=age of patient

Knowing the eruption sequence gives us a clue whether the patient will have a primary, mixed or permanent dentition.

M=mamelons

Newly erupted permanent central incisors have ridges on the incisal

Exercise 7.1 Mixed Dentition

Notes



Number and letter the teeth you see. How old do you think this child is? Do you see mamelons?

Exercise 7.2 Mixed Dentition



Number and letter the teeth you see. How old do you think this child is? Think of S-C-A-M.

Types of Dentition

Notes

Image 7.1 Panoramic Radiograph



Review 7.1 Select the best answer.

Question 1 of 3

About how old is this patient?

- A. 5
- B. 13
- C. 7
- D. 3



Check Answer



Types of Dentition

Notes

Image 7.2 Panoramic Radiograph



Review 7.2 Select the best answer.

Question 1 of 3

About how old is this patient?

- A. 5
- B. 12
- C. 7
- D. 3



Check Answer



Types of Dentition

Notes

Bonus! May require some detective work!

Image 7.3 Panoramic Radiograph



Review 7.3 Select the best answer.

Question 1 of 3

About how old is this patient?

- A. 5
- B. 11
- C. 17
- D. 8



Check Answer



Types of Dentition

Notes

Review 7.4 Select the best answer.

Question 1 of 7

Your patient is 3 years old. Which dentition would you expect to see?

- A. Primary
- B. Permanent
- C. Mixed



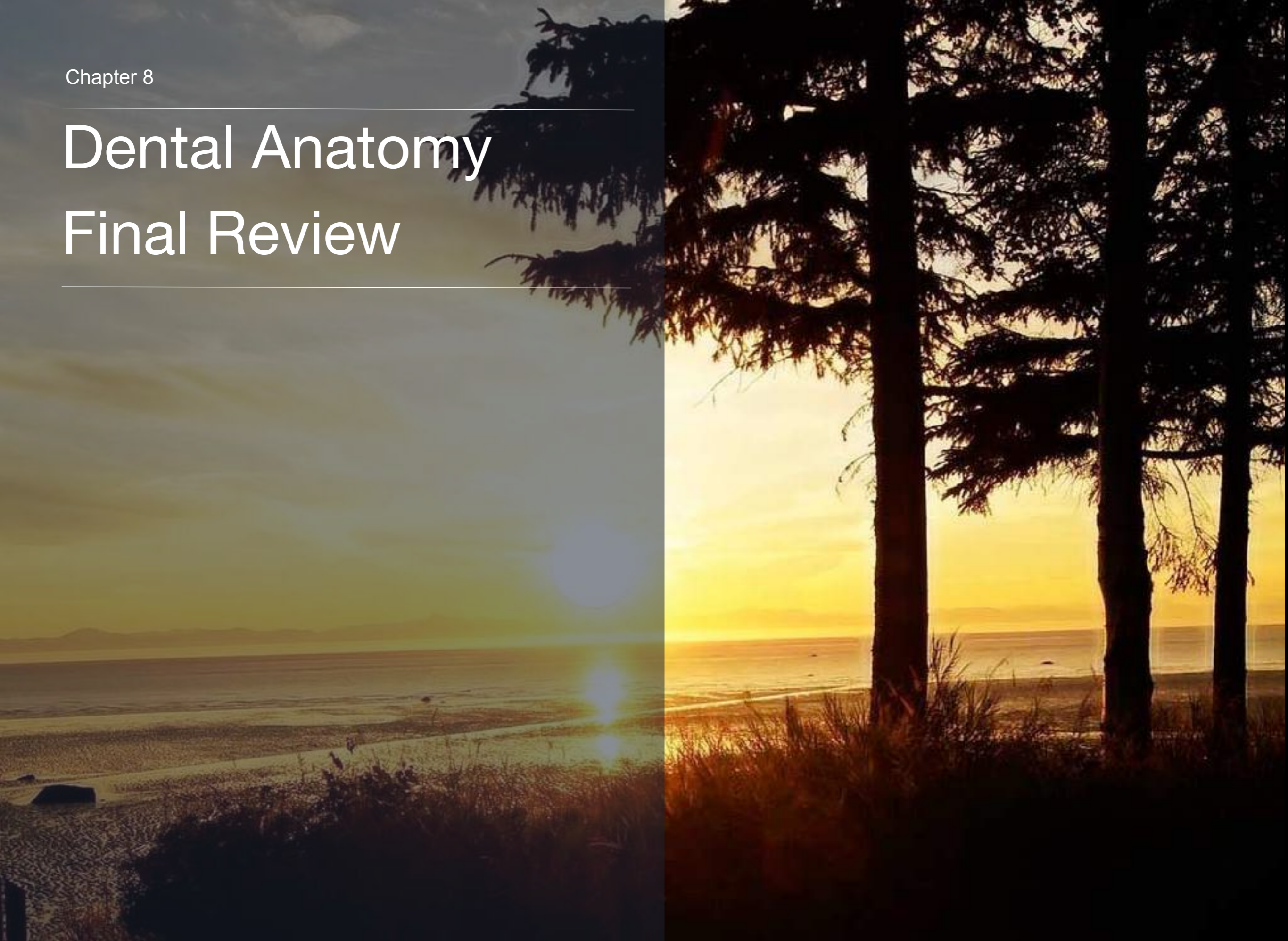
Check Answer



Chapter 8

Dental Anatomy

Final Review



Dental Anatomy Final Review

Notes

Review 8.1 Select the best answer.

Question 1 of 35

How many teeth are in the permanent dentition?

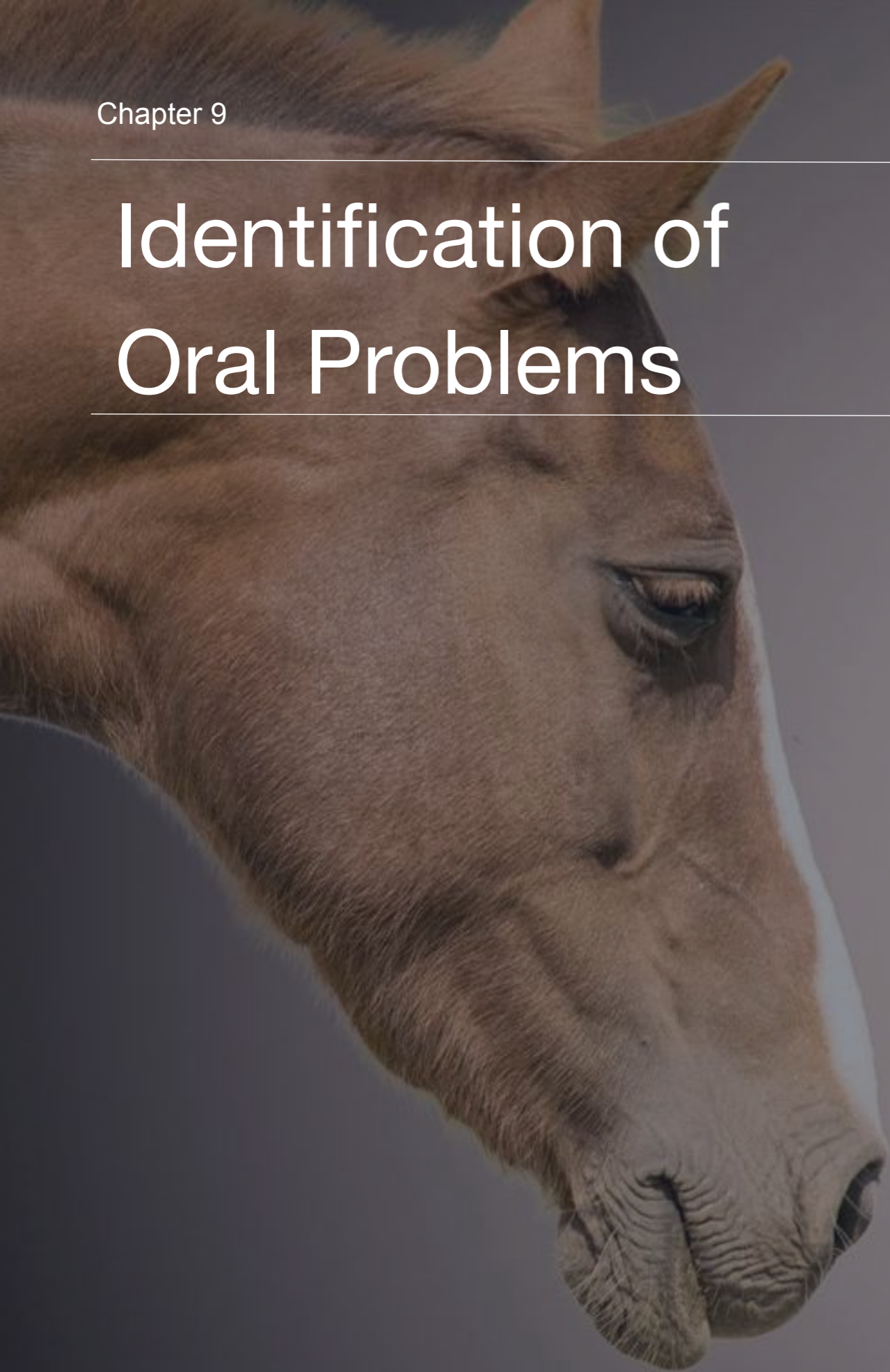
- A. 20
- B. 26
- C. 30
- D. 32



Check Answer



Identification of Oral Problems



Identification of Oral Problems

“When you hear hoof beats, think horses, not zebras!” Dr. Theodore Woodward University of Maryland School of

Notes



Abscessed Tooth



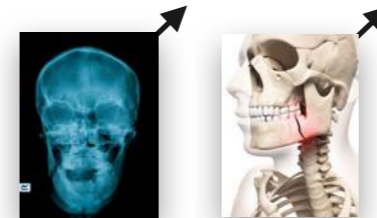
Aphthous Ulcers (Canker Sores)



Bad Breath (Halitosis)



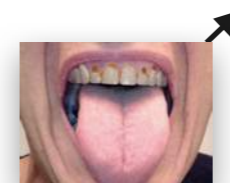
Broken Jaw



Chipped Tooth



Dry Mouth (Xerostomia)



Identification of Oral Problems

Notes



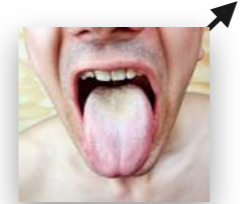
Herpetic Lesions (Cold Sores)



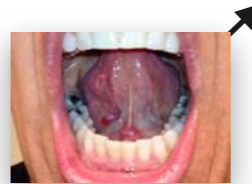
Malocclusion (Bad Bite)



Oral Candidiasis (Oral Thrush)



Oral Cancer



Toothache



Tooth Sensitivity



Identification of Oral Problems

Notes



Temporomandibular Joint (TMJ) Disorders



Wisdom Teeth



Resources



Identification of Oral Problems

Notes

Review 9.1 Select the answer that describes the image.

Question 1 of 10



- A. Toothache
- B. Tooth Sensitivity
- C. Malocclusion
- D. Broken Jaw

History Taking



History Taking

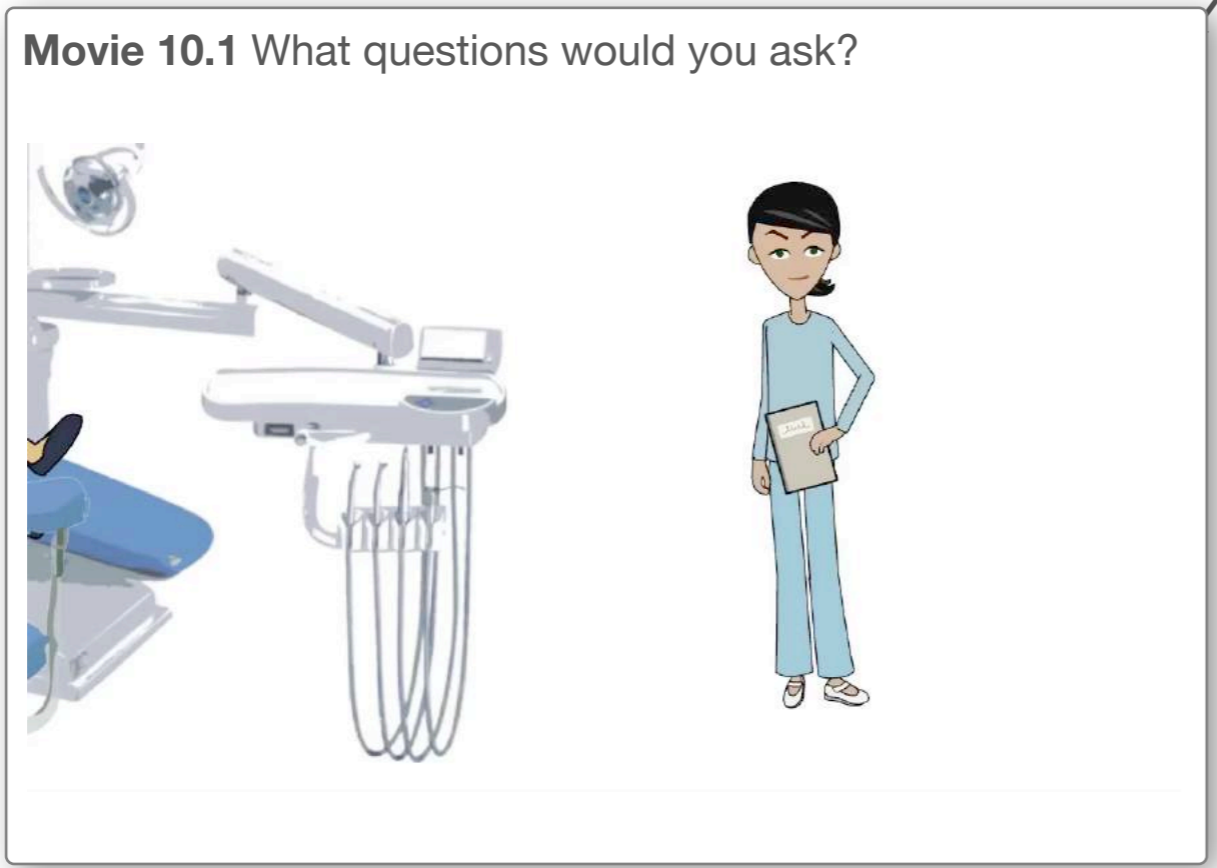
Introductory Problem Specific History Taking

Notes

Obtaining and reviewing a medical history provide an opportunity to:

- Monitor known medical conditions.
- Consider how the patient’s systemic health may affect his/her oral health.
- Consider whether dental treatment might affect the systemic health of the patient.
- Provide a basis for determining if modifications to routine dental care are necessary.

Movie 10.1 What questions would you ask?



Dental Patient Medical History

PATIENT IDENTIFICATION:
 Name: _____ Date of Birth: _____ Age: _____
 Address: _____ Work: _____
 Phone Numbers: Home _____ Cell _____

MEDICAL HISTORY: Please circle YES or NO and provide the following information. If you are unable to answer any of the questions, please ask the dental staff for help.

1. What is the reason for your visit to the Dental Clinic? _____
2. Have you received medical care in the past two years? _____
3. Are you taking or have you taken any medicine or drugs in the past 2 months? _____ Yes No
 if yes, please list: _____
4. Are you ALLERGIC to anything (Medication, Drugs, LATEX, Food, Others)? _____ Yes No
 if yes, please list: _____
5. Are you currently taking or have you ever taken a bisphosphonate medication such as Fosamax, Zometa, Actonel, Boniva, Aredia, Bonafos, Ostac, Skelid or Didronel? _____ Yes No
6. Have you ever been Hospitalized? _____ Yes No
 if yes, for what? _____
7. Do you have or have you ever had bleeding problems that needed medical treatment? _____ Yes No
8. Have you ever had heart surgery to correct a murmur or defect in your heart? _____ Yes No
9. Do you have artificial heart valves? _____ Yes No
10. Do you think you have been exposed to AIDS or HIV? _____ Yes No
11. Do you use tobacco products? If so, how much? _____ No Some Moderate Heavy
12. Are you interested in quitting either tobacco, alcohol or other drug use? _____ Yes No
13. Have you ever had radiation or chemotherapy treatment? _____ Yes No
14. If domestic violence is a problem in your family? _____ Yes No
 * If yes, would you like to talk to someone about it? _____ Yes No
 require specialist assistance or devices to do so? _____ Yes No
15. Do you have any difficulties understanding/learning verbal or written communication or _____ Yes No
16. Do you have any difficulties understanding/learning verbal or written communication or _____ Yes No
17. Do you have any difficulties understanding/learning verbal or written communication or _____ Yes No
18. Do you have any difficulties understanding/learning verbal or written communication or _____ Yes No

Please circle any disease or condition you have or had in the past:

Hepatitis	Anemia	Arthritis/Rheumatism	Dietary Drugs	Cancer/Tumors
Pacemaker	High Blood Pressure	Emphysema	Nervous or Mental Disorders	Sexually Transmitted Disease
Pneumatic lever	Stroke	Liver Disease	Pain in jaw joint	FEMALES: are you:
Chest Pains	Diabetes	Kidney Disease	Epilepsy	Pregnant? _____
Heart Attack	TB or lung disease	Artificial joints	Sinus Trouble	Taking Birth Control? _____
Heart Surgery	Asthma	Ulcers	Thyroid Problems	Currently Nursing? _____

These answers I have given are true to the best of my knowledge and I consent to routine dental procedures such as x-rays, cleanings, fillings, crowns, local anesthesia and topical fluoride application by signing below.

Patient, Parent or Guardian Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

DHA Student Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Supervising Dentist: _____ **Date:** _____

Revised 10-21-13

History Taking



Notes

Dental Patient Medical History

PATIENT IDENTIFICATION:
 Name Mary Jones Date of Birth 1/9/1956 Age 62
 Address 123 Main Street
 Phone Numbers: Home 907-555-1111 Cell _____ Work _____

MEDICAL HISTORY: Please circle YES or NO and provide the following information. If you are unable to answer any of the questions, please ask the dental staff for help.

1. What is the reason for your visit to the Dental Clinic? _____
2. Have you received medical care in the past two years? Yes No
If yes, please list: trouble swallowing
3. Are you taking or have you taken any medicine or drugs in the past 2 months? Yes No
4. Are you ALLERGIC to anything (Medication, Drugs, LATEX, Food, Others)? Yes No
If yes, please list: _____
5. Are you currently taking or have you ever taken a bisphosphonate medication such as Fosamax, Zometa, Actonel, Boniva, Aredia, Bonefos, Ostac, Skelid or Didronel? Yes No
6. Have you ever been Hospitalized? Yes No
If yes, for what? _____
7. Have you ever had bleeding problems that needed medical treatment? Yes No
8. Do you have or have you ever had an irregular heart beat or heart palpitations? Yes No
9. Have you ever had heart surgery to correct a murmur or defect in your heart? Yes No
10. Have you ever had an infection in your heart that required hospitalization or IV antibiotics? Yes No
11. Do you have artificial heart valves? Yes No
12. Do you think you have been exposed to AIDS or HIV? Yes No
13. Do you use alcohol or other drugs? No Some Moderate Heavy
14. Do you use tobacco products? If so, how much? Yes No
Are you interested in quitting either tobacco, alcohol or other drug use? Yes No
15. Have you ever had radiation or chemotherapy treatment? Yes No
16. If domestic violence is a problem in your family? Yes No
17. * If yes, would you like to talk to someone about it? Yes No
18. Do you have any difficulties understanding/learning verbal or written communication or require specialist assistance or devices to do so? Yes No
If yes, please describe: _____

Please circle any disease or condition you have or had in the past:

Hepatitis	Anemia	Arthritis/Rheumatism	Dietary Drugs	Cancer/Tumors
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Pacemaker	High Blood Pressure	Emphysema	Nervous or Mental Disorders	Sexually Transmitted Disease
Rheumatic fever	Stroke	Liver Disease	Pain in jaw joint	FEMALES- are you:
Chest Pains	Diabetes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Kidney Disease	Epilepsy	Pregnant? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Heart Attack	<input checked="" type="radio"/> TB or lung disease	Artificial Joints	Sinus Trouble	Due: _____
Heart Surgery	Asthma	Ulcers	Thyroid Problems	Taking Birth Control? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
				Currently Nursing? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>

These answers I have given are true to the best of my knowledge and I consent to routine dental procedures such as x-rays, cleanings, fillings, crowns, local anesthesia and topical fluoride application by signing below.

Patient, Parent or Guardian Signature: Mary Jones Date: 8/20/2018
 DHA Student Signature: Alexis Jennings Date: 8-20-2018
 Supervising Dentist: J. McElroy DDP Date: 8/20/2018

Review the Medical History and for each of the YES answers and Conditions or Diseases circled tap the buttons below to learn more.

	Follow-up questions	Medical concerns	Dental concerns	Pharmacology	i
Have you received medical care in the past two years? If yes what for?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Do you have or have you ever had an irregular heart beat or heart palpitations?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pacemaker	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
TB or Lung Disease	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Asthma	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Kidney Disease	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

History Taking

Notes

Watch the video and tap the buttons below to learn why the Aide wants to contact a supervisor.

Movie 10.2 Medical History Review



	Follow-up questions	Medical concerns	Dental concerns	Pharmacology	
--	---------------------	------------------	-----------------	--------------	--

Do you have artificial heart valves?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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History Taking

Watch the video and tap the buttons to learn more about this patient's medical history.

Notes

Movie 10.3 Medical History Review



	Follow-up questions	Medical concerns	Dental concerns	Pharmacology	i
Are you ALLERGIC to anything (Medicine, Drugs, LATEX, Food, Others)? If yes what?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Have you ever been hospitalized? If Yes, what for?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Do you use tobacco products? If so how much?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Thyroid Problems	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

History Taking






















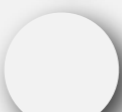




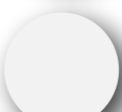




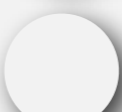


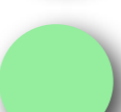
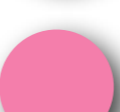






Notes















































Presentation 10.1













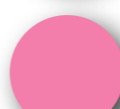



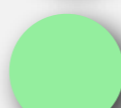




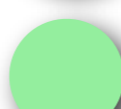




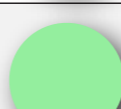
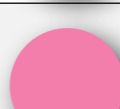


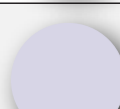
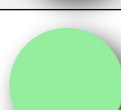
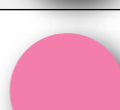

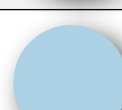
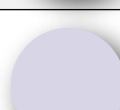





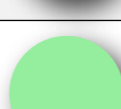
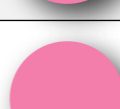

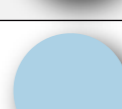
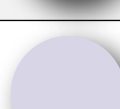
HEALTH CARE SYSTEM ACCESS















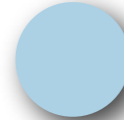





















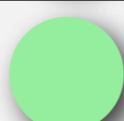
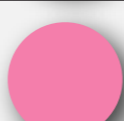
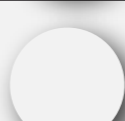
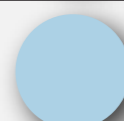
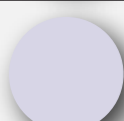
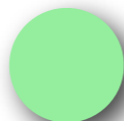


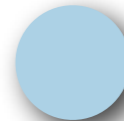

Section 3

	Follow-up questions	Medical concerns	Dental concerns	Pharmacology	
What is the reason for your visit to the Dental Clinic?			<input type="radio"/>		
Have you received medical care in the past two years? If yes what for?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
Are you taking or have you taken any medicine or drugs in the past 2 months? If Yes, what?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
Are you ALLERGIC to anything (Medicine, Drugs, LATEX, Food, Others)? If yes what?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Are you currently taking or have you ever taken a bisphosphonate medication such as Fosamax, Zometa, Actonel, Boniva, Aredia, Bonefos, Ostac, Skelid or Didronel?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Have you ever been hospitalized? If Yes, what for?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
Have you ever had any bleeding problems that needed medical treatment?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Do you have or have you ever had an irregular heart beat or heart palpitations?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Have you ever had heart surgery to correct a murmur or defect in your heart?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

	Follow-up questions	Medical concerns	Dental concerns	Pharmacology	
Have you ever had an infection in your heart that required hospitalization or IV antibiotics?					
Do you have artificial heart valves?					
Do you think you have been exposed to AIDS or HIV?					
Do you use alcohol or other drugs?					
Do you use tobacco products? If so how much?					
Have you ever had radiation or chemotherapy treatment?					
If domestic violence is a problem in your family or a friend's family would you like to talk to someone about it?					
Do you have any difficulties understanding/learning verbal or written communications or require special assistance or devices to do so? If yes, please describe:					

	Follow-up questions	Medical concerns	Dental concerns	Pharmacology	
Hepatitis					
Pacemaker					
Rheumatic Fever					
Chest Pains					
Heart Attack					
Heart Surgery					
High Blood Pressure					
Stroke					
Anemia					

	Follow-up questions	Medical concerns	Dental concerns	Pharmacology	
Diabetes mellitus					
TB or Lung Disease					
Asthma					
Emphysema					
Liver Disease					
Kidney Disease					
Artificial Joints					
Arthritis/Rheumatism					
Ulcers					

	Follow-up questions	Medical concerns	Dental concerns	Pharmacology	
Mental or Nervous Disorder					
Pain in Jaw Joint					
Epilepsy					
Sinus Trouble					
Thyroid Problems					
Cancer/ Tumors					
Dietary Drugs (Phen-Fen)					
Sexually Transmitted Diseases					
FEMALES - Are you: Pregnant? Y N Due: Taking Birth Control? Y N Currently Nursing? Y N					

Chapter 11

Dental Charting



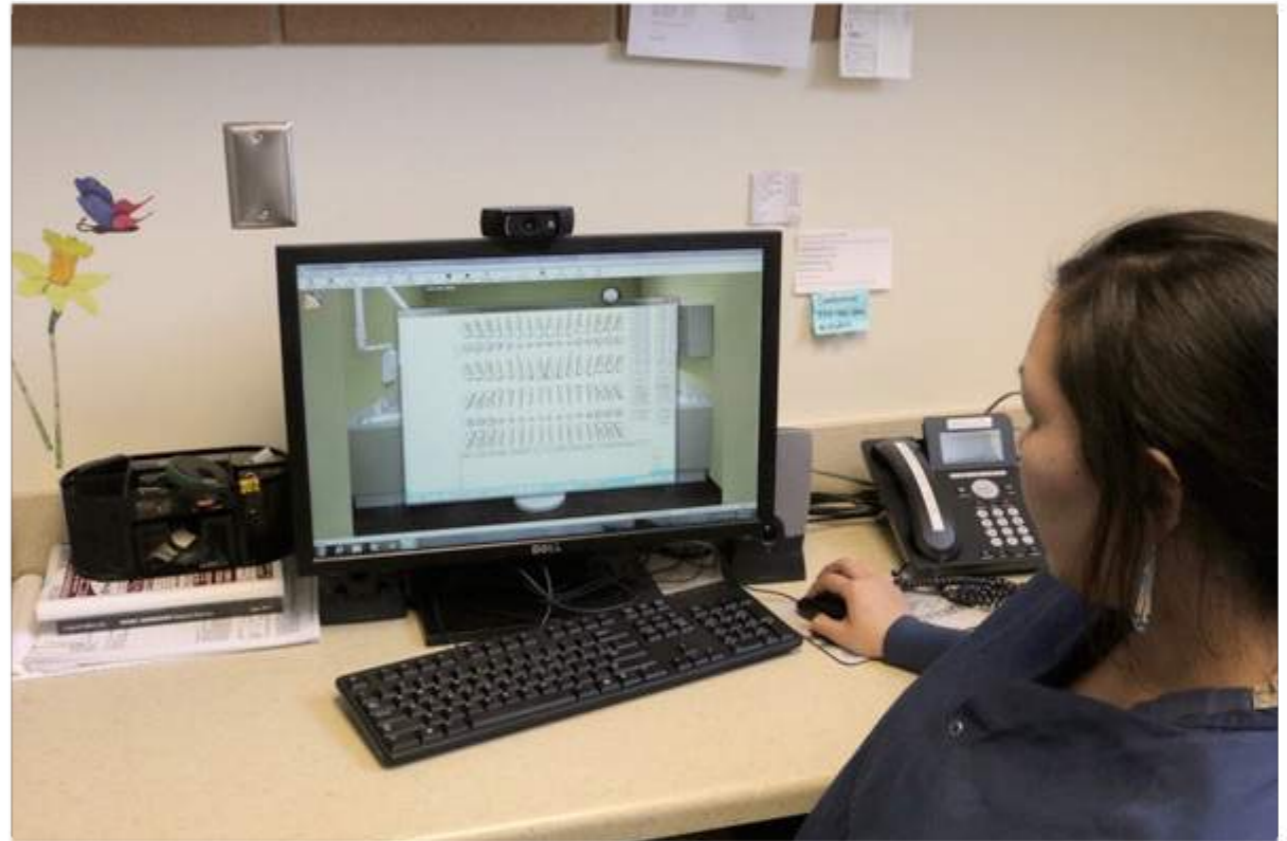
Dental Charting

Notes

Dental charting is a graphic method of organizing information about a patient's mouth. Conditions that may be documented in a dental chart include existing restorations, caries, missing teeth, abnormalities (rotations, erosion or abrasion), and the presence of prosthetics (partials, dentures, bridges, space maintainers).

Dental charting is usually done during a first visit and at recall visits. It can be done on a paper form or in a computer program. The dental chart shows every tooth whether the patient has a deciduous, permanent or mixed dentition.

Dental charts use the "Universal Numbering System" which is the official system adopted by the American Dental Association (ADA). Because upper and lower teeth have the same names, using a number system for permanent teeth and a letter system for primary teeth saves time and confusion.



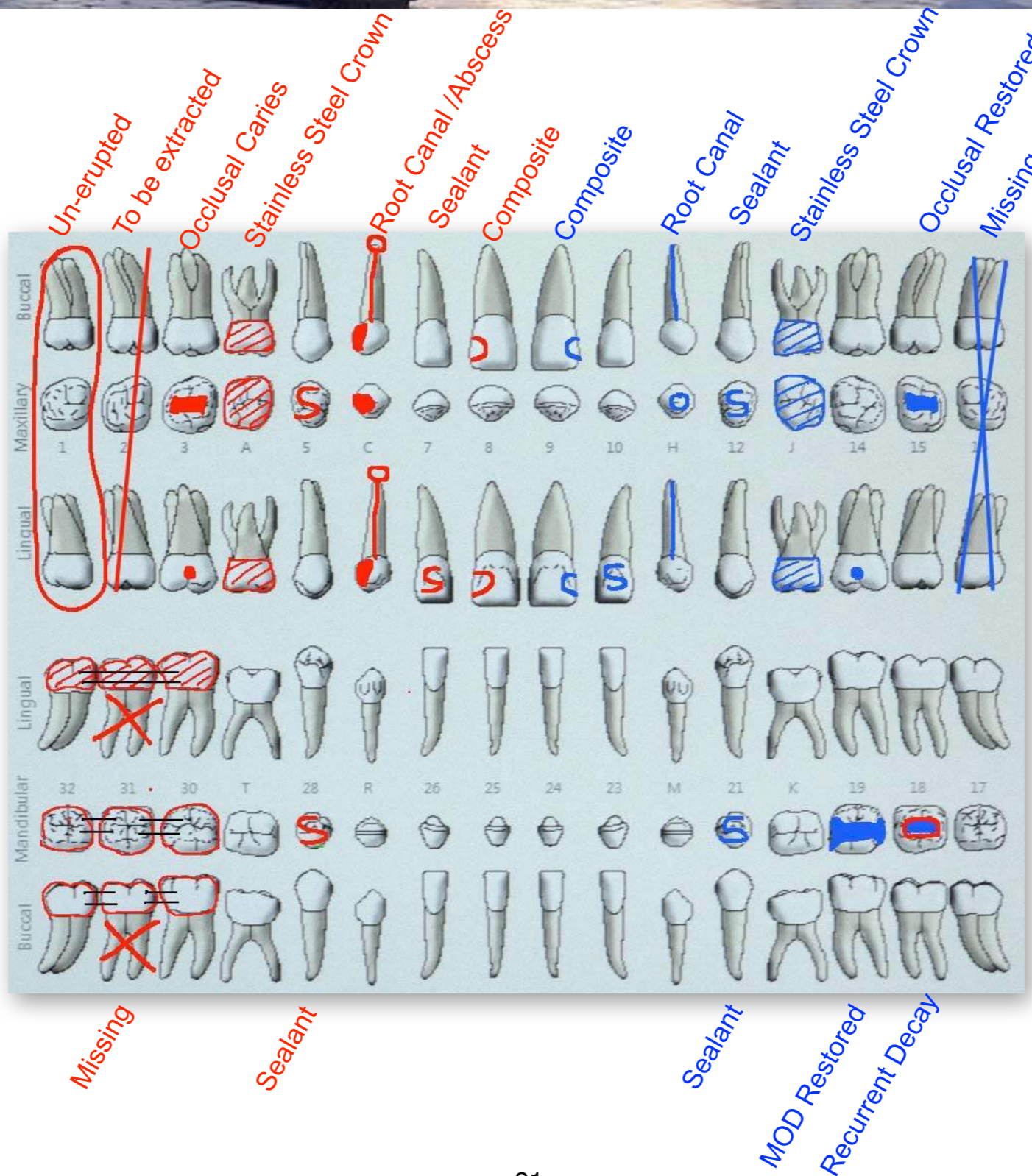
Dental Charting

Dental Charting Key Example

Notes

RED Needed

BLUE Completed



Dental Charting

Notes

Exercise 11.1 Listen to the examination and practice charting.

DENTAL EXAMINATION RECORD

																A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J					
																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
																T	S	R	Q	P	O	N	M	L	K					
																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Audio

Select pen size and color. Tap Audio button to begin. Tap again to pause as needed.

Dental Charting

Notes

Exercise 11.2 Listen to the examination and practice charting.

The interface displays a grid of tooth diagrams for charting. The grid is organized as follows:

- Maxillary (Upper) Teeth:**
 - Buccal (Outer) Row:** 16 teeth, labeled 1 through 16.
 - Lingual (Inner) Row:** 16 teeth, labeled 1 through 16.
- Mandibular (Lower) Teeth:**
 - Lingual (Inner) Row:** 16 teeth, labeled 32 through 17.
 - Buccal (Outer) Row:** 16 teeth, labeled 32 through 17.

At the bottom of the interface, there are several control buttons:

- Pen size: Small, Medium, Large
- Audio: A play button icon.
- Pen color: Black, Red, Green, Blue
- Eraser: An eraser icon.
- Clear: A button to clear the chart.

A yellow pencil and a yellow eraser are overlaid on the interface for visual reference.

Select pen size and color. Tap Audio button to begin. Tap again to pause as needed.

Basic Infection Control



Basic Infection Control

Terms to Know

Notes



Aerosols:

Fine mist commonly made in dentistry during use of handpieces, ultrasonic scalers, and air/water syringes.



Aseptic:

The absence of contamination from infectious materials.



Bacteria:

Type of microorganisms found in nature or in the bodies of plants and animals.



Biological indicator:

Device that verifies the sterilization process. Also called "spore test."



Bloodborne disease:

An illness transmitted by exposure to pathogens in the blood.



Bloodborne pathogens:

Disease-producing microorganisms spread by contact with blood or other body fluids contaminated with blood from an infected person. Examples include hepatitis B and C viruses and HIV.



Chemical indicator:

Device that monitors the sterilization process by changes in color with exposure to one or more sterilizing conditions (e.g., temperature, steam). Intended to detect potential sterilization failures due to incorrect packaging, incorrect sterilizer loading, or equipment malfunction.

Basic Infection Control

Notes



Clinical contact surface: Type of environmental surfaces that come into direct contact with hands or instruments during patient care. Examples include light handles, countertops, and control switches.



Contamination: The presence of microorganisms (usually those causing disease or infection) on living or nonliving surfaces.



Critical: The type of instruments that cut or penetrate bone or soft tissues, providing access to the bloodstream. Examples include anesthetic needles, surgical burs, and scalpel blades.



Date-related instrument storage: A process that distributes sterile instruments packs to the operatory using packs with the oldest date first. Sometimes referred to as "first in, first out".



Direct contact: Physical transfer of microorganisms between an infected person and a susceptible host.



Disinfection: Physical or chemical techniques used to destroy most pathogens but not spores.



Environmental surfaces: Include clinical contact surfaces like countertops, drawer handles, and instrument control panels; as well as housekeeping surfaces like floors and walls.



Event-related instrument storage: A process where it is assumed contents of a sterilized pack should remain sterile until some event causes it to become contaminated. The event may include dropping a pack or seeing a tear or moisture in the pack.

Basic Infection Control

Notes



Fungi:

Group of microorganisms that include yeasts, molds, and mildews.



Hand hygiene:

General term that describes the removal of debris and blood by handwashing and/or the use of an antiseptic agent.



Heat sterilization:

Temperature-driven process that destroys all microbial life, including spores.



Hepatitis:

Bloodborne disease that causes inflammation of the liver.



Hepatitis B virus:

Disease producing pathogen that causes Hepatitis B. Abbreviation is "HBV."



Hepatitis C virus:

Disease producing pathogen that causes Hepatitis C. Abbreviation is "HCV."



High-level disinfection:

Process that inactivates bacteria (like what causes tuberculosis), most fungi, and most viruses. It is ineffective against large numbers of spores.



HIV:

Abbreviation for the human immunodeficiency virus, which causes AIDS.



Hospital disinfectant:

A germicide registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that inactivates the test microbes salmonella choleraesuis, staphylococcus aureus, and pseudomonas aeruginosa. Used on inanimate objects in dental and medical facilities.

Basic Infection Control

Notes



Housekeeping surface: Type of environmental surface that is not involved in the direct delivery of dental care. Examples include floors, sinks, and walls.



Immunization: Vaccines that protect a person against a disease.



Indirect contact: Type of contact between a person and a contaminated object. An example is when a person with a cold sneezes into their hand, and touches a doorknob transmitting their germs. A second person touches the doorknob and is exposed to the first person's germs. The cold germs are transmitted from one person to another through the contaminated doorknob.



Intermediate-level disinfectant: A liquid chemical registered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a hospital disinfectant. The label should indicate it has tuberculocidal activity.



Intermediate-level disinfection: Process that inactivates bacteria (like what causes tuberculosis), most fungi, and most viruses. It is ineffective against spores.



Low-level disinfection: Process that inactivates most bacteria, some fungi, and some viruses. It does not inactivate resistant microorganisms such as spores and those bacteria that cause tuberculosis.



Microorganisms: Living organisms (virus, bacteria or fungus) that are so small in size they can only be seen by using microscopes.

Basic Infection Control

Notes



Mode of transmission: Means by which pathogens are transferred from a source to a new host.



Other Potentially Infectious Materials (OPIM): Refers to body fluids or tissues that (a) may contain bloodborne pathogens (in dentistry, this includes saliva) or (b) are visibly contaminated with blood. It is an Occupational Safety and Health Administration term. The abbreviation is "OPIM."



Pathogen: Disease-producing microorganisms (virus, bacteria or fungus).



Patient-contact item(s): Instruments and supplies used to provide dental examinations, or treatment. Examples include handpieces, cotton rolls, sutures, and air-water syringes.



Percutaneous injury: An injury that penetrates the skin, such as a needlestick or a cut with a sharp object.



Personal protective equipment (PPE): Required clothing or devices worn by workers for protection against hazards. In dentistry, it includes wearing protective gowns or scrubs, masks/ face shields, gloves, and protective eyewear. The abbreviation is "PPE."



Spores: Highly resistant type of microorganism that can survive heat and adverse conditions. In dental clinics, spore tests are used to show the effectiveness of sterilization.

Basic Infection Control

Notes



Standard precautions:

Practices and procedures to protect healthcare workers and patients from pathogens that can be spread by blood or any other body fluids.



Sterilization:

A physical or chemical process that destroys all microorganisms, including spores.



Tuberculocidal:

Ability to kill the pathogens that cause tuberculosis.



Vaccination:

Immunizations to protect the individual against a disease.



Vaccine:

Administered through needle injections, by mouth, or by aerosol. Produces immunity, and protects individuals against disease.



Viruses:

Type of organisms that infect cells and cause disease. Examples include HBV, HCV, and HIV.

Basic Infection Control

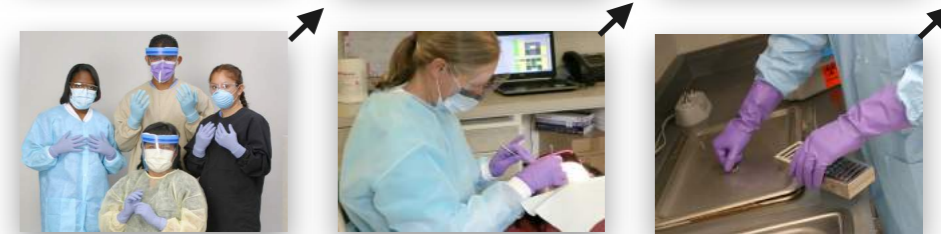
Applying the four basic principles of infection control will guide you in keeping yourself and your patients safe.

Notes

1. Take Action to Stay Healthy



2. Avoid Contact with Blood and Body Fluids



3. Limit the Spread of Blood and Body Fluid Contamination



4. Make Objects Safe for Use



Basic Infection Control

Standard Precautions

Standard precautions are a set of infection control practices used to prevent transmission of diseases that can be acquired by contact with blood, body fluids, non-intact skin (including rashes), and mucous membranes. These measures are to be used when providing care to all individuals, whether or not they appear infectious or symptomatic.

Standard Precautions include:

- Hand Hygiene
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Needlestick and Sharps Injury Prevention



Basic Infection Control

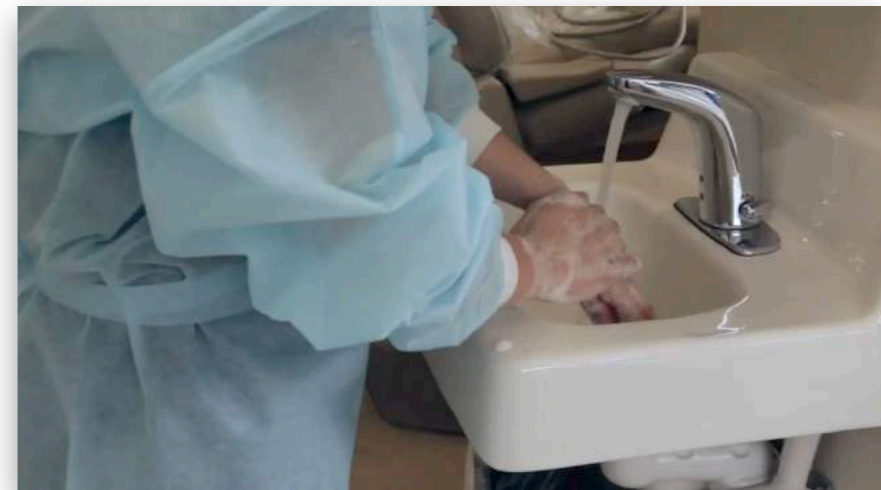
Hand Hygiene

Notes

Hand hygiene refers to both washing with plain or anti-bacterial soap and water and to the use of alcohol gel to decontaminate hands. If hands are visibly soiled, alcohol gel should not be used. Hand washing before surgical procedures must be done with anti-bacterial soap and water.

- Hand hygiene should be performed:
- Before and after removing gloves
- Before and after treating each patient
- Before leaving operatory or lab
- When hands are visibly soiled
- After touching contaminated objects or surfaces
- Before eating

Movie 12.1 Hand Washing



Movie 12.2 Alcohol Rub



Basic Infection Control

Notes



Frequent handwashing may compromise the skin's integrity.
Breaks in the skin can provide a portal of entry for bloodborne pathogens.

Here are some hand hygiene recommendations:

- Use hand lotions to prevent skin dryness associated with handwashing. Please note: Some emollients and antiseptics can degrade glove material. Make sure to check the compatibility of lotion and antiseptic products as well as the effect of petroleum or other oil emollients on the integrity of gloves during glove use.
- Keep fingernails short with smooth, filed edges to allow thorough cleaning and prevent glove tears.
- Do not wear artificial fingernails or extenders when having direct contact with patients.
- Avoid wearing hand or nail jewelry if it makes putting gloves on or off more difficult, or if it compromises the fit and integrity of the glove.



Basic Infection Control

Notes

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

PPE includes items such as gloves, gowns, masks, respirators, and eyewear used to create barriers that protect skin, clothing, mucous membranes, and the respiratory tract from infectious agents. PPE is worn:

- When treating patients
- Processing contaminated dental instruments
- Disinfecting the operatory

Remember to immediately wash or sanitize your hands after removing PPE.



Basic Infection Control

Notes

It is important to put on and remove PPE in the proper order to prevent contamination of skin or clothing.

Movie 12.3 PPE On



Movie 12.4 PPE Off



Movie 12.5 Gloves Off

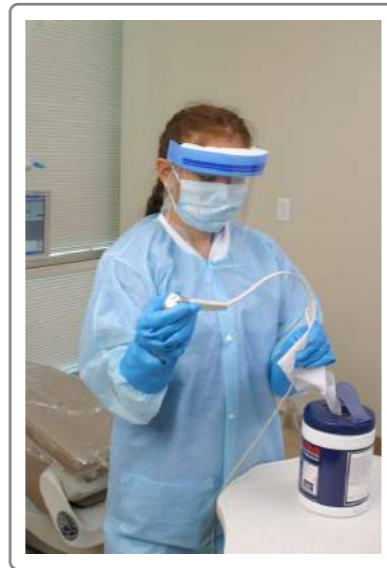
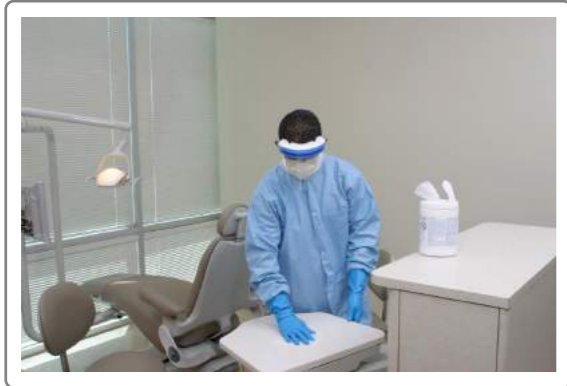


Basic Infection Control

Notes

Utility Gloves

Gloves worn when processing contaminated instruments or disinfecting the operatory are different than exam or surgical gloves. Puncture and chemical, resistant/heavy-duty utility gloves provide a barrier to protect skin from exposure to infectious agents.



Basic Infection Control

Needlestick and Sharps Injury Prevention

Notes

Safe handling of needles and other sharp devices prevent dental staff from exposure to blood borne pathogens.

Used needles should be discarded immediately after use and not recapped, bent, or otherwise manipulated. Any used needles, scalpels, or other contaminated sharps should be placed in a leak-proof, puncture-resistant sharps container that is either red in color or labeled with a biohazard label.

Do not overfill sharps containers. Discard after 2/3 full or when contents are at the line indicated on the containers as full.

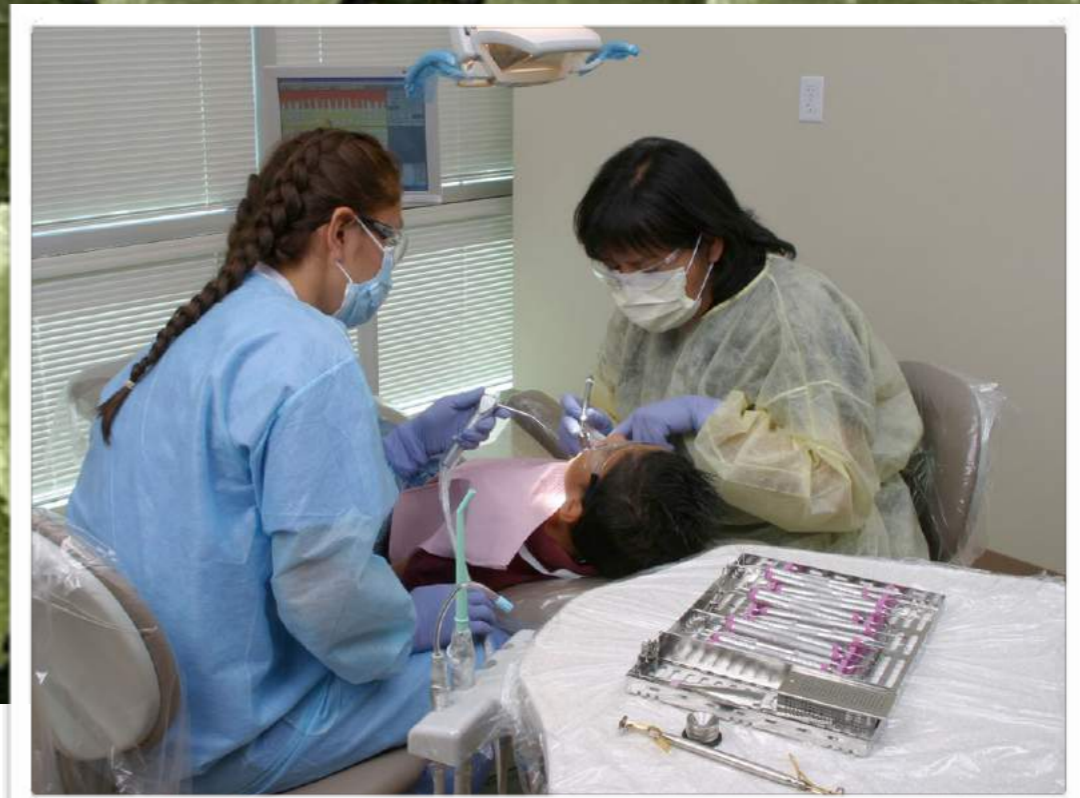
Check with your supervisor to learn where to dispose filled sharps containers.



Introductory Clean and Sterile Techniques

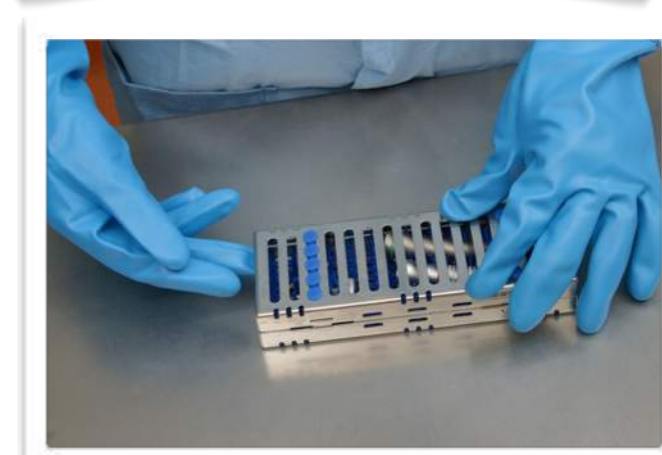


Introductory Clean and Sterile Techniques



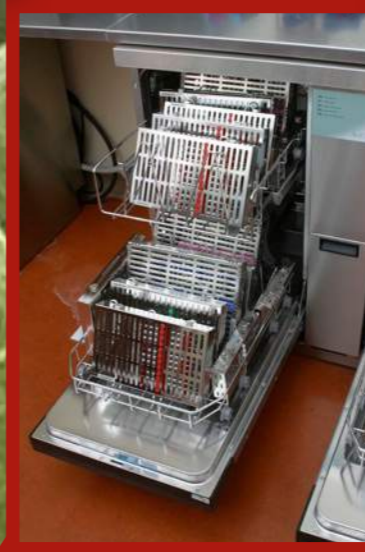
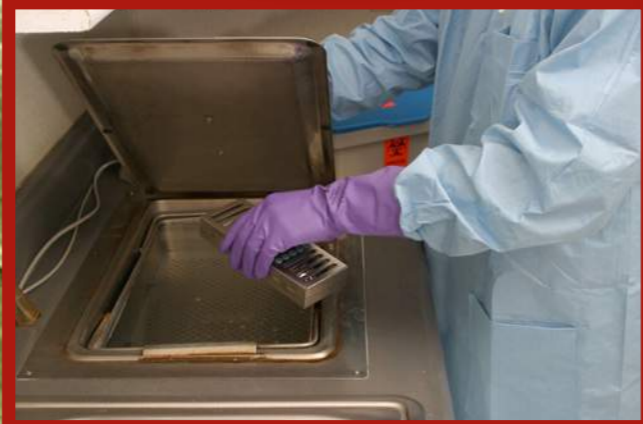
Patient-care items are classified according to the degree of contact they have with patients. Critical and semi-critical items need to be cleaned and sterilized after patient use.

- **Critical items** cut bone or penetrate soft tissue. These items carry the highest risk of disease transmission. Examples of critical items include: dental instruments like sickle and curette scalers, powered device tips, explorers, periodontal probes, dental burs, and extraction forceps.
- **Semi-critical items** touch only mucous membranes. These items have a lower risk of transmission than critical items. Examples of semi-critical items include: film holders or sensors, dental hand pieces, and mouth mirrors.



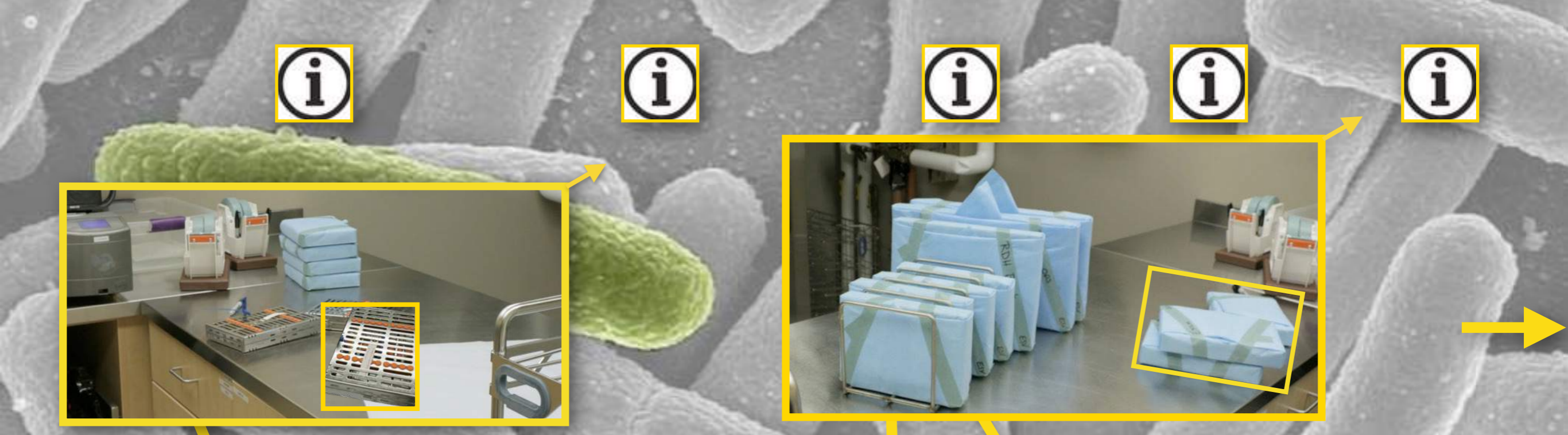
Dirty Zone





Preparation and Packaging





Sterilization

i

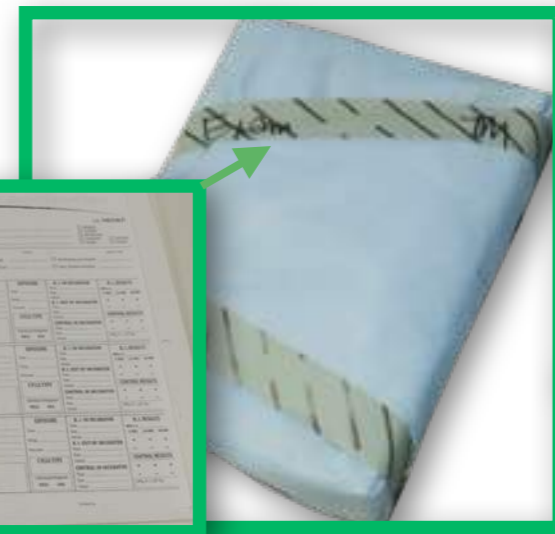
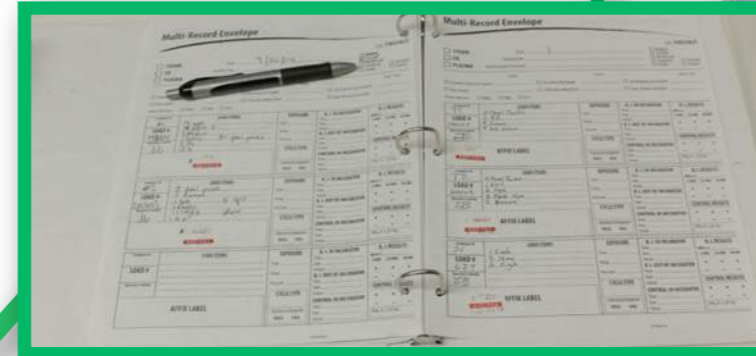
i

i

STERILE



Sterilization Monitoring



Summary

Critical and semi-critical items are cleaned and sterilized after patient use.

- Wear puncture, and chemical, resistant/heavy-duty utility gloves for instrument cleaning and decontamination procedures.
- Package instruments and cassettes with chemical indicators
- Label packs and cassettes with date and sterilizer information.
- Follow manufacture's instruction for proper loading of sterilizer and settings.
- Allow sterile packs to air dry before storing.
- Check sterilizer monitoring devices, and tape indicators on packs to assure sterilization occurred.
- Store sterile packs and cassettes.
- Set up operatory for patient treatment with sterilized cassettes and packs.



Summary of Tasks



Aerosols

Fine mist commonly made in dentistry during use of handpieces, ultrasonic scalers, and air/water syringes.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Anterior teeth

Incisor and canine teeth that are located toward the front of the mouth.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 4 - Terms to Know

Aseptic

The absence of contamination from infectious materials.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Bacteria

Type of microorganisms found in nature or in the bodies of plants and animals.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Biological indicator

Device that verifies the sterilization process. Also called "spore test."

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Bloodborne disease

An illness transmitted by exposure to pathogens in the blood.

Related Glossary Terms

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Bloodborne pathogens

Disease-producing microorganisms spread by contact with blood or other body fluids contaminated with blood from an infected person. Examples include hepatitis B and C viruses and HIV.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Buccal

Toward the cheek. The tooth surface in posterior teeth that are closest to the inner cheek.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 6 - Terms to Know

Canine

Anterior tooth designed for cutting and tearing foods. Canine teeth are found in both the permanent and primary dentitions

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 4 - Terms to Know

Cementum

Connective tissue that covers the root surface. Cementum firmly attaches the root to the gingiva and jaw.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 3 - Terms to Know

Central incisor

Anterior tooth that is found in permanent and primary dentitions.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 4 - Terms to Know

Chemical indicator

Device that monitors the sterilization process by changes in color with exposure to one or more sterilizing conditions (e.g., temperature, steam). Intended to detect potential sterilization failures due to incorrect packaging, incorrect sterilizer loading, or equipment malfunction.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Clinical contact surface

Type of environmental surfaces that come into direct contact with hands or instruments during patient care. Examples include light handles, countertops, and control switches.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Contamination

The presence of microorganisms (usually those causing disease or infection) on living or nonliving surfaces.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Critical

The type of instruments that cut or penetrate bone or soft tissues, providing access to the bloodstream. Examples include anesthetic needles, surgical burs, and scalpel blades.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Crown

Visible portion of the tooth above the gingiva.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

Chapter 3 - Terms to Know

Date-related instrument storage

A process that distributes sterile instruments packs to the operatory using packs with the oldest date first. Sometimes referred to as "first in, first out".

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Dentin

Mineralized tissue that takes up the main portion of the tooth. Enamel covers dentin in the crown; cementum covers dentin in the root.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 3 - Terms to Know

Dentition

Natural teeth in the dental arch.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 4 - Terms to Know

Direct contact

Physical transfer of microorganisms between an infected person and a susceptible host.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Disinfection

Physical or chemical techniques used to destroy most pathogens but not spores.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Distal

The surface of a tooth away from the midline.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 6 - Terms to Know

Enamel

The hardest material in the body, and covers the outer part of the crown.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 3 - Terms to Know

Environmental surfaces

include clinical contact surfaces like countertops, drawer handles, and instrument control panels; as well as housekeeping surfaces like floors and walls.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Eruption

The process by which teeth emerge into the mouth.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

Chapter 5 - Terms to Know

Event-related instrument storage

A process where it is assumed contents of a sterilized pack should remain sterile until some event causes it to become contaminated. The event may include dropping a pack or seeing a tear or moisture in the pack.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Exfoliation

The normal process of shedding primary teeth.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

Chapter 5 - Terms to Know

Facial

The tooth surface toward the face.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

Chapter 6 - Terms to Know

Fungi

Group of microorganisms that include yeasts, molds, and mildews.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Gingiva

Soft tissue that surrounds the roots of teeth. Commonly called “gums.”

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 2 - Terms to Know

Chapter 3 - Terms to Know

Hand hygiene

General term that describes the removal of debris and blood by handwashing and/or the use of an antiseptic agent.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Hard palate

The roof of the mouth

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 2 - Terms to Know

Heat sterilization

Temperature-driven process that destroys all microbial life, including spores.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Hepatitis

Bloodborne disease that causes inflammation of the liver.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Hepatitis B virus

Disease producing pathogen that causes Hepatitis B. Abbreviation is "HBV."

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Hepatitis C virus

Disease producing pathogen that causes Hepatitis C. Abbreviation is "HCV."

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

High-level disinfection

Process that inactivates bacteria (like what causes tuberculosis), most fungi, and most viruses. It is ineffective against large numbers of spores.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

HIV

Abbreviation for the human immunodeficiency virus, which causes AIDS.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Hospital disinfectant

A germicide registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that inactivates the test microbes salmonella choleraesuis, staphylococcus aureus, and pseudomonas aeruginosa. Used on inanimate objects in dental and medical facilities.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Housekeeping surface

Type of environmental surface that is not involved in the direct delivery of dental care.
Examples include floors, sinks, and walls.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Immunization

Vaccines that protect a person against a disease.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Incisal

The biting edge of anterior teeth

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 6 - Terms to Know

Incisor

Anterior tooth found in primary and permanent dentitions

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 4 - Terms to Know

Indirect contact

Type of contact between a person and a contaminated object. An example is when a person with a cold sneezes into their hand, and touches a doorknob transmitting their germs. A second person touches the doorknob and is exposed to the first person's germs. The cold germs are transmitted from one person to another through the contaminated doorknob.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Intermediate-level disinfectant

A liquid chemical registered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a hospital disinfectant. The label should indicate it has tuberculocidal activity.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Intermediate-level disinfection

Process that inactivates bacteria (like what causes tuberculosis), most fungi, and most viruses. It is ineffective against spores.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Labial

The surface of an anterior tooth that is toward the lips.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 6 - Terms to Know

Labial commissure

Junction of upper and lower lips lateral to the angle of the mouth.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

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Find Term

Chapter 1 - Terms to Know

Lateral incisor

Anterior teeth that are designed to cut food. Lateral incisors are found in both the permanent and primary dentition.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 4 - Terms to Know

Lingual

The tooth surface toward the tongue.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 6 - Terms to Know

Lingual frenum

The narrow band of tissue that connects the underside of the tongue to the floor of the mouth.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 2 - Terms to Know

Lips

(Labia) Upper lip Lower lip.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 1 - Terms to Know

Low-level disinfection

Process that inactivates most bacteria, some fungi, and some viruses. It does not inactivate resistant microorganisms such as spores and those bacteria that cause tuberculosis.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 12 - Terms to Know

Mandible

Lower jaw.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 1 - Terms to Know

Mandibular labial frenum

A narrow band of tissue that connects the oral mucosa at the midline of the mandibular arch to the midline of the inner surface of the lower lip.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 2 - Terms to Know

Mandibular teeth

Teeth that are in the lower (mandibular) arch

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index

Find Term

Chapter 4 - Terms to Know

Maxilla

Upper jaw.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

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Maxillary labial frenum

A narrow band of tissue that connects the oral mucosa at the midline of the maxillary arch to the midline of the inner surface of the upper lip.

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Maxillary teeth

Teeth that are in the upper (maxillary) arch.

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Mesial

Surface of the tooth toward the midline.

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Microorganisms

Living organisms (virus, bacteria or fungus) that are so small in size they can only be seen by using microscopes.

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Midline

Imaginary line that divides the face into right and left sides.

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Mixed dentition

The normal process of shedding primary teeth.

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Mode of transmission

Means by which pathogens are transferred from a source to a new host

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Molar

Posterior teeth that are designed to chew or grind up food.

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Nasal

Pertaining to the nose.

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Other Potentially Infectious Materials (OPIM)

Refers to body fluids or tissues that (a) may contain bloodborne pathogens in dentistry, this includes saliva) or (b) are visibly contaminated with blood. It is an Occupational Safety and Health Administration term. The abbreviation is "OPIM."

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Papillae

Located on the top surface of the tongue, and are the sensory organ and nerves for both taste and touch.

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Parotid salivary duct

The largest of the salivary glands located just below the ear. When a person has the mumps, the parotid salivary glands become swollen.

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Pathogen

Disease-producing microorganisms (virus, bacteria or fungus).

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Patient-contact item(s)

Instruments and supplies used to provide dental examinations, or treatment.
Examples include handpieces, cotton rolls, sutures, and air-water syringes.

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Percutaneous injury

An injury that penetrates the skin, such as a needlestick or a cut with a sharp object.

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Permanent dentition

The adult set of 32 teeth. It begins about age 12 when the last primary tooth is shed.

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Personal protective equipment (PPE

Required clothing or devices worn by workers for protection against hazards. In dentistry, it includes wearing protective gowns or scrubs, masks/ face shields, gloves, and protective eyewear. The abbreviation is "PPE."

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Posterior teeth

Premolar and molar teeth that are located toward the back of the mouth.

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Premolar

Posterior teeth designed for chewing food. There are no premolars in the primary dentition

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Primary dentition

The first set of 20 teeth. The primary dentition occurs between approximately 6 months and 6 years of age.

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Primary teeth

Commonly called “baby” teeth.

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Proximal

The surface next to each other when the teeth are adjacent in the arch. For example on most adjacent teeth the distal and mesial surfaces are next to each other.

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Pulp

The softer, living inner structure of a tooth found in the crown and in the roots. The pulp contains blood vessels and nerves which are connected to the body's blood and nervous systems.

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Root

Portion of the tooth under the gingiva. Roots secure a tooth in the jaw.

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Root apex

The tip of the root end.

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Rugae

Irregular ridges found on the surface of the hard palate.

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Soft palate

the movable posterior third of the palate; located beyond the hard palate.

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Spores

Highly resistant type of microorganism that can survive heat and adverse conditions. In dental clinics, spore tests are used to show the effectiveness of sterilization.

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Standard precautions

Practices and procedures to protect healthcare workers and patients from pathogens that can be spread by blood or any other body fluids.

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Sterilization

A physical or chemical process that destroys all microorganisms, including spores.

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Submandibular salivary ducts

The gland located beneath the mandible that provides 60-65% of the total volume of saliva.

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Tuberculocidal

Ability to kill the pathogens that cause tuberculosis.

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Uvula

A fleshy extension at the back of the soft palate that hangs above the throat.

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Vaccination

Immunizations to protect the individual against a disease

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Vaccine

Administered through needle injections, by mouth, or by aerosol. Produces immunity, and protects individuals against disease.

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Vermillion border

Outline of lips that are usually darker in color than the face; the word “vermillion” means red.

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Vestibule

Space between the teeth and the inner mucosal lining of the lips and cheeks.

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Viruses

Type of organisms that infect cells and cause disease. Examples include HBV, HCV, and HIV.

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Wisdom teeth

The third molars in an adult dentition. They are the most posterior teeth in the dental arch.

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