

SPRINGFIELD TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

**ACADEMIC AFFAIRS**

Course Number: DHYG 402/DHYG 402L Department: Dental Hygiene

Course Title: Appl. Dental Auxiliary Skills Semester: Spring Year: 1999

**Objectives/Competencies**

<b>Course Objective</b>	<b>Competencies</b>
1.Utilize Rubber Dam in clinical treatment.	Rubber Dam Lecture Objectives 1.List and explain the advantages and disadvantages of rubber dam isolation. 2.Discuss the rationale for the use of a rubber dam. 3.Identify the armamentarium needed to place and remove a rubber dam. 4.Identify the clamps that can be used on each tooth. 5.Discuss the factors which impact on the manner in which the rubber dam is punched to provide for occlusal/operative variations. 6.Identify the signs and symptoms of incorrectly punched rubber dam and describe how to correct the error. 7.Describe the procedural steps that must be taken to place and remove rubber dam in a dentulous, partially edentulous and fixed bridge zone of operative dentistry.

<b>Course Objective</b>	<b>Competencies</b>
	<p>Laboratory Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.Place a rubber dam on a manikin following correct procedures. (See clinic objectives)</li><li>2.Place a rubber dam on a lab partner following correct procedures. (See clinic objectives)</li></ol> <p>Clinical Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.Select appropriate patient for the procedure.</li><li>2.Explain the rationale of the procedure to the patient.</li><li>3.Assemble the necessary armamentarium for the procedure.</li><li>4.Place Clamp Properly<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a.Floss applied</li><li>b.All four prongs attaching tooth</li><li>c.Clamp stable</li><li>d.Clamp centered on teeth</li><li>e.Clamp does not impinge on gingiva</li></ol></li><li>5.Properly Punch Dam<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a.Correct number of holes</li><li>b.Position of holes modified for patient</li></ol></li><li>6.Place Dam Properly<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a.Dam stretched over clamp</li><li>b.Most anterior tooth isolated and ligated</li><li>c.Frame placed</li><li>d.Dam carried through contact areas with tape</li><li>e.Frame readjusted</li><li>f.Clamp ligature pulled to outer surface</li><li>g.Dam tucked into sulcus around each tooth</li><li>h.Area rinsed and suctioned</li></ol></li><li>7.Remove Dam Properly</li></ol>

Course Objective	Competencies
<p>2.Utilize Sealants in the clinical setting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.Ligature on most anterior tooth cut</li> <li>b.Interdental areas of dam pulled buccally and cut</li> <li>c.Lingual portion of dam freed interdentally</li> <li>d.Buccal portion of dam freed interdentally</li> <li>e.Clamp ligature held and clamp, dam and frame removed</li> <li>f.Patient's mouth rinsed and suctioned</li> <li>g.Dam and patient's mouth checked for rubber dam debris</li> </ul> <p>Sealants Lecture Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.List three methods that have been used to prevent pit and fissure caries.</li> <li>2.Discuss the role of sealants in a total preventive program.</li> <li>3.Discuss research findings regarding sealant retention and caries reduction.</li> <li>4.Describe the mechanism by which the sealant attaches to the tooth.</li> <li>5.Discuss the effect that the shape of a pit or fissure has on the penetration of the sealant.</li> <li>6.Discuss the factors to be considered when selecting teeth for the sealant application.</li> <li>7.Describe two types of sealant material.</li> <li>8.List the sequence of steps most commonly used when applying pit and fissure sealants.</li> <li>9.Relate precision of technique and effect of contamination to retention.</li> <li>10.Discuss the application sequence of fluoride and sealants.</li> </ul>

Course Objective	Competencies
<p>3.Utilize Root Planing procedures in the clinical setting.</p>	<p>11.Educate a patient on the value of sealants in a preventive program.</p> <p>Laboratory Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Apply sealant to extracted tooth following correct procedures. (See clinical objectives)</li> <li>2.Apply sealant to classmate following correct procedures. (See clinical objectives)</li> </ol> <p>Clinical Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Select appropriate teeth for treatment.</li> <li>2.Explains rationale for the use of sealant material to patient.</li> <li>3.Isolates teeth well for dryness.</li> <li>4.Apply acid etch and sealants according to manufacturer's directions without damage to the oral tissues.</li> <li>5.Occlusal surface is completely sealed without voids.</li> </ol> <p>Root Planing</p> <p>Lecture Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Define root planing.</li> <li>2.Identify the objectives for performing root planing.</li> <li>3.Contrast root planing techniques with scaling or heavy deposits in terms of instrument selection and strokes.</li> <li>4.Describe the difference between Gracey curettes and universal curettes.</li> <li>5.Discuss the importance of irrigation as part of root planing.</li> <li>6.Describe adaptation of Gracey curettes to the tooth.</li> </ol>

<b>Course Objective</b>	<b>Competencies</b>
	<p>7. Discuss the 4 criteria used for evaluating the success of the root planing procedure and their application.</p> <p>8. List 4 complicating factors that may affect the implementation of root planing and gives ways of eliminating or responding to them.</p> <p>9. Discuss 5 possible contra-indications for performing definitive root planing for a patient.</p> <p>10. Provide patient care with written instructions after scaling and root planing with regard to tissue discomfort, hypersensitivity of the teeth, oral hygiene care, oxygenating rinses, saline rinses eating, and control of bleeding.</p> <p>11. Discuss the cause and treatment of postoperative periodontal abscesses and pericoronal infections.</p> <p>12. Describe anticipated tissue damage to the patient to prevent alarm.</p> <p>13. Describe the steps to be taken in preparing the patient for the instrumentation procedure.</p> <p>14. Discuss the histological changes seen in the attachment of gingiva to the tooth surface after instrumentation.</p> <p>15. Describe three modes of calculus attachment.</p> <p>16. Discuss the effect of incomplete root planing on the gingiva.</p> <p>17. Discuss the role of ultrasonics in root planing.</p> <p>18. Discuss the effect of root planing on pocket microorganisms.</p> <p>19. Discuss the appointment plan for root planing procedures.</p> <p>Laboratory Objectives</p> <p>1. Root plan an extracted tooth using the correct number,</p>

Course Objective	Competencies
<p>4.Utilize Gingival Curretage in the clinical setting.</p>	<p>length, selection and pressure of working strokes.</p> <p>Clinic Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Select an appropriate patient for root planing procedure.</li> <li>2.Select proper armamentarium using only instruments with sharp cutting edges.</li> <li>3.Utilize the exploratory stroke before initiating the working stroke.</li> <li>4.Position and activate the instrument for an efficient planing stroke.</li> <li>5.Use light pressure to maximize sensitivity of instrument.</li> <li>6.Use short even strokes which systematically overlap each other.</li> <li>7.Finish with long even strokes with light pressure.</li> <li>8.Utilize maximum number of strokes 30-40 to make root surface glossy, smooth and hard.</li> <li>9.Examine area with explorer to establish completion of instrumentation.</li> <li>10.Irrigate all suci or pockets.</li> <li>11.Explain to patient the purpose and process of root planing procedures.</li> <li>12.Use radiographs whenever possible to determine depth of pockets, type of bone loss, etc.</li> </ol> <p>Gingival Curretage Lecture Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Define soft tissue curretage.</li> <li>2.Identify the rationale for soft tissue curretage.</li> <li>3.Identify and recognize indications and contraindication for</li> </ol>

Course Objective	Competencies
	<p>performing soft tissue curettage.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Discuss the importance of patient self care and root planing in success of soft tissue curettage.</li> <li>5. List 5 steps of soft tissue curettage.</li> <li>6. Describe post treatment care.</li> <li>7. Identify factors which indicate success or failure of soft tissue curettage.</li> <li>8. Identify the need for a periodontal dressing following curettage.</li> <li>9. Discuss the state of the epithelium lining of the sulcus in health and disease.</li> <li>10. Discuss the appointment plan for gingival curettage procedures.</li> </ol> <p>Clinical Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Select area which meets criteria for gingival curettage.</li> <li>2. Select the correct armamentarium.</li> <li>3. Places the cutting edge of the curet against the soft tissue.</li> <li>4. Positions the blade at 45 to 90 degree angle.</li> <li>5. Positions toe of the instrument near the base of the pocket.</li> <li>6. Utilizes vertical stroke on the interdental papilla.</li> <li>7. Utilizes horizontal or circumferential stroke across the bottom of pocket.</li> <li>8. Readjusts angulation of curet to 80 degrees to complete marginal gingiva.</li> <li>9. Removes all sulcular epithelium.</li> <li>10. Removes all soft granuloomatous tissue and tags.</li> <li>11. Irrigates sulcus thoroughly.</li> <li>12. Apply lateral pressure to control bleeding and readjust</li> </ol>

Course Objective	Competencies
5.Utilize periodontal dressings in the clinical setting.	<p>tissue.</p> <p>13.Apply periodontal pack if necessary.</p> <p>14.Instruct patient in homecare.</p> <p>Periodontal Dressings Lecture Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.List and explain the functions of a periodontal pack.</li> <li>2.Compare and contrast the properties of a pack that contains eugenol.</li> <li>3.Describe placement of a periodontal pack on a surgical area with missing teeth and on an area with several missing teeth.</li> <li>4.Describe the removal of sutures and of a periodontal pack.</li> <li>5.Instruct a patient in caring for a periodontal pack.</li> </ol> <p>Laboratory Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Place and remove a periodontal pack on a tyodont and/or partner.</li> <li>2.Remove sutures from a model. See clinical objectives.</li> </ol> <p>Clinical Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Assemble the necessary armamentarium.</li> <li>2.Mix and pack according to manufacturer's direction.</li> <li>3.Shape and pack into two rolls, each the length of the site and two thirds the diameter of a pencil.</li> <li>4.Place the pack correctly. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.Gently adapt the pack to the area with damp fingers and damp gauze</li> <li>b.Adapt the pack interproximally with a curette or cotton</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

Course Objective	Competencies
<p>6.Utilize suture removal techniques in the clinical setting.</p>	<p>pliers                      c.Muscle mold and trim pack                      d.Smooth the pack                      e.Produce a pack that                          - extends to the middle third of the tooth but not onto the occluding surface                          - extends beyond all margins of the wound                          - does not interfere with normal function                      5.Removes the pack correctly                      a.Loosen lingual pack and buccal pack                      b.Remove lingual pack                      c.Remove buccal pack                      d.Cleanse area with an oxygenating agent                      e.Gently remove any calculus or granulation tissue                      f.Evaluate healing of the wound site</p> <p>Suture Removal                      Lecture Objectives                      1.Explain the function of sutures                      2.Compare and contrast the various types of sutures available                      3.Describe two suture techniques                      4.Explain the importance of recording the number and type of sutures in the patient's record                      5.Describe the correct techniques of suture removal</p> <p>Laboratory Objectives                      1.Remove sutures from laboratory model. See clinical objectives.                      2.Examine the patient</p>

Course Objective	Competencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.Examine healing tissue</li> <li>b.Record any deviations of color, size, shape of the tissue, adaptation of a flap or coaptation of an incision healing by first intention</li> <li>3.Prepare the patient for the procedure               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.Debride the area with peroxide</li> <li>b.Place and adjust the saliva ejector</li> <li>c.Retract and pat the area with gauze sponge to remove surface moisture</li> <li>d.swab area with topical antiseptic</li> <li>e.apply topical antiseptic</li> </ul> </li> <li>4.Retract tissues for visibility</li> <li>5.Remove the sutures               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.Grasp the suture knot with the cotton plier held in the left hand. Draw suture gently up about 2 mm. and hold with slight tension</li> <li>b.Insert tip of sharp scissors under the suture and snip suture</li> <li>c.Pull suture to allow suture to come out through the side opposite from where it was cut</li> <li>d.Count total sutures and confirm with the patient's record of the surgical procedures of the previous appointment</li> <li>e.Apply gauze sponge with slight pressure on bleeding spots</li> <li>f.Request dentist to observe area</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Pain Control Lecture Objectives</p>

<b>Course Objective</b>	<b>Competencies</b>
7.Utilize pain control procedures in the clinical setting.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.Explain the relevance of topical anesthesia/local anesthesia to dental hygiene procedures.</li><li>2.Describe the preliminary procedures to be performed prior to the administration of topical anesthesia/local anesthesia.</li><li>3.Explain the mode of action of both local and topical anesthesia.</li><li>4.List the requirements of an adequate topical and local anesthesia.</li><li>5.Discuss the anesthetic products used in topical and local anesthesia.</li><li>6.Identify the nerves which are responsible for innervation of the oral cavity.</li><li>7.State the indications for nitrous oxide and oxygen conscious sedation.</li><li>8.Define the term conscious as used in the philosophy of conscious state.</li><li>9.State several methods of monitoring the patient's conscious state.</li><li>10.Describe the chemical nature of nitrous oxide.</li><li>11.Describe the pharmacological mechanism that renders nitrous oxide effective.</li><li>12.Provide a list of representational examples of patient responses as the concentration of nitrous is increased from 10% to 50%.</li><li>13.State the contraindications to nitrous oxide and oxygen conscious sedation.</li><li>14.Describe the safety features that a nitrous oxide and oxygen conscious sedation system should include.</li></ol>

Course Objective	Competencies
	<p>15. Describe the technique for administering and monitoring nitrous oxide and oxygen conscious sedation.</p> <p>16. Discuss those fear and anxiety arousing factors that are common to the dental environment.</p> <p>17. Identify a patient's fears and anxieties of the dental environment by use of verbal inquisition techniques.</p> <p>18. Discuss in detail the following techniques in reducing fears, anxiety and pain informing the patient of specific dental procedures to be rendered, drug therapy, relaxation techniques, attention diversion, thought stopping, self telling, topical anesthetics, local anesthetics and nitrous oxide analgesia.</p> <p>19. On a skull will be able to identify penetration areas for local anesthesia.</p> <p>20. Prepare a syringe with the appropriate anesthetic agent and needle of the correct length.</p> <p>21. Discuss potency, toxicity, concentrations and maximums of safe dosage of anesthetics.</p> <p>22. Identify signs and symptoms of anesthetic toxicity or technique failures in the administration of pain control agents.</p> <p>Laboratory Objectives</p> <p>1. Practice preparing a syringe for local anesthesia procedures according to established criteria. See clinical objectives.</p> <p>2. Practice topical anesthetic procedures on a classmate according to established criteria. See clinical objectives.</p>

<b>Course Objective</b>	<b>Competencies</b>
	<p data-bbox="1094 245 1388 280">Clinical Objectives</p> <p data-bbox="1094 289 1388 324">Topical Anesthesia</p> <ol data-bbox="1079 332 1990 805" style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Select appropriate patient for the procedure.</li><li>2. Explain rationale for use of topical anesthetics.</li><li>3. Assemble the necessary armamentarium.</li><li>4. Consult history and other records for pertinent information concerning a patient's previous experiences with anesthesia.</li><li>5. Explain the purpose and anticipated effects to patient.</li><li>6. Dry area with gauze prior to application of anesthesia.</li><li>7. Apply the topical anesthetic with the use of a syringe or cotton pellet.</li><li>8. Wait for anesthetic to take effect before proceeding.</li></ol> <p data-bbox="1094 857 1360 893">Local Anesthesia</p> <ol data-bbox="1079 901 1940 1198" style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Remove the sterilized syringe from its container.</li><li>2. Retract the piston.</li><li>3. Insert the cartridge.</li><li>4. Engage the harpoon.</li><li>5. Attach the needle to the syringe.</li><li>6. Remove plastic protective cap from the opposite end of the needle and expel a few drops of solution.</li></ol> <p data-bbox="1094 1250 1440 1286">Unloading the Syringe</p> <ol data-bbox="1079 1294 1961 1503" style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Retract the piston and pull the cartridge away from the needle with your thumb and forefinger as the piston is retracted until the harpoon disengages from the plunger.</li><li>2. Remove the cartridge.</li><li>3. Recap for disposal using proper technique to prevent</li></ol>

Course Objective	Competencies
<p>8.Utilize pulp vitality tests in the clinical setting.</p>	<p>puncture wound. 4.Dispose in Sharps container.</p> <p>Pulp Vitality Tests Lecture Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Define the term pulp testing.</li> <li>2.Describe 4 methods used to determine pulp vitality.</li> <li>3.Describe the factors which could influence a pulp vitality reading.</li> <li>4.Describe the difference between testing the vitality of a molar and an anterior tooth.</li> </ol> <p>Laboratory Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Do a vitality test on a laboratory partner following clinical objectives.</li> </ol> <p>Clinical Objectives (Done only on the prescription of the doctor.)</p> <p>Assisting with Vitalometer Tests Method: Vitalometer</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Operator and patient agree on patient's signal.</li> <li>2.Comparison teeth have been selected according to the criteria.</li> <li>3.Cotton rolls hold lip clear of field.</li> <li>4.No signs of moisture appear on surfaces of the teeth to be tested or on the adjacent teeth.</li> <li>5.The tip of the probe is covered with toothpaste.</li> <li>6.The tip of the probe is on sound.</li> <li>7.A finger rest is established.</li> </ol>

Course Objective	Competencies
<p>9. Recognize the importance of occlusal relationship to health and disease states.</p>	<p>8. Dial of vitalometer is at zero.            9. No current is running through the electrode.            10. The current was increased slowly.            11. The probe tip is in continuous contact with the tooth.            12. Dial was lowered to zero before the probe was removed from the tooth.            13. The vitalometer reading has been recorded.            14. The patient's mouth is free of excess water, saliva and the taste of toothpaste.            15. Record findings on the patient chart.</p> <p>Method: Ice, Heat, Percussion</p> <p>1. Patient and the operator agree on patient's signal.            2. Comparison teeth are selected according to criteria.            3. Apply modality directly to the tooth.                - ice cartridge                - warm gutta precha                - percussion instrument            4. Record findings on patient's chart.</p> <p>Occlusion in Dental Health and Disease            Lecture Objectives</p> <p>1. Describe Angle's classification system.            2. Define overbite and overjet and demonstrate how to measure each one.            3. Define the following terms:                - occlusal trauma                - occlusal traumatism                - primary occlusal trauma</p>

Course Objective	Competencies
	<p>- secondary occlusal trauma</p> <p>4. Recognize the differences between periodontitis and occlusal traumatism.</p> <p>5. List, recognize and record etiologic factors of occlusal trauma.</p> <p>6. List, recognize and record the subjective, clinical and radiographic signs and symptoms of occlusal trauma.</p> <p>Laboratory Objectives</p> <p>1. Complete an occlusal evaluation on a classmate.</p> <p>Clinical Objectives</p> <p>1. Select appropriate patient for occlusal evaluation, i.e. periodontal patient.</p> <p>2. Explain rationale of occlusal evaluation to patient.</p> <p>3. Gather pertinent information from patient in regards to the health history of the teeth. ie. Do you have sensitive teeth and etc.</p> <p>4. Gather relevant patient examination data.</p> <p>a. Information provided by patient</p> <p>b. Radiographic indications</p> <p>c. Extraoral indications</p> <p>d. Periodontal charting</p> <p>e. Evaluation of all functional and excursive positions of the mandible</p> <p>5. Record and interpret information on charts provided.</p> <p>Dental Disease Control</p> <p>Lecture Objectives</p>

Course Objective	Competencies
<p>10. Recognize the role of the dental hygienist as an oral health educator.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Discuss the role of the hygienist as educator.</li> <li>2. State how prevention of dental disease has moved from philosophic concept to reality.</li> <li>3. State three types of research in which the investigation of dental plaque and related oral diseases is being continued.</li> <li>4. State the best current preventive approach to plaque related disease.</li> <li>5. Discuss the use of antimicrobial, antiplaque agents in the control of dental disease and their specificity of action.</li> <li>6. Discuss methods of application for antimicrobials.</li> <li>7. Discuss and compare the efficacy of antimicrobial agents such as but not chlorhexidine, sanquinarine, peridex, iodine, epon salts, stannous fluoride, tetracycline, etc.</li> <li>8. Discuss state of the art methods of assessing and monitoring periodontal health (microscopic evaluations, ie. Johnson and Johnson, Dentsply, Colgate.)</li> <li>9. Discuss patient vehicles and applications for periodontal maintenance therapy.</li> <li>10. Discuss the value of caries activity tests.</li> <li>11. Discuss a minimum of 4 caries activity tests.</li> <li>12. Describe two bleaching procedures.</li> <li>13. Discuss microabrasion.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Laboratory/Clinical Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Utilize knowledge of dental disease control in planning treatment and/or homecare for the dental patient.</li> <li>2. Recommend the use of antiplaque agents.</li> </ol>

Course Objective	Competencies
<p>11.Utilize cell examination procedures to determine pathosis.</p>	<p>Biopsy, Cytology and Toluidine Dye Lecture Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Discuss the rationale for biopsy, cytological smears and dye tests.</li> <li>2.List the procedures for each technique.</li> <li>3.Discuss limitations of each procedure.</li> </ol> <p>Laboratory/Clinical Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Select and assemble armamentarium appropriate for technique to be done.</li> <li>2.Biopsy technique               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.Assist doctor in the biopsy technique if the occasion should occur</li> </ol> </li> <li>3.Cytological Procedure               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.Prepare materials by writing the patient's name on 2 glass slides</li> <li>b.Prepare the lesion by irrigating the surface to remove debris</li> <li>c.Wipe the surface gently with a wet gauze sponge as needed to remove debris or blood</li> <li>d.Scrape the lesion using a moistened tongue blade</li> <li>e.Smear the glass slide with the sample</li> <li>f.Fix the cells with 95% alcohol</li> <li>g.Obtain the second smear. Duplicate previous technique using clean tongue blade</li> <li>h.Complete the fixation. Leave slide for 30 minutes Tip slide to allow remaining alcohol to run off</li> <li>i.Prepare history of data sheet including dentist's name and address, patient's address, describe location, shape,</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

Course Objective	Competencies
<p>12.Utilize temporary restorations when necessary.</p>	<p>consistency and duration of lesion                      j.Describe other clinical findings or pertinent history                      4.Toluidine Test (Techniques will be performed in lab or clinic.)</p> <p>Placement of Temporary Restorations                      Lecture Objectives                      1.Discuss the rationale for temporary restoration.                      2.List the criteria for a clinically acceptable temporary restoration.                      3.Differentiate between a clinically acceptable and a clinically unacceptable restoration.                      4.Identify armamentarium necessary to place a temporary restoration.</p> <p>Laboratory Objectives                      1.Place a zinc-oxide-eugenol Class 2 restoration in extracted teeth and a typodont according to state criteria. (see clinical objectives)</p> <p>Clinical Objectives                      1.Place a zinc-oxide-eugenol Class 2 restoration as dictated by patient needs.                      2.Recognize adequately prepared materials to be placed as a temporary restoration.                      3.Recognize when the chemical composition and/or physical characteristics have altered beyond function as a temporary material.                      4.Select and assemble armamentarium appropriate to given</p>

Course Objective	Competencies
<p>13. Practice four handed dentistry techniques.</p>	<p>situation for placement of a temporary restoration.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Use adequately prepared materials.</li> <li>6. Use aseptic technique.</li> <li>7. Demonstrate effective instrument grasp and use.</li> <li>8. Prepare the patient by isolating the teeth, maintaining a clear, visible field.</li> <li>9. Place a temporary restoration according to requirements of tooth and dentist's directions.</li> <li>10. Evaluate the completed restoration to determine if criteria for acceptable temporary is met.</li> </ol> <p>Assisting with restorative procedures/four handed dentistry</p> <p>Lecture Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Describe the position of patient's chair for working on mandibular/maxillary arches.</li> <li>2. Explain the general characteristics of an acceptable operator's and assistant's chair.</li> <li>3. Explain criteria for an acceptable operator position/assistant position.</li> <li>4. Understand basic rationale for tray set-ups.</li> <li>5. Explain reasons for coding instruments; placing instruments.</li> <li>6. Explain rationale for passing and receiving instruments.</li> <li>7. Describe the 4 different grasps and how they relate to transferring.</li> <li>8. Describe hand instrument position and motion for receiving each component or the armamentarium.</li> <li>9. Describe the "transfer zone."</li> <li>10. Understand and explain rationale for reducing the number</li> </ol>

<b>Course Objective</b>	<b>Competencies</b>
	<p>of eye fixations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>11. Understand and explain rationale for operator maintaining a finger rest whenever possible during instrument transfer.</li><li>12. Explain methods of facilitating the assistant's ability to anticipate the operator's needs.</li><li>13. Explain reasons for positioning instruments in sequence in which they will be used.</li><li>14. Explain rationale for maintaining a washed-field.</li></ol> <p>Laboratory Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Properly arrange tray for treatment procedure.<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. All instruments and/or supplies needed for stated procedure will be placed on tray</li><li>b. Instruments are placed in order of their use</li><li>c. Instruments are arranged neatly</li><li>d. Tray is completed and ready for the procedure to begin.</li></ol></li><li>2. Position patient for the procedure<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Place patient in supine position for maxillary arch procedures</li><li>b. Place patient in supine position for mandibular arch procedures on opposite side of operator</li><li>c. Place patient in elevated position for mandibular arch procedures on same side of operator</li><li>d. Place patient's head at end of chair</li><li>e. Rotate or tilt patient's head as necessary</li></ol></li><li>3. Position operator for the procedure<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Position feet directly below knees</li><li>b. Position height slightly above parallel to floor</li></ol></li></ol>

<b>Course Objective</b>	<b>Competencies</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>c.Position back straight</li><li>d.Position neck slightly bent</li><li>e.Position shoulders parallel to floor</li><li>f.Position elbows close to body</li><li>g.Maintain eye distance of 14 to 18 inches from work</li><li>h.Maintain good light position</li></ul> <p>4.Position assistant for the procedure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a.Assistant's chair is slightly elevated</li><li>b.Assistant's chair front is in line with patient's mouth</li><li>c.Assistant's back and head are relatively erect</li><li>d.Assistant's feet are well supported on platform</li><li>e.Assistant able to see field of vision without bending back</li><li>f.Assistant is out of operator's line of vision</li><li>g.Dental unit and instrument tray are within arm's length</li></ul> <p>5.Instruments transferred correctly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a.All instruments are delivered in transfer zone</li><li>b.Instruments are delivered and retrieved with left hand. (For light handed operator.)</li><li>c.Instruments are held parallel to instrument being returned utilizing proper grasp</li><li>d.Instruments are retrieved with little finger</li><li>e.Instruments are rotated from third and fourth fingers back to ready position</li><li>f.Instruments not to be re-used, are placed in their specifically designated area on tray</li></ul> <p>6.High Volume Evacuation (HVE) positioned correctly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a.HVE grasped with either modified pen grasp or reverse palm thumb grasp.</li></ul>

Course Objective	Competencies
	<p>b.HVE tip held in right hand and hose extension tucked under right arm when assisting a right handed operator.</p> <p>c.HVE tip held in left hand and hose extension tucked under left arm when assisting a left handed operator.</p> <p>d.HVE tip placed lingually for maxillary right and mandibular right posterior quadrant when assisting a right handed operator.</p> <p>e.HVE tip placed buccally for maxillary right and mandibular right posterior quadrant when assisting a left handed operator.</p> <p>f.HVE tip placed buccally for maxillary left and mandibular left posterior quadrant when assisting a right handed operator.</p> <p>g.HVE tip placed lingually for maxillary left and mandibular left posterior quadrant when assisting a left handed operator.</p> <p>h.HVE tip placed lingually on mandibular anteriors when operator approaches from the facial.</p> <p>i.HVE tip placed facially on mandibular anteriors when operator approaches from the lingually.</p> <p>j.HVE tip placed lingually on maxillary anteriors when operator approaches from the facial.</p> <p>k.HVE tip placed facially on maxillary anteriors when operator approaches from the lingual.</p> <p>Documentary Photography Lecture Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Discuss how intraoral photography can be used in dentistry.</li> <li>2.List the objectives of a clinical camera system.</li> </ol>

<b>Course Objective</b>	<b>Competencies</b>
14.Utilize intraoral photography in clinical dentistry.	<p>3.Describe a camera system that meets the objectives.</p> <p>4.Identify the parts of a 35mm camera used for clinical photography.</p> <p>5.Define the following terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a.shutter speed</li><li>b.aperature setting</li><li>c.depth of field</li><li>d.a.s.a. film speed</li></ul> <p>6.State the purpose for using cheek retractors and mirrors as intraoral photographic accessories.</p> <p>7.Load and unload a film cartridge for a 35mm camera.</p> <p>8.Describe the composition of the intraoral photographic series consisting of 12 views.</p> <p>Laboratory/Clinical Objectives</p> <p>1.Select appropriate patient for photographic documentation.</p> <p>2.Discuss with patient the purpose of documentary photographs and gain the patient's permission and release for documentary photographs verbally and in writing, using STCC photograph release form.</p> <p>3.Utilize cheek retractors and intra-oral photographic mirrors to produce best exposure.</p> <p>4.Label and date photographs for filing.</p> <p>5.Produce a clear photograph with structures centered.</p> <p>6.Adjust shutter speed, aperature setting and a.s.a. film speed as required.</p> <p>7.Displays concern for the patient throughout the procedure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a.gentle insertion of mirrors and retractors</li></ul>

Course Objective	Competencies
<p>15.Utilize tooth whitening procedures in clinical dentistry.</p>	<p>b.considerate direction and communications  c. efficiency in time required to take each view</p> <p>Tooth Whitening  Lecture Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Discuss the types of stains most amenable to tooth whitening procedures.</li> <li>2.Discuss the agent responsible for the whitening process.</li> <li>3.Describe the difference between in office and at home whitening procedures.</li> <li>4.Describe how hydrogen peroxide works on stains to remove color.</li> <li>5.Explain to the patient the process of tooth whitening.</li> <li>6.Explain the causes of sensitivity and tooth motting during the tooth whitening procedure.</li> </ol> <p>Laboratory Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Take an impression of the patient to receive whitening treatment.</li> <li>2.Construct a stent.</li> <li>3.Guide patient through whitening treatment.</li> </ol> <p>Clinic Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Choose a patient who will benefit from whitening treatment.</li> <li>2.Take an impression, construct stent and follow patient through whitening process.</li> </ol>

