SUBJECT : cons 3

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Lecture # : 3

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When do we know if there is caries or no ? \*

We need to detect cries in inatial stage to preventive measures rather than operative .

# if we have intial caries lesion .. we have to treat it before reach restorative cycle .

# Average age of restoration is 7-10 years .

 # if it is class 1 it lasts ten years .. other classes last less than ten years.

# when we need to replace old restorations .. we need to wide the cavity by .6 mm .. example if we have cavity with 2 mm in age 23 years .. when we replace it by new restoration it will be 2.6 mm in 30 years .. and 3.2 mm in 40 years .

# we don’t need to make teeth as thin as possible , but we need to do minimal preparation .

 \* what is the minimum width of amalgam cavity ?

It is 1.5 – 1.6 mm

\* what does determine the width ?

The smallest size possible condenser .

# if you use large size condenser >> you will have a void under amalgam lead to fracture or undermined amalgam >> failure restoration.

# if you use very small size condenser >> it will make pressure on mercury >> then excess mercury will diffuse on both sides .. rather than going up to occlusal surface .

# if you have not large condenser >> you use small one >> and you have to condense middle and two sides ( different planes).

\*\*\* you have to read about sensitivity and specificity.

\* why don’t we use ultrasound to detect the teeth ?

Because ultrasound used to soft tissue not hard tissue.

# we need to test caries by more than one method to emphasize the lesion .

# we don’t make cavitations on any caries except in these cases :

1) the tooth with cavity because lead to plaque accumulation.

2)loss surface

3)if caries inside anterior teeth because yellowish color >> you do cavity for aesthetic reason .

#proximal lesion >> we prefer lesion to detect it rather than visual and use tactile sensation by using a floss in between >> if there is a breaking or roughness >> that mean subsurface lesion >> then do cavitation .

#there are two types of radiograph that detect caries :

1)bitewing

2)perapical

\*what is the type of film ?

( A , B , C, D ) speed .

A is the most common .

\*\* which size of film >> the size depend on the age of pt .

 \*\* what is the length of tube >> it is 32 cm .

Alara principle :- this is a radiator safety principle for minimizing radiation dose .

# if the pt has a space between teeth .. there is no need to take X-ray bite wing because the lesion is visible .

# we need at list 2-4 bite wings .

\*\* when do we take panorama to detect lesion ?

It used for generally screening test (( impacted teeth )) not for caries or periodontal disease .

#film photo >> is the best photo >> it is very clear rather than digital photo.

# there are two types of florescence (( read it from the book )) .

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# pt consent should be written .

# doctor Mohammad said any one will be with him in clinics should put rubber dam into pt mouth during compsite restoration .

\*\*\* anesthesia :-

When should I give anesthesia .. we must to know

Infiltration of upper

ID block for lower molar

Mantel block for lower premolar

Infiltration for lower anterior

#mostly people don’t feel pain while I am still in the enamel .. but sometimes some of them feel pain when I reached EDJ (( hydro dynamic theory )) ..

## Hydro dynamic theory :-

What happened here is that we have EDJ are closed .. and if we have intrapuplal pressure .. this will cause compress to this wall (EDJ) .. so when we open this wall .. we will have turbulence ( haphazard flow ) .. terminals will go to odontoplastic process then this process will go to nerve endings ..

So turbulence is the cause of pain because stimulation of nerve endings .

\* when flow become normal .. pain become less .

So pt feel severe pain when we reached EDJ or if he has cervical lesion ( there is no enamel ) .

~~~ for more understanding read this ( I give it from the net ) :-

Distribution of Pain Sensitivity in Teeth

Most dental pain researchers agree on at least two things: (1) the enamel of the teeth is completely insensitive, and (2) the dentin and pulp are sensitive to a variety of stimuli, including mechanical, thermal and chemical. The insensitivity of the enamel is not surprising, as that substance consists primarily of dry hydroxyapatite crystals with no demonstrable innervation. The pulp and dentin, on the other hand, are living structures which contain body fluids and identifiable nerve endings. One seemingly paradoxical finding is the sensitivity of the dentin-enamel junc­tion; although no nerve endings can be seen in this region of the tooth, when the junction is inadvertently touched by a dental drill, the pain reaction can be sudden and severe.

Nerve Endings in Dentin

The sensory fibers in the pulp are branches of a plexus un­derlying the odontoblastic layer, the Plexus of Raschkow . The pulp nerves approach the horns of the pulp, then branch diffusely to form the plexus. Fibers arising from this network occasionally appear to cross the odontoblastic layer into the dentin.

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\* we should write on progress note of pt type of L.A which I used and how many carpules and make sure of expiry date .

# most important thing of L.A is conservative .

# 20% of ID block they are ineffective .. so second choice re do it again in different place and re inform more solution .

# most carpules that we use are 2 mm .

# the imposed thing is that we should give 10 % of dose if we was close from the nerve , but because we cant see the exactly region so we increase the dose to make sure completely anesthetized area .

# in ID block .. we shouldn’t give more than 4 carpules especially articaine .

# we don’t need to finish amalgam immediately ( we must to wait 24 hrs ) .

 # we don’t prefer to do final polishing of amalgam to not be shiny in the pt mouth.

# for proper isolation <<<< if I do class 3 compsite restoration to central incisor .. I have to make isolation from canine to canine .

### one thing is different in glass ionomer that I should use conditional before use glass ionomer and varnish after it .

@@ homework : we must know what are the conditional and varnish !