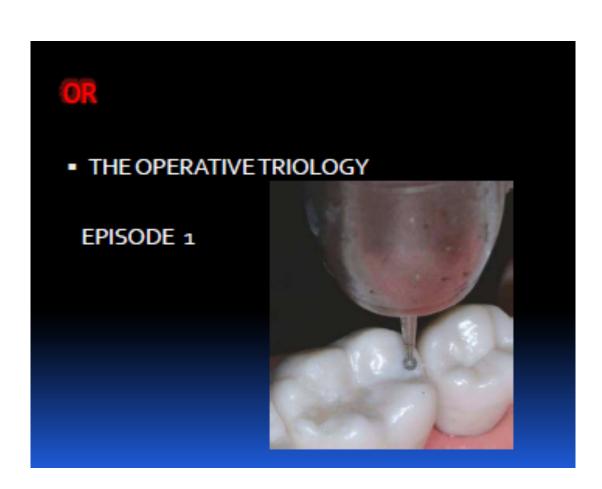
Mohammad AL-Rabab'ah

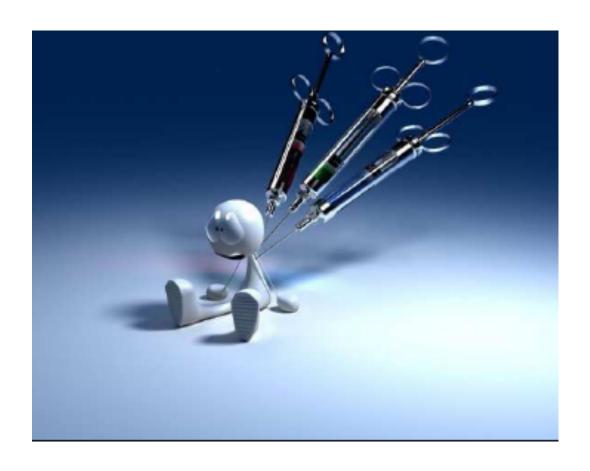
BDS, MFD RCSIre, MRD (Pros) RCSEd, JB(Cons), PHD.

CLINICAL STEPS IN CAVITY PREPARATION II



Objectives

- Cavity preparation for
- amalgam
- composite
- Glass ionomer
- New methods for cavity preparation



Amalgam

The Convenience form

To gain access but to conserve tooth structure



The outline form

- What to consider:
- ➤ All caries visible
- Fissure management



Caries removal

- Areas to remove
- Infected area
- ➤ Decalcified load bearing areas
- ➤ Decalcified cavo-surface margins

Resistance and retention forms

□Enough tooth structure to retain amalgam. □ adding

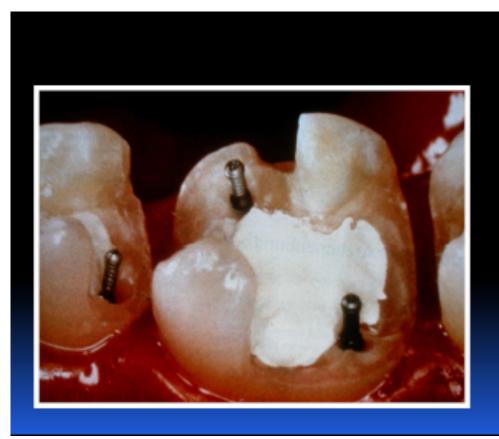
- retentive features.
- □Amalgam bonding



♦ Adequate bulk of tooth structure.
♦ Adequate bulk of amalgam.
♦ Reduce or redirect force (Complex amalgam restorations)

Any suggestions?





Finishing and surface conditioning

- Finshing burs
- Slow speed HP
- Application of antimicrobial
- Desensitizers

Composite restorations

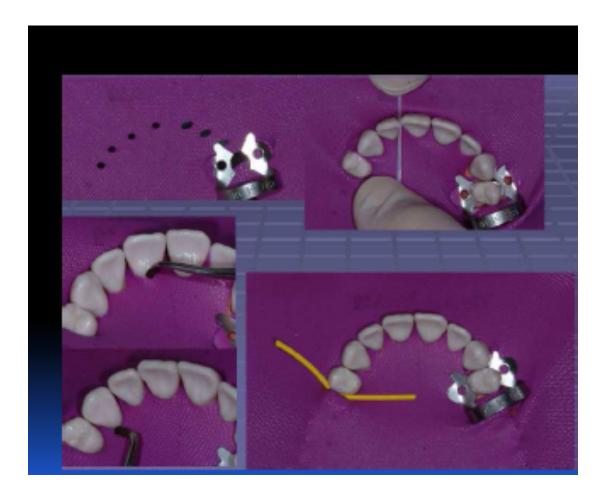
Rubber dam placement







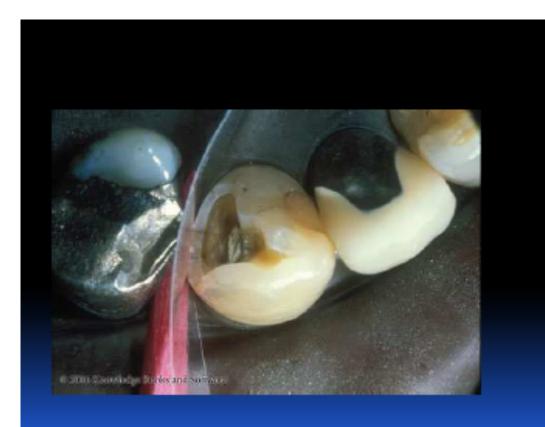


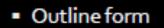


Composite cavity preparation

 Convenience form: Lingual access for the proximal lesions in anterior teeth







Retention and resistance form?

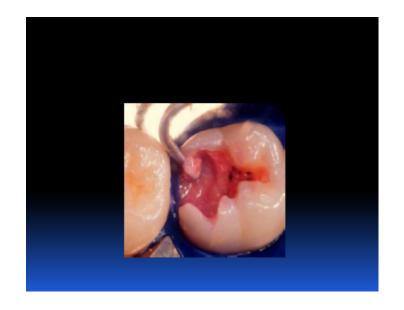
GIC fillings

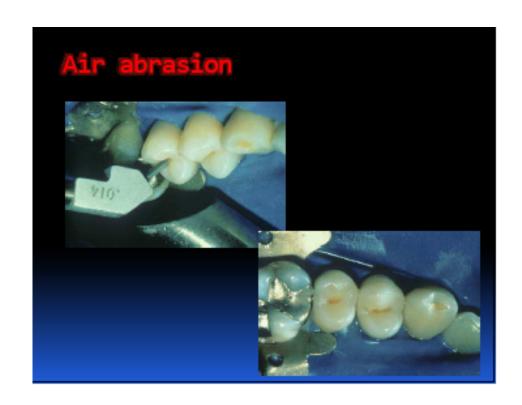
Any difference from composite?

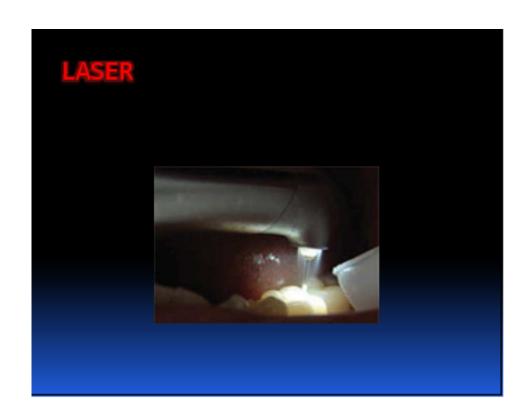
New methods for cavity preparation

- Chemo mechanical
- Air abrsion.
- LASER









Thank you

