

Pulse

Normal: Adult: 60 - 100 bpm
Child: 70 - 100 bpm

Blood Pressure

Normal: Systolic β 130 mmHg
Dialstolic β 85 mmHg

PSR Codes

- 0 - Band vis, NO bleeding, NO calc
- 1 - Band vis, NO calc, BLEEDING
- 2 - Band vis, CALC, BLEEDING
- 3 - Partially vis, CALC, BLEEDING
- 4 - NOT vis, CALC, BLEEDING

Caries Classification

- Class I: Pits & fissures
- Class II: Proximal of posteriors
- Class III: Proximal of anteriors
- Class IV: Proximal of anterior including the incisal edge
- Class V: Cervical caries, facial or lingual
- Class VI: Incisal edges of anteriors and cusp tips of posteriors

Furcations

Class I: Can detect furcation but cannot enter.



Class II: Can enter furcation but cannot pass through.



Class III: Can enter & pass through the furcation



Class IV: Can enter and pass through the furcation.



Sequence of Documents

- Services Rendered
- Medical/Dental History
- Dental Chart
- Patient Assessment Oral Inspection
- Periodontal Assessment Oral Inspection
- Treatment Plan
- Plaque Control
- Radiation Exposure Calculation Chart
- Informed Consent
- Nutritional Counseling Form

Plaque Index

Surfaces with plaque
of teeth x 4 x 100

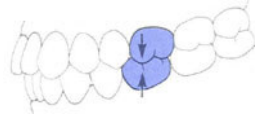
Fluoride Application

- Rinse = APF/SnF Rinse
- Tray = APF 1.23% Tray or Neutral NaF Tray
- 2 ml per arch for child
- 2.5 ml per arch for adult

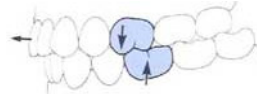
Classification of Dental Deposits

- Class 0: No calculus or stain
Little to no plaque accum.
No scaling required
- Class 1: Calculus present on 0 - 8 teeth
Slight stain present
Cal/stain easily removed
No perio pockets present
- Class 2: Calc present on 9 - 15 teeth
Both supra & sub calc present
Light, mod, or heavy stain
Perio pockets may be present
But minimal
- Class 3: Calc generalized occurring on more than 15 teeth.
Both supra & sub calculus
Perio pockets \rightarrow 4 mm on several teeth.
Requires more than 1 app to complete.
- Class 4: Calculus generalized throughout entire mouth
Extensive perio involvement
Mobility usually present
Requires multiple appointment

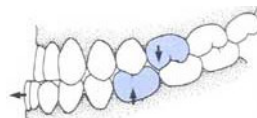
Occlusal Classification



Class I: Mesiobuccal cusp of max 1st molar occludes with buccal groove of mand 1st molar.



Class II: Buccal groove of mand 1st molar is distal to mesiobuccal cusp of max 1st molar by the width of a premolar.



Class III: Buccal groove of mand 1st molar is mesial to mesiobuccal cusp of max 1st molar by width of a premolar.

Sealant Light Cured

- Prophy w/non fluoride paste
- Rinse well
- Isolate and dry for 30 sec.
- Apply etchant for 60 sec.
- Rinse for 30 sec.
- Isolate and dry for 30 sec.
- Apply sealant
- Use #23 on pits & grooves
- Light cure for 20 sec.

IRM Mix

2 drops liquid - 2 scoops powder

Amalgam Polishing

- Check margins & explain to pt.
- Smooth margins with finishing burs
- Polish w/coarse pumice & glycerine (B)
- Polish w/medium pumice & water (RC)
- Polish with fine pumice & water (RC)
- Polish w/tin oxide & water (RC)
- Floss

Eruption Schedule Permanent

- 6 - 7 Max & Mand 1st molars
- 6 - 7 Mand Central incisors
- 7 - 8 Mand Laterals
- 7 - 8 Max Central incisors
- 8 - 9 Max Laterals
- 9 - 10 Mand Canine
- 10 - 11 Max 1st Premolars
- 10 - 12 Mand 1st Premolars
- 10 - 13 Max 2nd Premolar
- 11 - 12 Mand 2nd Premolar
- 11 - 12 Max Canine
- 12 - 13 Mand & Max 2nd Molars
- 17 - 22 Mand & Max 3rd Molars

Mobility

N = Normal physiologic movement

Grade I = Slight mobility < 1 mm

Grade II = > than 1 mm in F-L direction

Grade III = > than 1 mm in all direction (horizontal & vertical)

CAL or LOA - Refers to the distance from the CEJ to the JE. Must make two measurements to determine.

Sharpening Instruments

Gracey

- Odd numbered: toe toward you
- Even numbered: toe away
- Terminal Shank = 11:00
- Stone = 1:00

Sickle Scaler

- Terminal Shank = 12:00
- Stone = 1:00
- Rotate & sharpen other side using same position of shank & stone.

Universal Curette

- Terminal Shank = 12:00
- Stone = 1:00
- Rotate & sharpen other side using same position of shank & stone

Periodontal Charting

- Gingival Margin = Red
- Probed pocket depth = Blue
- Bleeding points = Red
- Furcation = Red
- Inadequate Gingiva = Green zigzag line
- Tension test/Frenum Attachment = Blue "F"

Local Anesthetics at FCCJ

Lidocaine 2% 1: 100,000 (epinephrine)
Lidocaine 2% 1: 50,000 (epinephrine)
Mepivacaine (carbocaine) w/o vasoconstrictor

Example: Dr. McCollum administered 1 capsule
lidocaine 1: 50,000, no complications noted

Medications Associated With Xerostomia

* Antiacne drugs * Decongestants
* Antianxiety * Antiparkinsonism drugs
* Antihypertensive * Diuretics
 drugs * Anti-inflammatory
* Antihistamines analgesics
* Antidepressants * Antinauseants (motion
* Muscle relaxants sickness medications)
* Antipsychotics

Patient Education

Identify problems
Disclose (plaque index)
Explain Plaque

Explain flossing
Demo flossing
Pt. perform flossing
Correct if needed

Demo Brushing (sequence etc)
Pt. perform brushing
Use Aids

Design home care program
Ask pt to repeat

Desensitization (Sodium Fluoride Paste)

* Isolate tooth
* Place Saliva Ejector
* Wipe tooth with 2% NaF gel with cotton pellet
* Apply desensitizing paste with porte polisher,
massage in circular motion for **3 minutes**.
NOTE: If painful, stop, wipe of excess, rinse,
then start back at 2% NaF gel etc.

Desensitization (Dentin Block)

* Isolate tooth
* Place saliva ejector.
* Dry area
* Apply for **one min** using constant light pressure keeping area wet with solution
* Expectorate excess
* Reapply if needed

Desensitization (Protect)

* Isolate tooth
* Place saliva ejector
* Dry area
* Apply for **two min.** using constant light pressure keeping area wet with solution
* Gently rinse
* Reapply if necessary

	<u>mA</u>		
Maxilla		Adult	Child
	Incisor	9	5
	Canine	9	5
	Premolar	11	6
	Molar	12	6
Mandible			
	Incisor	7	4
	Canine	7	4
	Premolar	8	4
	Molar	10	5
Posterior Bite Wing			
	Size 2 Film	10	5
	Size 0 Film	-	5

Angulation

Maxilla		
	Incisors	+40
	Canine	+45
	Premolar	+30
	Molar	+20
Mandible		
	Incisors	-15
	Canine	-20
	Premolar	-10
	Molar	-5

Bitewings (Very little if any)