Establishment and instrumentation of the dental clinic

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Requirement

- Simple
- Ordered
- Good ventilated
- Easy to clean
- Curved edges
- 9 m² / dental chair
- 2,5 m headroom
- 2,1 m high tiled
Dental chair

- Divide it into two parts (4-handed treatment)
  - Dentist
  - Assistant
Dental chair

- **Seat**
  - Head rest
  - back rest
  - body rest
  - arm rest
  - foot rest
Delivery systems/dental unit

- Air-water syringe
- Turbine, airrotor handpiece
- Contrangel
- Instrument tray
- Touchpad
- Side-delivery system

- Over the patient delivery
Hand-pieces

- Turbine
  - 450.000-500.000 rpm/min

- Contrangle
  - Low speed, reduction
    - 300-
  - Normal
    - 4.000-40.000
  - High speed
    - -200.000

- Straight
Hand-pieces
Foot control
Dental operating light

regulation of luminous intensity
Assistant side

- Curing light
- Oral vacuum
- Saliva ejector
- Cuspidor
- Touchpad
- Air-water syringe
What else?

- Monitor
- Oral camera
- Air prophy handpiece
- Endodontic handpiece
- ....
Dental stool

Thighs II floor
Fix and mobile cabinet
Hand Instruments Design

- **Handle**
  - Portion of the instrument where the operator grasps.

- **Shank**
  - Part of the instrument that attaches the working end to the handle.

- **Working end**
  - Portion of the instrument with a specific function.
Standard Instruments

- Mouth mirror
  - Used to view areas of oral cavity, reflect light on dark surfaces, and retract lips, and so forth for better visibility
  - Used in every basic tray set up
  - Available in various sizes and with plain or magnifying ends
Explorer, probe

- Used to examine the teeth, detect carious lesions, and note other oral conditions
- Available in many shapes and sizes
- May be single or double ended
(Cotton) pliers

- Used to carry objects such as cotton pellets or rolls to and from the mouth
- Some lock, some do not lock
- Also called operating pliers or college pliers
Scalers

- Used to remove calculus (tartar) and debris from the teeth and sub-gingival pockets
- Available in many shapes
Periodontal probes

- Used to **measure** the depth of the gingival sulcus (space between the tooth and free gingiva)
- Has round, tapered blade with a blunt tip marked in millimeters (mm)
Sets, trays

- Color coded trays
  - Instruments are color coded with tiny bands to denote use for specific procedures
  - Examples: red for amalgam, blue for composite, and so forth
  - Full set of color coded instruments placed on tray
  - Sterilized as one unit
Thank you for your attention!