

Karaganda State Medical University  
Chair of the foreign languages

# Basic Dental Equipment and Dental Instruments

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# Dental Chair

- The dental chair is probably the most prominent piece of dental equipment in the treatment room. Dentists either purchase brand new or refurbished dental chairs when they start public practice. Regardless of condition, comfort, stability, and utility are the three key factors that sets a good dental chair from a bad one.



# Saliva Ejector



- You probably recognize a saliva ejector running because of the ambient noise it produces. The saliva ejector makes it easy to vacuum out intrusive saliva while performing an operation by way of the suction tubes. Don't worry though, as a saliva ejector will not dry out your mouth, only the excess saliva produced by the body during awkward mouth positions is filtered out by the machine.

# Examination Instruments

- ◉ The dentists use examination instruments to peer into the mouth, look for the cause of the pain, and finally work on the damaged or infected tooth.
- ◉ The mouth mirror is used to peer into hard-to-view areas of the mouth, like the back and gaps of cavities. The mouth mirror is also used by the dentist to thump a tooth to see if it draws pain.
- ◉ The dental explorer has a hook that services a scraper for minor plaque and tartar buildup. It is also used to sensate the tooth and see if it produces any tingling sensation from the patient. The dental explorer's primary purpose is to determine if there is any tooth decay building up on the tooth.
- ◉ The periodontal probe is used to measure pocket depths in-between teeth. This probe is usually used on adult patients, since they are more prone to periodontitis. The probe is also used on patients who wear braces and Invisalign to see any improvements on their bite.



# Dental Tweezers/College Tweezers

- These pair of tweezers is usually used to hold and push cotton into different portions of the mouth to prevent saliva from gushing into the teeth.



# Dental Excavator

- Dental excavators come in different ends: a spoon, claw or disk-sized blade. They are used in removing tooth decay. The shapes correspond to different types of teeth.



# Dental Drill



- After pinpointing the cause of dental pain, and more often than not, a decayed molar, the dentist will need to excavate the tooth by using a dental drill. A dental can be attached to different removable tips/extensions (also called dental burs) and is capable of 400,000 rpm speeds, which is perfectly suited to penetrate the hard calcium surface of a tooth. A dental drill is primarily used in excavating a cavity prior to filling it with composite resin or amalgam.
- Upon filling a tooth with composite resin or amalgam, repairing chipped teeth or for purely cosmetic reasons, the use of a dental bur is imperative to smoothen the surface of the tooth.

# Dental Syringe

- A dental syringe is a unique syringe specifically designed for injecting sufficient and controlled amounts of anesthesia into the gums. It is also used to withdraw liquids (particularly pus) from the gums.





# Dental Anesthesia



- Dental anesthesia is a specialized form of general anesthesia, whereby lacking the presence of nitrous oxide. Dental anesthesia is commonly called lidocaine by dentist. Its numbing effect usually lasts one two hours, depending on body mass and the nervous system's tolerance to anesthetics.

# The Future Simple Tense Passive Voice

Will be + V<sub>3</sub> (ed)

## Example:

«+» You will be invited for examination. – Вас пригласят (вы будете приглашены).

«?» Will you be invited for examination? – Вы будете приглашены? (Вас пригласят?)

«-» You will not (won't) be invited for examination. – Вы не будете приглашены. (Вас не пригласят)

**Thanks for watching**