CDAMP Module VI

**VOCABULARY WORKSHEET**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ #\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Directions: Using Delmar’s “Dental Assisting, a Comprehensive Approach, **5th** **Edition**”

By Phinney & Halstead, **2017**, Chapters 17, 18, 19, 20, 37 & 38, define the following terms:

**SECTION** **1** – **Chapter 17**

Reception room –

Administrative area-

Sterilization area –

Treatment rooms-

Dental office laboratory –

Darkroom-

Operatory-

Dental chair design –

Supine position –

Subsupine position –

Dental unit –

Delivery systems –

Rear-

Side-

Front-

Mobile carts –

Operator’s cart-

Assistant’s cart-

Air-water syringe –

Handpieces-

Rheostat-

Ultrasonic scaler –

Saliva ejector –

High volume evacuation (HVE)

Operator stool adjustments –

Dental assistant stool adjustments –

Operating light –

Small equipment found in treatment room –

X-ray view box-

Curing light types:

Tungsten halogen-

Argon laser-

Plasma arc (PAC)-

Light emitting diode (LED)-

Radiometer (light meter)-

Amalgamator-

Triturates-

Intraoral camera-

Dental air compressor –

Condensation-

Central vacuum system -

Communication system-

Opening the office –

Closing the office –

Four-handed dentistry –

Six-handed dentistry –

List the 4 activity zones –

Classification of motion –

Class I –

Class II –

Class III –

Class IV –

Class V -

Preparation of the treatment room for the patient –

Greet and escort –

List steps in seating the dental patient –

Ergonomics –

For operator –

For assistant –

Patient dismissal –

Special needs patients:

children –

seniors –

pregnant –

hearing impaired/blind –

with wheelchairs or walkers –

non-English speaking –

# SECTION 2 - Chapter 18

The working ends on an instrument –

Blade-

Cutting edge-

Bevel-

Bi-beveled-

Nib-

Shaft –

Cone socket handle-

Shank –

Basic classification of dental instruments –

Number of working ends-

Manufacturer’s number-

Black’s Formula –

three number –

four number –

Cutting instruments –

Non-cutting instruments –

Basic examination instruments:

mouth mirror, types & uses –

explorers, types & uses –

cotton pliers, types & uses –

periodontal probe –

Plastic filling instrument –

Composite instrument –

XTS composite instrument-

Small-balled instrument/Dycal instrument-

Amalgam carrier –

Amalgam gun –

Amalgam condenser (plugger ) –

Amalgam carvers –

Burnisher –

File –

Finishing knife –

Spatula, types & uses –

Articulating forceps –

Scissors, types & uses –

Rotary instruments –

Bur –

Parts of the bur:

3 shank types –

Neck –

Head –

Functions of the following cutting burs:

round –

inverted cone –

plain fissure straight –

plain fissure cross-cut –

tapered fissure straight –

tapered fissure cross-cut –

end cutting –

wheel –

pear –

diamond bur –

finishing bur –

surgical bur –

laboratory bur /vulcanite or acrylic bur-

fissurotomy bur –

Abrasive rotary instrument-

mandrels –

discs, types & uses –

stones –

rubber wheels-

rubber points-

bur block-

List the 3 basic parts of the dental handpiece –

High speed handpiece –

Revolutions per minute (rpm)-

Contra-angle-

Chuck-

Rheostat-

Fiber-optic light source –

Low Speed Handpiece-

Revolutions per minute (rpm)-

Electric handpiece –

Ultrasonic handpiece-

Laser handpiece-

Maintenance & sterilization of handpieces –

Air abrasion –

Microetcher –

Microetcher abrasives-

Positioning on trays-

Tray systems:

preset –

cassette –

color-coding -

### SECTION 2-Chapter 19

Assistant’s responsibility for setting up operatory –

Instrument transfer zone –

Fulcrum –

Tactile sensation –

Instrument grasps and the 5 examples of use –

Eight basic rules of instrument transfer:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

One-handed transfer –

Two-handed transfer –

Transfer modifications with:

mirror & explorer –

cotton pliers –

scissors –

handpieces –

air-water syringe –

Miscellaneous items-

mixed cement –

use of gauze during surgery –

Requirements for maintaining a clear operating field –

Lighting-

Evacuation system (HVE) and parts –

Oral evacuation grasps –

Guidelines for oral evacuation tip placement –

Saliva ejector –

#### Three-way (A/W) syringe –

uses –

tissue retraction –

mouth props –

Isolite system –

Types of moisture control –

Guidelines for expanded duty assistant working solo on a patient –

Dental Dam-

Advantage and contraindications of dental dam use-

List Dental Dam materials and Equipment-

Napkin –

Frame –

types -

Punching guide –

Punch –

Clamps –

bow –

jaws –

points –

forceps holes –

wings –

Ligatures-

Stabilizing cord-

Lubricant-

Scissors-

Inverting or Tucking Instrument-

Preparation before Dental Dam Placement-

Placement procedures for the Dental Dam-

Removing the Dental Dam-

Placing the Dental Dam for Pediatric Patients-

**SECTION 3–Chapter 20**

Sedation –

conscious sedation –

IV –

oral –

inhalation –

intramuscular –

analgesia –

general anesthesia –

topical anesthesia –

local anesthesia –

Local anesthetic agents –

Anesthetic cartridge/carpule –

Amides –

Esters –

Duration –

short –

intermediate –

long –

Vasoconstrictor –

ratios –

Local anesthetic complications –

Local infiltration –

Field block anesthesia –

Nerve block anesthesia –

Maxillary injection sites –

Mandibular injection sites -

Aspirating anesthetic syringe –

thumb ring –

finger bar/grip –

barrel -

piston rod/plunger –

harpoon –

threaded end –

Injection needle –

lumen –

bevel –

shank –

hub –

syringe end –

Care & handling of the dental needle –

Protection against needle stick injury –

Parts of the anesthetic cartridge:

glass cartridge –

rubber stopper/plunger –

aluminum cap –

diaphragm –

Care & handling of the anesthetic cartridge –

Charting anesthesia administration –

Intraosseous anesthesia –

Periodontal ligament injection –

Intrapulpal injection –

Electronic anesthesia –

Computer-controlled local anesthesia –

Nitrous oxide & oxygen sedation –

indications –

contraindications –

Safety & precautions:

personnel –

patient –

Equipment -

**SECTION 4: Chapter 37**

#### ADA Seals –

Role of the dental assistant-

pH scale -

Acidity –

Adhesion –

Biting forces –

Types of stress & strain:

tensile –

compressive –

shearing –

Corrosion –

Dimensional change –

Elasticity –

Flow –

Galvanism –

Hardness –

Microleakage –

Retention –

mechanical –

chemical -

Bonding –

Solubility -

Thermal conductivity –

Thermal expansion –

Viscosity –

#### Wettability –

Type of restorative dental materials-

Dental cements:

self-cure –

light-cure –

dual-cure –

luting cement –

liner –

base –

Sedative/palliative effect –

Varnish –

Zinc phosphate cement; properties & uses –

Exothermic -

Zinc oxide eugenol (ZOE); composition & properties –

used as a luting cement –

used as a base –

NOT to be used where?

Polycarboxylate cement; composition & properties –

uses –

Glass ionomer cement; composition & properties –

uses –

Resin-modified -

Calcium hydroxide; composition & properties –

use –

#### Cavity varnish –

copal –

universal –

Fluoride varnish-

Resin cement –

types –

uses –

Compomer cement –

Etchants –

Bonding agents/adhesives –

Enamel bonding –

Dentin bonding –

Smear layer –

Techniques for detecting cavities –

Cavity cleaners/disinfectants -

Desensitizer –

Cavity preparation and identification:

Axial wall-

Pulpal wall-

Gingival wall-

Line angle-

Point angles-

Cavosurface margin-

Elements of cavity preparations:

Outline form-

Resistance form-

Retention form-

Convenience form-

Finishing or refinement of the cavity preparation-

Debridement of the cavity preparation-

Cavity preparation-

Ideal cavity preparation-

Beyond- ideal cavity preparation-

Near-exposure cavity preparation-

Indirect pulp capping-

Exposed-pulp cavity preparation-

Direct pulp capping-

Cavity liner-

Cavity varnish-

Cement base-

**SECTION 4, Chapter 38**

Amalgam –

Alloy -

Dental amalgam composition –

types –

#### Mercury –

Safety considerations –

Forms of dental alloy-

capsule-

pestle-

Amalgamator-

Trituration –

Amalgamation –

Amalgam bonding –

Composite restorative material -

Composition of composites –

macrofill –

microfill –

hybrid –

flowable –

packable -

Class I and II-

Class IV and V-

Glass ionomer restorative material –

Resin-modified/Hybrid -

Compomer restorative material –

Matrix band-

Retainer-

Wedges –

types –

placement and purpose -

Tofflemire matrix–

Tofflemire matrix retainer parts:

frame-

guide channels-

vise-

spindle-

inner knob-

outer knob-

Tofflemire retainer styles-

contra-angle-

Matrix bands-

automatrix –

plastic strip –

Crown matrix form –

Sectional matrix -