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 -