

Karaganda State Medical University
Chair of the foreign languages

Equipment and instruments of dental clinic. Past Perfect Passive Voice.

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A dental clinic is a place where patients receive treatment for their teeth. These treatments can include but are not limited to teeth cleaning, extraction, X-rays, fillings and root canal surgery. The procedures available at a dental clinic depend on the qualifications and experience of the dentists. Equipment used in clinics vary from expensive machinery to small teeth cleaning tools.

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. The first dental chair was introduced in 1970 and has continued to evolve to suit different dental office aesthetics and to provide more utility, like the ability to purify running water, sport LCD displays, and improved spinal support designed specifically for elderly patients.



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

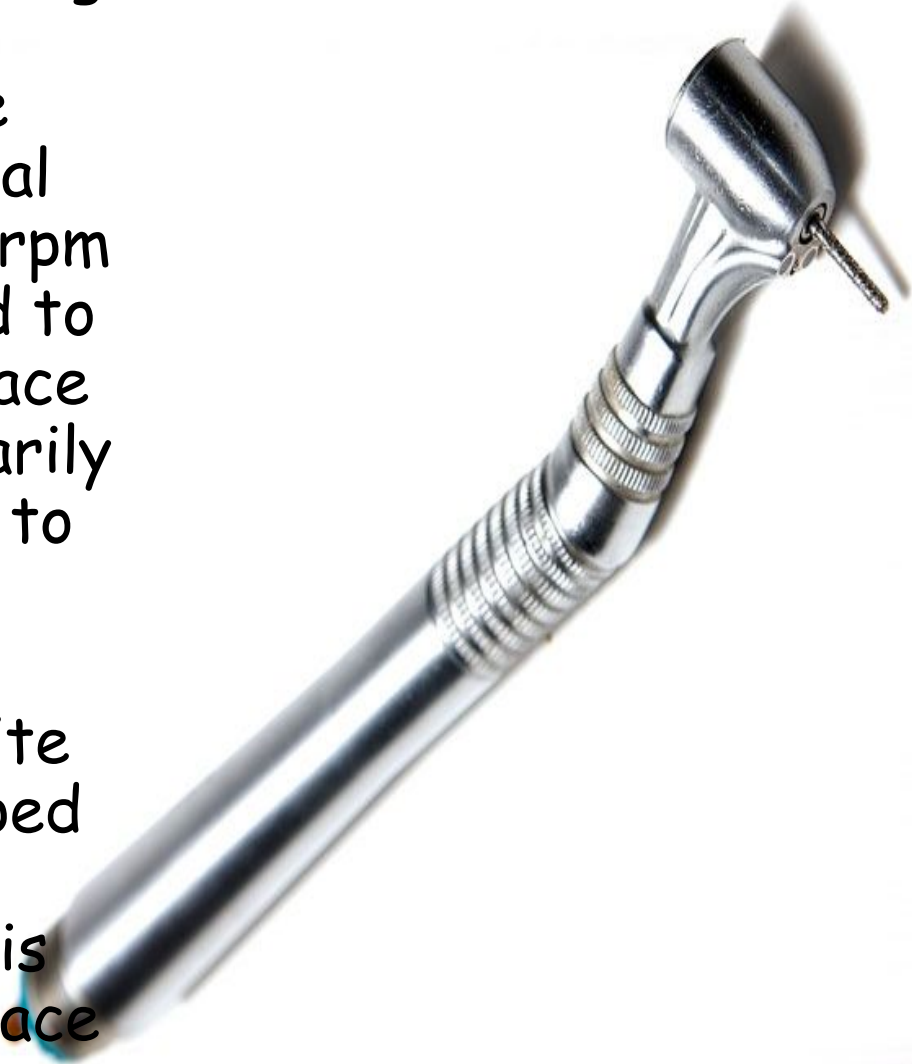
Dental excavators come in different ends: a spoon, claw or disk-sized blade. They are used in removing tooth decay. The shapes correspond to different types of teeth.



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.



Radiograph Equipment

Another way a dentist looks inside your mouth to determine its health is with the use of X-rays.

X-ray machines are used while you sit in the dentist's chair. They work with radiation waves. Radiation can be harmful, so you might have to wear a protective blanket while your X-ray is being taken. Radiograph film is what the X-ray image is recorded on. Depending on the area of your mouth to be X-rayed, radiograph film comes in several shapes and sizes.

PAST PERFECT PASSIVE



Subject + had been + Verb III form + [by
Object]



Had + Subject + been + Verb III form + [by
Object]?



Subject + had + not + been + Verb III form +
[by Object]

Examples

- 1) The tooth had been stopped by 2 o'clock.
Had the tooth been stopped by 2 o'clock?
The tooth had not been stopped by 2 o'clock.

- 2) All the equipment and instruments of dental clinic had been replaced by the annual inspection.
Had all the equipment and instruments of dental clinic been replaced by the annual inspection?
All the equipment and instruments of dental clinic had not been replaced by the annual inspection.