

Filling's material: permanent & temporary Active voice



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A **dental filling** is a material used to replace missing tooth structure. Tooth structure is most often lost as a result of decay caused by the demineralization of a tooth.

The type of restoration technique used to repair a damaged tooth is determined by the severity of the damage and availability of restorative materials.



Temporary Filling

Temporary fillings are made of materials that are intended to last for up to one month. Zinc oxide eugenol is a material commonly used for temporary fillings. Temporary fillings are used when it is not possible or it would be detrimental to place a permanent filling. For example, if a patient has several dental cavities that require more than one appointment to fill, a dentist may restore teeth with a temporary material before placing permanent fillings. A temporary filling can also be used to soothe irritated nerves in a tooth's pulp or allow the pulp time to heal before a permanent filling is placed.



Permanent fillings

Permanent fillings, with proper care, can last from years to a lifetime. The procedure for placing a permanent filling includes drilling of the tooth to remove decayed enamel and dentin before filling it with either silver amalgam, composite resin or glass ionomer.

Amalgams



Composite Restorations



There are a variety of materials that are used for filling teeth today. The decision as to which material to use is usually guided by a number of factors, including the size of the hole that is being filled, the location of the tooth, the cost to the patient and aesthetic preferences.



Silver amalgam has been used for filling teeth longer than any other material. It is a mixture of metals including silver, tin, mercury, copper and zinc. Until not so long ago, this was the only material available for fillings, but today it is used mainly in the back teeth where the metal color can not easily be seen. Even with the availability of many new materials, this compound continues to be used because of its ability to endure intense forces generated by chewing motions, and because of its affordability to patients.



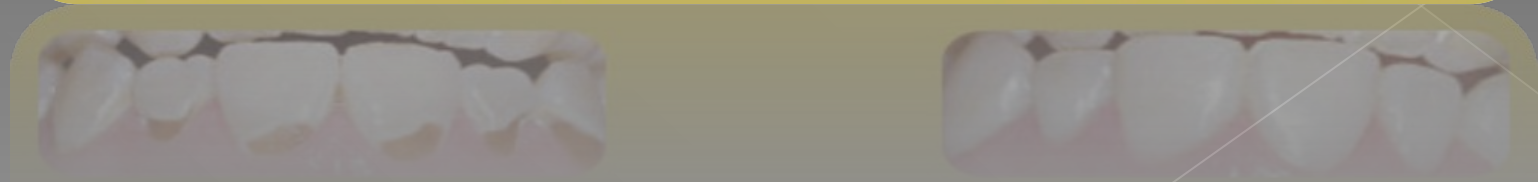
Cast gold is also used for fillings. It has the same ability to withstand chewing and lasts just as long as silver amalgam. Some patients find the color of gold more appealing than silver, although it is more expensive.



Another material that is used for filling teeth is known as **composite resin**. This material consists of a mixture of an organic compound and glass particles derived from elements such as quartz and lithium aluminum silicate. The organic makeup enables the fillings to chemically bond to the remaining portion of the tooth, which adds strength to the structure. Since this filling material can be produced in varying shades of white to match the patients natural teeth, it is usually used to fill or reconstruct teeth in the front of the mouth that are more visible. Although this material is quite durable, it generally does not last as long as a silver amalgam filling and costs more.



Composite resin can be produced in varying shades of white to match a patient's natural teeth color.



Ceramics can also be used for fillings when an extremely natural tooth appearance is needed. These fillings are usually made of porcelain, which does not stain as readily as other tooth colored materials. On the downside, however, it has a rougher surface and is much more expensive than other composite materials. Although the porcelain lasts as long or longer than other composite resins, it has a tendency to be susceptible to chipping and breakage.



Glass ionomers, which release fluoride, are often used as filling for children's teeth



In addition to the above materials, a substance known as glass **ionomer** can also be used. This material consists of a combination of acrylic and a certain type of glass. It is commonly used for fillings in children's teeth. An important aspect of filling teeth with glass ionomers is that the material releases fluoride into the tooth to help prevent more decay. Drawbacks to this material are that it is not as strong as composite resin; it is less durable and can fracture. Although its initial costs are comparable to composite resin fillings, glass ionomer fillings do not last as long.



PASSIVE VOICE

The mouse was eaten by the cat.

ACTIVE VOICE

The mouse ate the cat.

MARTIN

Active voice

Active voice: In active sentences, the subject is active or the subject performs the actions.

subject+verb+object

Passive voice: In passive sentences, the subject is no longer active or the subject is acted upon by the verb.

object+verb+subject

Present Tenses

Active

He treats my teeth.
He isn't treating my teeth.
Has he treated your teeth?

Passive

My teeth are treated by him.
My teeth are not being treated by him.
Have your teeth been treated by him?

Passive

Active

Dave

makes

cakes.

Passive

Cakes

are

made

by

Dave

Active and Passive in all tenses

Active and Passive in all tenses

Active

Passive

Dave is making cakes.

Dave made cakes.

Dave was making cakes.

Dave will make cakes.

Dave is going to make cakes.

Dave has made cakes.

Cakes are being made by Dave.

Cakes were made by Dave.

Cakes were being made by Dave.

Cakes will be made by Dave.

Cakes are going to be made by Dave.

Cakes have been made by Dave.

Active

Passive

Dave had made cakes.

Dave should make cakes.

Dave must make cakes.

Dave doesn't make cakes.

Dave didn't make cakes.

Cakes had been made by Dave.

Cakes should be made by Dave.

Cakes must be made by Dave.

Cakes aren't made by Dave.

Cakes weren't made by Dave.

Past Tenses

ACTIVE

THE SOUND OF DRILLING DIDN'T STARTLED THE CHILD.

THE SOUND OF DRILLING WAS STARTLING THE CHILD.

HAD THE SOUND OF DRILLING STARTLED THE CHILD?

PASSIVE

THE CHILD WASN'T STARTLED BY THE SOUND OF DRILLING.

THE CHILD WAS BEING STARTLED BY THE SOUND OF DRILLING.

HAD THE CHILD BEEN STARTLED BY THE SOUND OF DRILLING?

Future Tenses

Active

The dentist will (not) remove the bad tooth.

Will the dentist have removed the bad tooth by the end of the day?

Passive

The bad tooth will (not) be removed by the dentist.

Will the bad tooth have been removed by the dentist by the end of the day?

The Simple Future Tense

Active: S + will/shall + V + O

Passive: S + will/shall + be + Vpp + by + O

PRACTICE

My parents will take us to the park.



We will be taken to the park by our parents.



Thank you for your attention.

