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Chair of the foreign languages



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Equipment and instruments of dental clinic.

Dental instruments are the tools that dental professionals use to provide dental treatment. They include tools to examine, manipulate, restore and remove teeth and surrounding oral structures.

Standard instruments are the instruments used to examine, restore and extract teeth and manipulate tissues.

Kinds of dental instruments

Mirror

•Dental mirrors are used by the dentist or dental auxiliary to view a mirror image of the teeth in locations of the mouth where visibility is difficult or impossible. They also are used for reflecting light onto desired surfaces, indirect vision, and with retraction of soft tissues to improve access or vision.

Dental explorer

- A dental explorer or sickle probe is an instrument in dentistry commonly used in the dental armamentarium. A sharp point at the end of the explorer is used to enhance tactile sensation.
- In the past it was usual for dentists to use the explorer to determine the presence of tooth decay on tooth enamel. Since enamel is demineralized in the early stages of tooth decay, the use of an explorer opens a cavity in the enamel where none existed previously. Additionally, radiographs and other products designed to identify decay (such as measuring fluorescence from a laser) help the dental professional make a final diagnosis of tooth decay.



Kinds of dental instruments

Dental laser

A dental laser is a type of laser designed specifically for use in oral surgery or dentistry.
The use of a laser can decrease morbidity after surgery, and reduces the need for anesthetics.
Because of the cauterization of tissue there will be little bleeding following soft tissue procedures, and some of the risks of alternative electrosurgery procedures are avoided.

Dental torque wrench

 A dental torque wrench or restorative torque wrench is a torque wrench used to precisely apply a specific torque to a fastener bolt for fixation of an abutment, dentures or prosthetics on a dental implant.[1]

Burs

- Dental Burs cutting surface are either made of a multifluted tungsten carbide, a diamond coated tip or a stainless steel multi fluted rosehead. There are many different types and classifications of burs some of the most common are: the round bur (sizes ¼ to 10) or inverted cone (sizes 33½ to 90L). Burs are also classified by the type of shank. For instance a latch type, or right angle bur is only used in the slow speed handpiece with contra-angle attachment. Long shank or shaft is only used in the slow speed when the contra-angle is not in use, and finally a friction grip bur which is a small bur used only in the high-speed handpiece. There are many bur shapes that are utilized in various specific procedures.
- Operative burs
- Flat fissure, pear-shaped, football, round, tapered, flame, chamfer, bevel, end cut, bud bur, steel, inverted cone, diamond, brown stone, and greenstone.







Present Perfect Pasive voice

- Глагол в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice)
 означает, что действие направлено на предмет или лицо, выраженное подлежащим.
- Формы страдательного залога образуются при помощи глагола to be в соответствующей форме и Participle II (Причастие II) смыслового глагола.
- Практически все времена группы Continuous (Future Continuous, Future Continuous in the Past, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous, Future Perfect Continuous) не имеют формы страдательного залога.

Present Perfect Active voice

Passive sentences in the present perfect tense have the following structure:
 Object of the active sentence + has/have + been + past participle form of the verb + by + subject of the active sentence

Examples:

- Permanent teeth have been appeared at the age of 10

 Oral surgery has been done in exceptional cases
- Dentists have been checked up by the special commission twice a year.
 The fillings have been done in a proper way.
- PHas caries been diagnosised at the patient? Why teeth have been whitened recently?