

# Karaganda State Medical University

The chair of foreign languages

**Equipment and instruments of dental clinic.**

## Report

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# Endo motor – Silver Reciproc – VDW.

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- . Endodontics includes a treatment of root canals inside the tooth. Inside these canals, there is dental pulp, which is removed if there is inflammation in the tooth, thus creating a space inside the tooth. This space has to be treated, extended, cleaned and then filled so that the tooth can regain its functions. Machine root canal treatment guarantees better cleaning, extension and simplification of the complex root system and creates ideal conditions for filling the root canals.





APR-Function zur Reduzierung der Dosisleistung



# Apex locator – Raypex 5 – VDW

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- This device is used in endodontic treatment. It is used to measure the length of the root canal space precisely and to determine the position of apical foramen, a narrow opening at the apex of the dental root, through which the nerve and blood vessels supplying the dental pulp (cavity inside the tooth) pass from the adjacent bone. For a long-term success of the endodontic treatment, it is vital to treat and fill the root canal right up to this opening. Apex locator compares the tissue resistance between two electrodes. A small metal hook is placed into the corner of the lip of the patient and acts as one electrode. The second electrode is connected to the instrument, which is used for treating the dental root. This measurement is completely painless.







# Electrocauter ART

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- This device is used to treat soft tissues (gums, fimbriated fold of the tongue). The device works with a high frequency electric current and can be used for coagulation (cessation of bleeding) or for incision. An advantage of the incision by an electric current is a significantly lower post-operative painfulness and quicker healing than if the usual surgical tools (scalpels) are used. During the incision and most importantly immediately after the incision, the tissue does not bleed, which makes it possible to perform surgical interventions during one visit that would require breaking up into two visits with several days for healing of the treated soft tissue if the traditional tools were used.







# 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 useful for reflecting light onto desired surfaces, indirect vision, and with retraction of soft tissues to improve access or vision





# A high-speed dental handpiece

- Dental handpieces come in many varying types which include: High speed air driven (also known as an airotor), slow speed, friction grip, surgical hand piece. Straight handpiece with a sharp bur.





# 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  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 10) or inverted cone (sizes 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  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.





# Страдательный залог

- Действительный и страдательный залоги в английском языке совпадают со значением соответствующих залогов в русском языке. Глагол в действительном залоге (Active Voice) показывает, что действие совершает лицо или предмет, выраженный подлежащим.
- He often asks questions. Он часто задаёт вопросы.
- Глагол в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice) означает, что действие направлено на предмет или лицо, выраженное подлежащим.
- He is often asked questions. Ему часто задают вопросы.
- Формы страдательного залога образуются при помощи глагола to be в соответствующей форме и Participle II (Причастие II) смыслового глагол



# Passive Voice

	Past	Present	Future
<b>Simple</b> (Indefinite)	was/were + V <sub>3</sub> <sup>ed</sup>	am/is/are + V <sub>3</sub> <sup>ed</sup>	shall/will be + V <sub>3</sub> <sup>ed</sup>
<b>Progressive</b> (Continious)	was/were being + V <sub>3</sub> <sup>ed</sup>	am/is/are being + V <sub>3</sub> <sup>ed</sup>	_____ (употреблять Future Simple)
<b>Perfect</b>	had been + V <sub>3</sub> <sup>ed</sup>	has/have been + V <sub>3</sub> <sup>ed</sup>	shall/will have been + V <sub>3</sub> <sup>ed</sup>
<b>Perfect Progressive</b> (Continious)	_____	_____	_____

(употреблять формы Perfect)



## Indefinite Passive (to be + Participle II)

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- **The newspapers *are delivered* every morning.** (Present Indefinite Passive) Газеты доставляются каждое утро.
- **This book *was bought* a month ago.** (Past Indefinite Passive) Эта книга была куплена месяц назад.
- **The letter *will be mailed* tomorrow.** (Future Indefinite Passive) Письмо будет отправлено завтра.



## Continuous Passive (to be + being + Participle II).

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- **The house *is being repaired*.** (Present Continuous Passive) Дом ремонтируется.
- **When John was ill he *was being taught* at home.** (Past Continuous Passive) Когда Джон болел, его обучали дома.



# Perfect Passive (to have + been + Participle II)

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- **This letter has been brought by the secretary.** (Present Perfect Passive) Секретарь принёс письмо. (Письмо принесено секретарём)
- **He decided to become a writer only when his first story had been published.** (Past Perfect Passive) Он решил стать писателем, только когда его первый рассказ был напечатан.
- **By the 1st of July the last exam will have been passed** (Future Perfect Passive) К первому июля последний экзамен будет вами сдан.



Следует обратить особое внимание на перевод глаголов с предлогом в страдательном залоге. Наиболее распространённые из

■  
ЭТИХ ГЛАГЛОВ ■

- **hear of** - слышать о
- laugh at** - смеяться над
- look after** - присматривать за (кем-либо)
- look at** - смотреть на
- rely on** - полагаться на
- send for** - посылать за
- speak of (about)** - говорить о
- pay attention to** - обращать внимание на
- take care of** - заботиться о
- **The book is much spoken about.** Об этой книге много говорят.
- He can't be relied on.** На него нельзя ПОЛОЖИТЬСЯ.



