

Karaganda State Medical University

Chair of the foreign languages

Equipment and instruments of dental clinic.

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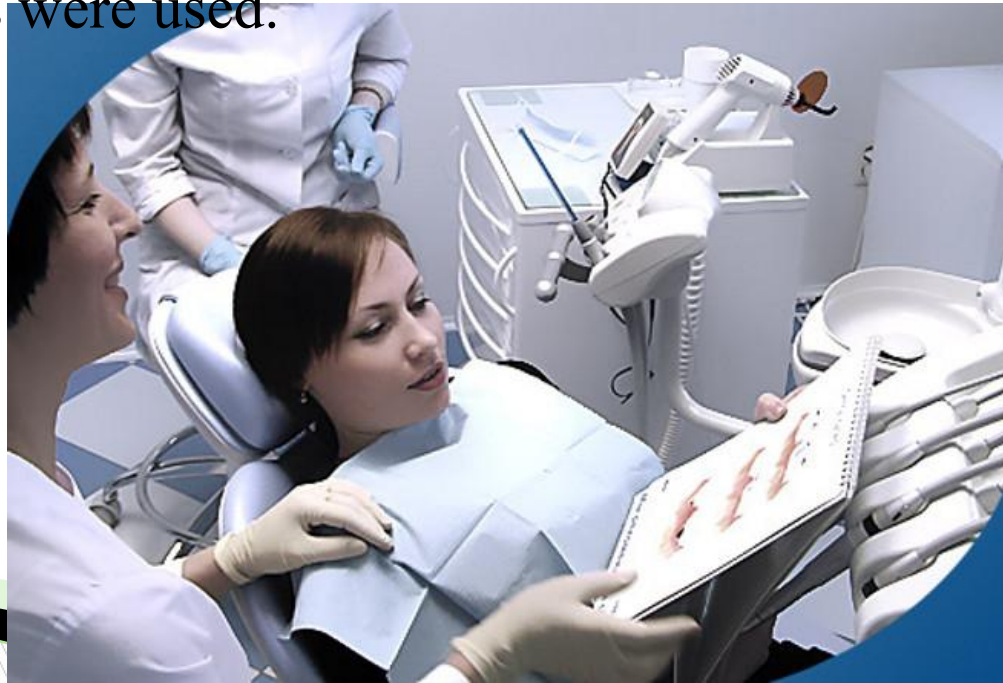
Apex locator – Raypex 5 – VDW.

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.

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.



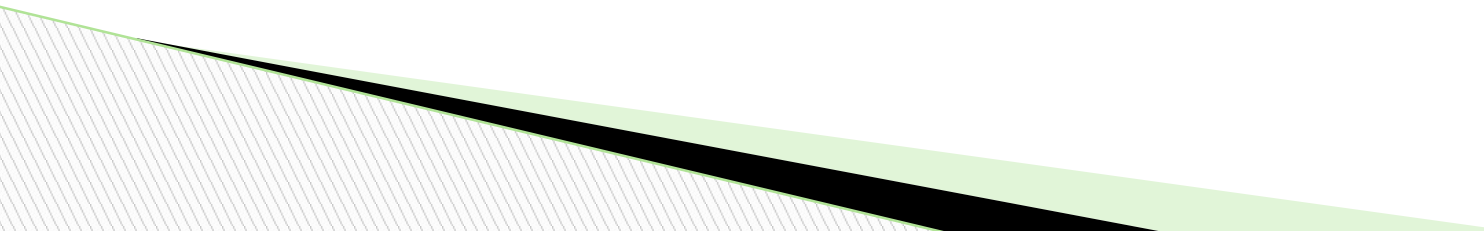
Endo motor – Silver Reciproc – VDW

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.



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 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.



Mirror

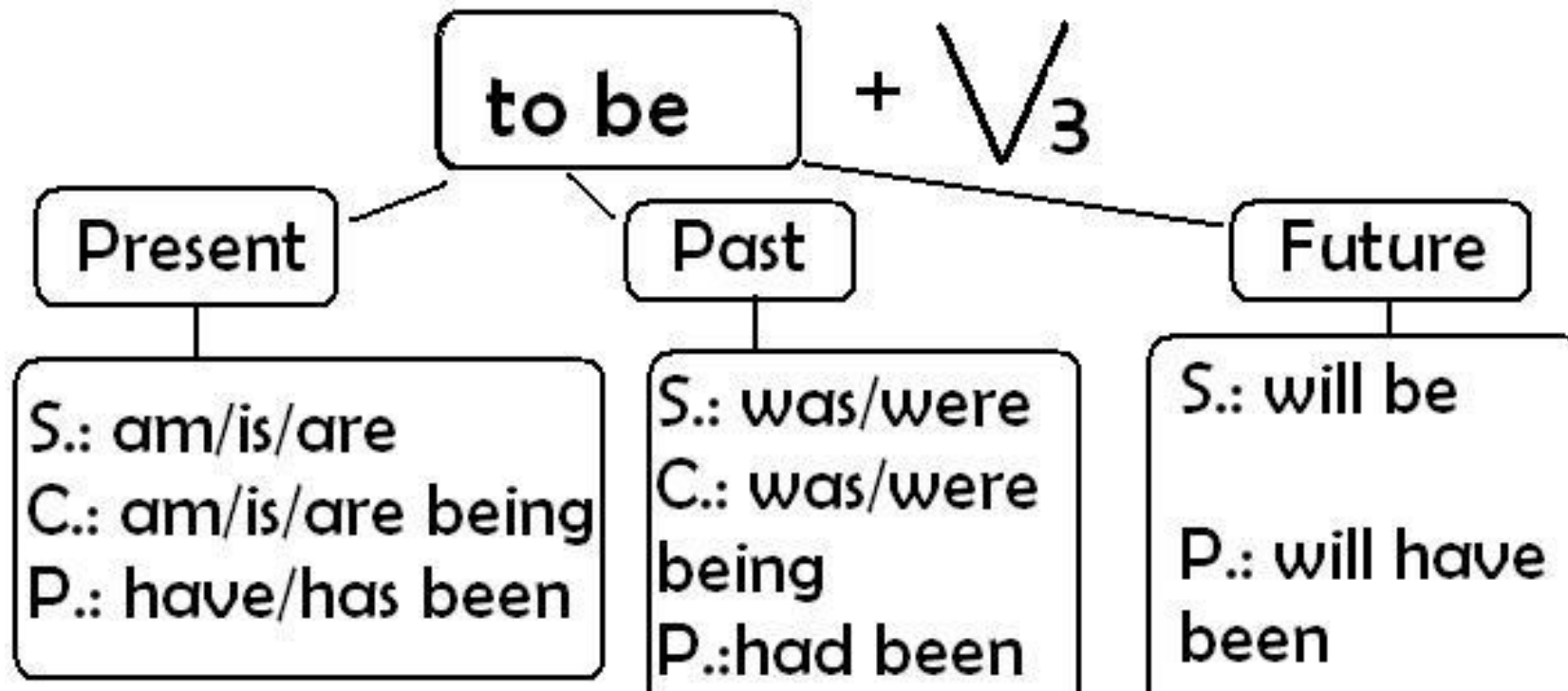
Dental mirrors are used by the dentist or dental auxiliary to view a mirror image of the teeth in locations of the mouth where visibility is difficult or impossible. They also are useful for reflecting light onto desired surfaces, indirect vision, and with retraction of soft tissues to improve access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

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



Subject + finite form of *to be* + Past Participle

Passive Voice



Use of the passive voice:

Passive voice is used when the **focus is on the action**. It is not important or not known, however, who or what is performing the action.

Example:

The patient was admitted

Sometimes a statement in passive is more **polite** than active voice, as the following example shows:

Example:

Tooth was broken

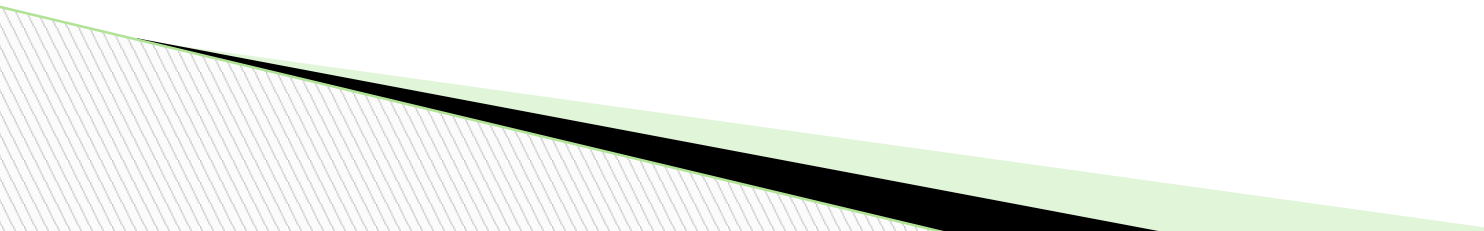


When rewriting active sentences in passive voice, note the following:
the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence

the finite form of the verb is changed (*to be* + past participle)

the subject of the active sentence becomes the object of the passive sentence (or is dropped)

Example: I was surprised to hear that Harry was advised to do an incision with surgical tools , not with an electrocauter ART.



**Thank you for your
attention.**

