DENTAL CLEANING



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Prophylaxis

- Chapter 11 -

Most people refer to prophylaxis as dental cleaning.
It involves removing **plaque** and **tartar** from the teeth.
These **deposits build up** in the mouth over time.

Prophylaxis involves three or sometimes four steps.
The summary below outlines these steps:

1. Removal of large deposits

Dental hygienists commonly use ultrasonic instruments. These **remove** larger deposits.

2. Removal of fine deposits

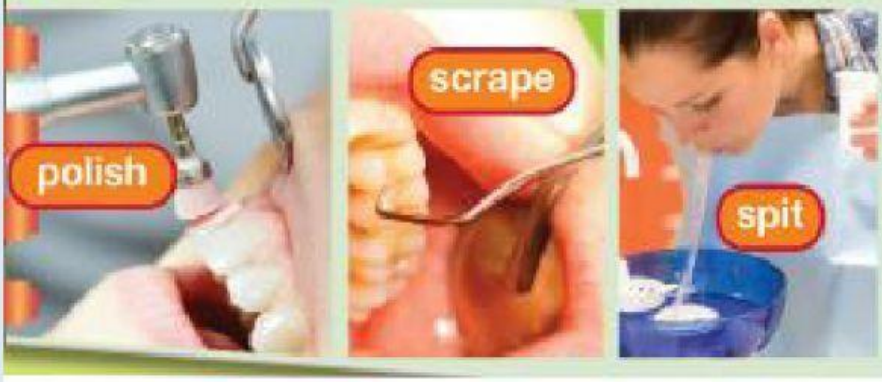
This involves using fine tools to **scrape** away small tartar deposits.

3. Polishing

The hygienist now **cleans** and **polishes** the teeth by **applying prophylaxis paste.**

4. Fluoride application

This optional step involves the application of fluoride. Patients must not eat this. They must **spit** it out.



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WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE TEXT?

- TO DESCRIBE DIFFERENT WAYS TO PERFORM PROPHYLAXIS
- TO EXPLAIN TO PATIENTS WHY PROPHYLAXIS IS NECESSARY
- TO COMPARE TWO WAYS OF PERFORMING PROPHYLAXIS
- TO DESCRIBE THE PROCESS OF A PROPHYLAXIS

ACCORDING TO THE TEXT, WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF ULTRASONIC INSTRUMENTS?

- TO REMOVE SMALL PIECES OF TARTAR
- TO REMOVE LARGE PIECES OF TARTAR
- TO POLISH THE TEETH
- TO APPLY FLUORIDE EFFECTIVELY

WHAT CAN BE INFERRED ABOUT FLUORIDE?

- IT HELPS TO REDUCE BACTERIA LEVELS
- IT HELPS TO REMOVE SMALL TARTAR DEPOSITS
- IT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT STEP IN THE PROCESS
- IT IS NOT GOOD FOR PATIENTS TO EAT

LISTEN TO THE RECORDING AND MARK THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AS TRUE OR FALSE

THE PATIENT IS NOT WORRIED ABOUT THE PROPHYLAXIS

THE DENTIST WILL REMOVE SMALL DEPOSITS FIRST

THE WOMAN IS NOT GOING TO APPLY FLUORIDE

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