UNIT 11

DENTAL INSTRUMENTS

1. Try to answer the questions below.
Spróbuj odpowiedzieć na poniższe pytania.

1 What are dental instruments?

2 How do they differ?

3 Can you name the instruments in the pictures below? What are they used for?

A 

B 

C 

D 

E 

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2. Read the text and check your answers to questions in exercise 1. 18
Przeczytaj tekst i sprawdź swoje odpowiedzi na pytania z ćwiczenia 1.

GLOSSARY

blade – ostrze / koniec pracujący
carbon steel – stal węglowa
chisel – dłuto
cotton pliers – pęseta stomatologiczna (inaczej: **college tweezers**, **cotton tweezers**)
cutting – tnący
distinguish – rozróżnić
excavator – ekskawator, wydrążacz
explorer – zgłębnik
file – pilnik (narzędzie kanałowe)
handle – rękojeść, uchwyt (inaczej: **shaft**)
hatchet – topór
hoe – motyczka
inefficient – nieefektywny, nieskuteczny
manufacturer – producent, wytwórca
probe – sonda
shank – część łącząca / ramię
stainless steel – stal nierdzewna
vary – różnić się

Dental instruments

Dental instruments are the tools dental professionals use during treatments. Most hand instruments have three parts:

- a **blade,**
- a **shank,**
- a **handle.**

Dental instruments can be classified in a number of different ways based on:

- their function

Different instruments are used for different procedures. We can **distinguish** **cutting** and non-cutting instruments.

  - non-cutting instruments: mirror, **probes**, **explorers**, **cotton pliers**, **files**.
  - cutting instruments: **chisels**, **hoes**, **hatchets**, **excavators**.

- the number of working ends

The working end is the part of the instrument that comes into contact with the tooth or tissue of a patient. Depending on the **manufacturer**, working ends can **vary** in size, weight, material, length, width etc. We distinguish:

  - single-ended instruments (SE),
  - double-ended instruments (DE).

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Single-ended instruments have one working end. This makes them quite **inefficient** because it means a dentist or a hygienist will have to pick them up and put them down several times when working on a single tooth. Double-ended instruments have two working ends. They are more efficient because they eliminate the need for two separate instruments. Double-ended instruments can be paired – the two working ends are the same or unpaired – the working ends are different.

- material

The two main materials are **carbon steel** and **stainless steel**. Some instruments are made of titanium, graphite, gold or are diamond-coated.

3. Answer the following questions.

Odpowiedz na poniższe pytania.

1 How many parts do most hand instruments have? What are they called?

2 What are single-ended instruments?

3 What are double-ended instruments?

4 Which instruments are more efficient? Single- or double-ended ones? Why?

5 What materials are dental instruments mostly made of?

4. Label the parts of a dental instrument.

Podpisz części narzędzia stomatologicznego.



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5. Match the English words with their Polish equivalents.

Dopasuj angielskie słowa do ich polskich odpowiedników.

1	manufacturer	a	pilnik
2	cotton pliers	b	ostrze / koniec pracujący
3	file	c	producent
4	explorer	d	tnący
5	inefficient	e	rękojeść, uchwyt
6	stainless steel	f	stal nierdzewna
7	blade	g	rozróżniać
8	distinguish	h	zgłębnik
9	handle	i	nieefektywny
10	cutting	j	pęseta stomatologiczna

6. Match the names of dental instruments with suitable descriptions.

Dopasuj nazwy narzędzi stomatologicznych do odpowiednich opisów.

explorer **cotton pliers** **perioprobe or periodontal probe**
excavator **dental mirror**

_____	This spoon-shaped instrument is used to remove carious dentine from the oral cavity. It can also be used to remove leftover debris, cement or provisional (temporary) crowns.
_____	Used to examine the surface of a tooth. It helps the operator locate cavities, calculus or other problems.
_____	Used to grasp and transfer materials in and out of the oral cavity.
_____	Used to measure the depth of periodontal pockets.
_____	It is an assessment instrument. It can be used to view areas of the teeth or other surfaces that cannot be seen with direct vision.

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19 **7. Listen to the recording about a dental mirror and complete the sentences with the missing words. Then try to guess the meaning of the words in bold from context. You can also look them up in a dictionary.**

Posłuchaj krótkiego tekstu o lusterku stomatologicznym i uzupełnij zdania brakującymi słowami. Następnie spróbuj odgadnąć znaczenie pogrubionych słów z kontekstu. Możesz też ich wyszukać w słowniku.

A dental mirror is an assessment instrument. A mirror can be used to:

view areas of the teeth or other surfaces that cannot be seen with direct vision (_____ vision), **illuminate** parts of the _____ that are being treated, **retract** the _____ or _____ for a better, **unobstructed** view, **magnify** _____ (if the mirror is **concave**).

concave – _____

illuminate – _____

magnify – _____

retract – _____

unobstructed – _____

8. Look at the picture. What do you think this set-up is used for? Which instruments and materials can you name?

Spójrz na zdjęcie. Jak myślisz, do czego wykorzystywany jest taki zestaw? Które narzędzia i materiały potrafisz nazwać?



LIVEWORKSHEETS

9. Read the text about some elements of an extraction tray set-up and answer the following questions. 20

Posłuchaj tekstu o niektórych elementach zestawu do ekstrakcji zęba i odpowiedz na poniższe pytania.

1 What is a surgical curette used for?
2 What's the difference between an elevator and extraction forceps?
3 What's the difference between absorbable and nonabsorbable sutures?

GLOSSARY

absorbable – wchłanialny
break down – skruszyć, zerwać
dissolve – rozpuszczać
elevator – dźwignia
excess – nadmiar
extraction forceps – kleszcze ekstrakcyjne
heal – leczyć, goić
inject – wstrzykiwać
incision – nacięcie
loosen – poluzować
stitch, suture – szew
surgical curette – łyżeczka zębodołowa
surgically – chirurgicznie
syringe – strzykawka

Extraction set-up

Surgical curette

A surgical curette is usually a double-ended spoon-shaped instrument that can be used to:

- remove calculus from the surface of a tooth,
- remove debris or excess tissue from a socket.

Elevators

An elevator is used to grasp, elevate and / or **loosen** a tooth or root from a socket. The elevator is used before extraction forceps.

Extraction forceps

Extraction forceps are used to extract a tooth from a socket. There are different types of forceps used for specific teeth.

Suture

It is a **stitch** or stitches used for closing an **incision** site. The role of a suture is to stabilise movable soft tissue and hold it in place during the **healing** process. There are **absorbable** sutures and nonabsorbable sutures.

Absorbable sutures are made of synthetic materials that the body **breaks down** and **dissolves**. Nonabsorbable sutures need to be removed **surgically**.

Syringe

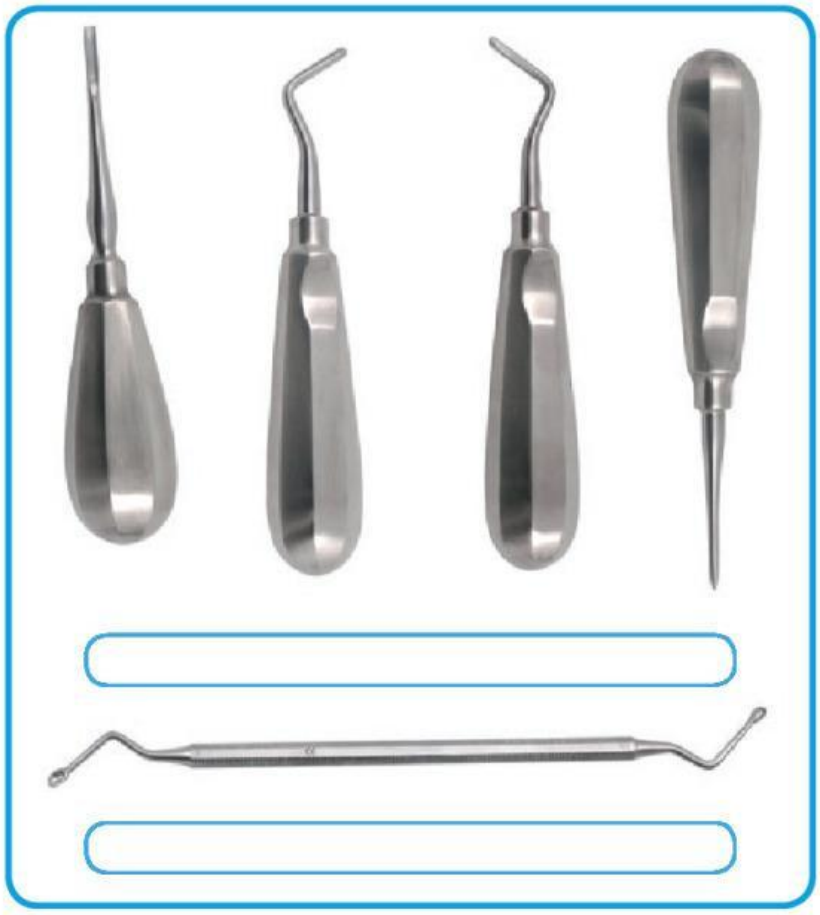
A syringe is used to **inject** local anaesthesia.

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10. Label the pictures with the correct names from the text.

Podpisz zdjęcia odpowiednimi nazwami z tekstu.





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