

Universidad Santo Tomás

Program: Dentistry

Class: Pediatric Dentistry

LISTENING EXERCISE

Content aim:

Students will be able to identify the different steps to restore anterior and posterior primary teeth with extensive decay.

Language aim:

Students will be able to identify some new dental vocabulary from listening to the video and reading its script.

Students will be able to write sentences about differences and similarities of restorative treatment in children.

Names: _____, _____ and _____.

Instructions: Follow the directions at every point. Remember to click “**Finish**” after you filled out this handout completely. Write your “**Group/level**” and then click “**Send.**” Do not forget to write down all your names on the worksheet.

1. What words can you think of when talking about restorative dental treatment for children. Write nine words.

a.	b.	c.
d.	e.	f.
g.	h.	i.
2. Discuss your thoughts with your group.
 - Do you think it is easier to restore **molars** or **anterior** primary teeth in children?
 - Could it be easier to do that in children than in adults?
3. Watch the video “Stainless-steel crown” preparation and read the script while you are watching. This video was produced by the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD).

Script “Stainless-steel crown”

For a stainless-steel crown restoration, first set up your rubber dam, for 4K the 13A was chosen as we are clamping a permanent mandibular first molar as it is the tooth distal decay. Before beginning, measure the mesial distal width of the tooth with the Boley gauge or perio probe to select the appropriate crown; these are the burs I will be using to prep a stainless-steel crown, the *football*

diamond bur will be used for occlusal reduction. A long, thin diamond bur or this 169L which is a long thin carbide can be used for breaking contact; reduce the occlusal about 1.0 to 1.5 millimeters with a *football* diamond bur or taper fissure bur, follow the occlusal anatomy, round occlusal line angles. Here you can see the rounded line angles and their reduction compared to the marginal ridges of the adjacent teeth. Start the proximal reduction by making guide cuts on the buccal surface right in front of the contact with a 169L or thin diamond bur, reduce until the contact is broken, you may place a wedge or a wedge guard in *approximately* to avoid adjacent tooth damage. Use the explorer to ensure the contact is broken. You tend to have to go deep and possibly subgingival to ensure this. It should glide through without any interference, here you can again see the rounded line angles. Remove any ledges as the gingival finish line should have no edges. Remember do not create a chamfer or shoulder margin, also buccal and lingual reduction are not necessary unless the available crowns do not fit well. For tooth decay, we will be using size E4, the size printed with the size is the buccal side of the crown. Place the stainless-steel crown on the tooth with moderate finger pressure seating from the lingual and then snapping it onto the buccal, it should not rotate if it rotates try a smaller crown size, if the crown does not fit buccal or lingual reduction may be necessary but avoid the buccal bulge if possible as this is most important for retention. You may also use the crown crimper at the margins if the crown is in between sizes to get the stamp fit, check that the marginal ridges of the crown are the same height as those of the adjacent teeth, the cervical margin should be one millimeter subgingival, check with an explorer for any open margins.

3.1 Read the sentences and write next to it, **T** for true and **F** for false.

- A stainless-steel crown preparation should have a chamber or shoulder margin.
- If the stainless-steel rotates, you should try a smaller crown size.
- The tooth name and size are printed in the lingual side of the crown.
- It is advised to remove 1.0 to 1.5 millimeters from the buccal surface of the molar.

3.2 Write six words that were unfamiliar for you or that you did not know before.

- | | | |
|----|----|----|
| a. | b. | c. |
| d. | e. | f. |

4. Watch the video “Anterior strip form” preparation and read the script while you are watching. This video was produced by the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD).

Script “Anterior strip form”

For an anterior strip crown, first measure the mesial distal width of the tooth with the Boley gauge or perio probe to select the appropriate crown. We will be using URC2 which is for the Upper Right Central size two. Here's what an untrimmed crown shell looks like, hold the crown form against the tooth to ensure the incisal edges match, this ensures the mesial distal width of the crown will match the original width of the tooth. Set up your rubber dam, you may place the clamp on the canine and extend the split dam a few teeth past the tooth you are working on. Start your preparation by reducing 1.0 to 1.5 millimeters in size with a 169L or a tapered diamond bur, reduce interproximally 0.5 to 1 millimeter and break the contacts, produce 0.5 to 1 millimeter facially & lingually prep slightly supragingival with knife edge margins. The crown form will fit slightly subgingival, round line angles as well. When working with the crown shell, this side with the tab is the facial side, the lingual anatomy is visible on the opposite side of the tab. Here you can see the crown portion of the

shell and right here, where the crown cinches in is where the root starts this is the portion you will need to trim off. Begin trimming your crown shell with small, curved scissors make sure to do so very gently to avoid fraying, first you may make a small snip and approximately then while holding onto the tab trim all the way around the shell to remove the collar trim the tab off the crown shell. Also, place a hole in the lingual of the crown form with a small round bur this form still needs more trimming. However, as there is still drew on it you can also try to remove any frayed edges. Next, ensure a passive fit of the crown shell, check to see if there is enough reduction facially & lingually and incisal too. This form does not see it completely so the prep will need modification; now, there's enough distance mesially e distally and incisally to get enough buildup of composite. Try the crown form, ensure that no voids and bubbles are in the form by the filling directly at its incisal portion, fill it halfway with composite. You may also use the instrument that has a paddle on one side and a condenser on the other, to condense the composite and avoid voids. Leave a small space in the middle of the composite to make room for your prick. Check for voids or bubbles in the incisal edge, rinse and dry the prepped tooth and place bonding agent on the tooth place. The crown form on the prep gently, do not squeeze or force the crown on the preparation, orient the crown evaluate it in facial lingual mesial and distal positions, remove excess composite around the gingival margin with an explorer. Hold in the crown form in place with light finger pressure do not worry if the incisal edge is long because you will be able to adjust that later. Light cure for 60 seconds on both the facial and the lingual, remove the plastic shell with an explorer or spoon excavator. You can get underneath the crown form or use the whole term, move it adjust and reshape as needed remove flash near the gingival margins check occlusion especially on the lingual and adjust.

- 4.1 Read the sentences and write next to it, **T** for true and **F** for false.

The crown should fit slightly subgingival.

It is not necessary to round edges.

The child could leave the dental office with the plastic shell on his/her tooth.

“Knife edge margins” refers to subgingival finish line.

- 4.2 Write six words that were unfamiliar for you or that you did not know before.

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

f.

5. Create a comparative chart with the differences and similarities between stainless-steel crowns and anterior strip crowns. This chart must include at least three sentences with similarities and three sentences with differences. Use at least four of the following words:

both	equally	unlike	conversely	on the other hand
in contrast (to)	likewise	instead	however	

Example: Anterior strip crowns like stainless-steel crowns are procedures that help to restore primary teeth with extensive caries lesions.

Upload the document in a OneDrive folder that was previously shared. The file's name should include the last name of each of the three students in the group.

Example: Barrios, Álvarez, Garrido.docx