Caries on occlusal surface of premolars and molars

They are assigned into three groups.
R. on occlusal surface of premolars and molars

R. in foramina coeca – usually on occlusal two thirds of the facial and lingual surfaces of molars.

R. on lingual surface of maxillary incisors.
Access to the cavity from occlusal surface

• Fissure bur from the middle
Outlines

• All fissures should be involved – do no oversize – $\frac{1}{2}$ distance between the bottom of the fissure and the cusp.

• Oblique ridge must be preserved if there is not a dental carious.

• On foramen coecum the preparation is limited to the size of the carious lesion.
Retention

• Prepare the box – the bottom is situated in dentin

• Undercuts can be prepared, the proximal ridges must not be weakened!
Resistance

• Amalgam should be 2 mm thick

• Enamel must be supported with dentin (be careful about proximal ridge!)

• No sharp edges

• Smooth bottom
Removal of carious, infected, dentin and remaining defective enamel.

• Spoon excavator or a slowly revolving, round carbid bur of appropriate size.
Finishing and polishing

- Fine grit diamond bur.
Final control

Light, sharp probe, without pressure.