Cavity preparation basic rules

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Preparation of dental caries
(cavity preparation)

- Instrumental treatment that removes dental caries
- The rest of the tooth must be restorable with filling materials
- The rest of the tooth as well as the filling must be resistant against occlusal forces
- The risk of secondary caries must be minimized

Basic rules

Acces to the cavity

Preparation of cavity borders and extention for prevention

Retention of the filling

Resistance of the restored tooth

Excavation of carious dentin

Finishing of the walls

Final control

Basic rules

Acces to the cavity

Preparation through the hard dental tissues

Removing of the undermined enamel

Separation of teeth

Separation or removing of gingiva

Basic rules

Preparation of cavity borders and **extention for prevention**

Depends on
Dental material
Oral hygiene

Precautions of secondary caries

Basic rules

Retention of the filling

Precautions of its lost

Macromechanical retention

Micromchanical retention

Chemical retention

Basic rules

Resistance of the restored tooth

Against occlusal and other forces

Depends on

- *Material*
- *Individual occlusal forces*

Basic rules

Excavation of carious dentin

Necessary (risk of recurrent caries)

Ball shaped (spheric) bur - slow speed (3000 rpm)

or

Excavator

Basic rules

Finishing of the walls

Depends on the kind of material

- *Bevel or without bevel*
- *Fine diamond bur*

Basic rules

Final control

Direct or indirect view

Good illumination

Magnification

Preparation

- Hand

Excavator, cleaver

- Power driven

Burs, diamonds

Chisel – for enamel
Cleaver

Chisel for enamel

Excavator

Instruments for cavity preparation

Power driven (powered) instruments for cutting

- Rotary instruments

Comon design characteristics

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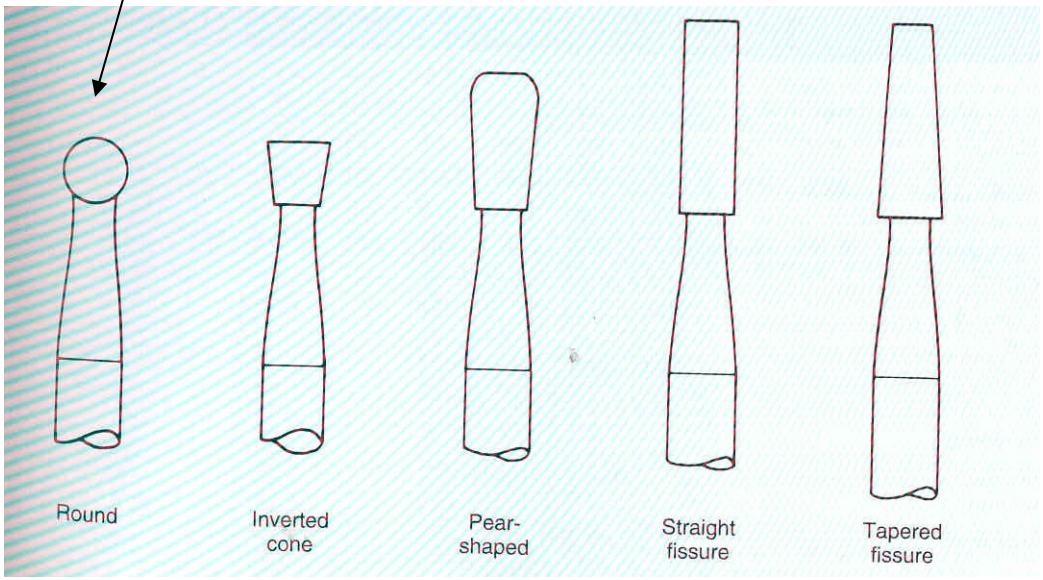
Cutting instruments - burs

Steel

Tungsten carbide

Cutting instruments – burs head shapes

Round (ball shaped)

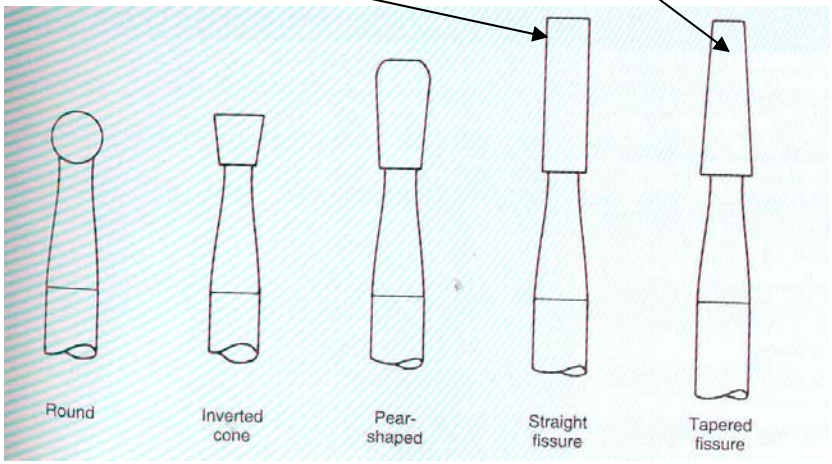


Cutting instruments – burs head shapes

Fissure with flat end

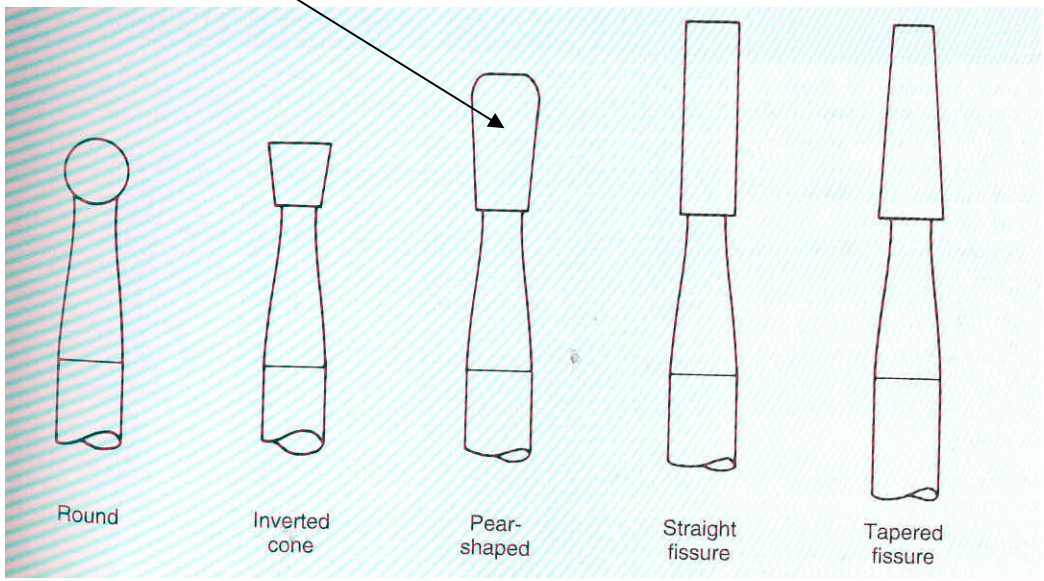
Fissure with pointed end

Straight or tapered form



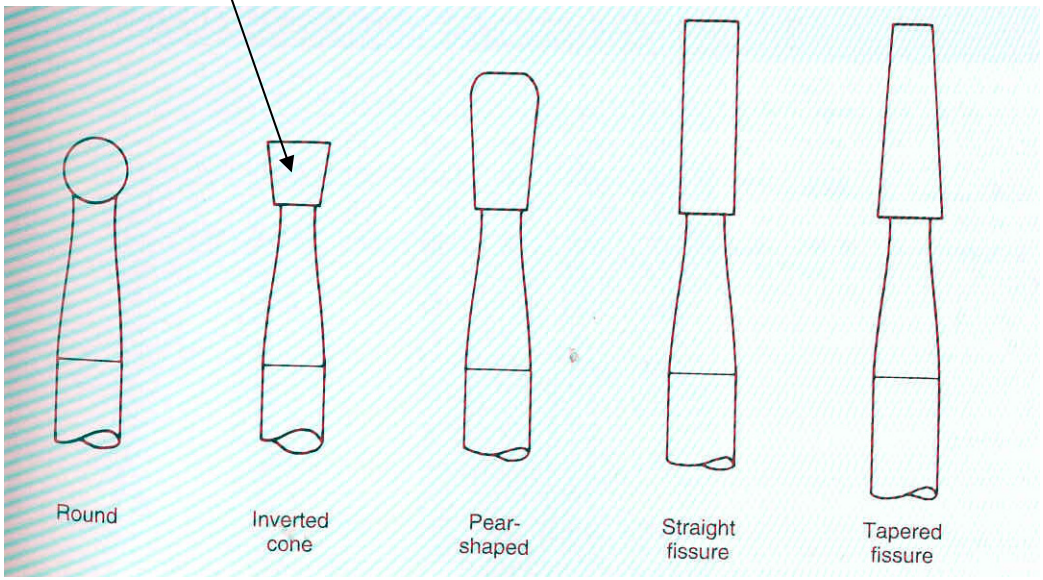
Cutting instruments – burs head shapes

Pear



Cutting instruments – burs head shapes

Inverted conus



Cutting instruments – diamonds

Extra coarse – black

Coarse – green

Standard – blue or without any marker

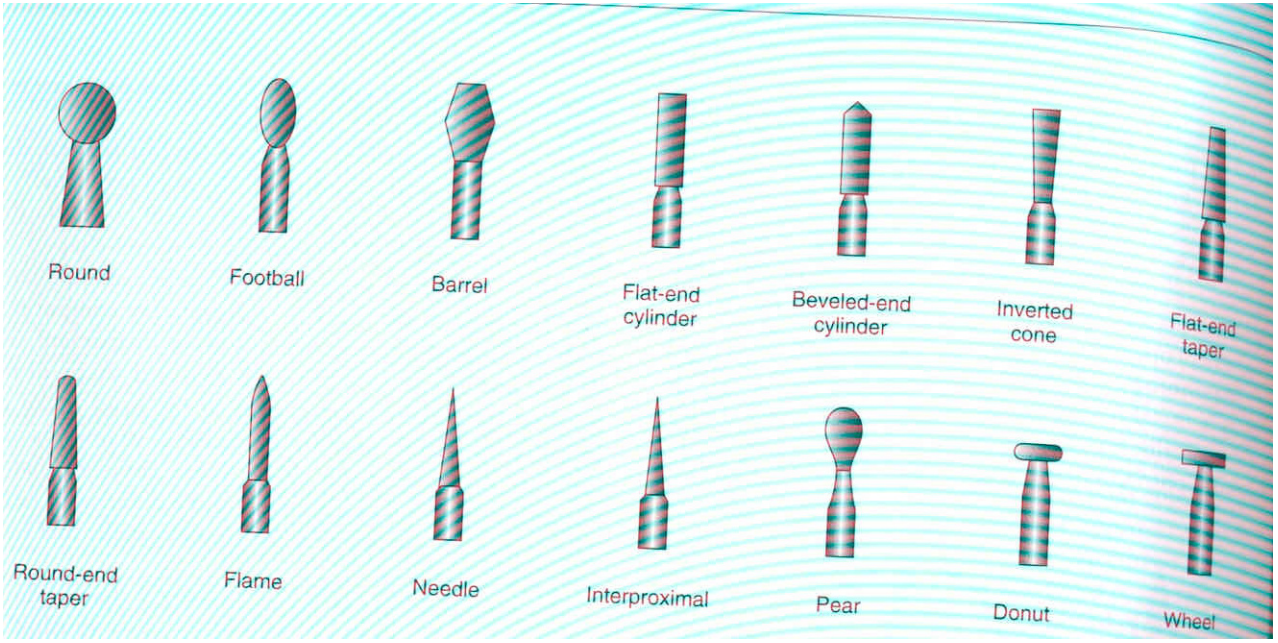
Fine - red

Extra fine - yellow

Ultrafine - white

Cutting instruments – diamonds head shape

- Ball, pear, cylinder,taper,flame, torpedo, lens and others…..



Hazards with cutting instruments

Pulpal precautions

Soft tissue precautions

Eye precautions

Ear precautions

Inhalation precautions

Filling materials

- Temporary
- Definitive, permanent

Temporary filling materials

- Zinkoxidsulphate cement and one component derivates
- Ziknoxidphosphate cement
- Zinkoxideugenol cement
- Polymer based materials
- Guttapercha

Permanent filling materials

Amalgam

Composites

Glasionomers

Amalgam

L. Roubalíková

Amalgam

Metal-like restorative material composed of silver-tin-copper alloy and mercury.

Types of amalgam restorative materials

Low – Copper Amalgam (5% or less copper)

Composition – wt%

Silver	63 - 70 %
Tin	26 – 28 %
Copper	2 - 5%
Zinc	0 - 2%

Types of amalgam restorative materials

High – Copper Amalgam (13% - 30%) copper

Composition – wt%

Silver	40 - 70 %
Tin	26 – 30 %
Copper	2 - 30%
Zinc	0 - 2%

Particles of the alloy

- ✓ Irregulary shaped (filings - lathe cut)
- ✓ Microsphers
- ✓ Combination of the two.

Particles shape

High – Copper Amalgam

Microsphers of the same composition (unicompositional)

Mixture of irregular and spherical particles of different or the same composition (admixed)

Production of irregular particles

Metal ingrediences heated, protected from oxidation, melted and poured into a mold to form an ingot.

Phases of the alloy:

Ag_3Sn - γ

Cu_3Sn - ε

Cu_6Sn_5 - η

Ag_4Sn - β

Production of irregular particles

cooled slowly

Ingot heated at 400°C (6 – 8 hours)
(homogeneous distribution of Ag_3Sn)

Ingot cut on the lathe, particles passed trough a fine sieve and ball milled to form the proper particle size.

Aging of particles (60 - 100°C, 6 – 8 hours)

Particle size: 60 – 120 μm in length
10 – 70 μm in width
10 – 35 μm in thickness

Production of irregular particles

Molten alloy is spraying into water under high pressue

Irregulary shaped high-copper particles

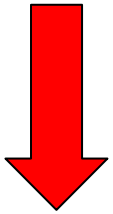
Production of spherical particles

Molten alloy is spraying under
high pressue of inert gas through a fine
crack in a crucible into a large chamber

Diameter of the spheres: 2 – 43μm

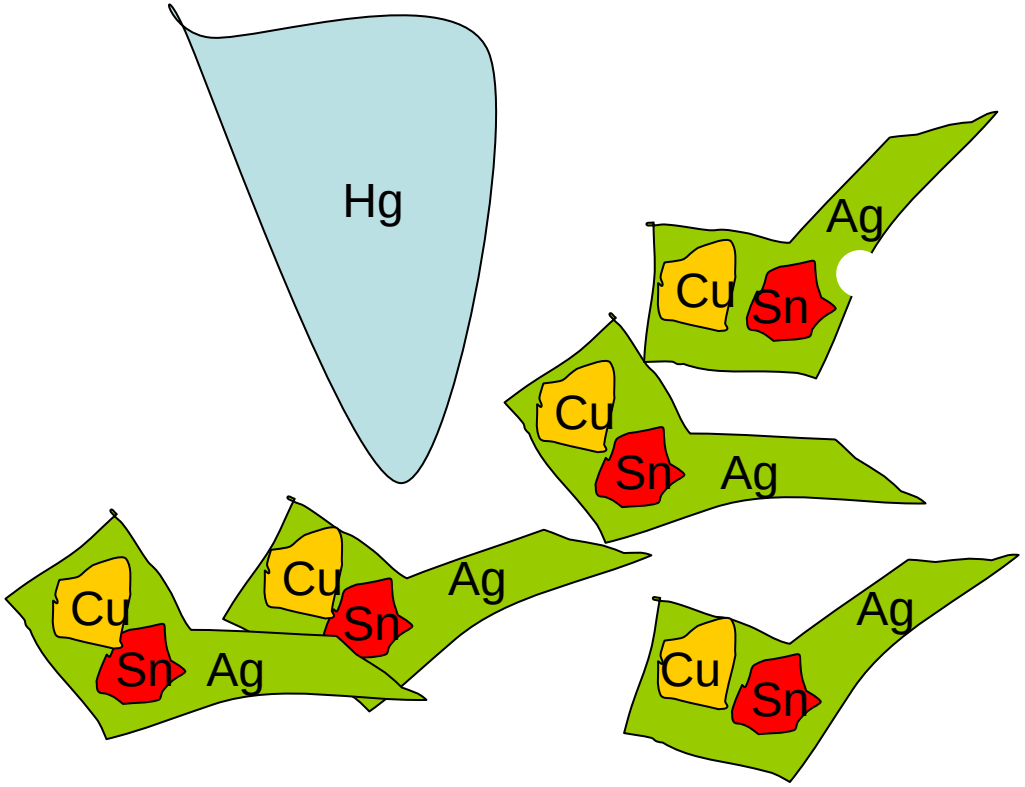
Amalgamation processes

alloy is mixed with pure mercury

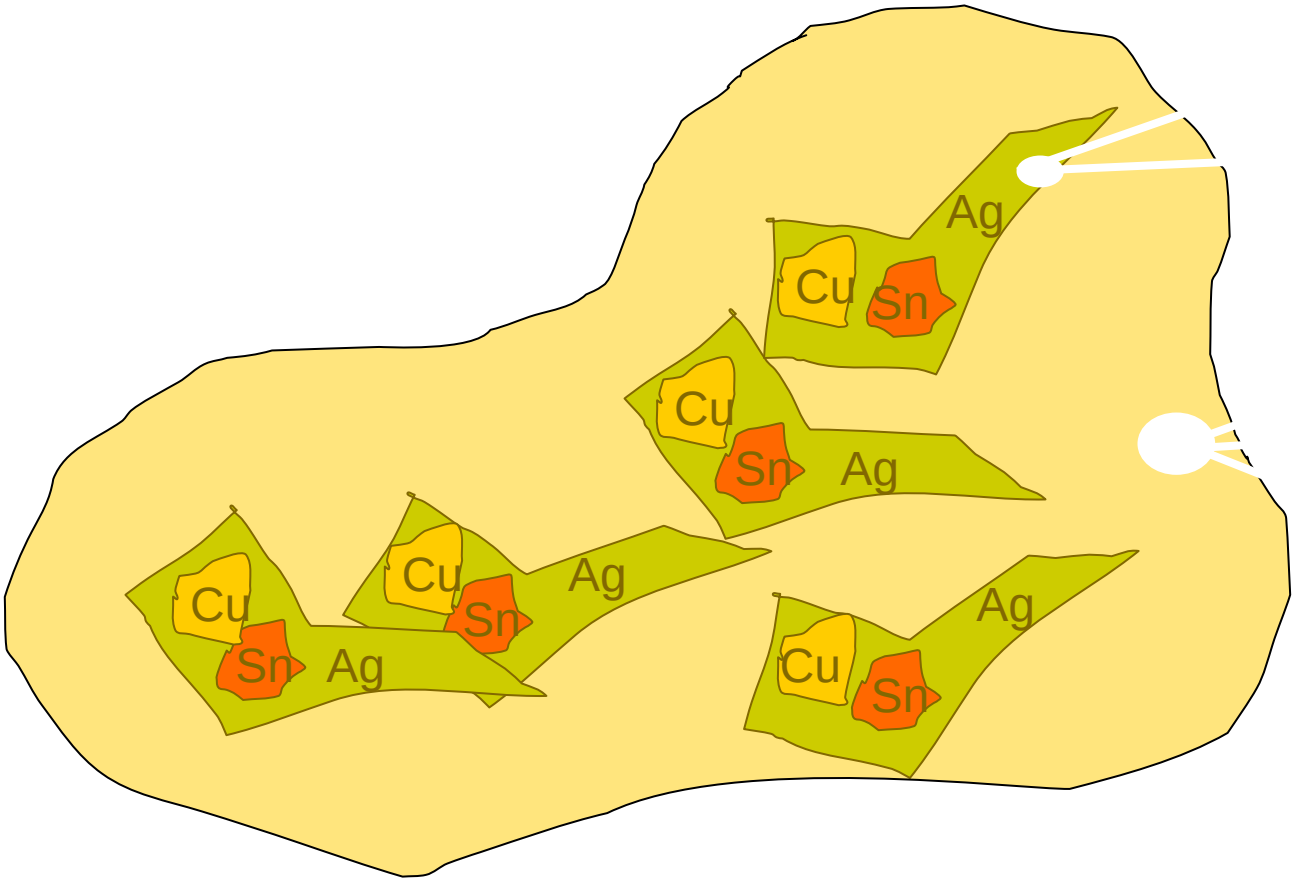


Trituration

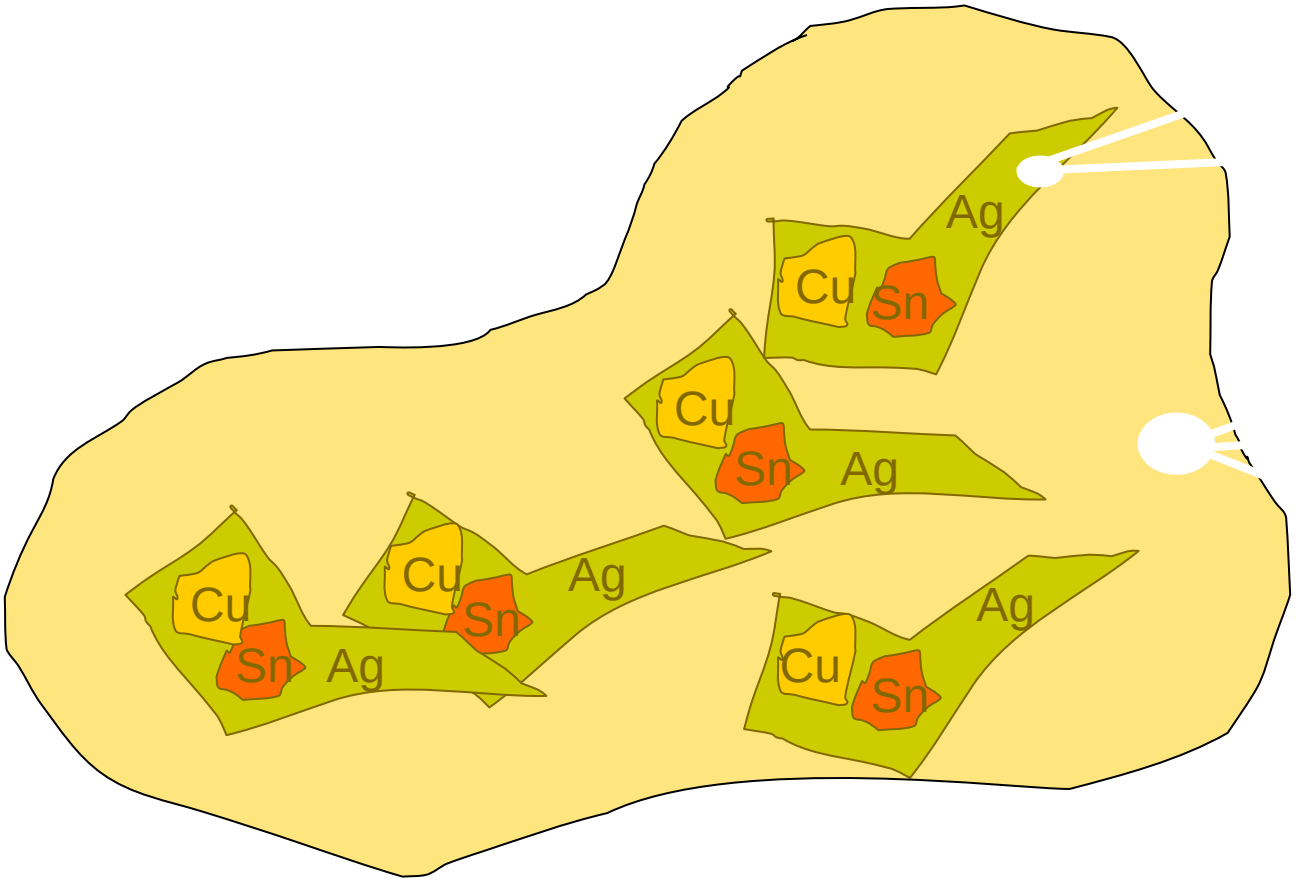
Amalgamation processes



Amalgamation processes



Amalgamation processes



Amalgam - properties

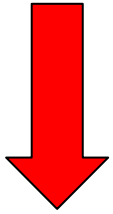
Amalgam

- **Wear and pressure resistance (2mm thickness ast least)**
- **Easy handling**
- **Thermal and electrical conductivity**
- **Corrosion**
- **Bad aesthetics**

Trituration

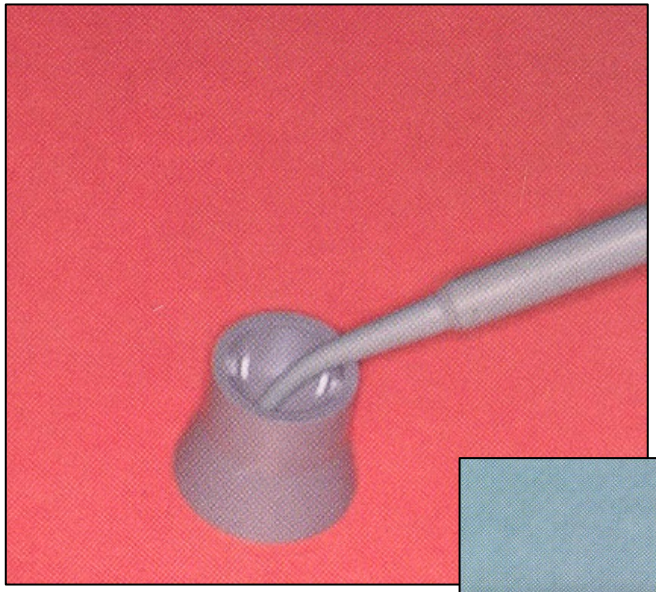
- **Hand mixing (obsolete)**

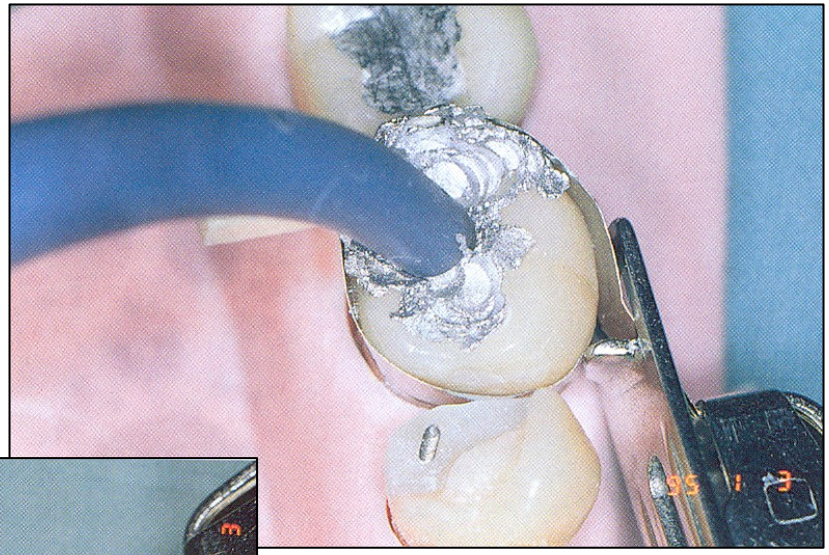
- **Power driven trituration**

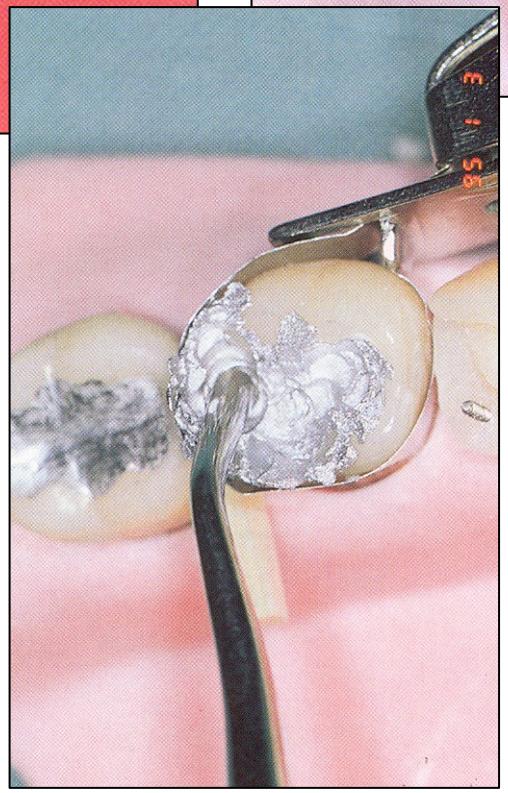


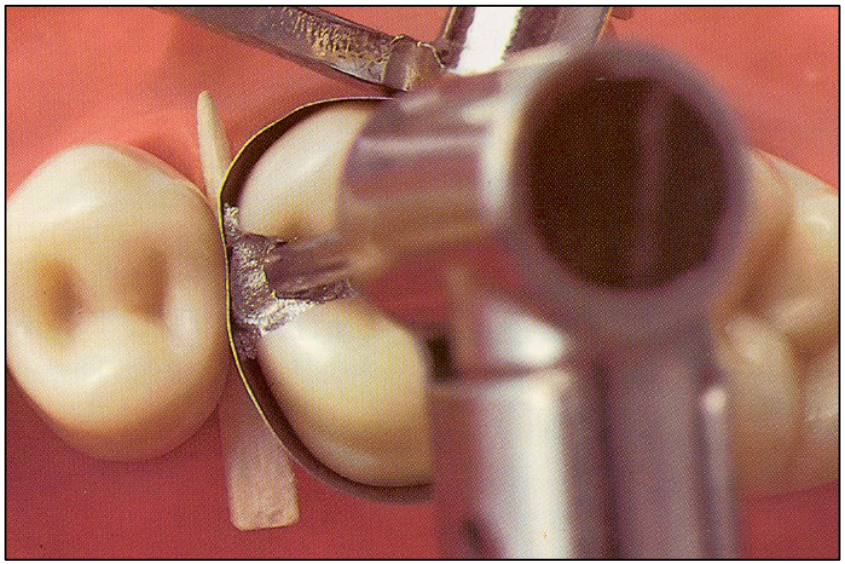
Amalgamators

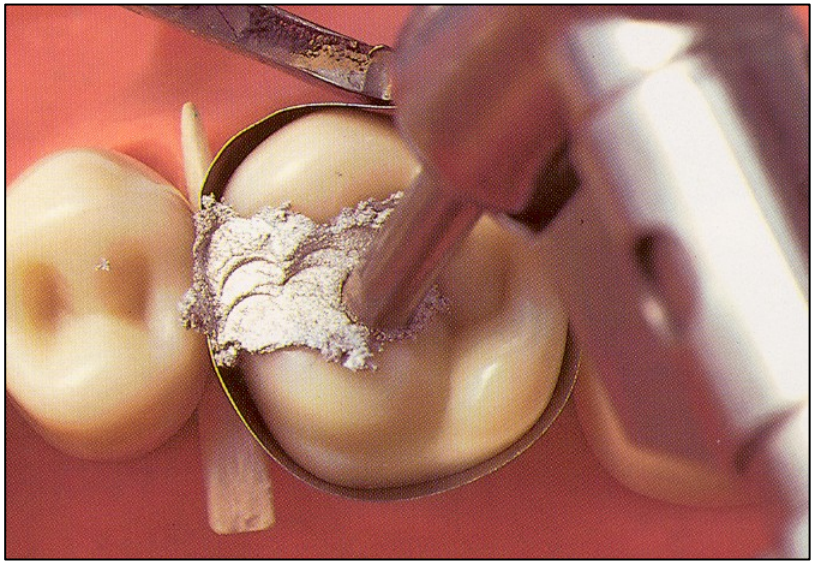

ADM
LARIOVIBRO
LARIO MEDICAL
Duomat°3
Degussa

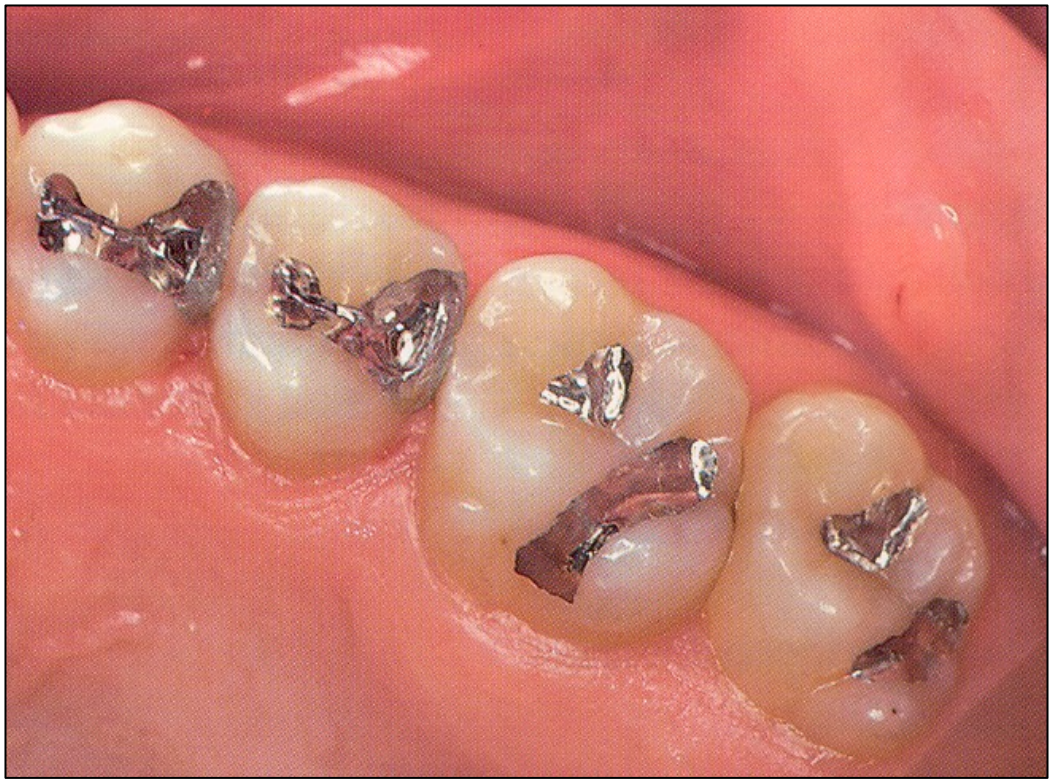












Instruments

- **Preparation instruments**
- **Filling instruments**
- **Carvers**
- **Burnishers**

Instruments

Preparation instruments - power driven

Burs

Diamonds

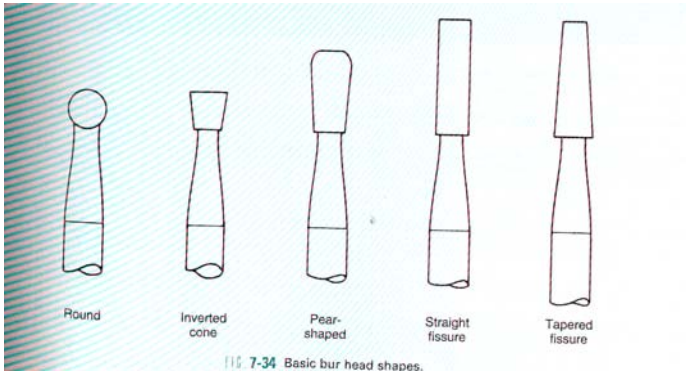
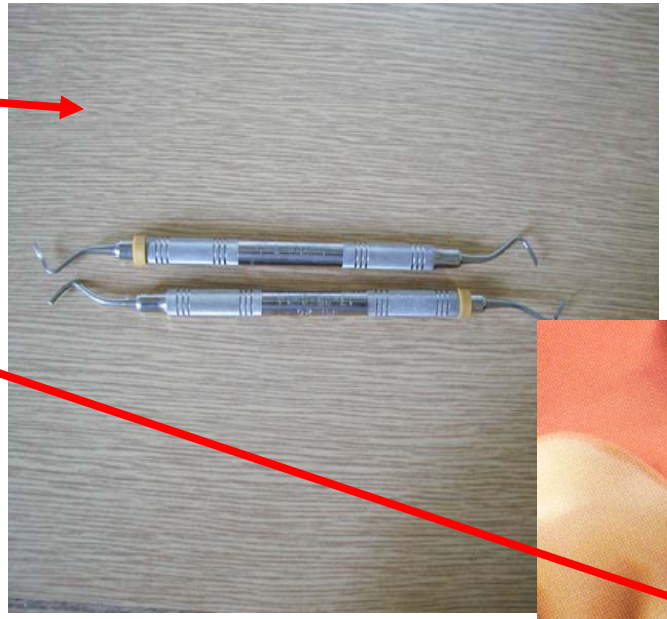


FIG 7-34 Basic bur head shapes.

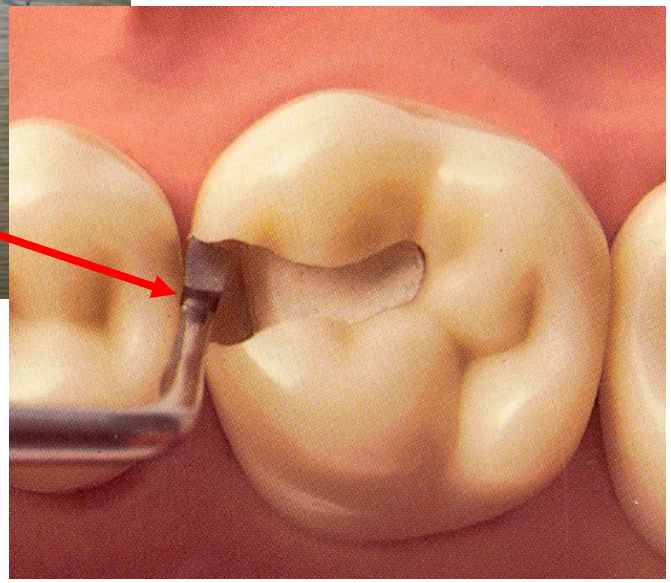
Instruments

- **Preparation instruments - hand**

Chisel

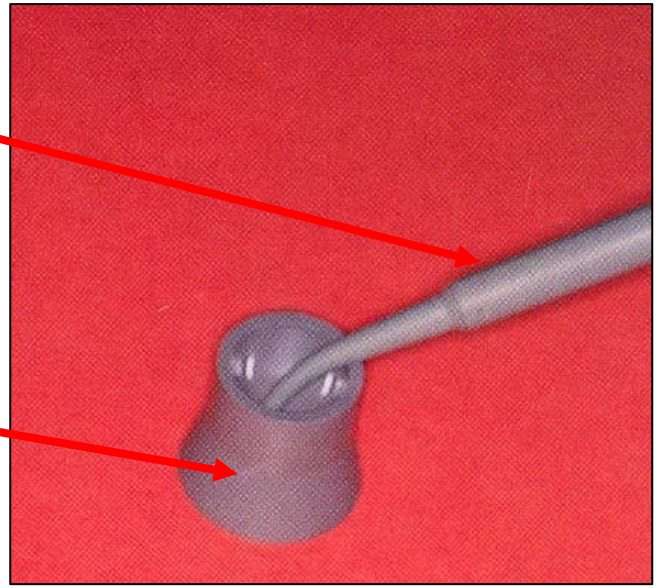


Excavator



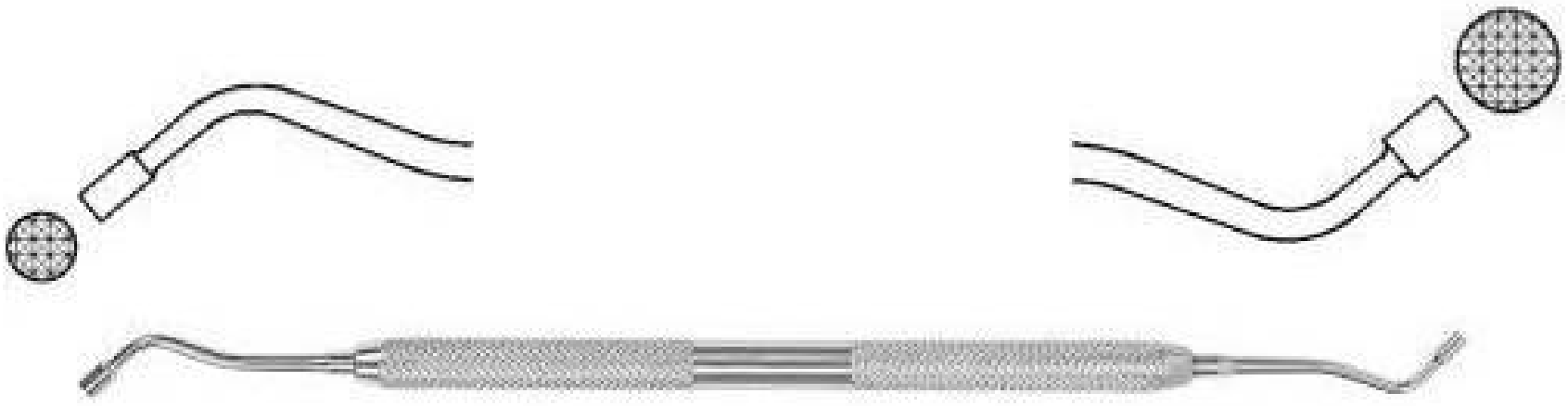
Amalgam gun

Crucible



Amalgam carrier

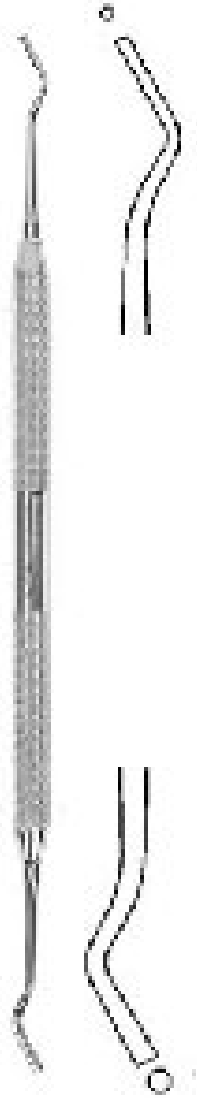
Amalgam carrier



Instruments

- **Filling instruments condensors and spatulas**

Condensor - stamen



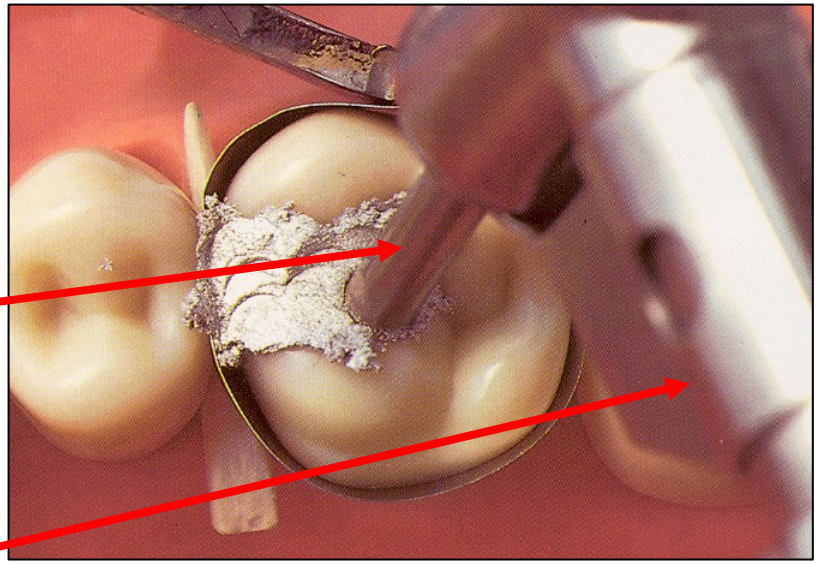
Condensor –stamen

Condensor and burnisher - spatula combined

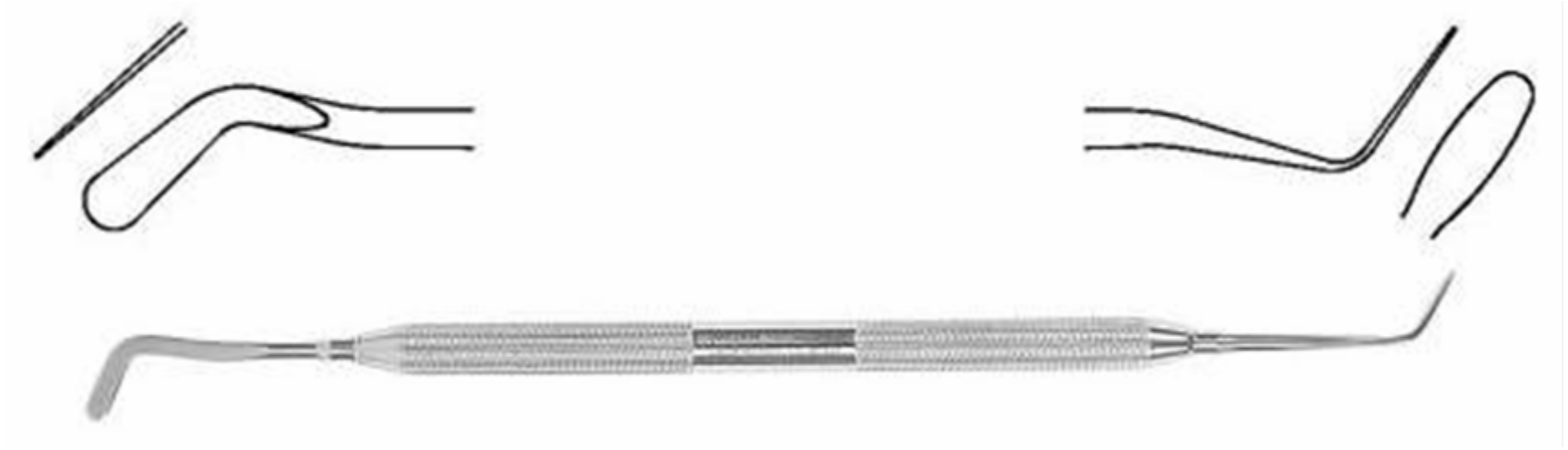
Power driven condensor

- stamen

Special handpiece



Burnisher - spatula
Angular- trough edge trough face



Burnisher – spatula, angular three face

Instruments

- **Burnishers**

Ball condensor – used as a burnisher at most