

Clinical Theory (First stage)

- **Caries and Periodontal Disease**
 - Microbiology
 - Statistics
 - Diagnosing dental caries and periodontal disease
 - Concept of plaque
 - Risk factors
 - Diet
 - Habits
 - Age
 - Prevention
- **OHI**
 - Tooth brush techniques
 - Floss
- **Diseases of the pulp**
- **Diseases of the peri apical tissues**
- **Basic concepts of Pharmacology**
 - Local anaesthetics
 - Vasoconstrictors
 - Antibiotics
 - Analgesics

Clinical Theory (Second stage)

- **Permanent and primary teeth**
 - Anatomy
- **Quadrants**
- **Mixed dentition**
- **Surfaces of the teeth**
- **Charting**
 - Diagrammatic
 - Anatomical
 - Periodontal chart
 - Symbols used in charting
- **Recording treatment**
 - Charting
 - Treatment card
 - Item numbers
 - Abbreviations
- **Restorations**
 - Amalgam
 - Composite
 - GIC

Clinical Theory (3rd stage)

- **Prosthodontics ,removable**
- **Prosthodontics, fixed**
- **RCT**
- **Oral surgery**

Maintain Infection Control in Dental Practice

- Ultrasonic bath
- Autoclaves
- Loading the autoclave
- Sterilisation procedures
- Storage of sterilised instruments
- Autoclavable instruments
- Disinfection of instrument
- Lubrication of handpieces

- PPE
- Disinfectant agents
- Decontamination of surfaces
- Protective barriers
- Clinical area/Administrative area

- Hand washing technique
 - Following the procedure for washing and drying hands
- Cross contamination
 - Protecting materials, equipment and instruments from contamination until required for use
 - Ensuring instruments used for invasive procedures are sterile at time of use
- Sharps
 - Disposal of sharp at point of use by the person who has used the sharp
 - Use of clearly labelled puncture proof containers
 - Procedures and devices for the removal of scalpel blades

- Management of contaminated waste
- Management of general waste
- Amalgam and amalgam capsules disposal
- End of procedure

- Surgery set up after cleaning up
- Decontamination workflow
- Spills
 - Maintain clean surfaces and manage blood and body fluids spills

Prepare for and assist during oral health care procedures

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Patient card <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dental treatment records ○ Completed medical histories ○ Consent documents obtained for treatment ○ Records of financial transactions ○ Referrals ▪ Patient X rays ▪ Trays sep up ▪ Restorative materials ▪ Prepare the correct material using the correct technique ▪ Impression materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prepare the correct material using the correct technique ▪ Instruments Identification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diagnostic, restorative, endodontic, oral surgical, periodontal, prosthetics, rotary cutting instruments ▪ Matrix band retainer set up ▪ Rubber dam set up ▪ Capsules (Amalgam, GIC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Charting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dental terminology ○ FDI notation , Palmer notation ▪ Health information sheet ▪ Confidentiality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LA equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Correct syringe ○ Cartridge ○ Needle ▪ Anaesthetics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expiry date ○ LA techniques
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retraction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Retract and protect the client's soft tissue ○ Irrigation ▪ Suction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Clear mouth of oral fluids and debris and control moisture ○ Provide a clear field of vision ▪ Evacuation equipment ▪ Triplex syringe ▪ Transferring instruments and materials ▪ Four handed dentistry

- Transferring instruments
- Maintain a clear field of vision
- Restoration procedure (AM/Composite)
- RCT Procedure
- Use of Impression Materials

▪ Assist with dental radiography

- X Ray films
 - Reason for taking radiographs
 - Select and prepare the correct radiographic film and film packet holders
- X ray equipment
 - Maintain processing solutions at the correct strength and temperature
 - Arrange for servicing equipment
- X ray processing
 - Label exposed films before the patient leaves the surgery
- X ray protection
 - Ensure patient and members of the dental team are protected from ionising radiations
 - Minimise radiation risks to members of the team and patient

▪ Communicate and work effectively in health

- Communication process
- Barriers in communication
- Communication with our patients
 - Patients to follow pre and post operative instructions
- Greeting
- Interaction with patients
 - Interpersonal skills when relating to people from a range of social, cultural and religious backgrounds
 - Asking questions
- Body language
- Angry patient
 - Active listening
 - Asking for clarification
 - Acknowledging and responding to a range of views
- Conflict (patient and co-worker)
 - Consistently deal with conflict
 - Consistently work with other and display empathy with patients and co-workers