

D Y PATIL DENTAL SCHOOL

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY



DENTAL AUXILIARIES



Auxiliary is a technical worker in a certain field with less than full professional training. (WHO)

Dental Auxiliary is a generic term for persons who assist the dentist in treating patients.

A dental ancillary is a person who is given responsibility by a dentist so that he or she can help the dentist render dental care, but who is not himself or herself qualified with a dental degree. (SLACK)

WHO CLASSIFICATION OF AUXILIARIES

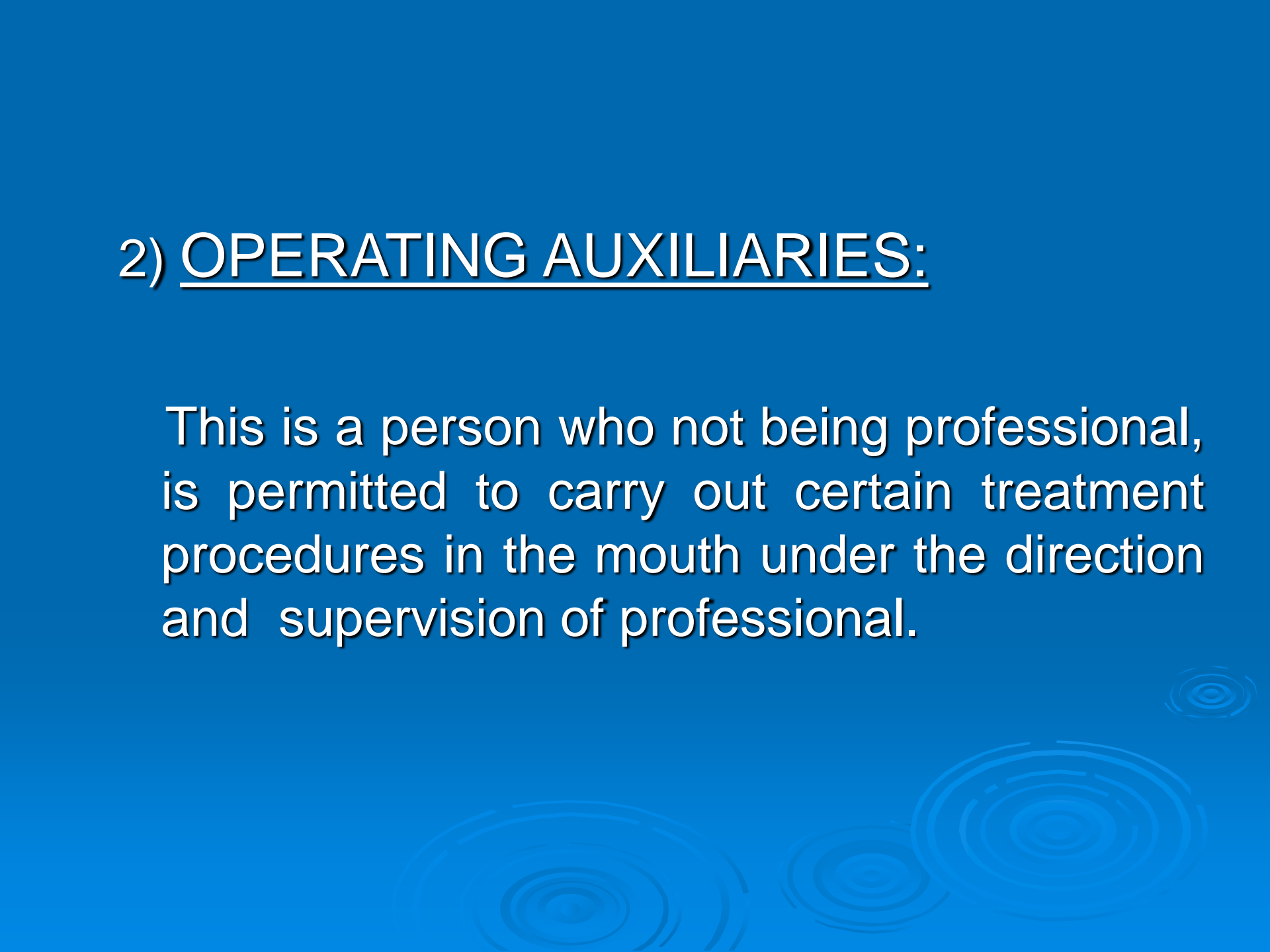
1) NON OPERATING AUXILIARIES:

a) CLINICAL : A person who assists the professional in his clinical work but does not carry out any independent procedures in the oral cavity.

b) LABORATORY : A person who assists the professional by carrying out certain technical laboratory procedure.

2) OPERATING AUXILIARIES:

This is a person who not being professional, is permitted to carry out certain treatment procedures in the mouth under the direction and supervision of professional.



REVISED CLASSIFICATION OF ANCILLARIES

NON OPERATING ANCILLARIES:

1. Dental Surgery Assistant
2. Dental Secretary/ Receptionist
3. Dental Laboratory Technician
4. Dental Health Educator





OPERATING ANCILLARIES:

1. School Dental Nurse
2. Dental Therapist
3. Dental Hygienist
4. Expanded Function Dental Ancillary

LEVELS OF SUPERVISION OF AUXILIARY (ADA 1998)

➤ PERSONAL SUPERVISION:

Dentist is personally operating on a patient and authorizes the auxiliary to aid treatment by concurrently performing supportive procedures.

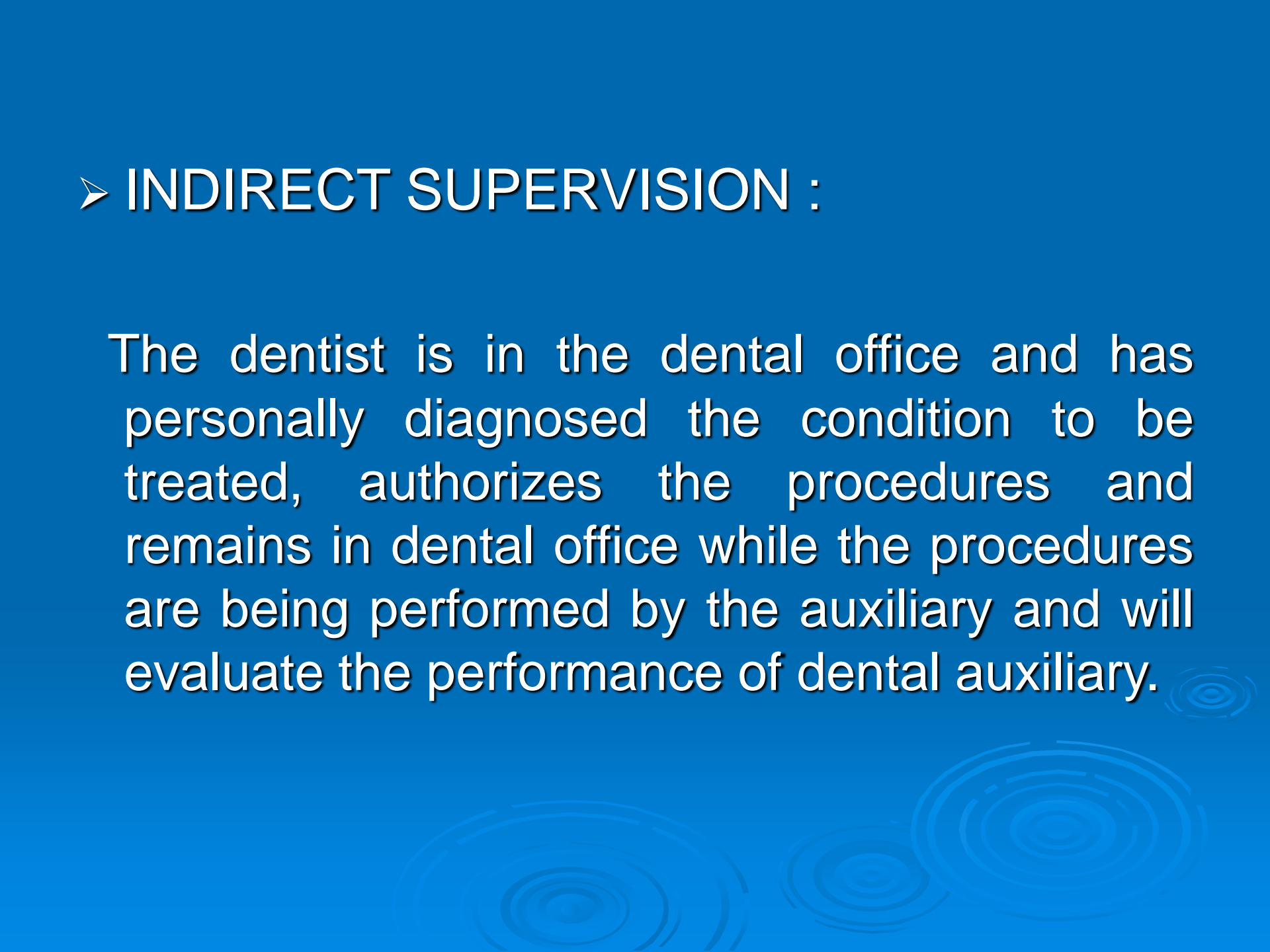


➤ DIRECT SUPERVISION:

Dentist is in the dental office, he personally diagnoses the condition to be treated, personally authorizes the procedure and remains in dental office while procedures are being performed by the auxiliary and before dismissal of the patient evaluates the performance of dental auxiliary.

➤ INDIRECT SUPERVISION :

The dentist is in the dental office and has personally diagnosed the condition to be treated, authorizes the procedures and remains in dental office while the procedures are being performed by the auxiliary and will evaluate the performance of dental auxiliary.



➤ GENERAL SUPERVISION :

Dentist is not required to be in dental office when the procedures are provided, but has personally diagnosed the condition to be treated authorized the procedures and will evaluate the performance of dental auxiliary.

DENTAL SURGERY ASSISTANT:

A dental Assistant is a non operating auxiliary who assists the dentist or dental hygienist in treating patients, but who is not legally permitted to treat patient independently.

During world war II there was acute shortage of labour to met the requirements of military service, helpers were trained to work at chair side.

There was a marked change during the 60's with the advent of four handed dentistry.

The term "*FOUR HANDED DENTISTRY*" is given to the art of seating both the dentist and dental assistant in such a way that both are within easy reach of the patient's mouth. The assistant will hand the dentist the particular instrument he needs . She will also perform additional tasks such as retraction

or aspiration. The dentist can thus keep his hands and eyes in the field of operation and work with less fatigue and greater efficiency.

The dental assistants have specialty certifications like certified oral and Maxillofacial Surgery assistants.



DUTIES OF DENTAL ASSISTANT :

- 1) Reception of the patient.
- 2) Preparation of the patient for any treatment he or she may need.
- 3) Preparation and provision of all necessary facilities such as mouthwashes and napkins.
- 4) Sterilization, care and preparation of instruments.

- 5) Preparation and mixing of restorative materials including both filling and impression materials.
- 6) Care of the patient after treatment until he or she leaves, including clearing away of instruments and preparation for reuse.
- 7) Preparation of the surgery for the next patient.

8) Presentation of documents to the surgeon for his completion and filing of these.

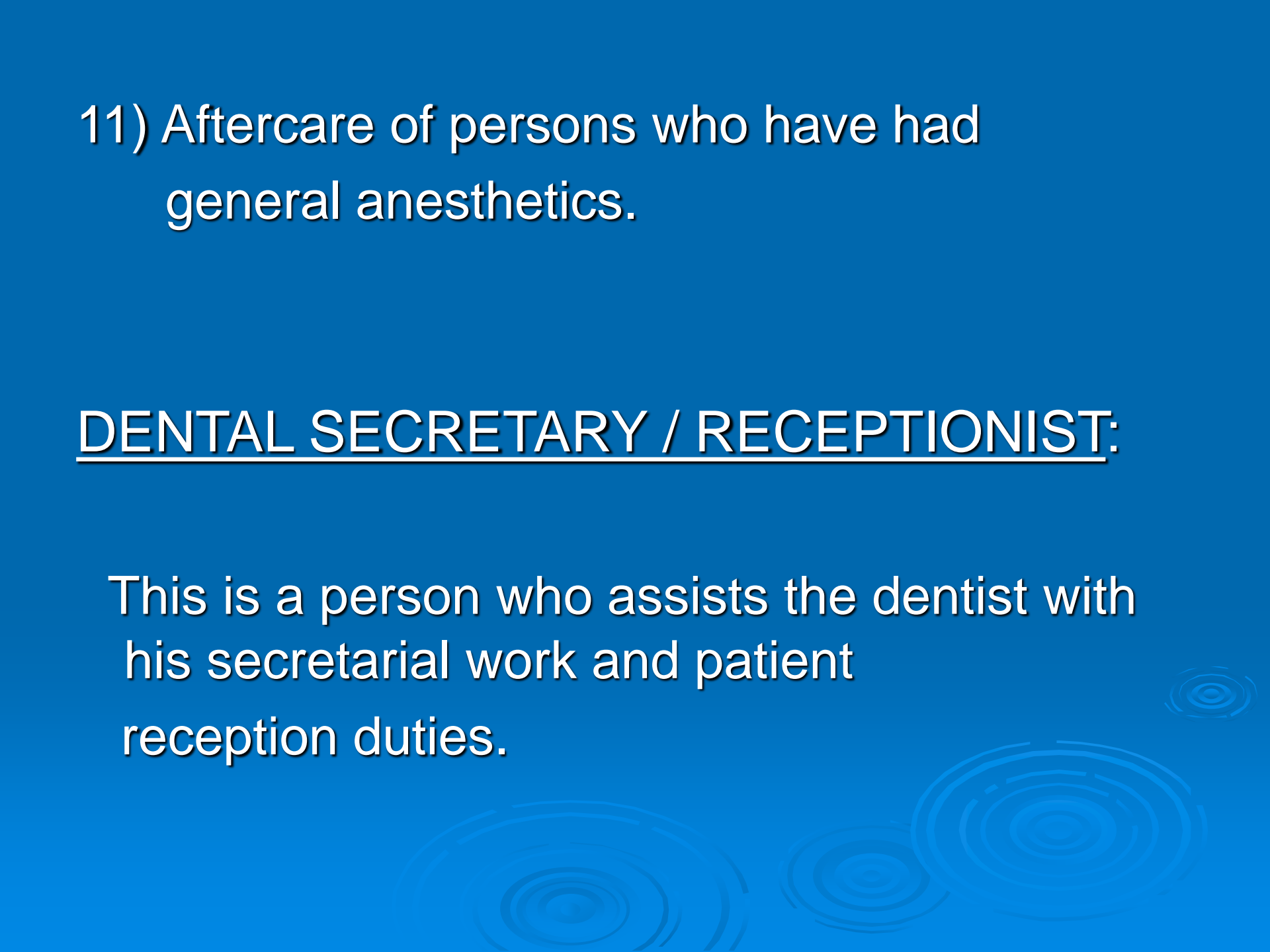
9) Assistance with x-ray work and the processing and mounting of x-rays.

10) Instruction of the patient, where necessary, in the correct use of toothbrush.

11) Aftercare of persons who have had general anesthetics.

DENTAL SECRETARY / RECEPTIONIST:

This is a person who assists the dentist with his secretarial work and patient reception duties.



DENTAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN:

This is a person who works in dental laboratory constructing dental appliances to the prescription of the dentist.

They receive their training through apprenticeship which is sometimes associated with formal training at a dental school or technical college.

DUTIES OF DENTAL TECHNICIAN :

- Casting of models from impression made by the dentist.
- The fabrication of dentures, splints, orthodontic appliances, inlays, crowns and special tray.

DENTURIST :

Denturist is a term applied to those dental laboratory technician who are permitted in some states of Canada and in some other countries to fabricate dentures directly for the patient without a dentist's prescription.

Denmark uses the term "Denturist" to describe a special category of dental technician who sits at an examination to enable him to prescribe, make fit removable dentures without supervision.

Tasmania, a state in Australia was first place where technicians were legally permitted to provide prosthetic service.

Technicians also may become Certified Dental Technician in one or more of the areas of Complete dentures, Partial Dentures, Crowns and Bridge, Ceramics and Orthodontics.

DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATOR :

This is a person who instructs in the prevention of disease and who may also be permitted to apply preventive agents intraorally.

OPERATING AUXILIARIES

SCHOOL DENTAL NURSE :

The dental Nurse Scheme was first established in Wellington (New Zealand) in 1921.

The man who influenced its formation was T.A.Hunter, Founder of New Zealand Dental Association and a pioneer in establishment of a dental school in New Zealand.

The name of the school was “The Dominion Training School for Dental Nurses”

The training period for the dental Nurse was 2 years.

Each school dental nurse is assigned to a school where she is employed by the government to provide regular dental care of 450 to 700 children.

Every school which takes more than 100 children has its own dental clinic.

The dental nurses are expected to provide care for children at nearly 6 months intervals.

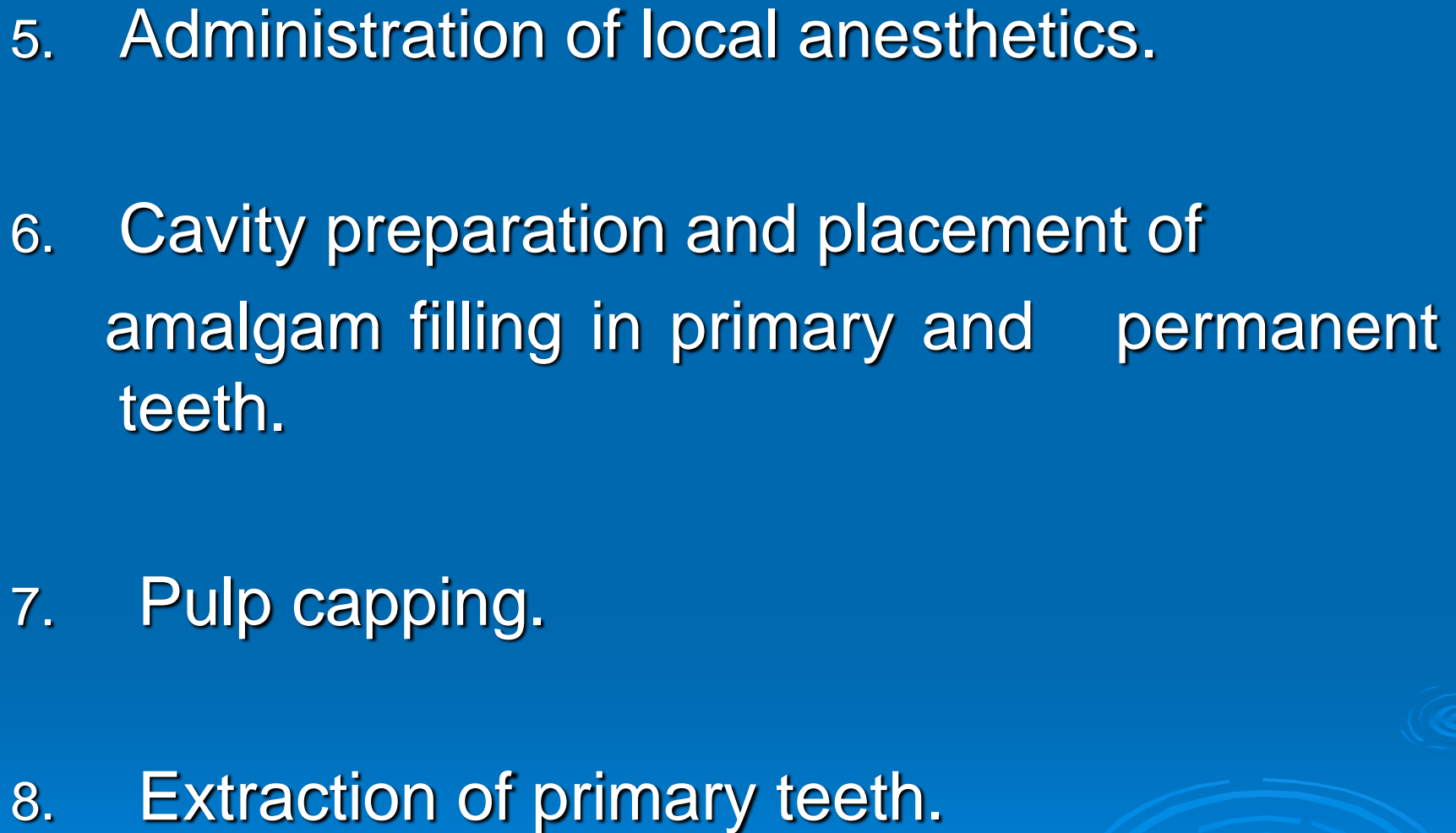
They are under General supervision of a district principal dental officer.

The Dental Nurse Inspector visits the school twice as often as the Principal Dental Officer.



DUTIES OF SCHOOL DENTAL NURSE :

1. Oral Examination.
2. Prophylaxis.
3. Topical fluoride application.
4. Advice on dietary fluoride supplement.

5. Administration of local anesthetics.
 6. Cavity preparation and placement of amalgam filling in primary and permanent teeth.
 7. Pulp capping.
 8. Extraction of primary teeth.
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9. Individual patient instruction in tooth brushing and oral hygiene.
10. Class room and parent teacher dental health education.
11. Referral of a patient to a private practitioner for more complex services, such as extraction of permanent teeth, restoration of fractured permanent incisors and

orthodontic treatment.

The dental nurse serves both the school and pre school population.

In Non fluoridated areas, dental nurses provide regular care at 6months intervals for 450 to 500 children.

In fluoridated areas, they can handle 700 to 1000 children.


DENTAL THERAPIST:

Dental Therapist is a person who is permitted to carry out to the prescription of a supervising dentist, certain specified preventive and treatment measures including the preparation of cavities and restoration of teeth.

They are permitted to work based on the written plans devised by supervising dentists.

They are not permitted to diagnose and plan dental care.

DUTIES OF THERAPIST:

1. Caries Diagnosis.
 2. Cavity preparation in deciduous and permanent teeth.
 3. Material handling and restorative skills.
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- The background of the slide features a blue gradient with several faint, concentric white circles resembling water ripples, primarily located in the lower right and bottom center areas.

4. Vital pulpotomies under rubber dam in deciduous teeth.
5. Extraction of deciduous teeth under local anesthesia.



DENTAL HYGIENIST:

A dental hygienist is an operating auxiliary licensed and registered to practice dental hygiene under the Laws of appropriate State, Province, Territory or Nation.

Dr. Alfred Fones is considered as Father of “Dental Hygiene”. In 1905 Fones trained Mrs. Irene Newman in procedures of Dental Hygiene, who became the first Dental Hygienist.

As per Indian Dentists' Act 1948, a hygienist is a person, who scales, cleans or polishes teeth or gives instructions in Dental Hygiene.

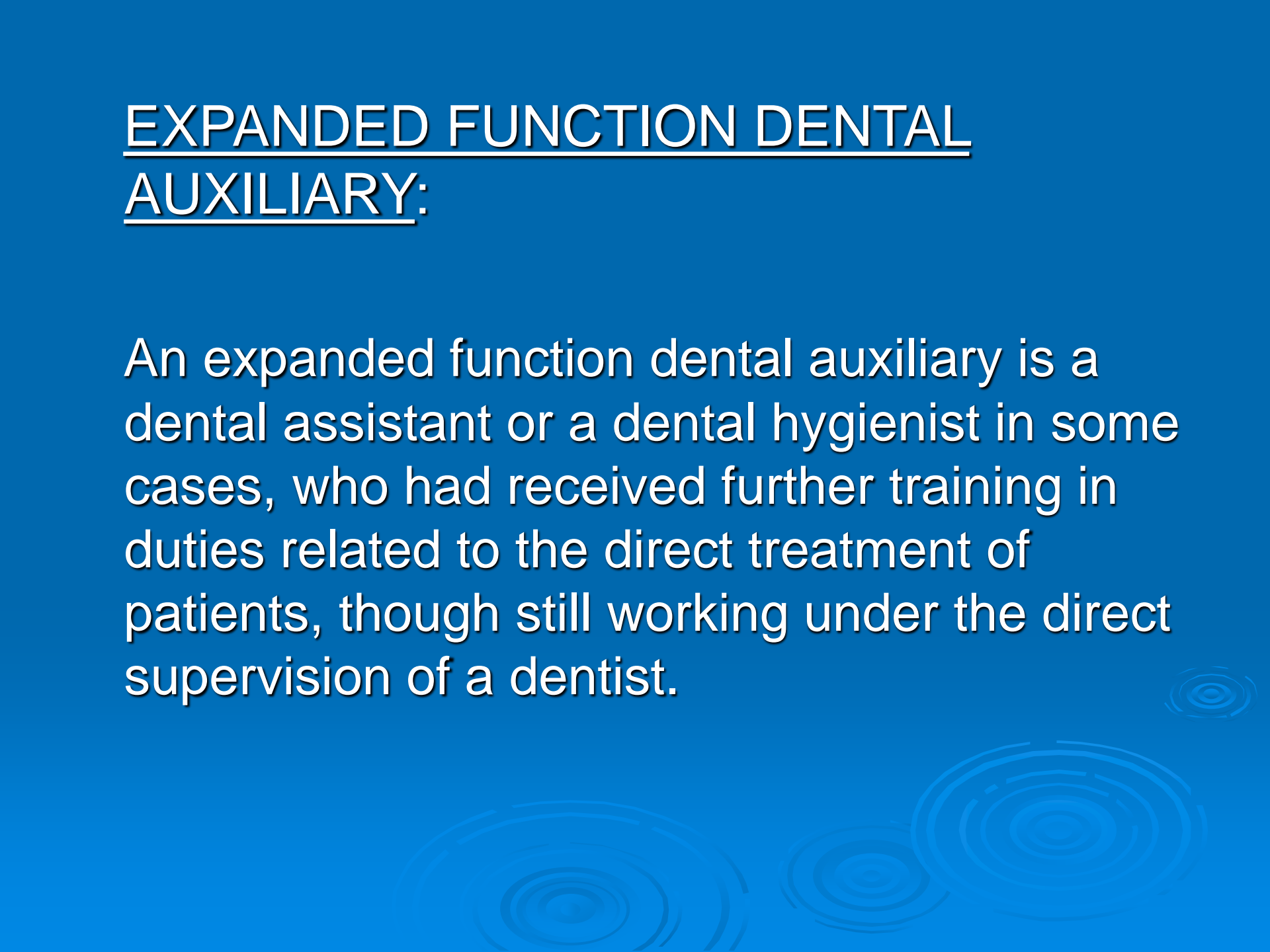
DUTIES OF DENTAL HYGIENIST:

1. Cleaning teeth with particular attention to calculus and stain.

2. Topical application of fluorides, sealants and other prophylactic solution.
3. Screening or preliminary examinations of patients and individuals or in groups such as school children or industrial employees, so that they may be referred to dentists for treatment.
4. Instructions in oral hygiene.
5. Resource work in the field of dental health.

EXPANDED FUNCTION DENTAL AUXILIARY:

An expanded function dental auxiliary is a dental assistant or a dental hygienist in some cases, who had received further training in duties related to the direct treatment of patients, though still working under the direct supervision of a dentist.



They undertake reversible procedure.

They do not prepare cavities or make decision as to pulp protection after caries has been excavated.

They work alongside the dentists and take over routine restorative procedures as soon as the cavity preparation and base have been completed.

The Expanded Function Dental Auxiliary seats a patient, performs initial inspection and then with X-Rays available, calls for dentists.

The dentist examines the patients, performs diagnosis and specifies a plan for treatment.

The dentist gives local anesthesia and prepares group of cavities, inserting pulp protecting and cement bases. The assistant then completes the restoration.

The first large scale service application of the expanded duty principle were made in Philadelphia.

They were called “Techno-Therapists”.



FRONTIER AUXILIARIES:

In developed counties, dentists remain in the Urban centre and the number of areas are too distant from public or private dental offices.

For the inhabitants to receive regular comprehensive care or emergency pain relief is very large.

In such areas, these auxiliaries can provide valuable service with minimum of training.

Simple dental prophylaxis can be performed
basic dental health education can be
provided, dental first aid can be rendered in
cases with pain and patients can be referred to
the nearest dentist more intelligently than
would be possible by untrained people.

They can also organize fluoride rinse
programmes and perform simple denture
repairs.

NEW AUXILIARY TYPES:

- THE DENTAL LICENTIATE
- THE DENTAL AIDE

DENTAL LICENTIATE:

He is a semi independent operator, trained for 2 years. He performs:

- a) Dental Prophylaxis.
- b) Cavity Preparation and filling of primary and permanent teeth.
- c) Drainage of dental abscess.

- d) Treatment of most prevalent diseases of supporting tissues of teeth.
- e) Early recognition of more serious dental conditions.



DENTAL AIDE:

This type of auxiliary personnel performs duties which include elementary first aid procedures for relief of pain including extraction teeth under L.A., control of hemorrhage and recognition of dental diseases enough to justify transportation of patient to a centre where proper dental care is available.

The formal training period extends from 4 to 6 months.