

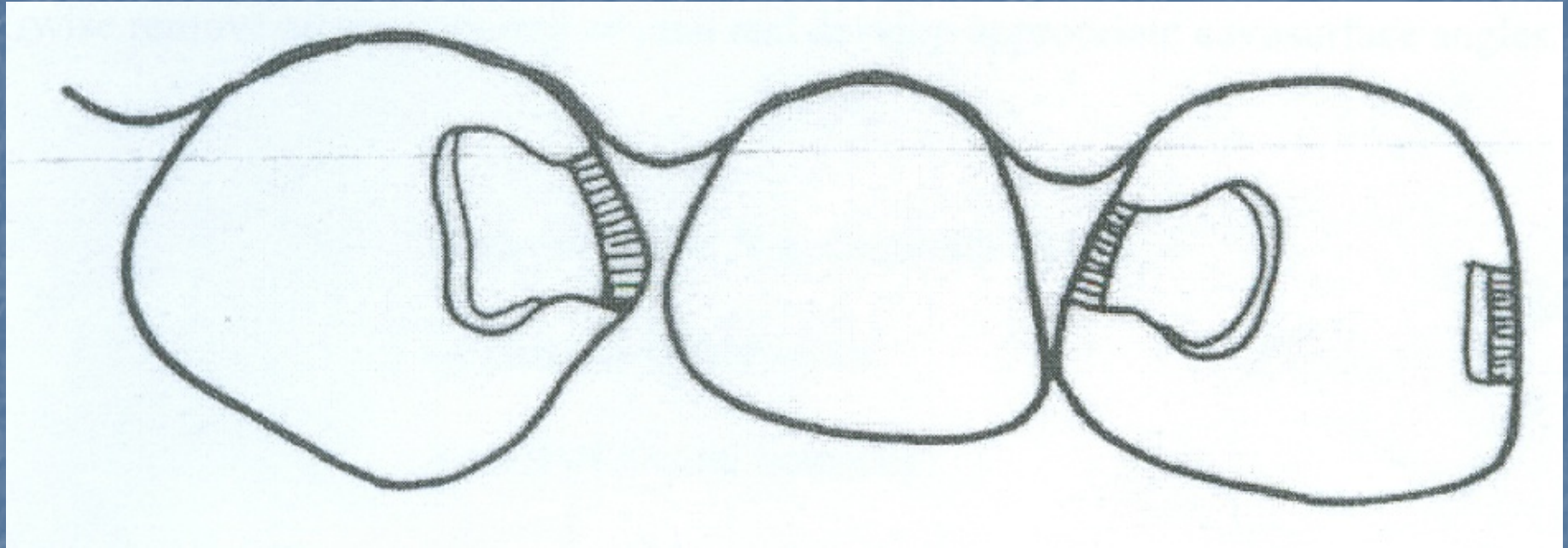
Operative Pediatric dentistry lab 3 & 4

Class III, Fissure Sealant, PRR

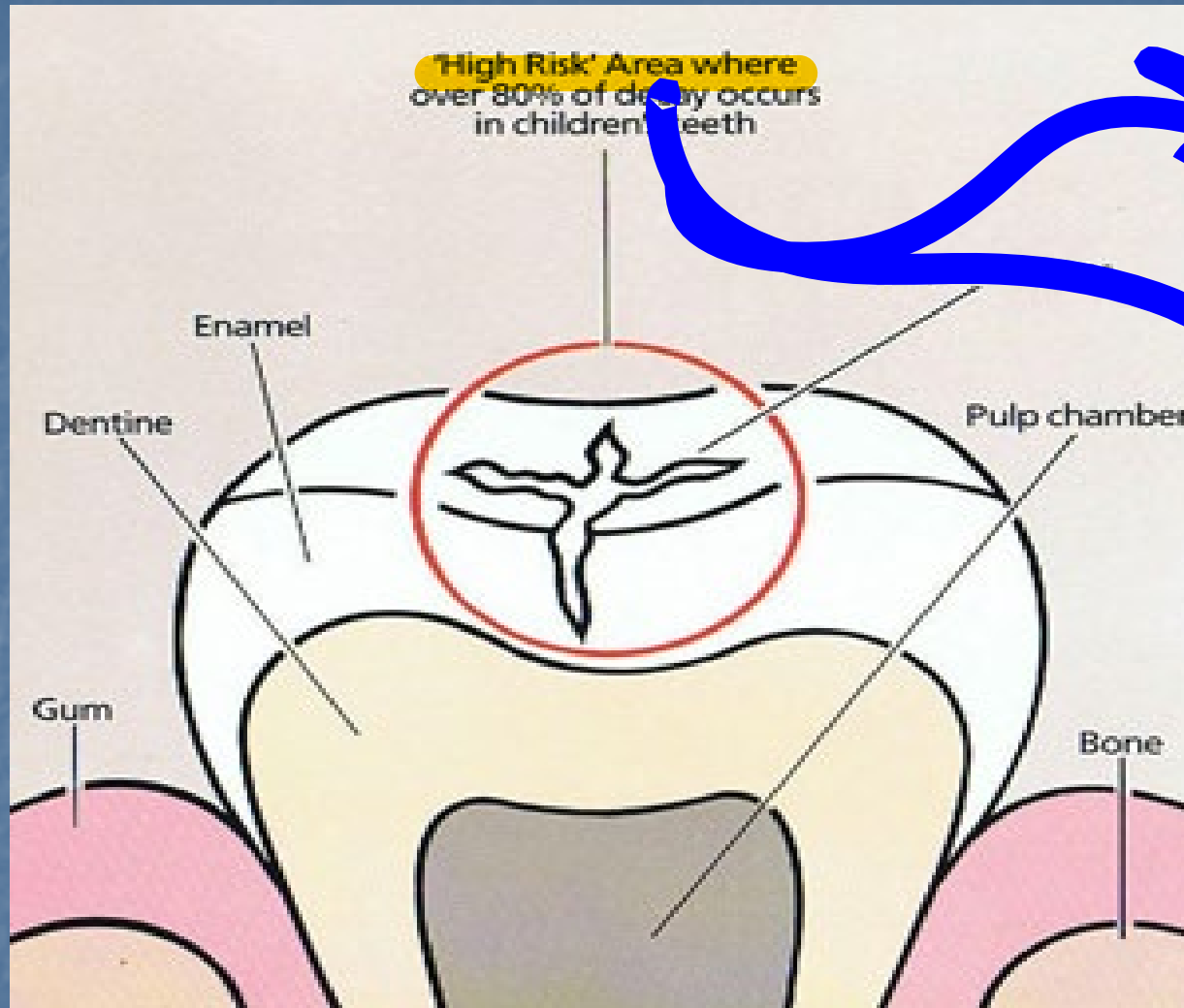
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Class III



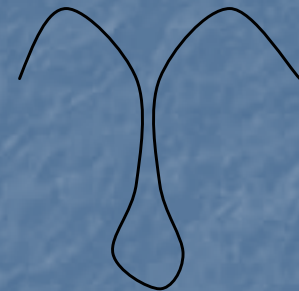
Morphology of the fissure



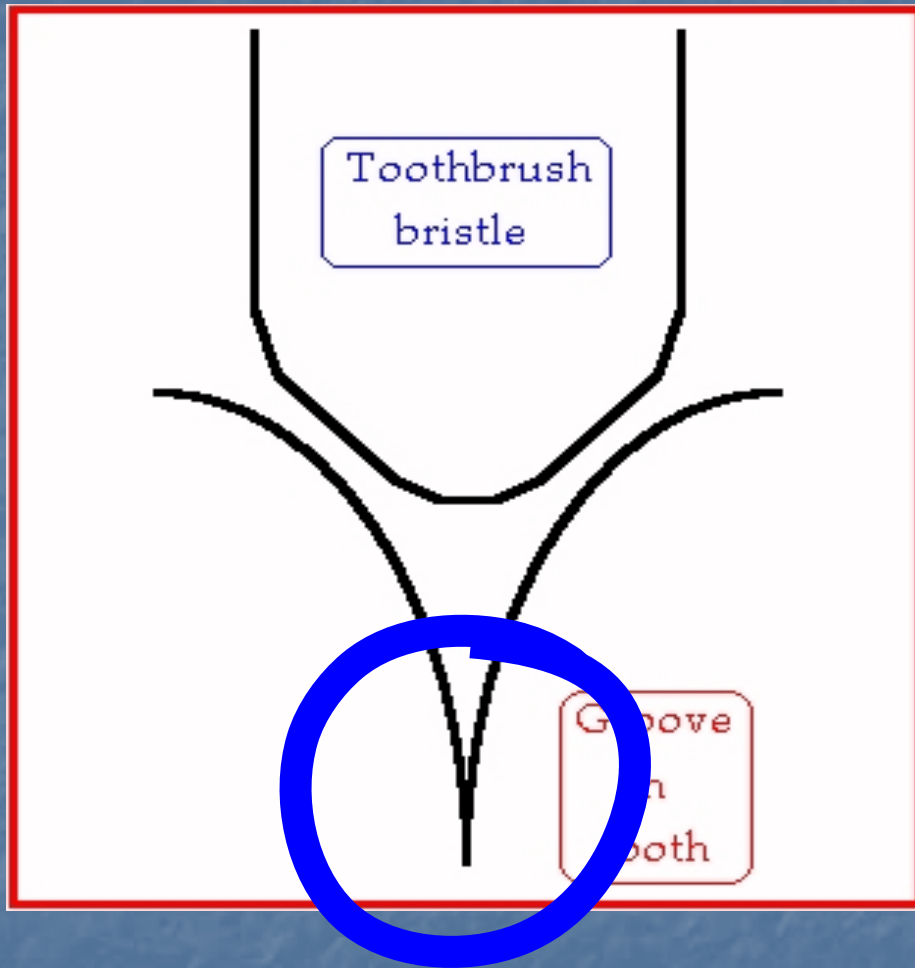
'V' Shaped fissure



'I' Shaped fissure



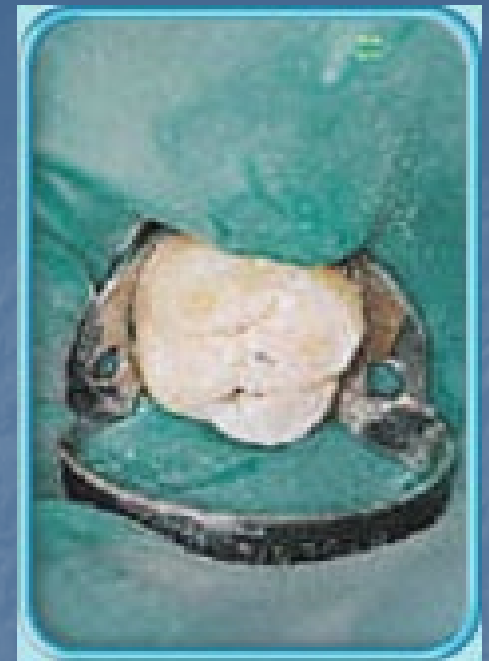
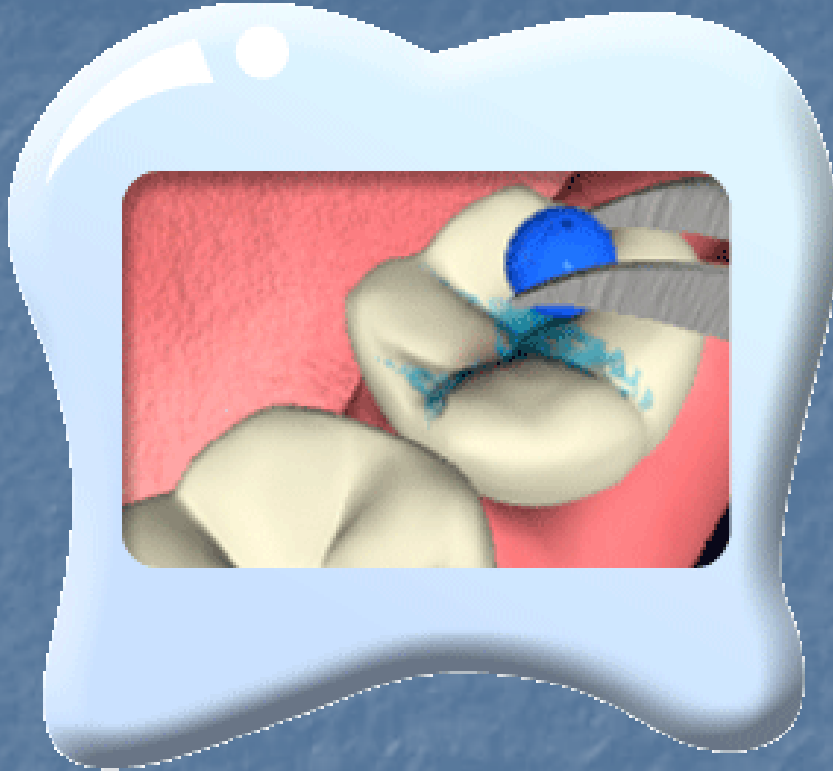
Almost 9 out of every 10 cavities in children occur on the biting surfaces



1. fluoride is not very effective in pit and fissure

2. Grooves in some teeth are deep to prevent the bristles of a brush from cleaning the area of food and bacteria.

Step in sealant placement



Summary:

- 1- Etch for 20 Secs
 - 2- Air + Water
 - 3- Apply Fissure Sealant
 - 4- Cure for 40 - 60 Seconds
- => Deep grooves are now self cleaning.

First use diluted acid to etch the surface of the tooth for 20 seconds

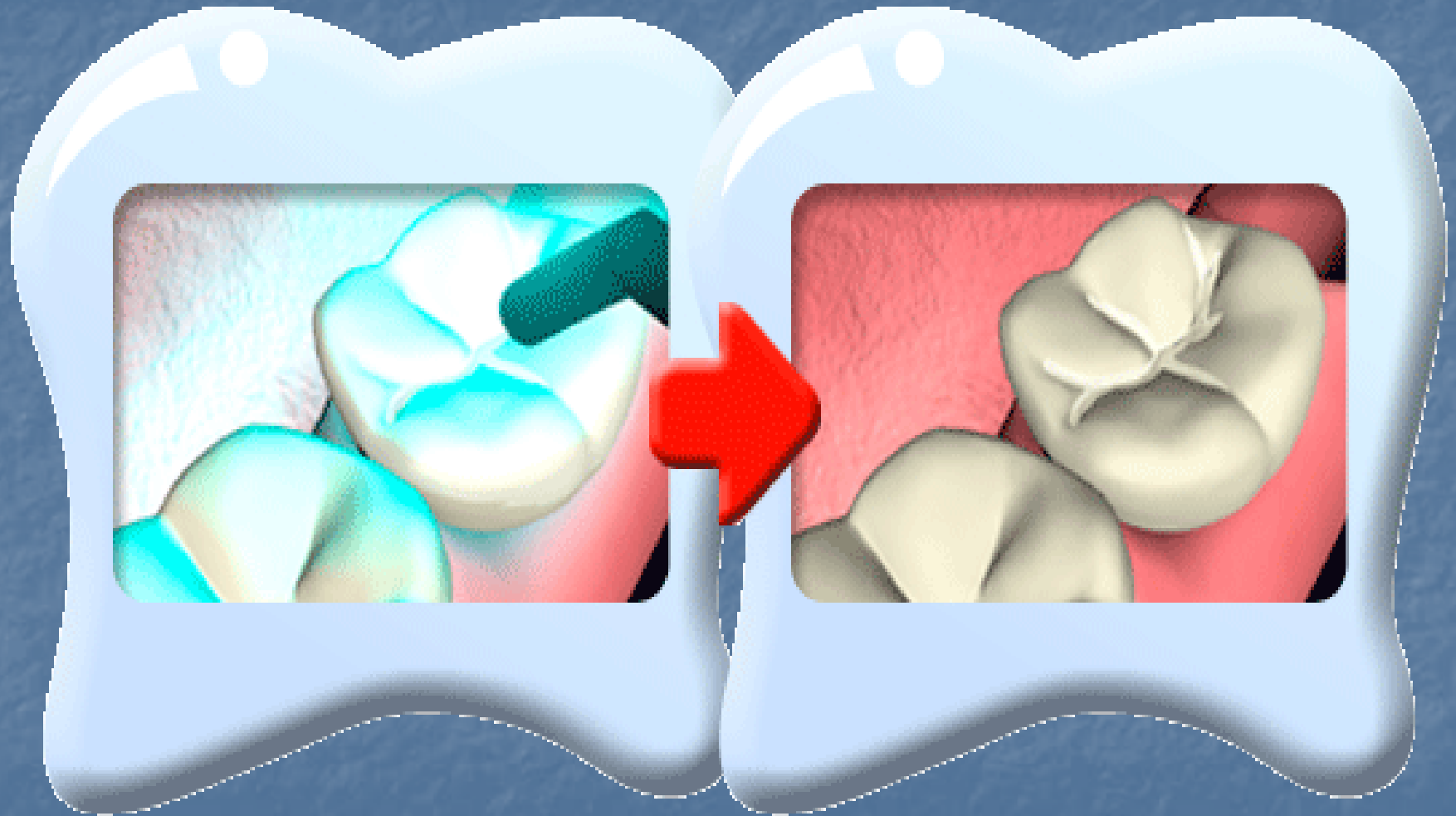
Use water to wash away the acid and blow-dry the tooth



Apply the fissure sealant onto the fissure



Use curing light for 40 to 60 sec to harden the fissure sealant in the fissure.



Fissure before and after sealant placement

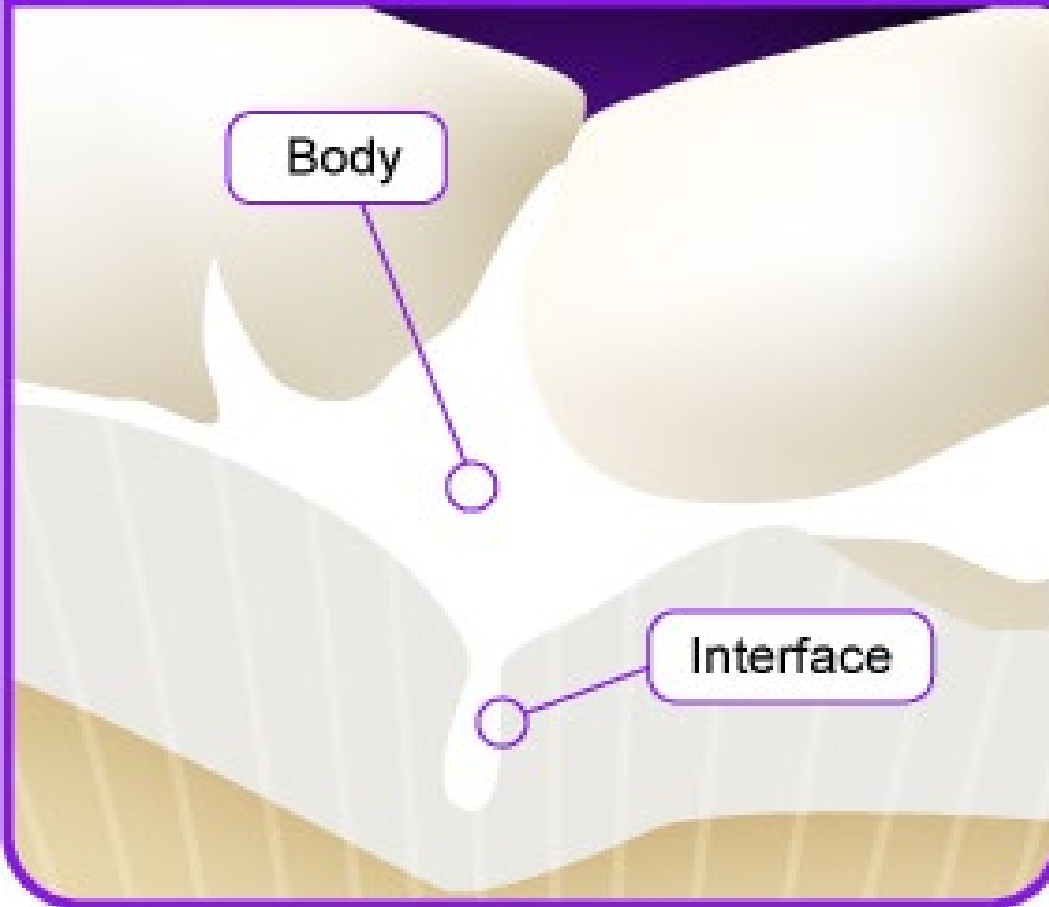


Dental plaque accumulate in deep fissures on a tooth. Toothbrush bristles cannot access and clean these areas



Hence sealant placement makes the area self cleaning

Premolar Sealant



Preventive Resin Restoration

1. Combination of a tooth colored filling and a sealant.
2. Small cavity preparation is done only in the area of caries and restored with composite.
3. Sealant is placed over the composite and extended to cover susceptible fissures.
4. There are three types A, B and C

Type A PRR

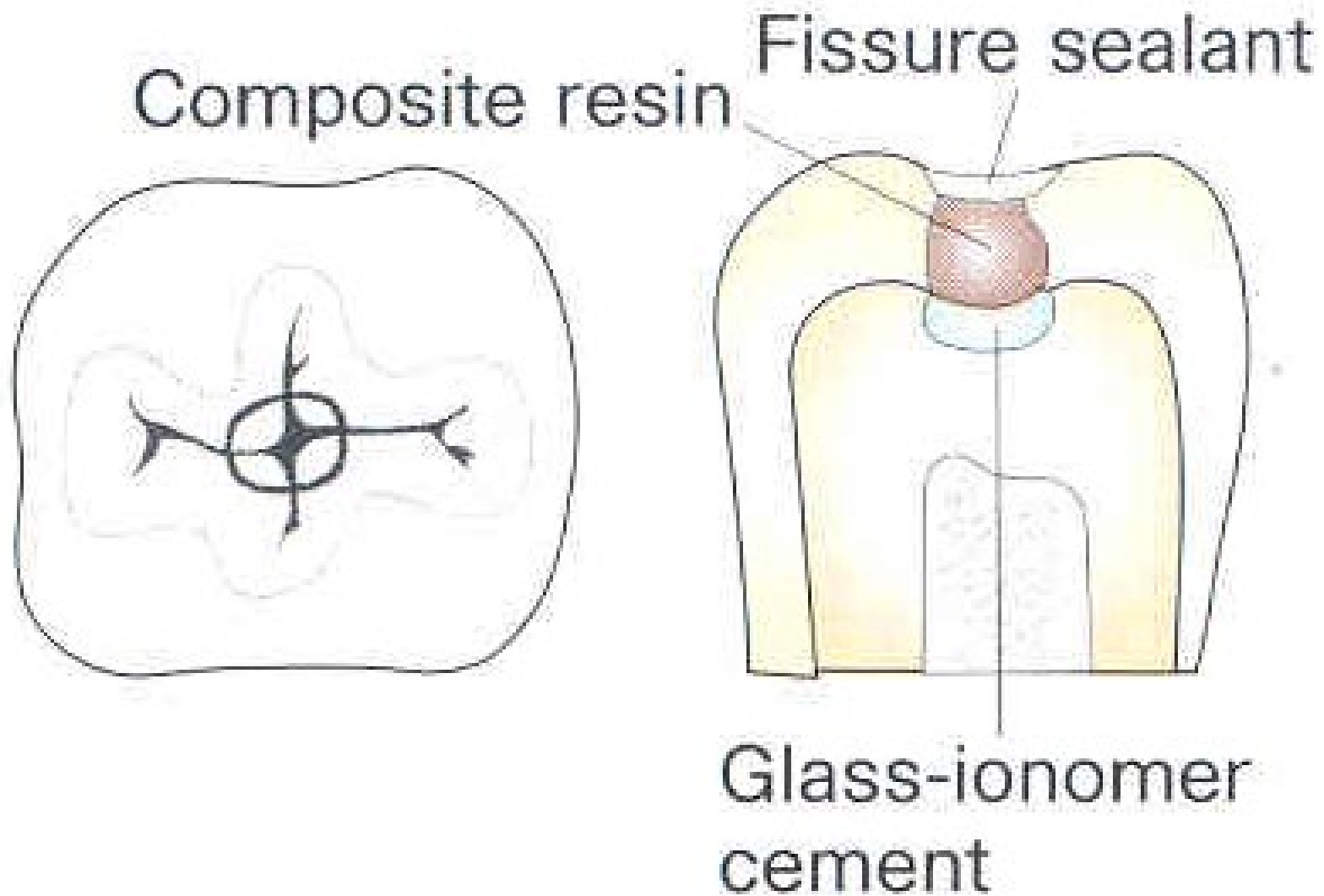


Non-cavitated
carious lesion (enamel)



1. **Open the fissure**
2. **Acid etch for 20 sec**
3. **Wash and dry**
4. **Apply sealant**
5. **Light cure for 40 sec**

Type B





Before



After

